The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847.

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The Observer,

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☞ JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

Ship-Chandlery, &c.

—Ward Street and Peters's Wharf—

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

CHANDLERY.

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

HARDWARE, ETC.

Cambooses to cook for 26 to 6 people; Frying Pans, Gridirons, Tea and table Spoons; Cook's Axes, Hatchets Ladles & Tormenters; Soup Tureens & Ladles, Knives and Forks, Coffee Mills, (various kinds), Candlesticks, (brass and japanned), Hinges, Crect Stands, japanned Spittoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, table Bells, jack and pen Knives, Cook's and sheath Knives, Hand Saws, Drawing Knives, Caulking Irons, Carpenter's Mauls, Hammers, Gimlets, Steelyards, Salter's Spring Balances, Harpoons, Fish Grames; Pad, Chest and Door Locks; Mouse and Rat Traps, Sand Paper, Wash Basins, Pitch Pots and Ladles; rose, clasp, boat, clout, scumper and sheathing NAILS; Spikes, 10 to 3 inch; sheet LEAD, Cork Screws, Fish Hooks, Oil Feeders, Hand Cuffs, Rules; Pump Tacks, (iron and copper; Marline Spikes, patent screw Shackles, Mending Links, Cold Chisels and Punches, Ballast and Coal Shovels, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

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

STATIONERY.

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

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

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

*** Shipping supplied with WATER.

June 15. JOHN WALKER.

IRON, STEEL, Anchors, Chains, Tin Plates, etc.

The Subscriber has in Stock, and for Sale on reasonable terms, at his Warehouses, Nelson Street:—

650 TONS best Refined (Hunt & Brown's) and Common Bar and Bolt IRON, all sizes;
20 ditto Swedes BAR IRON, assorted,
35 tons small round Refined Iron, ¼ to ½ inch,
10 ditto SHEET IRON, No 16 to 24,
12 ditto best BOILER PLATES—4, 4½, and 5 feet by 2 feet,
8 ditto Hoop Iron—assorted sizes,
10 ditto Plough Plate Iron, 2 to 5 inches,
5 ditto best ANGLE IRON, for boilers,
6 do. CAST STEEL, for Axes—Sanderson, Brothers & Co. and Naylor's;
5 do. best Blister Steel, hoop L & C C N D,
5 do. Spring and Shear STEEL, assorted,
30 Anchors, Iron & Wood Stocks—1 to 15 cwt.,
20 Chain Cables, ⅜ to 1¼ inch, *best proved*,
5 tons best close-link CHAIN, ¼ to 1¼ inch,
20 do. SPIKES, well assorted, 4 to 10 inches,
10 tons Parish picked OAKUM,
5 ditto Bolt COPPER, ⅜ to 1½ inch,
115 bolts Extra Navy CANVAS,
150 boxes *TIN PLATES*—IC, IX, IXX, DC DX, DXX,
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
125 pieces best Irish LINEN,
600 Share Moulds and Anchor Palms,
15 Warranted Anvils; 20 best Staple Vices,
6 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS,
50 dozen long handled SPADES,
50 ditto Ballast SHOVELS,
400 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Griddles, Camp Ovens, and Covers,
150 Tea Kettles, Nos. 1 to 6,
30 half Register GRATES, handsome patterns,
50 bundles IRON WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18,
12 bags Horse and Ox NAILS.

And daily expects per Lady Caroline,—

10M. Fire BRICKS,
40 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26,
1350 bars BOLT IRON, ⅜ to 1½ inch,
40 dozen Spade Plates,
2 casks Miner's SHOVELS,
12 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 24 to 36 in.
102 bolts best Navy CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7.

July 13 WM. CARVILL

CUT NAILS.

The Subscriber has received ex Belmont:—

20 TONS best quality IRON, which he is now having cut into NAILS, of all sizes, from 3d'y to 30d'y; Flooring Brads, 3, 3½, and 4 inch; Finishing Nails, &c. &c. for sale at the lowest market prices.

THOMAS R. GORDON,
Corner of Dock Street and Mkt. Square.

July 20, 1847.

No 1, SOUTH WHARF.

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving, ex "California," from Liverpool

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

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

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

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

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

MAY, 1847.

THE *Spring* and *Summer* STOCK of this Establishment is now complete, forming a General and Extensive Assortment of

FANCY AND SUBSTANTIAL

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. W. DANIEL.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per Ships California and Queen Pomare, part of his new Spring Stock, which he will offer at very low prices for Cash:

CACHMERE, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Satin Crape and Net SHAWLS and HANDKFS, Mous de Laine, Cachmere, Orleans and Barege DRESSES;
Cobourgh, Orleans, Indiana, and Paramatta Cloths, Printed MUSLINS, and Muslin Ginghams,
Sewed Muslin Robes, Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Sleeves and Cuffs, Trimmings and Insertions;
Jaconet, Check, Book and Mull MUSLINS,
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Yorkshire and West of England Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES,
Scotch Tweeds; VESTINGS,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Hearth Rugs,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Gossamer and Beaver HATS,
LINENS, LAWNS, Damasks, DIAPERS and SHEETINGS.

Prince William Street, April 27, 1847.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!
ALBION HOUSE!!

THE proprietors of the Albion House are now opening a part of their SUMMER STOCK, received per ship *California* from Liverpool, and *Great Britain* from the Clyde. The Stock embraces

Plain and figured ORLEANS and Coburgs,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Bed Ticks and Shirting Stripes,
Cantoons, Moleskins, FLANNELS,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheeting, &c.

Per "Queen Pomare":—

Satin, Cachmere, Barege, Norwich, Indiana, Maud, Shetland and Cloth SHAWLS,
MUSLINS, Mousline deLaines, Balzerines,
Ginghams, Printed Jaconets, &c. &c.
Table Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks,
LINENS, Lawns, Hollands, &c.
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, VESTINGS,
Silk and Satin STOCKS, SCARFS,
Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c.

Per "Moravian"—

Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Muslin Collars, Neck Ties,
Black, Colored and Check'd SILKS, Brocaded,
Lustres, Roslyn Checks, Printed Cachmere,
Mohair, Brocade, Indiana, Barege, and Polka Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALBION HOUSE!!

BEARD & VENNING,
May 4. *North side King-street.*

Coffee & Silk Handkfs.

Just received and on sale by the Subscriber;—

60 BAGS COFFEE, of excellent quality.

—ALSO—

A Case of SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, of various and beautiful patterns.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
1st June, 1847. *N. Market Wharf.*

NAVY CANVAS.

LANDING for the subscriber, ex *Prince of Wales*, 10 Bales of highly finished heavy NAVY CANVAS, of excellent quality, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6,—which will be sold at market rates.

July 6. JOHN V. THURGAR.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN SHANAHAN, Junior, of Wickham, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY JANE SHANAHAN, *Adm'trx.*
A. B. McDONALD, *Administrator.*

Wickham, 21st July, 1847.—3t

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SEYMOUR PICKETT, Esq. late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

L. F. PICKETT,
Administratrix.

St. John, N. B., April 3, 1847.

The Garland.

THE BEAUTIFUL DREAM.

(From "Hood's Magazine.")

The beautiful dream of my boyhood is past;
The din of this life hath awaked me at last;
I started, and wept—for my bright world of bliss
Was suddenly changed for the sadness of this!

'Twas foolish to dream it; but no one can tell
How oft I enjoyed it, how long, and how well;
It lasted the days of my childhood all through,
And tinged every thought with its exquisite hue!

Ask not what it was: 'tis enough to avow
I see, to the full, all its fallacy now:
But still, in its falseness, the dream of my youth
Was brighter than other dreams are in their truth!

When Mirth was around me, oh! scarce did I seem
To heed her fair presence, for dreaming that dream.
When mirth and her crowd of adherents were gone,
To me it was nothing, because I dreamt on!

And now it is past—it is past—and I'm told
My dreams must be visions of glory and gold:
I try; oh! I try to be patient, in vain!
Shall I ne'er dream the dream of my boyhood again?

The Summer came on, with its bright sunny hours;
The locks of the maidens were woven with flowers;
But I—I was wandering by forest and stream,
And murmuring, "Alas, for my beautiful dream!"

It comes not afresh; it will never come more;
Yet let me be calm, where 'tis vain to deplore;
Such joys as the earth hath to give me are given;
God grant that my next dream may mount up to Heaven!

THE CHILD AND THE STARS.

BY E CARPENTER, ESQ.

"They tell me, dear father, each gem in the sky
That sparkles at night is a star,
But *why* do they dwell in those regions so high,
And shed their cold lustre so far?
I *know* that the sun makes the blossoms to spring,
That it gives to the flow'rets their birth,
But *what* are the stars? do they nothing but fling
Their cold rays of light upon earth?"

"My child, it is said that you stars in the sky
Are worlds that are fashion'd like this,
Where the souls of the good and the gentle who die
Assemble together in bliss;
And the rays that they shed o'er the earth is the light
Of His glory whose throne is above,
That tell us, who dwell in these regions of night,
How great is His goodness and love!"

"Then, father, why still press your hand to your brow,
Why still are your cheeks pale with care?
If all that was gentle be dwelling there now,
Dear Mother, I know, must be there."
"Thou chidest me well," said the father with pain,
"Thy wisdom is greater by far;
We may mourn for the lost, but we should not complain,
While we gaze on each beautiful star."

Miscellaneous.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE HIGHLANDS.

(From the Inverness Courier.)

It is no longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty that her gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are to visit the Highlands this season, and have selected Ardverikie, the shooting quarters of the Marquis of Abercorn, at Loch Laggan side, on the property of Cluny Macpherson, to be the royal residence for a few weeks.

On Tuesday last the 27th July, at Cluny's request, the gentlemen of Badenoch and Rothiemurchus met at Kingussie, for the purpose of adopting measures to give her Majesty and her Royal Consort a true Highland welcome, on their arrival at Loch Laggan. Cluny was unanimously called to the chair. "If," said the respected Chairman, "her most gracious Majesty has selected our country as her place of temporary residence, and thus condescends to confide in the loyalty of her Highland subjects, it is no less our duty than I know it to be our unanimous desire, to receive her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert with every demonstration of loyalty within our power." To these sentiments the meeting cordially responded; and having forthwith appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for welcoming the royal party, unanimously voted thanks to Cluny for his conduct in the chair.

The Committee thus appointed met to-day—Cluny as Convener—when the following regulations were adopted, for the guidance of those who intend to be present on the auspicious occasion:

"The proposed site for the reception of her most gracious Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert is that space of level ground immediately to the west of Loch Laggan Inn.

"Those who may be desirous to evince their loyalty, are requested to be on the site fixed upon by the committee, on the 14th August.

"Those equipped in the Highland costume are to form the front line; and it is earnestly hoped that all who are to be present will place themselves under the direction of the gentlemen who are to be chosen to superintend the proceedings on that occasion.

"In consideration of the distinguished honour conferred upon the Highlands in general, and particularly on that portion of it with which we are connected, by her Majesty's visit, it is expected that a very numerous body of Highlanders, dressed in the garb of their country, will come forward to welcome her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with every possible demonstration of devoted loyalty and respect; and it is hoped that all who may happen to be present will so conduct themselves as to reflect credit on the intelligence and courtesy of our Highland population.

"In the name of the committee,
(Signed) "Ewan Macpherson,
of Cluny Macpherson, *Chairman.*
"Kingussie, 30th July, 1847."

The Education of the Heart.

We commend the following judicious remarks from the London Quarterly Review, to the discriminating attention and regard as well of parents as of teachers. They contain an important principle in reference to the education of the young, and one which cannot be too carefully heeded:

"It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom—to educate the head, and to forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is cultivated at an age when nature does not furnish the elements necessary to a successfull cultivation of it; and the child is solicited to reflection, when he is only capable of sensation and emotion. In infancy the attention and the memory are only excited strongly by things which impress the senses, and move the heart, and a father shall instil more solid and available instruction in an hour spent in the fields, where wisdom and goodness are exemplified, seen and felt, than in a month spent in the study, where they are expounded in stereotyped aphorisms.

No physician doubts, that precocious children in fifty cases for one, are much the worse for the discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundations for insanity are laid. When the studies of maturer years are stuffed into the head of a child, people do not reflect on the anatomical fact, that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man; that the one is confirmed and can bear exertion—the other is growing, and requires repose; that to force the attention to abstract facts—to load the memory with chronological and historical or scientific detail—in short, to expect a child's brain to bear with impunity the exertions of a man's, is just as rational as it would be to hazard the same sort of experiment on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted to the education of the heart—to the formation of principles, rather than to the acquirement of what is usually termed knowledge. Nature herself points out such a course; for the emotions are then the liveliest, and most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source that the mass of men are hereafter to draw their sum of happiness or misery; the actions of the immense majority are, under all circumstances, determined much more by feeling than reflection; in truth, life presents an infinity of occasions where it is essential to happiness that we should feel rightly; very few where it is at all necessary that we should think profoundly.

Up to the seventh year of life, very great changes are going on in the structure of the brain, and demand, therefore, the utmost attention not to interrupt them by improper or over excitement. Just that degree of exercise should be given to the brain at this period, as is necessary to its health; and the best is oral instruction, exemplified by objects which strike the senses.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that at this period of life, special attention should be given, both by parents and teachers, to the physical development of the child. Pure air and free exercise are indispensable, and wherever either of these are withheld, the consequences will be certain to extend themselves over the whole future life. The seeds of protracted and hopeless suffering have, in innumerable instances, been sown in the constitution of the child simply through ignorance of this great fundamental physical law; and the time has come when the united voices of these innocent victims should ascend, "trumpet-tongued," to the ears of every parent and every teacher in the land, "Give us free air and wholesome exercise; leave to develope our expanding energies in accordance with the laws of our being, and full scope for the elastic and bounding impulses of our young blood."

Extract from a Lecture on Self Instruction, by Judge Buel.—"The common avocations of life do not prevent the acquisition of useful knowledge. Not a week, and scarcely a day passes, that does not afford hours of exemption from ordinary business, which may be employed in improving the mind, and these hours amount to years in the aggregate of ordinary life. Labor does not unfit the mind for study, but rather imparts a freshness, and a relish to it which is seldom experienced by the indolent or the sedentary; while study serves to beguile the tedium of labor, by the interesting matters it furnishes to the mind for investigation and reflection, and which the mind may adapt to the useful purposes of life. While labor tends to sharpen the mental as well as the animal appetite, it affords the best facilities for a wholesome digestion of the food demanded by either. Thus labour and study are admirably fitted to be companions and reciprocal aids to each other. Upon this point I speak from personal experience. The limited knowledge which I possess, has been acquired amid the unremitting labors of a very active mechanical employment, and without the advantages of an ordinary common school education. And in looking abroad among the companions of my boyhood, I find after the lapse of half a century, that their success and standing in life, has been good or bad pretty much in the proportion of the culture which they have bestowed on their minds, and their habits of close application to their business. It is not the leisure nor the opportunity that is wanting, but the disposition, a resolute determination to improve our innate facilities, which retards the progress of intellectual culture. We respect and admire in others the talents that are usefully employed. Why not then resolve, (for to will is almost to do) to acquire that which we so readily concede to be an excellence in others. Among the thousands of instances which I might quote, of men rising to eminence, and great usefulness by means of self instruction amid the cares and labors of an active business life, I shall detain you by the mention of but one, and leave you to call to mind others, which cannot fail to present themselves within the circle of your acquaintance.—The late Rev. Dr. Carey was the son of a poor man; he entered life with a very defective education, and was brought up to the humble trade of a shoemaker. Having resolved to enter the ministry he set himself to acquire knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew, the original language of Scripture, and while he was laboring for his daly bread with his awl, he sought acquaintance with grammars and dictionaries, and he never left them till those compiled by him had gained, by universal consent, an honorable place among the monuments of human learning. Mr. Carey became a pioneer missionary to India, in 1793. The first six years of his residence in that country were spent in active agricultural pursuits, during which time he acquired so perfect a knowledge of the language of the country, that in 1810 he translated the New Testament into Bengalese, and during the following seven years into all the languages of Northern Hindostan. He in the meantime compiled a voluminous Bengalese Dictionary, the first ever published, performed the duties of Professor of Sanscrit and Mahratta in the College of Fort William, and was withal ever active and efficient in his missionary labors. He subsequently became known as an Oriental scholar of the first eminence, was celebrated as a man of science, established at Calcutta an Agricultural Society, of which he was an efficient member, and was either a prime mover, or a zealous promoter in every undertaking for the benefit of his adopted country. This distinguished man died in June, 1834, full of years, and full of honors."

THE SAXON RACE IN TURKEY.—With feelings of pride we make the following extract from a letter just received from Constantinople:—"Between the Seven Towers and St. Stephano, a village on the Marmora, there are manufactories of different kinds, all under the direction of English engineers. In this district, which stretches along the sea coast, there reside from sixty to seventy English workmen with their families. It is wonderful the effect which their example has already produced upon the people of the surrounding neighbourhood. The fields are better tilled, the houses better built, and the whole place wears an appearance of bustle and activity which is most unoriental. They have made Macrekeny, a village midway between the Seven Towers and St. Stephano, their head quarters. Here they have established a Mechanics' Institution, which numbers already more than a hundred members, amongst whom, beside Europeans of different nations, are Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. The Sultan, when the circumstance was explained to him, at once perceived the benefits which such an establishment could not fail to confer not only upon the immediate neighbourhood, but, by the force of example, upon the empire at large. He therefore made the members a present of a house, and promised to take the institution under his particular protection. A reading-room has already been opened, and the foundation of a library begun. The most competent amongst the members have been chosen to lecture upon mathematics, the mechanical arts, and other branches of useful knowledge. A few days ago we were present at the inauguration of the 'Oriental Mechanics' Institution,' as it is called. It was certainly with no small feeling of satisfaction that for the first time during twelve long years of absence from home, we found ourselves in the midst of so large an assemblage of Englishmen. And noble specimens they and their families are of the race—their blue-eyed, fair-haired daughters, their chubby rosy-cheeked children, and their comely matrons. The gratification of that moment was worth a much longer exile. It is very probable, from the interest which the Sultan and his ministers have taken in the establishment of the Mechanics' Institution at Macrekeny, that similar societies will be formed in the other great towns in Turkey."

Punishment of Idle Husbands in New Ireland.—The head chief often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature. For instance, if a lazy fellow has a wife or two and a few children, and, through his love for fishing, dancing, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village. Men, women, and children arm themselves with a stiff birch made of small canes; they then form a long double line, about six feet apart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent. At last he is placed at one end of the lines, amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one endeavouring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get off with running the line once, or may have to do so twice or thrice, but he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the lines even once without having his skin tickled for him by the hearty application of the birch, wielded by some strong women? As the punishment is not of a fatal kind, the whole affair creates unrestricted merriment. If the victim is a smart fellow, he may escape with few blows; but if he is heavy, sulky, and dogged, he pays for it. Such a man comes off covered with welts on his bare skin from his head to his heels. For one month afterwards his family are provided for by the public at large, under the fatherly superintendence of the chief. At the expiration of that time, if he has all his domestic matters in perfect order, as a good father and provident husband ought to have, he again resumes his place in society, and shortly afterwards, perhaps, helps, with an experienced hand, to flagellate some one else.—[Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.

THE FAMOUS LADY CAVENDISH.—The noble house of Cavendish is indebted to the third wife of Sir Wm. Cavendish, the faithful friend of Wolsey, for the principal part of its vast possessions. That lady, the daughter and co-heir of John Hardwick of Hardwick, erected three of the most splendid seats ever built by a single person—Chadworth, Hardwick, and Oldcoates. She was four times married. 1st, to Robert Barley, Esq., of Barley; 2dly, to Sir Wm. Cavendish; 3dly, to Sir W. St. Loo; and 4thly, to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. "She prevailed," says Lodge, "upon the first of these gentlemen, who died without issue, to settle the estate upon her and her heirs, who were abundantly produced from her second marriage. Her third husband, who was very rich, was led by her persuasions to make a similar disposition of his fortune, to the utter prejudice of his daughters by a former wife; and now, unsated with the wealth and caresses of three husbands, she finished her conquests by marrying the Earl of Shrewsbury, the richest and most powerful peer of his time. To sum up her character, she was a woman of masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money-lender, a farmer, and a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. She lived to a great old age, and died in 1607, immensely rich.—["The Patrician."

BENEFITS OF EARLY RISING.—Though bringing in but little, I have found great delight in contemplating Nature whilst on my way to work very early in the mornings. I have often and often caught her just awaking from her dewy sleep, tossing about her saffron coloured robes, as if yet undecided as to which course she should take—fair or foul. The sun, however, appears, insisting upon gladness, and clouds and vapours make a high retreat. You may not all have a turn, as it is called, for contemplating nature; but with a clear head and a pure conscience you will soon learn to observe the morning beaming beauteously around you. Wise men write of those who get up betimes in this: "Industry is up with the sun; she awaketh at the crowing of the cock, and walketh abroad to taste the sweetness of the morning. She is ruddy as the daughter of Health; her ears are delighted with the music of the shrill lark. Her garment sweepeth the dew-drop from the new stubble and the green grass, and her path is by the murmuring of the purling brook. Her appetite is keen, her blood is pure and temperate, and her pulse beateth even. Her house is elegant; her handmaids are the daughters of neatness, and plenty smileth at her table."—[Letters by a Labourer.

THE "TIMES" FORTY YEARS AGO.—A copy of the *Times* newspaper affords very fair evidence, by contrast with the appearance of the "Leading Journal" of the present day, of the progress which the *Times* has made since that period. Its size is just one-fourth of the present *Times* (to say nothing of the Supplement), and its price sixpence-halfpenny. Many of the leading features in "getting up" have been preserved to the present day: the heading is the same, and the same typical embellishment which now surmounts the leading article—the three volumes, indicative of the present, the past, and the future, with the dial above. The first and last pages are filled with advertisements, of which the larger portion are sales by auction, the "want places" column, which at present numbers its 100 or 150 per day, containing but three announcements of that character. The foreign news, in the shape of a leading article, commences with the following paragraph:—"A vessel is arrived which left a Dutch port on Tuesday last, but brought none of the papers of that day. The master, however, says they contained nothing of importance." The other portions of the news it contains, both foreign and domestic, appear of an equally unsatisfactory character, and exhibit a singular contrast to the present and well-authenticated details, relative to public affairs in all parts of the world.

FORMS OF INTEMPERANCE.—There is the intemperance of mirth, and then its victim is a silly buffoon; the intemperance of seriousness, and then he is a gloomy ascetic; the intemperance of love, and then he is a good-for-nothing driveller; the intemperance of anger; and then he is a frothing madman; the intemperance of dress and manners, and then he is a glittering fop; the intemperance of the purse, and then he is a sordid miser; the intemperance of the plate, and then he is a filthy glutton; the intemperance of the bowl, and then he is a reeling drunkard.

FEMALE LOQUACITY.—Jean Paul says, that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word "halt" to her troops, would do it somewhat in this wise—"You soldiers, all of you, now mind, I order you, as soon as I have finished speaking, to stand still, every one of you, on the spot, where you happen to be; don't you hear me? halt, I say, all of you?"

We often speak of being settled in life; we might as well think of casting anchor in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, or talk of the permanent situation of a stone that is rolling down a hill.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—About twelve years ago, a young gentleman, whose name we forbear to mention, residing in an interior country of Kentucky, became smitten—as falling in love is usually termed—with the daughter of a wealthy merchant. His love was requited by the fair and lovely girl, but the young man being poor, without influence, and having nothing to depend upon but his own industry and resolution, his suit was looked upon with a favorless eye by the wealthy father. In a moment of chagrin and disappointment, the proud youth left the home of his childhood—and twelve years rolled by; during which time no word was heard of him. He went to the West Indies a pennyless adventurer, and one month since returned home, the possessor of an immense fortune. In the meantime, the father of his beloved had failed, and died a poor broken-hearted man, leaving his wife and daughter dependent upon the cold charities of the world. Yet in poverty, as well as in wealth, the two lovers had remained faithful to their youthful vows, and two days after the return of the wanderer, he led his long cherished idol to the Hymenial altar. How beautiful, in a cold, heartless world like this, is the fidelity of two loving hearts.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—This place of amusement was the scene of a horrible catastrophe on Tuesday last. On that day a person from Monmouthshire, who had come to the town on a visit, went in company with his wife to the gardens, and of course turned into the house appropriated to the beasts. Here the man expressed his admiration of the lions, and, judging erroneously from their mild demeanor, thrust his hand into the den; quick as lightning one of the ferocious brutes seized the limb, and endeavoured to draw his victim into the den, in which attempt one of the bars in front of the cage was broken. The horror of the poor fellow's wife may be better conceived than described, (an expression which may be correctly applied to the agony of the man himself.) Their cries speedily brought assistance, but it was some time before the infuriated creature, maddened with the feast of human gore, could be made to relinquish his hold, which was at length effected by one of the keepers entering the den and striking him with some formidable weapon. The sufferer was taken with all haste to the residence of Mr. Hulme, surgeon, Moss street, where his wounds were dressed. The poor fellow's hand and arm presented a frightful spectacle; two of the fingers were almost bitten off, and several of the main arteries and leaders were completely severed; the hand was crushed generally in a shocking manner.—*English paper.*

RURAL EDUCATION.—The arrangements which have for some time past been in progress at the Royal schools in Windsor Forest, with a view to the introduction of a course of instruction in gardening and in cottage economy, are now nearly completed. Several acres of garden ground are in full cultivation by the boys. Part of the ground is divided into allotments, which are cultivated for the benefit of the parents of each scholar; the rest of the garden is worked in common by all the boys. A spacious kitchen, &c., washhouse, store rooms, and dining-hall, have recently been added to the school buildings. The garden furnishes part of the provisions of a dinner which is daily cooked by the girls for 120 scholars. Her Majesty has provided a neat dress for the girls, which they have made up, and the clothes of all the scholars are to be washed at the school by the girls. The Royal bounty has thus gracefully assisted the families resident in the Forest by such means as cannot fail to have a permanently beneficial influence. Four pupil teachers have been apprenticed in the Royal schools. It is understood that they are the first apprentices under the recent minutes of the Committee of Privy Council.—[Times.

AN IRISH COMPLIMENT.—A lovely girl was blending her head over a rose-tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket-woman in Covent-garden market, when the woman, looking kindly at the young beauty, said, "I axes yer pardon, young lady, but if it's pleasing to ye, I'd thank you to keep your cheek away from that rose; ye'll put the lady out of consate with the 'colour of her flower.'"—*Lady's Newspaper.*

SIR W. BURNETT'S PROCESS FOR PRESERVING TIMBER.—A powerful cylinder, hermetically closed, of Sir W. Burnett's construction, has been laid down, adjoining the saw mills in Woolwich Dockyard, which will admit the largest description of timber for the purpose of having the moisture extracted and the pores filled with chloride of zinc for preserving the wood from dry rot. The cylinder is upwards of 80 ft. in length, and 6 ft. in diameter inside. The power is hydraulic pressure.

WOMEN.—Women are formed for attachment. Their gratitude is unimpeachable. Their love is an unceasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained, and knows how to deserve it. But that very keenness of sensibility, which if well cultivated, would prove the source of your highest enjoyment, may grow to bitterness and wormwood, if you fail to attend to it, or abuse it.—*Hogg.*

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.—This may be termed the age of wonder, as we have now the opposite of Tom Thumb in a most extraordinary lady exhibiting at the Cosmorama, Regent Street. Her vast size and weight of 415lbs. have not destroyed the contour of a very beautiful figure; she is dignified, handsome, fascinating in manners and conversation; indeed, what may be justly termed a splendid woman.—[Leeds Mercury.

Letters from Konigsberg (Prussia) of the 8th Aug. state that on that day divine service was for the first time on a Sunday, celebrated in the Jewish sygnagogue of that city. There were present 600 Israelites and upwards of 200 Christians, including several high functionaries of the city, amongst others the Directors of the Police.

OIL FROM STONE.—A communication was made some short time ago, to the French Institute, about what was called *huile aux pierres.* The oil is perfectly clear and transparent, does not soil, and yields a flame of great intensity and clearness. A company, formed for the manufacturing of this mineral oil, possesses in the vicinity of Autun, inexhaustible strata of rock, from which not only oil, but other valuable substances, as a sort of grease *(grausses)*, tar, amonical water, paraffine—substances of which some are valuable as manures,—are extracted.—[The Builder.

THE REAL AND THE IDEAL.—Baron Rothschild, though immensely rich, is occasionally very witty. He was called upon recently to give a good definition of the Real and the Ideal, when he answered, "I cannot give a more forcible example than the following:—the Real is the current coin of Spain, and a Spanish bond, which is supposed to represent it, is the Ideal."—*Punch.*

A very fool is he that chooses for beauty principally: his eyes are witty, but his soul is sensual; it is an ill band of affection to tie two hearts together by a little thread of read and white.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

TO CURE WARTS.—Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This repeated, will gradually destroy the ugliest wart.