The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 17.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }

St. John, May 7, 1850.

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

NORTON

LEAD AND SILVER MINE.

THE undersigned having obtained from Government a Licence for a term of years of Mining upon a Tract in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, comprising 640 acres, situate near the Finger-board tavern, distant only 33 miles from this City, and having ascertained beyond all doubt that a rich deposit of Galena or Lead Ore, with a considerable proportion of Silver, exists upon the said tract, they are willing to admit the Public to a participation of the benefits of the Lease upon equitable terms, and with that view and for the purpose of raising Capital to carry on the work of Mining in an efficient manner,

IT IS PROPOSED

to form a JOINT STOCK COMPANY of 2,500 *Shares, of Five Pounds each*, payable by such instalments as may be required during the progress of the work. The Stockholders to choose Directors, and appoint a competent Engineer or Superintendant. The compensation to the undersigned for monies already expended in Shafts, Explorations, mining tools and buildings, and for their present interest in the Lease, to be fixed at £1000, to form a charge upon the future profits of the concern, and to be paid out of such profits, before any general dividend be made among the Shareholders.

As it is the well-known desire of the Government and Legislature of the Province to aid by all practicable means the developement of its natural resources, there can be no difficulty in obtaining a Charter, with such enlarged privileges as may be considered just and reasonable.

The site of the mining ground presents peculiar advantages. It is scarcely two miles distant from water communication with this City, by means of the river Kennebeccasis; the intended line of the Shediac Railway passes within one mile of it; a stream of ample power for machinery crosses it; as does also the present highway from Fredericton to the great Westmoreland road; it is covered with abundant wood for fuel, and with good building-stone for constructing furnaces. These facilities will obviate many of the difficulties incident to similar undertakings, and it is confidently believed that the Stock cannot be otherwise than highly remunerative.

Persons willing to take Stock will please send in their names to either of the undersigned without delay, as it is desirable to commence operations during the present favorable season.

A Stock Subscription List is also open for signature at the Office of CHARLES L. STREET, Esq., General Agent, St. John, N. B., where specimens of the Ore may be seen and full information afforded.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOHN STEADMAN,
OLIVER BARBERIE.

St. John, July 13, 1850.—3m.

HATS & CAPS.
Spring Styles for 1850.

C. D. EVERITT & SON,

Have received per "Olive" and "Harriott" from Liverpool, and "Maid of Erin" from Boston, their Spring Supply of—

SATIN and SILK PLUSHES, and HAT and CAP Materials, and are now prepared to furnish the Public with *Fashionable* HATS & CAPS at prices which defy competition—for *Cash only.*

We have imported a quantity of the *very best* FRENCH PLUSH, from which we are manufacturing SATIN HATS of a quality superior to any imported into this market—Price 20s.

Our present Stock consists of Satin, Moleskin, Silk, Beaver, Angola, Sombrero, California, Kersey, and other HATS; Cloth, Silk Glazed and Cotton Glazed CAPS, in various fashionable styles, manufactured by ourselves, of the very best materials.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS,
C. D. EVERITT & SON.

St. John, May 28, 1850.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

Manufactured in England for the Brunswick Shoe Store, Germain-Street.

WE have received by *Harriott*, a part of our Stock of *Ladies' Fashionable Prunella Boots*, &c., manufactured expressly for Ladies and Misses of New Brunswick, and are of the same workmanship as those of last year, which gave such substantial evidence, that BOOTS and SHOES can be made, *which will not Rip.*—Only try one pair and the fact will be demonstrated.

Country Ladies will please give a call at HENEGAR'S corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church.

May 21, 1850. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

News! News!

RETRENCHMENT ought to be the ORDER of the Day.

On MONDAY, June 17th,

WILL BE OPENED THE

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

KING STREET, Saint John.

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

J. F. & Co. beg leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of St. John and the Province generally, that they will open the above Establishment with a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

selected with great care, in the principal manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

J. F. & Co. think it quite unnecessary to follow the plan usually adopted in this Country of particularising their Stock; suffice it to say, that it will be found to comprise everything requisite to constitute the Stock of a *FIRST RATE DRAPER'S ESTABLISHMENT*; which will be found to combine the best of Qualities, with Styles the richest and rarest of the season,

and at Prices hitherto without a precedent in this place!

J. F. & Co. wish particularly to call attention to a lot of Goods they have on hand, the remains of a *Bankrupt's Stock*—purchased at a desperate price, and of which they are determined *to effect a* CLEARANCE *at a singularly Low figure.*

J. F. & Co. are well aware that PUFFING is characteristic of the AGE, but they would eschew all such means of notoriety, perfectly conscious that with the superior advantages they possess, they will be able to give tangible proofs of the truth of their pretensions.

The advantages which they possess, are simply these, *long residence in Manchester*, extensive commercial relationships with that City, intimate acquaintance with the leading manufacturing towns of Great Britain, a *thorough knowledge of the business*, and added to this, a *firm determination to make their Establishment known as*

THE CHEAP CUTTING HOUSE.

Commencing business under such favorable auspices, and with such a resolution, they hope to command a large share of PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

Manchester House, June 15, 1850.

Street's Express and City Parcel Delivery!

CONDUCTED on the same principle which is adopted with the greatest success in all the leading American Cities. Parcels, Notices, &c. can be left at either of the following places, viz:—

JOHN G SHARP, Chemist, Market Square;
FELLOWS & Co, Chemists, King street;
ST. JOHN HOTEL, ditto;
EXPRESS OFFICE, Prince William Street;
WILLIAM MILLIGAN, Indian Town;

The Boxes will be examined and deliveries made at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily. Parties wishing to prepay can place their names on the package—the charges will be from One Penny, upwards, according to size and value.

The most prompt attention will be given to this branch of the Express Business, and the Proprietor trusts that the public will avail of this arrangement, which is calculated to provide great accommodation with a saving of time and expense. CHARLES L. STREET.

Street's Colonial and Foreign Express Office

August 20.—1m.

Teas, Sugar, Wines, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, this day:—

20 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 50 chests London Congou TEAS:
ALSO—5 quarter casks } SHERRY WINE:
20 octaves }
10 qr. casks Port do.

—For Sale low by

Aug. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

JAMES BURRELL

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received per *Catharine* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, at the Store recently fitted up at the corner of King and Germain Streets, a portion of his SPRING SUPPLY of *New and Fashionable GOODS*, suitable or the coming Season, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS,

In Madonnas, Camelions, Striped Orleans, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Barege, Printed Cashmeres, Roslyn Lustres,

COBURGS and PARAMATTA CLOTHS,
Black and Colored GRO DE NAPS,

MUSLIN DRESSES,
Earlston and Linen Ginghams,
SHAWLS,

In Printed and Filled Cashmere, Black & Colored SATIN, Black Indiana, Barege, White and Colored Crape.

Linens, Lawns, Lawn Hdkfs.

HOLLANDS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilette Covers, Towellings,
Jacconet, Mull, Book, and Fancy Check

MUSLINS.

Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains.
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS.
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Moleskins, TWEEDS, Brown and White DRILLS,

Parasols and Umbrellas,

Sewed Muslin COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS,
Infant's Caps, Frock Bodies and Robes,
Infant's Hoods,
Jacconet and Book Muslin Insertions, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions, Egyptian and Wove Tarcad Edgings and Laces,
Dutch and Nun's Laces, Black Silk Lace, Black and Colored Silk Fringes,
Gimps, Algerine Trimming, Worsted Braids,
French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,

STRAW BONNETS,

Ladies' Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers; Demi VEILS; Gent's Silk Pocket Hdkfs., Gingham Cravats, Fancy Silk NECK TIES,
Gent's Linen Collars and Shirt Fronts,

Braces, Combs, Brushes, Thread,

Reels, Smallwares, &c. &c.

☞ An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to.

JAMES BURRELL.

May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Oil, Nails, and Tin.

By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—

11 PIPES Raw Linseed OIL,
25 boxes DC Charcoal Tin Plates,
25 do IX do. do.
25 do IXX do. do.
60 casks rose-head Wrought NAILS—4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 14d;
10 casks 6d. and 8d. clasp head Nails;
40 casks 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS;

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

August 27th, 1850.

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz:

SILKS, IN

BLACK Sattinetts, Black and colored Glace, Gros de Naples, Watered du Cape, Striped and Embossed Satins, Serges, &c.

RIBBONS.

Fancy French and English Bonnet Ribbons,
Fancy French and English Gauze and Satin do.
Plain Lutestring, Pearl Edge do., Love do.
French and German Ribbon Velvets,
Black and colored Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Ladies' Neck Ties.

PARASOLS.

Claremont, Glace, Watered, and Fancy Parasols,
Satin do. do. do.
Printed, Corah, Bandanna, and China Silk Hdkfs.

BONNETS.

Coburgs, Alboni's, Lutons, Rice, China, Pearl, Tuscans, White Alboni, Willow, Chip, Dunstable, &c.; Fancy Batiste, Ladies' and Girls' Bonnet Shapes;
Children's Spanish, Albert, Anglesea, and Hungarian Hats; Lambs' Wool Hoods, &c.
French and English Caps, Bonnet Flowers, and Rosettes.

LACES AND NETTS.

Fancy Blond, Paris and Cambray Netts,
Black, Colored, and Fancy do.
Egyptian, Valenciennes, and Balmoral Laces and Edgings; Thread Insertions, Edgings, and Blonds; Edgings, & Blonds; Linen Collars, Habit Shirts, Muslin and Lace Sleeves.

GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gent's White and Dark French Kid;
Fancy self-colored do.; Embroidered Silk do.
Fancy sewn, Tasseled and frill cuff'd Lisle Thread
Children's do. do.

GENT'S NECK TIES.

Shot Silk, Striped and Figured Damask Satin, Paris corded, Glace, Barathea, French figured, and Oriental do, &c.

CLOTHS.

Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible, Broad,
Light and Dark Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres,
Newest styles Fancy Trousers Stuffs,
A large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Checked Satin do.; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

STREET'S
Colonial and Foreign Express.

THE Public are respectfully informed that *EXPRESSES* are now made up at the Office in St. John, as follows:—

For City delivery, *Twice Daily;* }
" Fredericton and Woodstock, *Daily,* } Sundays Excepted.
" Bend of Petticodiac, Miramichi, &c., Saturday at 9 A. M.
" Digby and Annapolis, Saturday, at 8, A. M.
" Windsor and Halifax, and other parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton. } Monday and Thursday Evenings.
" Eastport, Calais, and Boston, and thence to any part of the United States and Canada. } Thursday and Friday, at 7, A. M.
" Newfoundland and Bermuda, *every other Monday.*
" Jamaica, Havanna, Chagres and CALIFORNIA, to meet Steamers sailing from New York, on the 13th, 28th, and 30th of each Month.
" Liverpool and London, G. B., by Mail Steamers, to and from Halifax, N. S.

On the above routes—will be forwarded by Steamers or Sailing Vessels—Small and Large Parcels, or Packages, Specie, and any kind of Heavy Freight. Bills, Notes, &c., collected, Goods Purchased, &c.

N. B.—Parcels of the value of Two Pounds or upwards, must be *booked as such*, or the Proprietor will not be held responsible. The Proprietor pledges himself to the strictest attention and punctuality in all matters entrusted to his Express. Extensive arrangements have been made to meet every requirement, and will be added to and amended when required.

☞ The charges will be moderate in all cases. Further information afforded at any of the Offices.

OFFICES:

ST. JOHN—Corner of Church and Prince William Streets.
FREDERICTON—Mr. James T. Nash, at Mr. Mysh-rall's, Queen Street.
WOODSTOCK—Mr. William R. Newcomb.
WINDSOR—Mr. D. E. Geldert.
ANNAPOLIS—Mr. Lawrence Hall.
HALIFAX—Mr. E. G. Fuller, Hollis street.
BOSTON—No. 7, State-street.
LIVERPOOL, G. B.—Mr. Rich. Thos. Buck, 49, South John-street.

CHARLES L. STREET

St. John, N. B., August 5, 1850.—1m.

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per "Catherine," and "Ant," from Glasgow, an assortment of—

FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES,
Plain and Fancy GINGHAMS,
Superfine and three-ply CARPETINGS,
SHAWLS and HANDKF'S—*all kinds,*
Swiss, Book, and Mull *MUSLINS,*
Damask and Diaper TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS and *SHEETINGS.*
Brown, Grey, Slate and Fancy *HOLLANDS.*
LINENS, LAWNS, DOWLAS,
Osnaburghs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH,
Linen Cambric Pocket HANDK'FS.,
White and Colored *DAMASK CLOTHS,*
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chimizetts,
Muslin Scallop and INSERTIONS,
Black and Colored DEMI VEILS,
Patent Linen THREADS, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per Lisbon, and Fanido, from London—and per Olive, from Liverpool:

DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blonces, and Fancy Trimmings;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS;
Fancy Bandannas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS;
Fancy VESTINGS, Braces, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Drills, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c.

May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

Miscellaneous.

EVENING THOUGHTS.

It is the gentle evening hour,
The dewdrop glistens on each flower,
And in a deep and soft repose,
Are sunk the Lily and the Rose.
The birds have ceased their carolling;
No longer on the glancing wing
From tree to tree they dance or fly
With sudden motion to the sky.
The leaves upon the forest trees,
Are all unruffled by the breeze;
The breeze itself is sunk to rest
And all is calm, and still, and blest.
The moon, with pensive face and pale,
Has thrown o'er all her silvery veil,
Save when the trembling shadows lie,
Like clouds upon the summer sky.

No human voice, or step or sound,
Disturb the silence, deep, profound.
I sit within my window seat;
Mine eyes alone these glories meet;
I sit and strain to banish fear,
And brush away the trembling tear,
It seems so selfish to be sad,
When all around is bright and glad.

All low and sweet there comes a voice,
It bids my soul in peace rejoice;
From all around, below, above,
Breathes forth the whisper, "God is love."
Oh! Heavenly Father, strengthen me
To place my trust alone with Thee;
Sustain, oh God! my drooping heart,
And make me feel how good thou art.

Oh give me life—give peace, and rest,
The higher life—the good! the blest!
Say to my spirit, peace, be still,
And trust the Heavenly Father's will.

Oh God, thou ever hear'st the cry
Of those who humbly look on high,
And givest rest and peace to those,
Who in thy love and truth repose.

Thou who hast given so rich a dower
Of beauty to the evening hour,
And stamp't o'er all the deep impress
Of harmony and happiness,
Wilt ne'er forget the human heart,
But wilt thy strength and grace impart.
To those who humbly seek to be,
In peace with nature and with thee.

What though the present seemeth drear?
What though the spirit shrinks with fear
To tread life's long and lonely way?
The hand that quenched hope's earthly ray,
Will make a light around us shine
To link us to to the world divine!

[From the Boston Courier.]

The Canadian Expedition, from Boston, by Railroad.

BY ONE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

We shall begin our narrative at Burlington where we arrived from Boston in a body. But here we separated. The larger part went on immediately to St. Johns, in the steamer Whitehall. The smaller portion, about 800 in number, staid over night, and embarked the next morning in the steamer United States, a fine boat, well manned and officered. The waters of Lake Champlain were tranquil and smooth, and the sailing was delightful. At Plattsburg we had a battle, though not equal to that of 1814. The boys on the wharf had apples to sell, and flung them on board, receiving their pay in the same manner. This was a fair trade, but some of the boys who had no apples of their own, helped themselves from the baskets of the fruit merchants, and begun pelting the passengers for the fun of the thing. The shots came thick and fast, with many hard hits, till the joke got to be rather serious, on which the crew knocked out the heads of some barrels of peaches and potatoes, and using these for missiles, soon drove the young rascals off. Thus ended the second battle of Plattsburg.

The scenery along here is very fine. The margin of the lake is low and flat, but at a distance from the shore, ranges of lofty mountains rise to the sight; on the right the Green Mountains of Vermont, and on the left the Adirondack range. Thick forests everywhere overspread the land. The foliage this season has been uncommonly rich and luxuriant, and the changing hues of autumn were exhibited in unusual splendor and variety among the countless multitude of trees of every sort, which adorned the landscape. The hills resembled solid piles of vegetation, variegated by a thousand picturesque and dazzling tints. Autumn had put on his most gorgeous robes, and was shining in all his glory.

At St. Johns we touched British soil. A great crowd had assembled on the wharf to receive us. The cannon roared, and huzzas rent the air; which greetings were returned by the Bostonians with hearty cheers.

We cannot say much for St. Johns, in addition to the hearty welcome which the inhabitants gave us. The town is of a respectable size, but altogether lacking in Yankee tidiness and neatness.—A Railroad extends from here to La Prairie. Apparently this road cost less labor in the construction than any other that came under our notice.—The level is hardly disturbed by a single rise or fall. The soil appears to be rich, but the whole country lies waste as far as the eye can reach, right and left. At La Prairie we took the ferry-boat for Montreal, and a passage of about nine miles brought us to that city, at six o'clock on Thursday evening, 26th September.

Here, too, we met with a most lively and friendly reception. The wharves were thronged with people, who greeted us with hearty cheers, and salutes of cannon. The shipping displayed their colours, and everything wore the appearance of a grand gala-day. The cabs and calashes that plied about the streets bore the inscription, "Welcome Bostonians." All that could be done to provide us with comfortable lodgings, was done by the people of the city on this occasion, but the difficulty of furnishing quarters for a large army at so short a notice, may be easily imagined. A stay of a few hours enabled us to take a rapid glance at the exterior of the city. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants, entirely of stone, streets kept very clean, plates, which sparkling as-which attracts al, which architecture

the aspect of their own faces were the na-completely h. Every

's ply and lay-en

treal to Three Rivers the banks are low, and extend, in an unbroken plain, many miles on both sides. Below Three Rivers, hills appear on the borders of the streams. These gradually rise, till they frown over the water in precipitous banks, three hundred feet in height.

Quebec is an old looking place. Like Montreal, it is built mostly of stone. The houses are black and rusty. The streets are narrow, and not so clean as those of the other city. Quebec is an oddly situated place. One half is built on the water's edge, and the other half on the top of a steep precipitous rock overhanging it, so that it looks like one city set on the shoulders of another.

We were "lionized" very handsomely by the Mayor. He invited us to join him at the St. George Hotel, from whence he accompanied us to the citadel, a fortress of prodigious strength, standing upon a rock, which rises 300 feet above the river. A fine regiment of royal troops went through their exercise before us. Nothing could be more accurate or beautiful in its way than their performance. In this neighborhood, we sought out a spot of mournful interest,—that where the gallant Montgomery fell. It is marked only by an inscription on a wooden board. The Plains of Abraham are in the rear of the fortress, and have a monument pointing out the ground on which the more fortunate Wolfe met a similar fate. It is a stone column, about a hundred feet in height. We admired the grand scenery exhibited by the shores of the St. Lawrence. The heights of Quebec gave us a wide view of the surrounding country. Mountains, plains, forests, rivers, towns, villages, fields, and beautiful gardens, all combine to form a panorama of extraordinary beauty. A few miles below Quebec is the picturesque fall of Montmorenci, which has been too often described to need any particular notice here.

The short time at our disposal compelled us to content ourselves with a very cursory glance at many of the most interesting spots visited by the expedition. With much reluctance, we turned our faces homeward, before we had half explored the country. The whole party returned to Boston without having encountered any untoward event, which, considering the rapid rate of travelling and the multitudinous assemblage engaged in the enterprise, speaks much for the skill and attention exhibited in the means of conveyance throughout this long route.

Such is a rapid sketch of the impressions made upon us by this hasty invasion of Canada. A longer stay, and a more thoughtful examination, we have no doubt, would have added much to the pleasant feelings which were excited during our progress through this interesting region. The most friendly and obliging temper was everywhere exhibited by the Canadians, and the impressions left upon us will not speedily be removed. Whatever the political relations of the two countries may chance to be in future, we shall always feel towards our Canadian neighbors as friends.

ADVANCE OF POWER TO THE WEST.—Dr. Paterson, of the Philadelphia Mint, has published some useful tables, which show the centre of Representative population in the United States to be gradually advancing to the West.

The calculation is, that the census of 1850, now being taken, will show the *centre of Representative population to be in the State of Ohio.*

"A glance at the West presents to view," says the Carrolton *Economist*, "a region comprising 2,725,000 square miles, now peopled with a population, exclusive of aborigines, of only ten millions and capable of sustaining 847,500,000 at the rate that England is populated. Such a number will be found upon it before the middle of the next century, according to the present rate of increase. Its mountains, valleys, lakes, and rivers are on the grandest scale. Its natural facilities for internal communication are great. The Missouri is 3,600 miles in length, or more than twice as long as the Danube. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine. Its lakes extend from east to west over 15½ degrees of longitude, covering an area of 93,000 square miles, and draining a country of 400,000 square miles. The Mississippi and its tributaries alone afford a steamboat navigation of 25,000 or 30,000 miles. Its inland commerce in 1848 was $432,000,000, more than twice the foreign commerce of the country. The vast systems of Railroads and dykes commenced, when completed, intersecting it in every direction, will enhance it.—A more bountiful soil, giving better remuneration to the cultivator, cannot be found on earth."

THE HOMŒOPATHIC SYSTEM OF REWARDS.—A knighthood has been offered to Mr. Stephenson, and the honor courteously declined. We have a singular scale of rewards in England. Lord Mayors are made baronets by the dozen. Generals, who carry off victories in India, are made lords and marquesses. A peerage is given to a banker, from the overpowering merit which a million sterling was supposed to confer upon him. And yet to an engineer, who occupies the first rank in his noble profession in England, perhaps in the world; to a man who has fought with earth, air, and water, and left a beautiful work upon each as a monument of his victory; to one who has enriched his country with gifts of genius, such as the tubular bridge, the high level bridge, and the Border bridge, the offer of knighthood is made! If Mr. Stephenson had been a tallow-chandler, and had had the honor of opening the Temple Bar to Her Majesty during one of her visits to the city; if he had been a Lord Mayor and had eaten a public dinner with Prince Albert; if he had been the *attache* for years to some Hanway-yard of a German principality, or the complete letter-writer of some grateful minister, a smaller compliment could not have been paid to him! We are glad that he declined the offer, for we should have considered it a national disgrace, and have grieved for it as a national sorrow, if a man like Mr. Stephenson, whose works, from their magnitude and noble grandeur, are looked up to all over the world, should have done anything petty and mean, to have caused their author and the science he honors, to be looked down upon.—*Punch.*

WANT OF COURAGE.—Sidney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for the want of moral courage:—

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of moral courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who if they could only have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in order to do any thing in this world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scrabble through as well as we can.

It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks, and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man wants, and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his first cousins, and his particular friends, till one fine day he finds that he is sixty five years of age—that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of a strict and sober calculation."

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.—There cannot be found a better example than I have met with in reading some memoirs of the great and good Colston, the founder of those excellent charities in London, Bristol, and elsewhere. I find this passage in his life. It happened that one of his most richly-laden vessels was so long missing, and the violent storms having given every reason to suppose she had perished, that Colston gave her up for lost. Upon this occasion, it is said, he did not lament his unhappiness, as many are apt to do, and perpetually count up the serious amount of his losses; but, with dutiful submission, fell upon his knees, and with thankfulness for what Providence had been pleased to leave him, and with the utmost resignation, relinquished even the smallest hope of her recovery. When, therefore, his people came soon afterward to tell him that the ship had safely come to port, he did not show the signs of self-gratulation which his friends expected to see. He was devoutly thankful for the preservation of the lives of so many seamen; but as for the vessel and cargo, they were no longer his—he had resigned them—he could not in conscience take them back. He looked upon all as the gift of Providence to the poor; and as such, he sold the ship and merchandise—and most valuable they were—and, praying for a right guidance, distributed the proceeds to the poor. How beautiful is such a charity!—Here is no false lustre thrown upon the riches of this world, that, reflected, blind the eyes that they see not aright. The conscience of such a man as Colston, was an arbiter against himself, sat within him in judgment aside his worldly interest for itself to see by, whe glare or an obscurity. less honest vision.—

RELIGIOUS DISC the late Dr. Chalm Discourses in G that city left t of the news bus est sca were pub ies had b copies vious unive by sa T

air, as the grandest design ever been conceived by any nation in the world, and calculated to produce the most important results, both in a social and commercial point of view, to the inhabitants of every country that may participate in it.

ART PICTURE.—BURR'S *Seven Mile Mirror*, or Tour of 2000 Miles on the Lakes, the Niagara, St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers.—This celebrated artistic work, (now exhibiting in Boston,)—executed from Drawings taken upon the spot, perfectly represents 200 Cities and Villages, over 100,000 Buildings, and 500 Steamboats, ships and other vessels. The following objects and localities are among the many:—The City and Harbor of Buffalo—Niagara Falls—The Cities of Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston—The Thousand Islands—Ogdensburg—Prescott—The Four Grand Rapids—Montreal—The City and Citadel of Quebec—Montmorenci Falls, and the Great Gulf. This vast artistic composition ends displaying the awful attributes of the Saguenay River, which for picturesque grandeur exceeds the most wonderful conceptions of the beholder.

GLADNESS AND HEALTH.—Joy is one of the greatest panaceas of life. No joy is more healthful, or better calculated to prolong life, than that which is to be found in domestic happiness, in the company of cheerful and good men, and in contemplating with delight the beauties of nature. A day spent in the country, under a serene sky, amidst a circle of agreeable friends, is certainly a more positive means of prolonging life than that external glories in the world.—Laughter, omitted. It is the most salutary of all the bodily movements, for it agitates both the body and the soul at the same time; promotes digestion, circulation and perspiration, and enlivens the vital powers in every organ.

JENNY LIND was born at Stockholm on the 6th of October, 1821, consequently upon the 6th inst. she will be 29 years of age. Her parents kept a school in the city which had the honour of being the birth-place of this Child of Song. At three years old, song was her ruling passion—every melody that struck her ear was retained with an accuracy which caused general admiration. No work was done without accompanying it with her clear voice, and no pain, during frequent illness, prevented her from finding consolation in song. Croelius, a music master at Stockholm, was her first instructor, and Garcia, the most celebrated vocal teacher in Europe, the next. Jenny Lind is stated by a leading English Journal, to be neither handsome nor plain, neither pretty nor ugly, but something that hovers about the abstract qualities of everything, catching a portion of them, but resembling them in nothing. Her face is like the water, ever changing its expression according to the influences that trouble it from without; but it is said to be fairer than the water, for the spirit that lives within is an ineffable one, restless and unstable withal—now dancing in her eyes, now playing on her lips like an unbodied joy, now lying close in the dimples of her cheek and chin. But what folly to attempt a description of that which is not to be described. Jenny Lind is what neither you nor we, reader, can account for.—*N. York paper.*

A newspaper is now printed in China, called the *Pekin Monitor*. It is in the Chinese language, and is the first paper ever published in the celestial empire.

A SMALL BUT CHOICE LIBRARY.—Robert Southey said, that if he was cut down to twelve authors, his library should consist of Shakspeare, Chaucer, Spenser and Milton; Lord Clarendon, Jackson, Jeremy Taylor, and South; Isaac Walton, Sydney's Arcadia, Fuller's Church History, and Sir Thomas Brown.

Four good mothers have given birth to four bad daughters. Truth has produced hatred; success, pride; security, danger; and familiarity contempt; and, on the contrary, four bad mothers have produced as many good daughters, for astronomy is the offspring of astrology; chemistry, of alchemy; freedom, oppression; patience, of long-suffering.—*Jewish Chronicle.*