

The Observer. Published on Tuesday, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewelling & 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, No. 11, 1846.

NORTON LEAD AND SILVER MINE. THE undersigned having obtained from Government a Licence for a term of years Mining upon a Tract in the Parish of North King's County, comprising 640 acres, situate near the Finger-board Tavern, distant 4 or 5 miles from this City, and having ascertained beyond all doubt that a rich deposit of Lead Ore, with a considerable quantity of Silver, exists upon the said tract, and being 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 the Capital to carry on the work of Mining in an efficient manner,

IT IS PROPOSED to form a JOINT STOCK COMPANY of 20 Shares, of Five Pounds each, payable by instalments as may be required during the progress of the work. The Stockholders to choose Directors, and appoint a competent Engineer or Superintendent. The compensation to the undersigned for monies already expended by them in 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 development 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 Kennebecasis; the intended line of the Shediac Railway passes within one mile of it; a stream of ample power for machinery crosses it; it 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 project cannot be otherwise than highly remunerative.

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, JOHN STEADMAN, OLIVER BARBERIE. St. John, July 13, 1850.—3m.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes. Manufactured in England for the Brunswick Shoe Store, German-Street.

WE have received by Harrold, a part of our Stock of Ladies' Fashionable French Hats, &c., manufactured expressly 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, Mole-skin, Silk, Beaver, Angora, Sombrero, California, Kersey, and other HATS; Cloth, Silk Gilted and Cotton Gilted CAPS, in various fashionable styles, manufactured by ourselves, of the very best material.—W. HOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CASH and the highest prices paid for FURS. C. D. EVERITT & SON, St. John, May 28, 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. terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

WINE, RAISINS, &c. Landing from Boston per "Cuba"—25 boxes RAISINS; 10 bags Cape COFFEE; 5 barrels SALERATUS; 3 barrels DRY MATS, Grass and Manilla; 6 tons Logwood, Redwood, and Pacific; 2 barrels SPIRIT TURPENTINE. July 23. FLEWELLING & READING.

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 partitioning 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. with pleasure 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 PURSING is characteristic of the Age, but they would cherish all such means of activity, 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 relations 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.

Spring Importation. J. & H. POTTERBY Have received per ship Lisbon, from London, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz:

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

PARASOLS. Clarendon, Glace, Watered, and Fancy Parasols, Satin do. do. do. do. Printed, Curah, Bandanna, and China Silk Hdkfs.

BOONERS. Coburgs, Albion's, Lutons, Rice, China, Pearl, Tuscan, White Albion, Willow, Chip, Dunstable, &c.; Fancy Batiste, Ladies' and Girls' Bonnet Stays, &c.; Children's Spanish, Albert, Anglesse, and Hungarian Hats; Lamb's Wool Hoods, &c. French and English Cape, Bonnet Flowers, and Rosettes.

LACES AND NETS. Fancy Blouse, and Cambray Netts, Black, Colored, and Fancy do. Egyptian, Valenciennes, and Balmorel Laces and Edgings; "Tie" Edgings, Edgings, and Lace Collars, &c.; Edgings, & Laces; Linen Collars, Habit Shirts, Mole-skin and Lace Sleeves.

GLOVES. Ladies' and Gent's White and Dark French Kid; Fancy self-colored do.; Embroidered Silk do. Fancy sewn, Faced, and full cut/Late Thread Children's do. do.

GENT'S NECK TIES. Shot Silk, Striped and Figured Danask Satin, Paris corded, Glace, Baratta, French figured, and Oriental do. &c.

CLOTHS. Superior Black, Blue, Invisible, Broad, Light and Dark Fancy Doekins, Cassimeres, Newest styles Fancy Trousers Stuff. 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. April 30, 1850. SPRING GOODS. Just Received per "Catherine," and "Jul," from Glasgow, an assortment of— FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES. Plain and Fancy GINGHAM. Superior and three-ply CARPETINGS, SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS—all kinds, Swiss, Book, and Mull. MUSLINS, Damask and Diaper TABLE LAINENS, TOB LAINENS and SHEETINGS. Brown, Grey, Slate and Fancy HOLLANDS, LAINENS, LAWNS, DOWLS, Omburgs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, White and Colored DAMASK CLOTHS, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chimzeits, Muslin Scallop and Insertions, Black and Colored DEMI VEILS, Patent Linen TRENCHERS, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.

Per Lisbon, and Parde, from London—and per Olive, from Liverpool. DRESS GOODS, in great variety; Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS; GLOVES and HOSIERY; Laces, Netts, Bonnets, and Fancy Trimmings; Plain and Fancy PARASOLS; Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; GENT'S HATS and CAPS; Fancy Bandannas and TIES. Broad CLOTHS, DOEKINS, KERSEYS; FANCY VESTINGS, Braees, Russel's Corsets; Lining, Drill, Gilt, White and Striped Shirts; 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 Gingham, Cotton Warps, &c. W. G. LAWTON. May 21.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square. THE GREATER PART OF THE Spring Importations of this Establishment have just been received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, consisting of—

PLAIN and Embroidered, GLACE, GROS DE NAPES, and Ducares, Turc and Bonnet SATINS. LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in a great variety. New Style FRENCH SHAWLS; Cashmere, Barage, and Wool SQUARES. Ladies' Neckties and Cufflets, Demi Veils, Colars and Habits. Plain and Fancy Netts, Illusions, Blonder, &c. Gimp, Egyptian, Wave and Thread Laces and Edgings, Black Silk and Mohair Laces, &c. A very nice lot of BONNET RIBBONS, GLOVES and HOSIERY. PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS. A large stock of Fancy Trimmings, and a general assortment of HABERDASHERY. GENT'S FANCY BANDANNAS and TIES. BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYS, DOEKINS, SATENETS, Quiltings, and Fancy Cashmere and SATIN VESTINGS. Cashmerette, Russel Cord, Edgings, Parmentats, Crapes, Plain and Fancy MUSLINS. Figured Border Books for Long Curtains, LAINENS and LAWNS, Plain and Fancy HOLLANDS, Table CLOTHS and COVERS, Cotton and Linen DRILLS, Fancy Worsted Checks, Linings, Bed Ticks, &c. T. W. DANIEL. May 14.

JAMES BURRELL BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received per Catherine 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 for the coming Season, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS. In Madonnas, Camelines, Striped Orleans, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Braees, Printed Cashmeres, Roslyn Lustras, COBURGS and PARAMATTA CLOTHS, Black and Colored GLO DE NAPES, BURGESS' DRESSES, Earston and Linen Gingham, &c. &c.

Printed and Filled Cashmere, Black & Colored SATIN, Black Indiana, Barage, White and Colored Craps. LINENS, LAWNS, Lawn Hdkfs. DAMASK TABLE LAINEN, Counterpanes and Marcelline Quilts, Toilette Covers, Towelling, &c. &c. Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Fancy Check MUSLINS. Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains, Grey, White and Printed COTTONS. CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Mole-skins, TWEEDS, Brown and White DRILLS.

Parasols and Umbrellas, Sewed Muslin COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS, Infant's Caps, Foot Caps, and Robes, &c. &c. JAMES BURRELL, Jaconet and Book Muslin Insertions, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions, Egyptian and Wave Thread Edgings and Laces, Dutch and Nap's Laces, Black Silk Lace, Black and Colored Silk Fringes, Gimps, Trimming, Worsted Braids, French and English Bonnet Ribbons, CAP RIBBONS, STRAW BONNETS. Ladies' Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers; Demi VEILS; Gent's Silk Pocket Hdkfs., Gingham Cravats, Fancy Silk Neck TIES, White and Colored Collars and Shirt Fronts, &c. &c. Brace Combs, Brushes, Thread, &c. &c. An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand.—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to. May 21. Corner of King and Germain Streets.

FLEWELLING & READING, Prince William Street, (Corner of Conpar's Alley.) Have now landing from London, per Lisbon, a part of their Spring Supply of Groceries and Liquors, consisting of—

20 H. Martell—20 do. BRANDY GIN, 54 chests GONTEA, 40 kegs MUSTARD—J. & J. Coleman's, 10 cwt. STARCH, 12 cwt. BLACKING, 5 cwt. Day & Martin's, 5 boxes SPERM CANDLES, 2 cwt. CASSIA, 2 boxes MACIE, 1 ton White Lead, 12 cwt. BRANDON BROTHERS', 5 cwt. BLACK PAINT, do. do. St. John, May 7, 1850.

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store, German Street, St. John, N. B., Two Doors South of Foster's corner.

New and Fashionable Goods. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of this City, vicinity and Province generally, that he has just received a portion of his SPRING and SUMMER Supply of New and Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, suitable for the present and coming Season. JAMES BURRELL, April 30. German-Street

Lines and Twines. Landing ex the Ship "Thenia" from Liverpool—A SMALL SHIPMENT consisting of SALMON SHAD, Some and Herring TWINES, also—Cod and Patock LINES, &c. &c. For Sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

TOBACCO PIPES. Landing for the Subscriber, the Brig "Cognat" from Glasgow. 42 BOXES, each 10 Gross. Tobacco of excellent quality and selected, expressly for the St. John market; will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR. 21st July, 1850.

SOCKET SHOVELS. 120 DOZEN Socket Iron Socket SHOVELS, on hand and for sale by [May 25] C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Miscellaneous. THE MOTHER'S JEWEL. BY MRS. H. F. GOULD. Jewel most precious thy mother do deck, Clinging so fast by the chain on my neck, Locking thy little white fingers to hold Closer and closer the circles of gold— Stronger than these are the links that confine Near my fond bosom this treasure of mine: Gift from my Maker, so pure and so dear, Almost I hold thee with trembling and fear.

When is this gladness so holy and new, Fell as I clasp or hold thee in view? What is the noise that slips over my mind, Drawing it back, if I leave thee behind? Soft is the bondage—but strong is the knot— Oh! when the mother her babe has forgot, Coasting from thee in so sacred a trust, Dark should her eye be, and cloud'd by the dust.

Spirit immortal, with light from above, Over thy new opened fountain of love, Fresh from my heart as it gushes so free, Sparkling, and playing, and leaping to thee, Painting the rainbow of hopes, till they sever— Brighter than reason—too true for a dream— What shall I call thee?—my glory?—my son? These cannot name thee, thou beautiful one!

Brilliant! Celestial! so priceless in worth, How shall I keep thee unspotted from earth? How shall I save thee from ruin by crime, Dimmed not by sorrow, unshrouded by time? Where, from the thief and the robber, who stray Over life's path shall I hide thee away? Fair is the setting, but richer the glow, Oh, thou! thou! be covered—songt for thy love.

I must devote thee to One who is pure, [sure] Touched by His brightness thine own will be Borne to His bosom, no uproar can die, Nothing can win or pluck thee from Him: Senseless and holy the garment he folds, Over his jewels, that closely he holds, Hence unto him be my little one given: Yes, "for his such is the kingdom of Heaven."

The Submarine Telegraph between Dover and Calais. [From the Liverpool Chronicle, Aug. 31.] The long-promised experimental operations for establishing a continuous telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the Continent, by means of wires sunk between Dover and Calais, were commenced on Tuesday at Dover. At one o'clock, the steamer "Fisher" was ready to start across the channel, with all the necessary apparatus on board, and a crew of about thirty men, consisting of pilots and sailors, superintended by Dr. Reid, of the House of Commons.—Mr. C. J. Wollaston, C. E.; Mr. T. Cranston, C. E.; Mr. P. Edwards, and others. Between the paddle-wheel, in the centre of the vessel, was a gigantic drum or wheel, nearly fifteen feet long, and seven feet wide, which revolved round and had on a strong frame-work upon it was coiled up, in careful, close convolution, about thirty miles of telegraphic wire, one end of which was fastened to a covering of gutta serena, the thickness of a life finger.—The point proposed to be reached—Cape Grizet—the nearest landmark to the English coast, and between Calais and Boulogne, is a distance of twenty-one miles, so that a surplus supply of nine miles of wire was held in reserve for the purpose of slackening. Captain Bullock, of her Majesty's steam ship "Fisher," caused a track of five miles to be marked in as direct a route as possible, by placing a series of pilot-boats, with flags on the route, besides being prepared to accompany the experimental wire-laying vessel as a tender. The connecting wires were placed in readiness at the government pier in the harbour, and likewise at the Cape, where they ran up the face of the cliff, which is 100 feet above the sea-level. The necessary batteries and manipulators were all on board; and as a gale and rolling sea unexpectedly sprung up, the operation was adjourned until Wednesday morning, when the wire was laid on shore, to the sinking process was proved to be a practicable performance. A communication to the following effect was also sent through twenty-four miles of wire.—Printed by W. BENT, the original promoters of the enterprise, at the most profound calm; and from which the cables were lowered to the bottom of the sea, and the experiment of sinking submarine was practically commenced. The Goliath rose out to the government pier, with her telegraphic tackle and apparatus on board, under a calm sea and sky, and a varying wind. The connection between the 30 miles of telegraphic wire was made good to 200 yards of the same wire enclosed in a leaden tube on shore, to prevent it being kniveled by the fish on the beach, and to enable the experimenters, as they proceeded out to sea, to send communications on shore. The vessel being fairly under weigh, she commenced at the rate of three or four miles an hour into the open sea, in a direct track for Cape Grizet. The wire weighed five tons, and the cylinder two. The operation of paying out the 30 miles of wire commenced on a signal to the sailors to "Go ahead with the wheel, and pay out the wire, which was continuously streamed out over a roller at the stern of the vessel, the men, at every 1600 of wire, being duly engaged in reeling on to the wire square leaden clamps or weights of from 14 to 24 lbs., and which had the effect of sinking the wire in the bottom of the sea, which on the English coast, commences at a dip of 30 feet, and goes on varying from that to 100 and 120 feet, which latter, or 30 fathoms, is where the greatest depth. The whole of the casting out and sinking was accompanied with great precision and success, owing to the favorable state of the day. Various interesting salutations were kept up hourly during the process of submerging the wire, between the gentlemen on board and Messrs. J. & J. W. Bent, the original promoters of the enterprise. The only contemplated difficulty in the route was at a point in mid-channel, called the Ridge, between which and another inequality, called the Vane—both well-known and dreaded by navigators—there is a deep submarine valley, surrounded by shifting sands, the one being 17 miles in length and the other 12, and in their vortex, not unlike the voracious one of the Goodwin Sands; ships encounter danger, and their anchors, and drift and trailing nets of fishermen are frequently lost. Over this, however, the wire was successfully submerged below the reach, it is believed, of other ships' anchors, sea animals, or fishing nets. The progress of the route, though rougher on approaching the coast of France, was accomplished cleverly but slowly. A communication, dated Cape Grizet, coast of France, half past eight, P. M., informed that the cable had just arrived in safety, and the complete connection of the under-water-telegraph was effected. The progress was being run up the face of the cliff, accompanied by the changes are passing between France and England, under the strain, and through it, for the first time.

There are now, it is estimated, about 9000,000 of Jews throughout the world, who are discovered and isolated, but now, by means of periodicals, brought into contact with each other.—Patriot.

A Brief Chapter on Old Maids. [From Elias Cook's Journal.] The title of Old Maid, and the ridicule once attached to the condition of elderly female singleness, are rapidly passing away together. The world is becoming enlightened upon many subjects. It no longer tolerates old evils; and amongst others the idea that women, unless married, are useless and neglected, querulous fault-finding busy-bodies; this idea is being swept away with other dust and rubbish of the past, and the general clearing for the "good time coming."

In society where good taste prevails, we now seldom hear the term of "old maid," the milder appellation of "single women" being substituted. This is as it should be; for, wherever brand, by what has, from association, become a ridiculous nickname, a respectable class of females who are in no wise inferior to their married sisters—may, who are in many cases a thousand times better; for is not our old maid often one who has had to do the dearest impulses of her nature, and to still all her natural yearnings for a love and a home of her own, for the sake of others, devoting her life a living sacrifice to those who may be perhaps the least unperceptive of, ungrateful for, her labors and her cares for them? Oh! if these women be happy, persist in being happy, notwithstanding their renunciation of self and the lingering prejudice against their condition, why rob them of the smallest portion of their tranquillity by a silly jest or sneer?

It is a pitiable fact that young women, especially in the middle classes, often marry without love, and cause the fathers of grey, expensive daughters, to sigh over their rapidly diminishing means, and half regret the day when they rashly took upon themselves the cares, and risks, and burdens of a family? We know we are not, when old maids shall be invariably treated with the respect and consideration which are their due—when the last joke at their expense shall have vanished from the lips of forgotten school-boys—then will husband-hunting be its last gasp, and matrimony again be a sacred thing.

Old maids' pets have furnished occasion for many a graceful eulogy, for much bitterness and affected disgust. And wherefore? Surely those to whom circumstances, or their own sense of right, have denied the station of wife and mother, may expend portion of the stifled love, which binds within their woefully hearts; and which, had they married, would have formed an inexhaustible provision of tenderness for some sweet infant, or may be, a whole troop of boys and girls—such they may at their pleasure bestow this objectless affection upon a faithful dog, intelligent parrot, or gentle domestic cat. Their friends are not bound to like these pets, nor even approve of them, but that is no reason why our single sisters should be ridiculed for loving objects, which, though others may see nothing to admire in them, touch their lone hearts, and give them a perfume of preserving in its living and purifying the well of sweet waters therein. And which in reality is the absence of disapprobation—the woman who in the absence of her natural domestic affections, and in affection, fondles and carefully tends a favourite dog, or the man who neglects the wife of his youth, and seeks the convivial revel, wasting his substance upon the smoke of cigars, and the fumes of wine, and the selfish indulgence of masculine dissipation?

No! "old maids" are neither to be pitied nor despised. Of this we are in a position to speak, for we have the means of procuring excellent specimens of the class; and we can assure our readers that many an idle, pleasure-loving, and trifling man, who is not a man of letters, and who is not a man of letters, would be benefited by their example. Active, cultivated, energetic, judicious, widely-branching, their scant hours leave them at their liberty to diffuse their words of wisdom, and their deeds of kindness and mercy, around a larger circle than can be undertaken by the strictly domestic woman; and in the constant exercise of their faculties, and their untiring devotion to the interests of their fellow-beings, they experience a solid happiness which surely is not to be met in the domestic station of being contented, and who are emphatically ever, that we have often observed the noblest and widest benevolence of conduct in the abused state of "Old Maids."

ROCKS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—Upon the southern coast of Lake Superior, about fifty miles from the Falls of St. Mary's, are immense precipitous cliffs, which the voyager be heharral, the pictured rocks. This name has been given them in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveller, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in the craggy towers, and in the lofty dome, and every sublime, grotesque, or fantastic shape which the genius of architecture ever invented. The cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks, resting on a level of granite, and extending along the lake, and stretching along the coast 15 miles. The voyager never passes the coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians, before they take the attempt, are accustomed to observe the propitious favor of their mountains. The eye instinctively searches along the eternal rampart, for a single place of security; but the search is in vain. With an impassable barrier of rocks on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the Lake would as inevitably assure destruction to the passenger in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataclysm of Niagara.

The rock is a sandstone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The Lake is so deep, that these masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath its waters until it is reduced to sand. The action of the waves has removed every projecting part. When we passed this immense fabric of nature, the wind was still and the Lake was calm. Not even the slightest motion of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these eternal seas, except through the deep caverns with the noise of the distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as if a ruffled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation.

No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can efface. We were in a frail bark canoe, upon the liquid waters of the lake, and we felt as if we were in the air, so peevish was the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us and from which the rocks fell in a deadly deluge of destruction, we felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man, than the awful display of celestial power, and the cease to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters. No cathedral, no temple built with human hands, nor any of our works of art, could ever impress the most profound awe upon the mind, as the contemplation of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect.

RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH ENVOY.—The United States ship Erie arrived at this port, from Constantinople, about noon on Friday, and immediately landed the Turkish Envoy, under a salute of fifteen guns, being the usual salute given to officers of his rank; that of Captain in the Turkish navy. On landing, the Envoy and his suite were received by the Mayor's Secretary, who was in waiting with carriages to convey them to the Astor House. The Envoy, a thin, intelligent man of about forty, named Amin Bey, and is attended by a Dragoman and an Armenian, as an interpreter. As yet, however, the Armenian's services have not been put in requisition, as Mr. Brown, United States Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, having received leave of absence, took this opportunity to visit his native land, after an absence of fourteen years, and acted as interpreter to the Envoy, which his practical knowledge of the Turkish language enables him to do with great facility.

In the evening, Mr. Brown and the Bey, the latter in full uniform, listened to Jenny Lind at the Castle Garden. They were also visited by Count Desbinski, the celebrated Hungarian, who had previously made their acquaintance at Constantinople. The Count stated that, through the kindness of friends who had placed ample funds at his command, he was doing a prosperous business as a tobacconist. The Bey, when in full uniform, wears on his bosom a large and very costly ornament, consisting of a circular plate of gold, set with diamonds. It is called nichan, and is a decoration of merit from the Sultan, indicative of his rank in the naval or army service. His head dress consists of a fez, or a crimson cap, at the top of which is a large tassel of blue silk. His coat is decorated with a crimson collar and cuffs, embroidered with gold.

We understand that Mr. Brown and his party will set out for Washington about the middle of next week. After presentation to the Chief Magistrate and other public functionaries, he will probably take a tour through the States, visiting the various public institutions and objects of interest.—The Mayor and a detachment from the Common Council will to-day visit the Envoy at his hotel.—N. York Jour. of Com.

GOOD TASTE.—The following very happy and equally very true sketch, is taken from the London Quarterly:— You see this lady turning a cold eye to the recommendation of the shoehead, and to the recommendation of the milliner. She cares not how original a pattern may be, if it is ugly, nor how recent its shape, if it be awkward.

Whatever law of fashion dictates, she follows laws of her own, and is never behind her. She wears very beautiful things which people generally suppose to be brought from Paris, or at least made by a French milliner, but which are as often brought from the nearest town, and made up for her own maid. Not that her costume is either rich or ornate, or the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always pretty, and which an old one, but it is always good. She does not in any gaudy confusion of colors; but she either enlivens you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with a judicious harmony.

Not a scrap of unseemly or unbecoming appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted cordons. She is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and headings are rich, and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as fine as that which is.

After all, there is no great art in either her fashions or in her material. The secret consists in her knowing the three unities of her dress—her own station, her own age, her own points.—And no woman can dress well who does not know this. We cannot say that who is attracted by the costume, will not be handsome or accomplished—but will answer for her being even-tempered, well-favored, and a complete lady.

THE PAPERS OF PEKIN.—It is customary for the monarch to bestow money, food, and clothing upon the poor of Pekin during winter. The Minister of the Interior, formerly first Minister or Lord Mayor of Pekin, who is of a very benevolent disposition, and a great favorite at Court, reminded his master of the annual bounty of 300 bushels of rice for distribution, which was regularly granted. The population of Pekin is very numerous; and notwithstanding the many means of earning a subsistence in a large capital, nine-tenths of the inhabitants live from hand to mouth. In very severe winters, when all labour ceases, the poor huddle together in mud hovels, which, besides the door, have no other aperture than a hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke, and live upon boiled millet and a little white cabbage. Many die of starvation, but no further notice is taken of them than that a coffin is procured in most cases, there being societies expressly established to provide for the burial of the poor. The misery frequently reaches to a great height, such as the largest cities of the west scarce ever witness, and thousands congregate, urged on by despair, to obtain by force a morsel of food from the granaries. Large quantities of congee are then boiled, and the poor wretches crowd around the public establishments to obtain a morsel, which supports them a whole day. No papers show so much endurance as the Chinese; they lie down to die of starvation with the most perfect apathy; but once roused, and confident in their numbers, they form a terrible mob, which nothing can resist.

MISERABLE CONDITION OF THE COMPASS.—The immense loss which Great Britain annually sustains by shipwrecks, has induced inquiry into the causes, and it has been satisfactorily ascertained that in most cases it arises from the misdirections of the compass produced by the attractive power of the iron used in the construction of the vessels, as well as the funnels, tanks, and guns employed in men-of-war. A remedy, it is said, can only be obtained by direct experiment on board each ship, for the reason that the result varies in different cases. From carefully prepared statistics, it appears that the annual loss of Great Britain alone by shipwrecks, is over five hundred vessels. To remedy this, a compass observatory has been established, where every ship of the Royal Navy has its compass adjusted before proceeding upon a cruise. This arrangement as yet only applies to naval vessels, and has not been extended to the mercantile marine.—Sam.

How much misery may be abated, how much suffering may be removed, by the simple tone and expression of the human voice! Upon the heart that is lone and desolate, that feels itself as if were shut out of the world, wrapped up in gloomy imaginings, how sweetly falls the voice of sympathy and consolation. Why is it, that, since everything is moving, and men are ignorant of the fact—just all must be down in another earth together, since all are travellers in this highway to death—why is it, that each should be so sparing of that which costs him nothing—but which might raise the drooping spirits of his neighbor, and cheer him on his journey—a few kind words and kind looks!