The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1851.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 46.

The Weekly 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 indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment. ELIZA AGNEW.

St. John, Dec. 24th, 1850 *Administratrix.*

☞ 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.

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Churns, Furnaces, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by

Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND

COD LIVER OIL CANDY,

(The Original and Only Genuine,)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites. Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use, a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John Dec. 3.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.

October 1, 1850.

READ THIS.

"THE WORLD'S SHOW.

Great Sale of Books and Stationery.

AT THE

VICTORIA BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber intending to visit London during the great Exhibition of the World's Industry, which takes place in the Metropolis this Spring, he has determined to sell, at *greatly reduced prices*, the whole of his present Stock of BOOKS, Papers and general Stationery, including a large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, in History, Arts, and Sciences, Literature, and Divinity; School Psalm and Hymn Books: Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Inks, Slates, Pencils, Drawing Papers, Water Colors, Playing Cards, &c.; Gesner's History of New-Brunswick: Maps of the British Provinces; Embossed and Colored Envelops; Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, &c. Also, for sale, at *half-price*, a Collection of Music for the Piano Forte, consisting of Popular Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Quick Steps, Dances, &c., &c.

☞ The whole of the above are positively offered for sale without reserve.

V. H. NELSON.

February 11. 1851.

COOKING STOVES.

Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

Of Domestic Manufacture, and of superior quality.

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES, Franklins, Register GRATES, *Ploughs, &c.*—for sale at very low prices by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 8. North Market Wharf

TEA, TEA.

30 HALF CHESTS Souchong TEA, landing from Schooner *William*,

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Dec. 31. 1850

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

MARCH 15, 1851.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per Steamship "EUROPA"—Thirteen Days from England.

Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have received the first part of their SPRING GOODS—consisting of

SHAWLS.

An IMMENSE STOCK of LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, Newest and most superb styles, in RICH FILLED PAISLEY, FRENCH BROCHE, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET, GALA, and ALL WOOL.
NEWEST STYLES in SPRING BONNETS;
New British and French Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watered, Brocade Figures, Stripes, Plaids, and Shot, in all new Colourings, Patterns, and Black;
RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colorings;
DRESS GOODS in all new designs;
DE LAINES, French MERINOS and COBURGS,
ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustres;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain;
Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats.
GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

PRINTS.

An extensive assortment of BRITISH and FRENCH PRINTS, in 5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 widths, richest, newest, and prettiest styles;
White MUSLINS, in Jaconetts, Checks, Cords Plaids, Figures, Book, Mulls and Tartlatans, also Window MUSLINS;
New Fancy Printed REGATTA SHIRTING;
WHITE SHIRTINGS, in best make;
GINGHAMS of every description;
FLANNELS of every make and quality, in Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury;
A very large stock of GLOVES, in British and French Kid, Sick, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, and Cotton, of all sizes, colours and qualities;
HOSIERY, in Silk, Cotton, Vegonia, Cashmere, Worsted, and Lambs' Wool, of every description;
Black and White LACE VEILS;
Fancy Coloured do. do.;
Reel Thread, Wove Thread, Sexony, and every description of LACES, EDGINGS, FOOTINGS, and NETTS, made in Cotton and Silk in White Black and Coloured.

As the above Goods have all been purchased by one of the Firm, under peculiar advantages, in the best Manufacturing Houses in Europe, they will be sold at extremely low prices, for

CASH ONLY, AND NO SECOND PRICE.

☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
REUEL WILLIAMS, President Kennebec Railroad.

Local Referees:

John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y.	Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston
Moses Taylor, Esq. "	Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. "	Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, "	Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 68, State Street, Boston.

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 18. 1850.

TO FARMERS and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*

St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Is now removing to Messrs. Wiggins & Son's New Brick Building,

Just opposite the Store he is leaving.

March 18, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.

February 5th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises; by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.

JOHN A. MORRISON.

St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, if required—

Two FLATS in that pleasantly situated House in Dock street, (formerly known as the Calvert Property, containing four Rooms, a Kitchen and seven Bedrooms.

Also—A SHOP and Flat above.—Apply at the Office of SMITH & HAWS,

Feb. 11, 1851. [Cour.] *Nelson street.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

Market Square, March 29th, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED:

AN assortment of English and American GOODS.—consisting of Ivory handle TABLE CUTLERY; Hair Brushes and Combs; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Britannia Metal Spoons; Thermometers; Meerschaum Bowls, Stems, Mouthpieces, Fusees, Repeal Pipes, &c.; splendid Portemonnies and Cards, (Game Tivoli; Bohemian Toilette BOTTLES, and Candlesticks; Venetian Letter Weights; Crochet Needles; Bone Knitting Pins; Steel, Silver, and Gilt BLADE, best quality; a very large assortment Furs Trimmings, Fringes, Tassels, Rugs, &c.; Shawl Pins; Gold, Silver, Pearl and Steel Slide Buckles; Hair Pins; Back Combs; Fancy FANS; Silk and Cotton PURSES; Hair and Jet Bracelets; Crystal Neck Ribbon BROOCHES; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Life Preservers; Walking Canes; Table Mats; Britannia Metal Revolving CASTORS, (all prices) &c. &c.; with many other articles just opened, which with their large stock of Rich JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CUTLERY, Silver Spoons and Fancy Goods, offered at the lowest Market prices, wholesale and retail. An inspection is respectfully invited; a detailed Catalogue of our large variety can be had on application.

☞ A further supply of Cutlery, Electro, Albata and Plated Ware, &c. expected by first Spring Vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Proprietors.

Lubec Calcined Plaster.

20 CASKS of Calcined Plaster, of superior quality, Lubec manufacture; for sale cheap by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 8.

Vinegar.

LANDING ex schooner *Liverpool* from Philadelphia—75 Barrels & 10 Casks Mathiews Clarified CIDER VINEGAR.

Per sch'r *Mary* from Boston—75 Brls. Pilot and Navy BREAD.—for Sale by

April 22 GEORGE THOMAS.

Paper Hangings, Chairs, Oil,

&c. &c. &c.

Received by the Barque "Palender," from Boston, and now landing:

2000 PIECES new PAPER HANGINGS, 500 (Warranted) Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS;
500 pairs improved shape India Rubber Shoes;
25 brls. Sea Elephant OIL;
10 do Spirits of TURPENTINE;
3 do. SALERATUS;
15 dozen Boston CORN BROOMS;
10 do. do. WATER PAILS;
12 Children's Waggons; 10 boxes Clothes Pins

Also—Clothes Baskets, Nests of Tubs, Wash Boards, Chopping Trays, Children's Wheel Barrows, Axe Handles, Dust and Hearth Brushes, Butter Ladles and Stamps, Grass and Manilla Mats, &c.

And from Liverpool, England—20 kegs Mustard; 5 casks Alum, Saltpetre, and Epsom Salts.

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 1. *Prince William Street.*

Burning Fluid.

A SUPPLY of the above Article just received and for sale by

Dec. 17. FLEWWELLING & READING.

FOR SALE,

THE COTTAGE in the Parish of Simonds, built by the late John O'Toole.—Enquire of

BENJAMIN SMITH.

☞ If not Sold by the first of May, the Cottage and Grounds will be Let for one or more years.—Enquire as above. April 15.

For Sale or to Let,

And Possession given on 1st May,

THAT pleasantly situated two story HOUSE in St. James' Street, near the residence of Capt. Reed. There are Gas fittings introduced into the front Room, Hall and Kitchen. The house is very comfortable and in good order.—Please enquire of

April 1. W. D. FAULKE.

TO LET,

From the First day of May next.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. H. G. Kinnear and family, on the N. E. corner of Queen's Square.—Also, the HOUSE now occupied by Dr. Lester, in Charlotte street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.

The Store on South side of Market Square, now in possession of Mr. E. Drury—an excellent stand for a Grocery or a Clothier's Store—with or without two Flats over the same.—Enquire of

April 1, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

BEAUTY.

Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good,
A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly;
A flower that dies when first it 'gins to bud,
A brittle glass, that's broken presently,
A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour.

Shakspeare.

LIBERTY.

O, could I worship aught beneath the skies,
That earth hath seen, or fancy can devise;
Thine altar, sacred Liberty, should stand,
Built by no mercenary, vulgar hand.
With fragrant turf, and flowers as wild, as fair,
As ever dressed a bank, or scented summer air.

Cowper.

HUMILITY.

Humility mainly becometh the converse of man with his Maker,
But oftentimes it seemeth out of place of man with man;
Render unto all men their due, but remember thou also art a man,
And cheat not thyself of the reverence which is owing to thy reasonable being.

Tupper.

Extremes of fortune are true wisdom's test,
And he's of men most wise, who bears them best.

Cumberland.

The Bridge of Lodi.—The victory of Napoleon upon the bridge of Lodi, may be considered among the most remarkable achievements that distinguished his military career. He was at that period in his 27th year, and had but recently received his commission as commander-in-chief of the army of Italy. Within the brief space of thirty days from the opening of this, his first campaign, he had defeated the Austrians at Montenotte, Miliessimo, and Mondovi, and compelled them to evacuate Piedmont and retire to the opposite bank of the Adda. The Adda is a rapid and deep river, and is crossed at the town of Lodi by a wooden bridge called the "Bridge of Lodi." On the left bank of this river the Austrians, under the command of Beaulieu, a veteran of 76, halted and posted themselves in all their strength. They planted thirty pieces of artillery upon the bridge, and stationed 12,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry upon the ground, to act in effective co-operation. With such formidable means of defence, nothing but instant death appeared to await any demonstration on the part of the French to force the passage of the bridge. Napoleon reached Lodi in the afternoon of the 10th of May, 1796, attended by his best generals and choicest troops, and without hesitation resolved to assail the Austrian position. A few moments antecedent, he delivered the following laconic address to his soldiers:—"Frenchmen! here is starvation, there is the enemy, beyond him plenty,—March!"—*Headly.*

New and True.—It is indeed a fact worthy of remark, and one that seems never to have been noticed, that throughout the whole animal creation, in every country and clime of the earth, the most useful animals that eat vegetable food, work. The all-powerful elephant, and the patient, untiring camel, in the torrid zone; the horse; the ox; or the donkey, in the temperate; and the reindeer in the frigid zone, obtain all their muscular power for enduring labor from nature's simplest productions—the vegetable kingdom. But all the flesh-eating animals keep the rest of the animated creation in constant dread of them. They seldom eat vegetable food until some other animal has eaten it first, and made it into flesh.—Their own flesh is unfit for other animals to eat, having been itself made out of flesh, and is most foul and offensive. Great strength, fleetness of foot, usefulness, cleanliness and docility, are, then, always characteristic of vegetable flesh-eaters.—*Scraps from History.*

The Mocking Bird.—During the time of incubation, neither the cat, dog, animal, nor man, can approach the nest without being attacked. The cats, in particular, are persecuted whenever they make their appearance, until obliged to retreat. But his whole vengeance is more particularly directed against that mortal enemy of his eggs and young, the black snake. Whenever the insidious approaches of the reptile are discovered, the male darts upon it with the rapidity of an arrow, dexterously eluding its bite, and striking it violently and incessantly about the head, where it is very vulnerable. The snake becomes sensible of its danger, and seeks to escape, but the intrepid defender of its young redoubles its exertions, and, unless his antagonist be of great magnitude, often succeeds in destroying him. All his pretended powers of fascination avail him nothing against this noble bird. As the snake's strength begins to flag the mocking bird seizes it, and lifts it up partly from the ground, beating it with its wings; and when the business is completed, he returns to the nest of his young, mounts the summit of the bush, and pours forth a torrent of song in token of victory.—[Golden Rule.

Spring.—It is spring: bright, gladsome, genial spring. We saw the last tattered vestige of old winter's white mantle melt from the hills but three days ago, and now the light and fairy feet of April come dancing down the valleys, and the bright green grass springs up to mark where she has trod. The bluebird from his perch upon the apple-tree, sings out his deep-toned welcome to the sunbeams, and the bride from the budding lilac, repeats in lighter strains his grateful song. Everything looks brighter, and more blithesome, under the smiling influence of those perfect mornings, and those glorious days. The shouts and merry laughter of the children are clearer and more reverberating than they were a week ago; it seems as if gay young April caught up their lightsome cries, and flung them back again in merry echoes. The horses look bolder; the teamsters have thrown aside their otter caps and mits, and buffalo coats, and swing their legs about and crack their whips as if they drove old winter from their path. The butterflies are out, and the buds are swelling in the genial breath of the vernal year. Nature is waking up from her sleep, and everybody and everything is waking with her to begin the labors of another year.—*Christian Citizen.*

Man is sometimes the slave of ten thousand imaginary necessities.

English women in the country.

There are other guests in the house—Sir Charles M——, Lady P., some Irish ladies without titles, (but so rich in natural gifts, as to make one feel the poverty of mere rank,) and a charming family of grown-up daughters. It would be difficult, perhaps, to have a better opportunity to judge of the life of the educated middle class of this country, than in such homes as this. And what impressions do such examples make upon my mind, you will ask? I will tell you, (not without remembering how many fair young readers you have at home.) The young English woman is less conspicuously *accomplished* than our young women of the same position in America.—There is, perhaps, a little less of that *je ne sais quoi*—that nameless grace which captivates at first sight—than with us, but a better and more solid education, more disciplined minds, and above all, more common sense.—In the whole art of conversation, including all the topics of the day, with so much of politics as makes a woman really a companion for an intelligent man in his serious thoughts, in history, language, and practical knowledge of the duties of social and domestic life, the English women have, I imagine, very few superiors. But what perhaps would strike one of our young women most, in English society, would be the thorough cultivation and refinement that exists here, along with the absence of all false delicacy. The fondness of English women, (even in the highest rank,) for out-of-door life, horses, dogs, fine cattle, animals of all kinds—for their grounds, and in short everything that belongs to their homes—their real, unaffected knowledge of, and pleasure in these things, and the unreserved way in which they talk about them, would startle some of my young friends at home, who are educated in the fashionable boarding-school of Madame ——, to consider all such things "vulgar" and "unlady-like." I accompanied the younger members of the family here this morning in an exploration of the mysteries of the place. No sooner did we make our appearance out of doors, than we were saluted by dogs of all degrees, and each had the honour of an interview and personal reception, which seemed to be productive of pleasure on both sides. Then some of the horses were brought out of the stable, and a parley took place between them and their fair mistresses; some favourite cows were to be petted and looked after, and their good points were descanted on with knowledge and discrimination; and there was the *basse-cour*, with its various population, all discussed and shown with such lively, unaffected interest, that I soon saw my fair companions were "born to love pigs and chickens." I have said nothing about the garden, because you know that it is especially the lady's province here. An English woman with no taste for gardening, would be as great a marvel as an angel without wings. And now, were these fresh-looking girls, who have so thoroughly entered into these rustic enjoyments, mere country lasses and dairy maids? By no means. They will converse with you in three or four languages; are thoroughly well grounded in modern literature; sketch from nature with the ease of professional artists, and will sit down to the piano forte and will give you an old ballad, or the finest German or Italian music, as your taste may dictate. And yet many of my young countrywomen of their age, whose education—wholly intended for the drawing-room—is far below what I have described, would have half fainted with terror, and half blushed with false delicacy, twenty times in the course of the morning, with the discussions of the farm-yard, meadow and stables, which properly belong to a wholesome country life, and are not in the slightest degree at variance with real delicacy and refinement. I very well know that there are many sensibly educated young women at home, who have the same breadth of cultivation, and the same variety of resources, that make the English women such truly agreeable companions; but alas, I also know that there are many, whose beau ideal is bounded by a circle that contains the latest fashionable dance for the feet, the latest fashionable novel for the head, and the latest fashionable fancy work for the fingers.—*Horticulturist.*

Bedding for strawberries.

It is an excellent thing to cover the ground around your strawberry plants. It keeps the soil light, warm, and moist, keeps down the weeds, and keeps the fruit from being covered with sand. The *Prairie Farmer* says:

"The English use straw—hence the name *strawberry*. Of late, spent tan bark is much recommended; and where plenty, is no doubt a first rate article; we have seen it stated somewhere that it is apt to *flavor the fruit*. This would be fatal to it if true to any great extent. Saw dust—which, by the way, is a first rate manure—would be unexceptionable, and would be far better employed in mulching lands than in floating down creeks, or going off in smoke to the clouds. Let those who live near saw mills look out for the saw dust, it will pay for hauling."

Family Reading.—Dr. Chalmers, in a letter to his sister, says, "One part of our family system we derive much pleasure and improvement from. From dinner to tea I read aloud to Mrs. Chalmers, and I never wish for a single creature to be with us whose call would interrupt this process. * * * Perhaps you have anticipated me in this matter. I would recommend above all things religious lives to you. I think you will be pleased with the very progress of this operation, and long, as I do, for the coming round of this agreeable family exercise."

Noble Sentiment.—Teach your children the elements of Christian Philosophy, the Bible, lessons of Love and Temperance, and Knowledge and Virtue and Faith, and Hope and Charity, and you may turn them out into the world without a pang of apprehension, without a doubt of distrust or fear.—[H. A. Wise.

Why is a dandy like a haunch of venison? Ans.—He is a bit of a buck.

Interesting Facts.—Why have white veils a tendency to promote sunburn and freckles? Because they increase the power of the sun's light. Why does a flannel covering keep a man warm in winter, and ice from melting in the summer? Because it both prevents the passage of heat from the man and to the ice. Why does a person with a cold in the head, catarrh from the eyes and nose, experience more relief, on applying to the face a linen and cambric handkerchief than one made of cotton? Because the linen, by conducting, readily absorbs the heat and diminishes the inflammation, while the latter by refusing to give passage to the heat, increases the temperature and pain. Why is loose clothing warmer than such as fits close? Because the quantity of imperfectly conducting air thus confined about the body resists the escape of the animal heat.

Make Your Own Candles.—Take twelve ounces of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article, for either summer or winter use, almost as good as sperm. If the wick be dipped in spirits of turpentine, the candle will reflect a much more brilliant light.—*American Farmer.*

The mind has a certain vegetative power, which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will itself shoot up in weeds or flowers of a wild growth.

Seven Days Later from Europe!

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 19th of April. She had 41 passengers. The steamer City of Glasgow sailed for Philadelphia on the 16th, with a very full freight and 120 passengers. The Franklin and Arctic had both arrived home.

Parliament had adjourned for the holidays, and would meet again on the 28th.

On a motion made in the House of Commons for going into Committee on the assessed taxes, Mr. D'Israeli made a speech in proposing an amendment, in which he censured the Government most severely, especially in that their policy throughout the present session entirely overlooked the distress which they acknowledged to exist among the owners and occupiers of land; thereby disappointing the hopes which the farmers had been led to entertain from the expression in the Royal Speech. The amendment was lost by a majority of 13 in favour of Ministers. Lord John Russell complained of the delusions practised upon the Country by these motions, which, when brought forward in Parliament, distinctly disclaim any intention of changing the Free-trade policy, but the result of the division upon which are paraded to the country as proof of the partiality of the House in favour of protection.

The Papal Aggression Bill will be taken up again on 5th May.

The Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry have resolved to recommend that the American Mail Steamers call at Holyhead for the purpose of receiving and landing Mails.

The Queen will open the Crystal Palace in state on the 1st of May; the public will be excluded during the ceremony.

The schism in the Established Church is widening. The Bishop of Exeter proposes the convening of a Diocesan Synod. The Gorham case is at the bottom of the difficulty.

There will be 30,000 troops within five miles of Hyde Park on the occasion of opening the great exhibition.

Lady Franklin is again fitting out the "Prince Albert" for a voyage to the Arctic regions in search of the missing expedition.

It is understood that the steamer Great Britain, now under the command of Capt. Matthews, will when her fittings are completed be entered for the New York trade.

Rumours of a ministerial crisis in Prussia are rife.

France.—Trade is very dull in France. The Press favorable to the Ministry urgess the presentation of petitions for a revision of the constitution.—The President had changed many of the Judicial functionaries in the Departments. The conservatives had gained singal triumphs at the late municipal elections.

India and China.—India remains tranquil. A skirmish had taken place in the mountain near Kohat, between a horde of robbers and the Punjaub regiment, in which the former were defeated and driven back. A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepaul, the object of which was to murder Gen. Jung Bahador; the conspirators were his own *father and brother*. From China we learn that the crop of Cotton is good and clean—exports heavy. Four piratical Junks had been captured.

Cape of Good Hope.—Accounts from the Cape represent matters to be in a very unsatisfactory state. The British forces had obtained some victory over the Caffirs with hard fighting. Fort Armstrong had been destroyed; the Caffirs fought desperately; 27 of them were killed, and 160 taken prisoners, besides 400 women and children, and 70 or 80 stand of arms. The British had four men dangerously wounded and four horses killed.

Markets.—Cotton dull and ⅛d lower; total decline since 8th inst., ¼d per lb. Sales of the week 25,400 bales.

Corn and Flour dull and declining; the flour market had been seriously affected by large importations from France, where prices were unusually low. The Money market had been very steady. Consols closed at 97¼ a97¾ for money and account.

Timber.—The House of Commons has acquiesced in the reduction of half the duty on Foreign Timber—this movement has had a favorable effect on the Market for that description of wood, but there is no perceptible change in the Market for Colonial, for which prices continue steady but without much animation.