The Weekly Observer.

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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.

CORPORATION LAWS.

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 bye-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 there 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 unfawfully 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 offendor to the Common Gaol of the said City, there to remain without bail or maiuprize 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 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.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the eleventh day of October, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and enacted the following Law.

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the Law to regulate the Sale of LIME within the City of Saint John.

I. BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, That for every hogshead, half-hogshead and barrel of Lime sold or offered for sale within the said City, which shall on or at the time of Inspection be found to be deficient in the quantities specified in the seventh section of the "Law to regulate the sale of Lime within the City of Saint John," the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or person or persons having charge of such hogshead or barrel of Lime so offered for sale as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every such hogshead, half hogshead or barrel of Lime so found deficient as aforesaid, to be recovered, with costs, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen in and for the said City of Saint John.

II. And be it ordained, That that part of the third section of the said Law making it imperative on the Inspector to brand the said hogsheads, half-hogsheads and barrels, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the said Inspector shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to mark the said hogsheads, half-hogsheads and barrels in the same manner as inspectors of Flour are authorized and required to mark barrels of Flour.

III. And be it ordained, That the words "branded" and "branding" in the said third section, be erased, and the words "marked" and "marking" be substituted in lieu thereof, and the words "brand" and "branded," in the fourth section, be also erased, and the words "mark" and "marked" substituted in lieu thereof.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

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.
Ditto, Thursday at 10 o'clock.
Ditto, Saturday at 12 o'clock.
From Fredericton, Monday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto, Wednesday at 9 o'clock.
Ditto, Friday at 9 o'clock.

The ST. JOHN is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for Freight, as all Dry Goods, &c. will be placed under cover.

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

For further particulars, enquire of Captain Akerley on board, or

ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent.
May 2. *Indian Town.*

Saint John, New Brunswick,
26th September, 1848.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS,

per ships "Queen, and Themis," from Liverpool.

Just received by the Subscriber per the above ships, viz:

PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS, in all Colors,
Broad Cloths, do.
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
A large and splendid assortment of Trouserings,
Witney BLANKETS in all widths,
Point Makinaw do do.
Horse Blankets, do do.
White FLANNELS, do do.
Red and Blue do. do do.
Kerseys for Drawers,
Regatta SHIRTINGS,
Bed TICKS,
Patent CANVAS,
Cotton Sheets and Sheetings,
Grey Factory Cottons,
White do do.
Ladies' Aprons, SHAWLS,
Hosiery, Shirts,
Plain and shaded Wool Cravats,
Printed Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black do do.
Black Brussels do.
British Corahs do.
Osnaburghs, Jeans, Apron Checks,
Scotch Ginghams, Jacconets, Braces,
Black and Brown Hollands,
Marinos, Silicias, Casban Shalloons,
Coat Facings,
White and Color'd Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
CLOTH CAPS,
An immense variety of Printed COTTONS,
And a large assortment of other staple GOODS, much too numerous to be particularised.
Also received, two cases "Dell's" Patent BED WARMERS.

GEORGE BEATTIE.
Wholesale Warehouse, Johnston's Wharf, Sept. 26, 1848.

N. B. A further supply of staple Goods to arrive per "Columbus." [M. News.]

S. K. FOSTER'S

"LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SHOE STORE,"
Corner of King and Germain Streets,
—AND—
"LADIES' SHOE STORE,"
Next door but one South of Corner Store, in Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received per Ship *Queen*, from Liverpool, the first part of his Fall Supply of Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching season, comprising every variety that may be required for dress as well as service. S. K. FOSTER.
September 26, 1848.

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

in the Brick Building on the North 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. WESTLOTORN.

N. B. Orders received at the above establishment for all kinds of *SHIP and MILL Castings.*
St. John, 1st August, 1848.

COTTONS.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex "Queen," for sale cheap.
Sept. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

New and Cheap

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED—A well selected Stock of PAPERS, in Foolscap, blue and yellow, Fine and Superfine Pots, large and small Posts, ditto NOTE, with Envelopes to match; Cap and Post, Ruled; Blotting, Tissue, Cartridge, Music, Crayon Drawing, Wall, Wrapping, and other PAPERS.

BIBLES, Testaments; Prayer, School, and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Steel Pens, Quills, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates and Pencils, Lead Pencils, Sealing Wax and Wafers, India Ink, Indian Rubber, Red Tape, &c.

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books Pass, Memorandum, and other Blank Books.

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain.

Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

☞ *Book-Binding carefully attended to.*

A. FRASER.

Dock Street, *Saint John,*
13th June, 1848.

Selling off for Cash only.

at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials, Fulton and Knight's PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

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

August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

RUBBER SHOES.

Per *Emily* from Boston:—

22 CASES Rubber Shoes, consisting of—
2265 Pairs Womens', Mens', Youths', and Children's Common Gum Rubbers;
250 pairs assorted manufactured ditto,
120 pair Gents. Fur lined ditto,
For sale at Hammond's building, 20, Dock-st., by
Oct. 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

The Garland.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Merry words, merry words, ye come bursting around,
Telling all that Affection can say;
'Tis the music of heart-chords that dwells in the sound,
"Many happy returns of the day."
The red cheek of the child is more rich in its glow,
And the bright eye more swift in its ray,
When his mates hail his birth in their holiday mirth,
And drink, "happy returns of the day."
The old man may smile while he listens, and feel
He hath little time longer to stay;
Still he liketh to hear from the lips that are dear,
"Many happy returns of the day."

Though Misfortune is nigh, let the kind words float by,
And something of Hope will spring up,
That the hand of the Future may drain off the gall,
And some nectar drops yet fill our cup.
If we bask in Content, while another short year
Is recorded with eloquent bliss;
How we prize the fond wishes, all gladly sincere,
That come round with the soul-pledging kiss.
Oh, our place in the world will be chilly and drear,
When our natal tide passes away,
Without one to remember, or breathe in our ear,
"Many happy returns of the day."

There are moments when memory cruelly brings
The grim spectres of joy back again,
When sorrow malignantly sharpens her stings,
Till we quiver and bleed with the pain,
And the spirit will groan in such moments as this,
When our loudly-hailed birthday shall fall,
But among the warm greetings there's one that we miss,
And that one was the dearest of all.
What would we not give if the grave could restore,
The dear form it hath wrested away,
If the voice of that lost one could wish us once more
"Many happy returns of the day?"

There are moments when truth and devotion increase,
Till they burn in the crucible breast,
With an increase of might that we knew not the light
Of our smouldering feeling possessed,
And that flame will be vividly flashing out thus,
When we welcome returns of the time,
That gave some loved beings to life and to us,
The sweet bells in mortality's chime,
Then a garland—a bumper, a dance, and a feast,
Let the natal-tide come when it may,
Be it autumn or spring, a gay chorus we'll sing,
"Many happy returns of the day."

Miscellaneous.

SARATOGA, THE CHELTENHAM OF AMERICA.

At dinner, which at two o'clock is announced by a huge bell, about four or five hundred ladies and gentlemen seated themselves with amazing expedition to as many plates of extremely mild soup. The master of the ceremonies was a dignified African, with his woolly head firmly fixed in a tight ligature of white muslin; and he certainly gave every one a fair start. Clapping his hands as a signal to his fifty subordinates, men of every shade, from pale mahogany to India-rubber, they charged into the room, dish in hand, and at the second clap deposited them on the table with a rattle that sounded like a volley of small arms. This process was repeated with every change, the men moving with military precision, as, bearing the empty dishes, they filed from the room with absurd regularity, to the great glorification of the man in muslin. While making these observations the fish had disappeared with marvellous celerity, and a commission in some shape, is no sinecure, I regaled myself with "*Queues de Mouton en hockepot*," as it was termed in the bill of fare, and tried to open a conversation with my neighbour, by watching an opportunity when, having burned his mouth with a head of boiled corn, and dropped it into his tumbler to cool, he was looking about for something to go on with. I suggested a squash pie and hard sauce; his heart was touched, and he told me he was a cotton planter from Natchez, and came north every summer for a cooling, inquired where I got my striped shirt, and guessed I was a Britisher. The amusements of Saratoga are, the evening balls, where you may learn the precise number of dollars expected by every young lady in the matrimonial market, for Saratoga is a great place for match-making; and where you may see some extraordinary adaptations of extravagant fashions of various date, and a curious variety of embroidered pocket handkerchiefs, about double the size and half the substance of a five pound Bank of England note, carried by young ladies, who made no secret of possessing a second article of more useful dimensions and material. Then there are ten-pin alleys, or bowling saloons, as they are called. The game of nine-pins being strictly prohibited, by special enactment, an additional skittle does away with the difficulty, and "ten-pins" has become the most popular diversion in the States. For the ladies, a luxurious modification is introduced at Saratoga, in which a globe of wood, like a Dutch cheese, is propelled by a gentle effort down a slightly inclined plane, and sauntering in among the pins pushes them about, when the number dislocated is recorded on a slate; a small nigger restores the fallen pins and returns the bowls, and thus the game continues for three or four hours of a morning. After dinner some German banditti performed in the hotel gardens, the ladies listening from their windows; the men played well, and in the fulness of their hearts wound up some magnificent music of Mozart and Beethoven with the penny trumpet melody of "Yankee Doodle." In the evening there are rides and drives, with the regular promenade under the great colonnade. The waters appear to be drunk but sparingly, and at all hours of the day, chiefly by strangers, perhaps, who have a natural curiosity to taste water containing 476 grains of chloride of sodium and 182 of carbonate of lime in every imperial gallon; being, in plain English, about half an ounce of common salt and a smaller quantity of ordinary chalk. The vendors of fancy drink at the bars of the hotels are most extensively patronised, and the marvellous dexterity with which these professors compound their cobblers and cocktails, sangarees and julups, slings and smashes, when first witnessed, induces an idea that you are admitted to a conjuring exhibition.—Such is Saratoga, not the most favourable place in which to form an opinion of American society, but where, in one day, you may find plenty of amusement, if only in hearing a southern slaveholder talk about his free country; and where in one week, you may learn how strangely compatible is the practice of exclusiveness with the profession of equality.—[Bristol Mirror.

The Holy Land.—The palace of Herod stands on a table of land, on the very summit of the hill, overlooking every part of the surrounding country; and such were the exceeding softness and beauty of the scene, even under the wildness and waste of Arab cultivation, that the city seemed smiling in the midst of her desolation. All around was a beautiful valley, watered by running streams, and covered by a rich carpet of grass, sprinkled with wild flowers of every hue, and, beyond, stretched like an open book before me, a boundary of fruitful mountains, the vine and the olive rising in terraces to their very summits; there, day after day, the haughty Herod had set in his royal palace; and looking out upon all these beauties, his heart had become hardened with prosperity; here, among these still towering columns, the proud monarch had made a supper 'to his lords and high captains, and chief estates of Galilee;' here the daughter of Herodias, Herod's brother's wife, 'danced before him, and the proud king promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she should ask, even to the half of his kingdom,' and, while the feast and dance went on, the 'head of John the Baptist was brought in a charger and given to the damsel.' And Herod has gone; and Herodias, Herod's brother's wife, has gone; and the lords, and the high captains, and the chief estates of Galilee are gone; but the ruins of the palace in which they feasted, are still here; the mountains and valleys which beheld their revels are here; and—oh! what a comment upon the vanity of worldly greatness!—a Fellah was turning his plough around one of the columns. I was sitting on a broken capital, under a fig-tree by its side, and I asked him what were the ruins they saw; and while his oxen were quietly cropping the grass that grew among the fragments of the marble floor, he told me they were the ruins of the palace of a king—he believed, of the Christians; and while pilgrims from every quarter of the world turned aside from their path to do homage in the prison of his beheaded victim, the Arab who was driving his plough among the columns of his palace knew not the name of the haughty Herod.—Even at this distance of time I look back with a feeling of uncommon interest upon my ramble among those ruins, talking with the Arab ploughman about the king who built it, leaning against a column which, perhaps, had often supported the haughty Herod, and looking out from this scene of desolation and ruin upon the most beautiful country in the Holy Land.—[J. L. Stephens.

Emigration to Canada.—A meeting was held on the 26th September, at Simmonds's Colonial Rooms, Bucklesbury, London, with the object of forming a society to be called "The Canadian Freehold Farm Investment Society, for the purpose of Emigration."—Mr. Lloyd, on taking the chair, said that it was proposed to found the society on the principle of Building Societies, which had succeeded so well, and the district contemplated for settlement was that part of Canada which was bounded by the three great lakes—Erie, Huron, and Ontario. It might be called the garden of the world, covered with vegetable mould to the depth of three or four feet, growing every sort of garden tree naturally; and, in fact, containing every requisite for prosperity, except labour. He had lately made a tour through the country, and the impressions left on his mind were of the most agreeable description. The society to be found there was quite English in its character, free from those peculiarities which were generally imputed to the inhabitants of the States, and distinguished by a warmth of hospitality which would make the emigrant almost forget that he was so far from home. Land was cheap; so cheap as to be almost within the reach of every one, and the modes of preparing it for cultivation were of the simplest description. There was plenty of it to be had in all states, from wild nature to perfect cultivation, and in all sorts of blocks, from 50 or 100 acres to as many thousands, and its transfer was quite free from those legal technicalities which were found to be so embarrassing in England. He had only further to say that the object of the present meeting was to open up the advantages he had recapitulated to the working classes of this country by means of an association framed on the principle of the building societies. Resolutions were then passed, pledging those present to the formation of such a society, after which the meeting separated.—*London Daily News.*

Useful Hint about Cholera.—*Common Salt.*—A writer in a weekly medical journal, who saw much of the cholera in 1832 and 1834, suggests a simple, safe, and, if it proves, a very valuable prevention against the susceptibility of the disease. The weakened state of the stomach, he says, which predisposes to cholera, is so decidedly obviated by eating freely of common salt with our meals, that it is believed three-fourths of the cases which would otherwise occur may be prevented by this simple addition to our food. The writer recommends for an adult the ninth of an ounce (about a small tea spoonful) three times a day, at breakfast, dinner, tea, or supper. It may be eaten with fish, animal food, poultry, game, bread, toast, or bread and butter. The same beneficial result is not obtained with salt meats, broths, soups, &c, in which salt is dissolved; because by the action of heat, or long admixture of the salt with other matter, a change is produced in its properties, and the preventive power, with reference to the particular use of it, destroyed.

A Battle with the Whales.—We have this week to perform the duty of the ancient scalds, and to recite (but in sober prose) the gallant deeds that were done in Cromarty Firth last week, when an invasion of whales was courageously encountered by the hardy fishermen, and, after a bloody fight, the shoal was dispersed, we may add, "with great loss," for many of the largest and best of the shoal were stranded, and became prizes to the conquerors. The shoal of bottlenoses was discovered off Saltburn, near Invergordon, on Monday, having betrayed their presence by the noisy nature of their gambols. The village fishermen were soon ready after the alarm was given, and went out in boats, armed with hatchet and spear, musket, pitchfork, grape, and spade. A scene of the most amusing character ensued. Dashing right into the middle of the shoal, the fishermen laid about with great good will, and many a deadly wound was given in the fray. The terrified whales dashed about headlong in the wildest confusion, lashing the water in fury, perilling the safety of the men and the boats, and, what with the shouts of the fishermen, the struggles of the bottlenoses, and the excitement of male and female, old and young, gathered on the shore, the scene was about the noisiest and wildest that can well be imagined. In the middle of the hubbub, the mail coach from Inverness drove through the village, the road running close to the sea, and the passengers, several of whom were strangers, enjoyed a sight which they may not see again should they travel the same road for 50 years. Late in the evening, after several hours of shouting and fighting, the fishermen succeeded in driving 45 of the sea-monsters on shore, some of them 18 feet in length. Little sleep was taken that night in Saltburn; everybody was busy in cutting the blubber from the prizes; and on Tuesday forenoon the operation continued—the carcases, divested of fat, being carried off by the farmers as manure. With the blubber about 60 large casks were filled to be shipped off to the oil manufactories; and will, no doubt, yield a good golden return. The great body of the shoal, which was a large one, succeeded in making their way out to sea, but several got entangled in the bay of Nigg, where seven of them were left aground by the receding tide. On Tuesday night seven more were captured, having made their way up instead of down the Firth; and having grounded on a shoal off Fowlis Point. On Wednesday 12 more were captured in the little haven to the west of Ardullie Point, varying from 11 to 16 feet, the fight having been a tough one. The whole number captured exceeds 70, pretty equally divided amongst the fishermen on the north side of the Firth, none of the whales having ventured in the neighbourhood of Cromarty, where bottlenose whales are occasionally seen. Shoals seldom, if ever, find their way up so far as did the one which was so signally encountered last week.—*Inverness Courier.*

The Moral uses of Gas.—The moralist may see much here to engage his thoughts, for these silent burning lights are aiding his labours by preventing the crimes to which darkness offers a temptation. Let any one who doubts this read the accounts of the state of things in London in old times, when the link-boy was necessary to enable the passenger to track his path through the dark streets, at the corners of which desperate footpads lurked for the approach of some passenger whom business or pleasure had forced out. Such times were the golden ages of burglars, who did nearly as they pleased during the period between sunset and sunrise. Who now fears lest he should be knocked down and deliberately robbed and beaten in Cheapside, Fleet Street, or the Strand, even if he should be out hours after sunset? Now, this change in the social state has not arisen simply from alterations in police arrangements, but from the additional security given to persons and property by a well lighted city. The men who first observed the burning of the gas-jets in a coal mine little suspected the moral importance which that very species of flame would exercise in subsequent ages. Perhaps even Mr. Murdoch, who first drew public attention to the use of gas in lighting towns, did not anticipate the importance to which his improvement would so rapidly rise. In the year 1792 he erected a small gasometer for use on his own premises; ten years after the population of Birmingham poured out in thousands to witness his brilliant illumination at Soho, when peace was proclaimed; but in the year 1848 the brilliant lights are familiar to all inhabitants in our second and third class towns. Such is one aspect in which fire or flame may be viewed, as the producer of light, and the creator of numberless aids to civilization.—["Sharpe's London Magazine."

Manufacture of Gas from Water.—We were much pleased with a descriptive lecture at the Polytechnic Institution, accompanied by a working model of a new hydro-carbon gas apparatus, patented by Mr. Stephen White, for the manufacture of gas from water and common tar, or resin, &c. The apparatus consists of three retorts placed in a stove, two of which are filled with charcoal and thin pieces of iron, and the other with iron chains, hanging from a centre bar. The first two retorts are for the decomposition of water, which is regularly supplied by means of a syphon pipe, through and into the centre of the retort; the water, in passing through the heated material, becomes converted into pure hydrogen and proxide of carbon. It then passes into the third retort, to receive its dose of bi-carburet of hydrogen, which is prepared from common tar, resign, or similar substances, passing, or dropping, on the red hot chain, from a syphon tube, which regulates its supply. This causes the tar, or melted resin, to throw off an abundance of bi carburet of hydrogen gas. The gasses being mixed in this manner, are immediately conveyed into the gasometer for use, without any purifying vessels whatever, none being required. The great advantages arising from this invention appear to be the small, simple, and cheap apparatus required, and the beautiful, clear and bright light produced, surpassing the ordinary coal gas; also, its perfect purity, being free from any nuisance in its manufacture, and, above all, so pure and innoxious, that it may be burnt in any private room, without the least ill effects or smoke resulting from it. The apparatus may be used, and the gas made, in any private mansions, churches, or manufactories, and on any scale, from 5 to 1,000 lights or more, as well as for cities and towns. This gas can be made and supplied at a price considerably less than that of coal gas. Thus we see accomplished the foretelling of that eminent chemist and philosopher, the late Sir Humphrey Davy, "that at some future time gas would be generated from water for general purposes, surpassing coal gas in brilliancy and purity."—*Mining Journal.*

The resolutions of 1840 and 48. A broker's circular, issued a few days since, has the following announcement. Speaking of the late rise in freights he says:—"It must be borne in mind that the present rise is very different from that of 1846 and the early part of 1847. Then it was altogether speculative or rather gambling. Men unknown, with no means and no cargoes to ship, bid against each other for vessels, so that the sound and legitimate traders were forced to give most exorbitant rates. In fact, to such an extent was it carried, that in cases which afterwards came under my knowledge, a labourer in a bonded warehouse with his 18s. per week was the charterer of 13 sail of vessels, representing about £15,000 freight, and thus under engagement to ship cargoes valued at about £90,000! And in another instance, where a person styling himself a merchant, actually did not know in *which quarter of the world* two of the ports lay for which he had chartered!! They chartered with the speculation of being able to recharter to a profit, but could not. The ships proceeded to their destinations, and of course got neither cargo nor freight."

Scenery around Hebron.—There is no part of Palestine which I have visited, so well cultivated as the country around Hebron. On the evening of our approach to the city, we passed for miles through scenes of ravishing loveliness, varied with hill and dale, of wood and corn fields, and vineyards, illuminated by the rays of the declining sun. The prospect was enlivened by groups of men and cattle busy at the harvest. Nothing could be conceived more rich, brilliant, and smiling than this garden of Eden. Thoughts of the days of old rose up, to give their interest to a scene replete with patriarchal associations of historic events. But here there was no melancholy contrast, as this country elsewhere presents, of present desolation and departed glory. The teeming threshing floors and the clusters of Eshcol, are proofs that the land is not unworthy of its ancient patriarchs and kings.—*Mr. Ewald's Report.*

Opium Eating in China.—The habitual use of this drug terminates the smoker's life in about five years. The offspring of the opium-smoker may always be known by his emaciated appearance and imbecile mind. Unborn generations are thus doomed to suffer for the sins of their parents, and the aggrandisement of heartless traders. In the empire, the smoker to evade the penalty of the law, is compelled to use the opium pipe in secret. A wealthy smoker provides himself with a subterranean chamber, where he may indulge his suicidal propensity without molestatation. We cannot penetrate into those narcotic caverns, or witness their sepulchral horrors. Whole streets are devoted to licensed opium-shops, from which the colonial government derives a large revenue. It is even a more shameful crime to fill the treasury of a colony from the produce of such a trade, than to traffic in slaves. Prudery has exclaimed against our French neighbours for taxing gambling and prostitution; but we should look more at home before we boast of our morality, and not suffer our colony to turn this murderous and soul-destroying drug into a source of revenue.—[Dublin University Mag.

Old Newspapers.—Few things are more interesting than to look over a file of old newspapers. The newspaper presents "the very age and body of the time, its form and pressure." By a process reverse of that which is so graphically described by Geoffrey Crayon, in the case of a man who slept for twenty years whilst the American revolution was transacting, and then awoke, a dusty volume of the newspaper carries us back to walk the streets with our fathers and grandfathers, to see their manners, hear their conversation, watch their movements in politics and trade, nay, even overhear their quarrels, and observe their mistakes; it rechisels the early and half-worn inscriptions in our memories, adds on facts which took place before our day, explains matters we never fully understood, makes us learned in local genealogies, rebuilds buildings which are now old, projects and forms institutions long since in their maturity or decline, and thus carries us up to the springs of things. The obituary is like a visit to the grave-yard, and reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. The marriage register explains political, religious, and commercial alliances, as the history of families. The births reveal the secret of ladies' ages. The advertisements resuscitate old firms, and show how some families have risen in the world, and others gone down. The fashionable record explains many cases of decay. The political department lets us into the minutiæ of history.—An old newspaper, gives us experience; it teaches wisdom; it may also well inspire hope and strengthen faith; for it shows the onward march of truth, and enables us to take a lengthened survey of the workings of that Providence who "hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree."—[Memoir of the late Edward Baines, Esq., in the Leeds Mercury.

A Russian Wife Show.—The chief opportunity of seeing native finery is mixed up with a curious custom observed on Whit Monday at the summer gardens, when the unmarried girls paraded themselves, on the chance of being selected and sought in marriage by those who are on the look-out for wives. These young people arrange themselves in rows by the sides of the long avenues, attended by their mothers, decked out in their gayest costume; while congregated thousands promenade up and own in dense crowds. The idea realises what we call "love at first sight," and is certainly a novel way of putting the power of Cupid to the test. If an arrow tells, the party introduces himself to the mother, exchanges addresses, and the matter is negotiated at home. This is confined to the little people—I mean those just above the lower class; but in former times it was common to all ranks.—[Thompson's Life in Russia.

Splendid American Aloe.—There is now in bloom, in the gardens of Drummond Castle, Perthshire, the residence of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, a splendid specimen of the *Agave Americana*, or great American aloe, the flower stem of which is 30 feet high, supporting upwards of 2,800 flowers.

The lock of hair of Queen Mary, who married the Duke of Suffolk, taken from her corpse at St. Mary's Church, Bury, in 1784, was sold at Stowe for £7 10s. This relic was contained in a glass case, and since its purchase at the sale of the Duchess-Dowager of Portland's effects in 1786 by the Duke of Chandos, has been deposited in the manuscript library at Stowe.

Richard Wooten, Esq., draper and banker, the "Jemmy Wood" of Oxford, died on Saturday, in his 85th year, leaving a fortune of £500,000.

The Queen at a Scottish Church.—The church of Crathie was specially whitewashed and cleaned; the pulpit neatly covered with cloth; the front seats of the gallery decorated and painted; and the pew set apart for her Majesty and the Prince covered with crimson cloth, and a small canopy of crimson fringe was suspended from the roof.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is minister of the parish, conducted the services in the form usual in the Church of Scotland. He read part of the last address of Moses to the Israelites, apparently from his comments in the usual course of reading; and made some remarks, elicited by the passage, on the nature and character of inward sins. His text was taken from the 19th chapter of St. John's Gospel. The Rev. gentleman is not a pleasing speaker. His voice is harsh and admits apparently of no modulation, but the composition of his discourse was better than the delivery. It occupied exactly twenty-five minutes. We wish, however, to add, that the preacher's sentiments were strictly evangelical. The discourse was calculated to be remembered, not from the eloquence of the preacher, but from the plain downright truths it contained, and the personal application made of them to the state of every human being.

Crathie church presented one of the finest illustrations that the world can exhibit of the equality of all His creatures before God. Peasant girls in printed cottons, and Highland matrons in their snow-white caps and plaids, were seated next the Queen of England; and the whole appearance of the congregation was must respectful—not merely to the high personage there, but to the practical feeling that this was a place of worship of the Highest, and that they professed therein to be engaged. The preacher read the 61st paraphrase, and the word had evidently escaped the Queen, who turned round to a young man in the pew immediately behind and requested him "to shew her the place," as the people say in Scotland.

At the conclusion of the service there was very little display of curiosity.—*North British Mail.*

Toronto, Sept. 16.

Opening of Knox's Free Church:—*A Splendid Monument to the Voluntary Principle.*—This "beautiful house" was opened for Public Worship last Lord's Day, when appropriate discourses were delivered by Mr. Paterson, a delegate from the Free Churches of Scotland, and by the pastor or Bishop of the congregation, Dr. Burns. The attendance was large, and the collection in aid of the building fund amounted, we learn, to about £250.

This noble Gothic structure is an ornament to our city, and for beauty of design has not perhaps its equal in Canada. The spire is particularly graceful, rising in a square to the height of 90 or 100 feet, lighted and ornamented by a series of finely proportioned Gothic windows; it thence rises up in a beautiful cone, covered with tin, to the height, in all, of 185 feet from the ground, and is terminated by an elegant cut stone ornament and vane. The cone is pierced at two elevations with Gothic openings, which are accessible from the inside, and afford a most beautiful bird's eye view of the city, the bay, and surrounding country. The internal arrangements comport well with the general design, except, in our opinion, the gaudy circular window of stained glass on the South. The pulpit is quite unique. It occupies the whole of the lower part of the front of an immense Gothic Niche in the South wall, perhaps about fifty feet high, thirty wide, and five or six deep. The rear of the pulpit forms a passage to the basement and "a Robing Room," as it is called, which we suppose is after a Mosaic model. The design is altogether superb, and the workmanship is exceedingly rich. The front of the Precentor's Desk, by a very tasteful scroll or moulding on each side, forms a neat and convenient bench for the chairman of public meetings on the raised platform outside of the Pulpit railing. When completed, for it yet wants a chief ornament (the canopy) and the painting, it will have no equal, we imagine, in the Province. The seats in the body of the house will accommodate from 1200 to 1500 hearers, and the part of the basement designed for weekly meetings and the Sabbath School, although sufficiently commodious, yet affords ample space for Rooms to be used as a church Library, for the meetings of Session, and for other purposes.

The cost of this structure will not perhaps fall short of £5,000 currency.

The desire of every friend of truth must now be that the usefulness of this splendid mechanism of a religious system may be commensurate with its cost, and that the generous sacrifices of the people in its erection may be rewarded by the generous self-devotion of their Minister to their highest and best interests. The text of the worthy Bishop, in his discourse at the opening of the building, was exceedingly appropriate to the spiritual superstructure which may assemble or be built up therein "*Holiness becometh thine house O Lord for ever.*"