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The Observer.

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

Corporation Law.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the fourth day of June, A. D. 1849:

Read and Enacted the following Law:

A Law in addition to and in amendment of "An Ordinance to regulate the Measurement of SALT and COALS."

I. BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John in Common Council convened, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Common Council annually to appoint a Superintendent over the Measurers of Coal and Salt, appointed and to be hereafter appointed by the Common Council, and that it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent so appointed or to be appointed, to keep an alphabetical list of all Measurers of Salt and Coal, and when any person in the City of Saint John shall require the services of a Measurer of Salt or Coal, under the provisions of the ordinances relating to the measurement of Salt and Coals, he shall apply at the office of the said Superintendent, and the said Superintendent shall appoint from such list the Measurer first for duty, and in case of the sickness or absence of such Measurer, the next on the list shall be appointed, and the said Superintendent shall be at liberty and he is hereby required and authorized upon application being made as aforesaid for a Measurer, to direct that the Measurer appointed by him do proceed immediately to the Ship or Vessel in which the said Salt or Coal shall be, and such Measurer shall measure the whole of the cargo of Salt or Coal on board said ship or vessel.

II. And be it ordained, That if any Measurer of Salt or Coals shall measure any Salt or Coal on board any ship or vessel unless he shall have been so appointed by the said Superintendent, or his Deputy to be appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned, he the said Measurer shall not be entitled to demand or receive any fees for such measurement, and shall be discharged from his office as such Measurer of Salt and Coals.

III. And be it ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every Measurer of Salt and Coals appointed or to be hereafter appointed, to give his or their personal attendance at each Ship or Vessel to which they shall be appointed under the provisions of this ordinance, and in case he or they shall attempt to send a substitute, or to act by deputy or substitute, for the first offence he or they shall be fined the sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered with costs upon complaint before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, and for the second offence shall be dismissed.

IV. And be it ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every Measurer of Salt and Coals now appointed or hereafter to be appointed under this ordinance, who shall measure any Salt or Coals in any ship or vessel to which he or they may be appointed, to make a just and true return of the number of chaldrons of Coal or bushels of Salt he or they may so measure as aforesaid, to the said Superintendent or his Deputy, who shall make a correct entry of the same, which said Superintendent or his Deputy is hereby authorised and required to collect the fees for said measurement and pay the same to the said Measurer, weekly, retaining for his services the sum of One Penny for every chaldron of Coal, and one Half-Penny for every Twenty Bushels of Salt, out of and from the Fees and Rates of Service allowed to Measurers by this Ordinance.

V. And be it ordained, That the fourth section of the said "Ordinance to regulate the measurement of Salt and Coals," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

VI. And be it ordained, That the following fees and rates of service, and none other, under the penalty of Five Pounds for each and every offence against the provisions of this section, to be recovered with costs as aforesaid, shall be asked for, received or demanded by the said Superintendent, namely, for every chaldron of Coals, the sum of Five Pence, and for every Twenty bushels of Salt, the sum of Two Pence, to be paid by the owner or person in charge of the Ship or Vessel from which such Salt or Coals may be delivered.

VII. And be it ordained, That the Superintendent to be appointed under and by virtue of this Ordinance, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties required of him in and by this Ordinance, and that in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the said Superintendant, the said Superintendent shall apply to the Mayor, Recorder, or any two of the Aldermen of the said City, to appoint for the time being a Deputy, who when appointed shall have the same power vested in him for the time being as by this Ordinance belongs to the said Superintendent, he being first duly sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty as such.

VIII. And be it ordained, That all disputes between the owner or owners of Coal or Salt or persons having charge of the Ship or Vessel, and the Measurer, shall be settled by the said Superintendent or his Deputy, as the case may be.

IX. And be it ordained, That no Measurer of Salt or Coal shall be at liberty to purchase any cargo of Salt or Coal, of which he is the Measurer, under penalty of being dismissed from office.

By order of the Common Council,

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

COMMON CLERK'S OFFICE, St. John, June 4, 1849.

MR. W. H. A. KEANS has been appointed by the Common Council to be SUPERINTENDENT of the Measurers of SALT and COALS, within the City, under a Law this day enacted, and has taken the oath of office.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, C.C.

Office of Superintendent of Salt and Coal Measurers.

SAINT JOHN, June 5, 1849.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Superintendent of Salt and Coal Measurers, hereby requests that all Persons duly qualified under the Ordinance of the Corporation, do forthwith attend at said office, for the purpose of exhibiting their Warrants of Appointment, &c., and having their respective names alphabetically enrolled for duty as the Law directs.

W. H. A. KEANS.

N. B.—The Law will be strictly enforced against all persons acting contrary to said Ordinance.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 24, 1849.

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.*

Administrtion Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN LANDERKIN, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT,
Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.

St. John, 26th February, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to JOHN GARDNER, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE.

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

LOOKING GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

THE subscriber having fitted up those Premises in Germain street, recently occupied by Mr. John Benson, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME, and GILDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Stock of *Rose Wood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple, and Plain and Fancy Gilt MOULDINGS* of every description, which he is prepared to make up into FRAMES at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive Establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. An inspection of specimens of various kinds of Plain and Ornamented Frames, is respectfully solicited.

ON HAND—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash. Glasses of all sizes and descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ SIGN PAINTING, Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Lettering, done in a style unequalled in this Province.—Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which will retain its ordinancy for centuries, are invited to call and examine specimens of a *Domestic Manufacture*, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

*** Cornices, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt. Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with FRAMES of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Warerooms.—Frames made to match those supplied by Mr. F. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1, 1849.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

No. 10, KING STREET,

Have just received per "Lisbon," from London, "Peruvian," from the Clyde, and late arrivals from the United States:—

24 HHDS. Martell and Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE,
40 kegs Hall & Son's F and FF Gunpowder,
25 dozen Lazenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
5 doz. " " Essence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's F, SF & DSF MUSTARD,
5 cwt " STARCH,
18 dozen Robinson's PATENT BARLEY,
18 dozen " " GROATS,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA, 1 chest INDIGO,
10 chests Fine Congou TEA,
50 boxes TOBACCO, assorted, 6 tierces RICE,
1 barrel SNUFF, in bladders,
4 casks Saleratus, 10 bales Wicking,
2 casks Epsom SALTS, 1 cask SULPHUR,
1 cask ground RICE, 1 barrel Castor Oil,
20 barrels Cider Vinegar, 1 barrel Pecan NUTS.

May 1st.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-street,:

AND

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Germain street.

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.

Further supplies expected per ships Harmony and Peruvian.

For sale wholesale and retail.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

The Garland.

TO MY HUSBAND.

BY LIZZIE J. HALE.

A year thy heart has been my home,
One short, one blissful year,
And need I tell thee now thou art
E'en to my soul more dear
Than when, half trembling, half afraid,
To thee I gave my hand,
And left my own to seek with thee
A home in a distant land?

I need not tell thee—well thou know'st
All, *all* that I would say—
That deeper, stronger's grown my love
With every passing day;
Till thou unto my wayward heart,
Art as the sun to earth,
And linked with thee my every joy,
And every hope has birth.

There's naught on earth like wedded bliss,
Where *hearts* with *hands* are twined;
Thank Heaven, that thine with mine is thus
In holy faith combined!
And oh, that I may worthy grow
Of love so true as thine,
And help to share thine every care,
As thou hast done of mine!

Then we shall fear nor age nor time,
For hearts cannot grow old,
Where love and truth, and such a trust
Are ever with them told.
Then, husband mine, I'm wholly thine,
Through all earth's weal and woe;
Our cares, our hopes, our ways are one,
And "where thou goest, I go!"

THE BUTTERFLY.

FROM LAMARTINE.

Born with the spring-time, fading with the roses,
Wafted by zephyrs through the purple heaven,
Each flower, to thee, its secret charms discloses;
Youth, fragrance, sunshine, form the joyous leaven
Of thine existence; on the bending blooms,
As thou dost balance, how, at each vibration
Of thy quivering wings, the golden dust consumes—
Heavenward floating like an exhalation.
Butterfly! thou'rt a type of man's desire—
Rifling earth's choicest gifts, satisfied with none,
Whilst from each ravished prize, ere it perishes, some
Bright exhalations, to the skies, aspire—
Hope's golden essences that never die,
That, to the sphere they stooped from, upward fly.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON HUNGARY.

Hungary is a country, whose geography even, is usually but little understood, and much less its social condition, its government, and the relation it sustains to the Austrian empire. Without a just knowledge of these particulars, some of which, indeed are difficult to understand, we cannot appreciate either its present position, or the justice of the contest in which it is engaged.

The kingdom of Hungary comprehends about a third of the extent of the Austrian Empire, that is an area of about 80,000 square miles. Its western boundary extends to the hereditary states of Austria, within a few miles of Vienna; on the North the Carpathian mountains, whose summits rise to a height of nearly nine thousand feet, divide it from the province of Galicia. On the East an arbitrary line separates it from Transylvania, a country inhabited by a people for the most part nearly allied in their character and language with that of Hungary; while on the South the Danube and one of its branches divides it from Turkey and Sclavonia. The river Danube rising in Germany, in this country expands into a majestic river, and divides it into two unequal portions. Its course is irregular, now separating into several channels and flowing sluggishly along, studded with fertile and picturesque islands, and at others contracting in one deep rapid stream. On all sides it is joined by other rivers: on the one side by the Sclave and the Drave, on the other side by the Theiss and the Waag noted for the grandeur of its natural scenery, and the remains of a feudal age that adorn its banks. With the waters of these rivers, it leaves the Austrian dominions at the *Iron Gates*.* a short distance above the ruins of the celebrated bridge built by Trajan, in his campaign against the Darians.

In its physical character, Hungary varies much.—In the northern and western portions it is for the most part covered with the Carpathian Mountains, and their subordinate ranges, in which several tributaries of the Danube take their rise. Here are the celebrated gold and silver mines of *Schemnitz* and *Kremnitz*, which have been worked since the times of the Romans, and where vestiges of their operations still remain. In the southern part is a widely extended plain, the most fertile section of the country, only interrupted by a few minor ranges of mountains, in the neighborhood of the *Balaton* and the *Bakonrer Forest*. In the southern district of the country the vine is extensively cultivated, and such productions as suit the warmer climate; while in the more elevated and colder north, much attention is paid to the culture of hemp and tobacco. The duties on the last named article, by the way, furnishes so striking an example of the policy of the Austrian government, that I cannot forbear from stating their nature, in the words of a recent writer: †

"As Government allows no tobacco to be grown in any portion of the Austrian dominions except Hungary, and as all her subjects are smokers, she buys nearly at her own price in Hungary, and sells absolutely at her own price in Italy, Bohemia, &c. It is difficult to ascertain how great a revenue she obtains from this monopoly; the expense of collection, the roguery of her contractors (said to exceed all belief), and the contraband trade, must considerably diminish it; but, I believe, it does not average more than from 600,000 to £800,000! The expenses of collecting this paltry sum alone, is said to equal the expense of collecting all the customs' revenue in Great Britain! Yet the smuggling carried on is now immense: and it is well known that little tobacco is smoked by the higher classes in Vienna, but smuggled Hungarian."

We here see an example of the oppressive duties which the Austrian Government has laid not only on imports and exports also, we believe, from the Empire, but even on merchandise transported from one province or kingdom to another; and here is one of the chief causes of the stagnation of trade, in a country so favorable for commerce as Hungary, and one of the just grounds of complaint against the Imperial policy.

I will now call your attention for a few moments to the principal cities of Hungary, commencing with the oldest and the largest as well as the most interesting of all, I mean Buda Pesth.

This city stands upon the Danube, nearly in the centre of the country on both sides of the river.—The portion on the Western bank receives the name of Buda, or Ofen, as it is sometimes termed, and the Eastern part bears that of Pesth. Of the two portions Buda is by far the oldest, and is celebrated in the history of the wars waged between the Hungarians and Turks. For a long time the Turks possessed one half nearly of Hungary, and a Turkish Pasha reigned in Buda. The town of Gran, many miles from Buda, was their most northerly post on the Danube. Pesth, on the other side, dates an existence of but one hundred and fifty years, when it rose from the ruin of a town that stood there previously; but it has now far outstripped its sister city, and whilst Buda has about forty thousand inhabitants, Pesth numbers at least seventy or eighty thousand. Buda stands, for the most part, on a commanding rock, and is backed by hills covered with vineyards: but Pesth is situated on a flat, sandy plain, and seems to have grown up in the midst of a desert. We might apply to it the exclamation of a Frenchman, on seeing St. Petersburg: "Ville superbe, que fais-tu là?" On these sands, that bear the name of *Ralcoz Mezo*, used in former times to be held those famous diets, whither the fiery Magyar nobility came armed, and prepared either for rational discussion or savage war: and here, too, they wrung from their unwilling monarchs the first grants of constitutional rights. Pesth and Buda were until recently connected by a suspension bridge, said to be the longest in the world (about fourteen hundred feet), but the late news informs us that the Austrians, be it to their shame, destroyed this beautiful work of art, in order to cover their retreat.

The next city of importance is Presburg, lying almost on the very boundary of Austria proper. It is an uninteresting place, and contains few buildings of ancient date, except the old square castle that overlooks and commands it; yet it has been the custom of the Imperial Government, of late, to summon the diet to meet here. Indeed, the Hungarians are convinced that its object is, that by increasing the distance between the deputies and their constituents, it may favour a more advantageous employment of the State patronage. Be this as it may, another reason undoubtedly is, that by assembling so many noblemen in Presburg, which is a German city, it may carry out the scheme that Austrian policy has always supported—I mean the Germanizing of Hungary, or rather the consolidation of all the discordant elements of the Austrian Empire. This aim could not be so easily at Buda Pesth, the capital of the country and the seat of the High Court, and the highest executive body in the kingdom—the *consilium regium locumtenentiale*, or Viceregal Council, as at Presburg. A little distance from this city, is the strong castle of *Theben*, in former times an important post in the frequent wars between the rival States of Hungary and Austria, but now in a dilapidated condition. The little river March flows by it, on whose level banks the fate of the Empire will probably ere this have been determined. I name them only for the importance they may hereafter assume in the history of Europe.

Debreczen is the largest city of the interior plains of Hungary, but though containing a population of fifty thousand souls,—and thus exceeding Presburg in point of numbers—it is said to resemble an overgrown village. It is the real capital of the Magyar race, and is indeed the place where it is the least mixed with the others, and the language is spoken in its greatest purity. Here it was, last winter, when the city of Pesth was about to fall into the hands of the Austrian invader, that the diet assembled. Hither, too, the Imperial armies were about advancing, when the valour of the Magyars and the accomplished Generalship of Bem, Dembinski, and Gyorgy, turned the tide of fortune in favor of their country.

The roads in the interior of Hungary are among the worst in Europe, and in the winter are almost impassible, except in very mild seasons, such as the last. Travelling is usually done by means of the *Vorspann*, a system by which the peasants of each village are compelled to furnish horses, at a certain rate, to the traveller who has procured an "assignation" from some authorised officer.—a custom which, though oppressive in the harvest time, is very profitable in the winter months. To the traveller, moreover, it gives an opportunity to associate with the people, for which he would seek in vain under any other system. But even in Hungary, civilization is making its giant strides; a rail road from Vienna was completed some years ago, and several others have been commenced. On the noble Danube, too, the untiring efforts of Count Szechenyi have been crowned with success, and steamboats now run the whole length of Hungary, connecting Munich in Central Germany with the Black Sea and Constantinople.‡

* The "*Iron Gates*" is the name given the rapids that occur on the Danube, on the very boundary of Turkey: like *Hell Gate*, near New York, they have been for ages the dread of all the navigators of those waters, but like it they have yielded before the courage and skill of the moderns. They are situated in a pass between two mountains. Just below them are the remains of Trajan's bridge, built by him when invading Dacia, but broken down soon after by the Emperor Hadrian, in order to check the invasions of the barbarous hordes of the north into the Roman provinces.

† I quote from a work entitled: *Hungary and Transylvania, by John Paget, Esq., London, Murray*, 1839, a book whose statements are worthy of the highest regard, no less on account of the author's knowledge of his own countrymen, than on account of his severe impartiality.

‡ There are said to be upwards of sixty steamers and steam tow-boats on the river Danube.

GENERAL BEM.

An interesting memoir of Gen. Joseph Bem, the leader of the Hugarian forces in the contest with Austria, is furnished to the New-York Truth Teller.

"Bem is a native of Tarnow in Gallicia. He was born in 1795, descended from an ancient and noble family of four hundred years standing, and though originally of foreign origin, like the Geraldines in Ireland, they have by nobleness and virtue, become true and patriotic Poles. He was educated at the University of Cracow; he attended the Military School at Warsaw, conducted by the French General, Pelletier. At the termination of his studies he entered the army as a subaltern in the Mounted Artillery. He was with Davoust and McDonald in the disastrous Russian Campaign of 1812, and finally became a prisoner of war by the Capitulation of Dantzig, and was sent back to Poland. He subsequently entered the Polish army under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine, and attained the rank of Captain and the position of Professor of the newly organized Military School. His patriotic feelings involved him in difficulties with the government, and he was confined for a long time in a dungeon as loathsome as a refined Russian barbarity could invent. When, however, he obtained a trial, he was declared innocent; at the instigation of the Grand Duke he was tried a second time for the same offence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

He soon after retired from the Russian service, and employed his leisure in literary pursuits, and wrote his great work upon the "Steam Engine, as applied to Mechanics." On the rising of his countrymen in 1830, he hastened to Poland, and was made Major and Commander of a battery of Flying Artillery. He took part in the battle of Iganie, where 8000 Poles were victorious over 20 000 Russians, and Bem's sixteen guns silenced forty of the enemy's. For his gallant conduct on this occasion he was created Lieutenant Colonel on the field. Before the defence of Warsaw, he was Major General. After the suppression of the revolution he escaped to France; in 1832 we find him in Portugal supporting the cause of Don Pedro. After the last French revolution he went to Vienna, where he organized the Militia (Wahrmannschaft) and became their commander. After the bombardment a price was set upon his head, but he was fortunately enabled to escape in disguise to Humgary, where he was placed at the head of affairs. The subsequent successes of the Hungarian arms justify their high opinion of the military talents of Gen. Bem. It is somewhat singular that the three leading men among the Magyars, at the present time, are Poles, viz:—Bem, Dembynsky and Chrzanowski, all highly destinguished in the Polish revolution. They are fighting today as nobly for foreign nationality as they did for their own on the bloody fields of Poland.

FATHER MATHEW'S DEPARTURE TO AMERICA.—Father Mathew's life was insured some years since for several thousand pounds, as security for the expenses of his temperance movement. He received notice from the insurance company that in going to America he would have to pay a fine of £300 for the increased risk. But where was he to get such a sum, when his pension is consumed by the premium of insurance on his life? That veteran reformer, and practical philanthropist, Mr. W. Rathbone, of Liverpool, heard of Mr. Mathew's difficulty, and, unsolicited, sent him the sum of £500, saying that "the friends of temperance should be responsible for the debts which its apostle had contracted."—The scene at Cork upon Mr. Mathew's departing for America on Saturday was most exciting. On the previous day the vicinity of his house was thronged by thousands. On Saturday morning, at an early hour, crowds of people assembled around Mr. Mathew's door. The temperance bands were brought out, and the throng at eight o'clock became multitudinous. There were great wailing and lamentation amongst the lower classes. The leavetaking was too much for Mr. Mathew's feelings; and, instead of waiting for the mail coach which was to convey him to the railway terminus at Mallow, he stepped into the private carriage of one of his relatives, and was some miles on his journey before the multitude of his admirers knew that he had departed. The private accounts from Cork describe the scene on Saturday morning as being very singular, and as proving the intense affection felt for this remarkable man in that city, where he has chiefly passed his virtuous and philanthropic life.—*London Standard of Freedom.*

YOUNG STANLEY AND YOUNG PEEL.—Two young men have lately taken their seats, about whom public curiosity can hardly fail to be excited—the son of Lord Stanley, and the son of Sir R. Peel. The resemblance of young Stanley to his father is perfectly wonderful. We saw them together, and could hardly tell "which was which." Never could a parent with greater safety of conscience swear to a son, or a son to a father, than could the two Stanleys respectively. The same marked features, the same massive brows, the same strong crisped hair, indicative of stubborn purpose and determined will, characterise father and son. In form, too, in port, in gesture—nay, in style of dress, in the mode of using the eye-glass, of holding the hands, of doing any trifling thing, of looking, of listening—the one is the complete similitude of the other. It is dangerous to prophecy, but there is that in young Stanley which promises that he will not be unworthy of his sire. Although only twenty-three years of age, he has the appearance of one much older; his costume is the reverse of beauish, and he pays constant and seemingly deep attention to the debates.—Young Peel bears no very striking likeness to Sir Robert, and has nothing in his lineaments to raise expectations of future eminence. His features are like his mother's, delicate and regular, and he looks neither more nor less than any other sprig of fashion that we may see at the opera or elsewhere. He sometimes drops in during a debate, and has the air and manner of one who esteems legislation a vast bore. Whether he will support the paternal fame, time will alone determine.—*Atlas.*

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY *versus* MINERAL TREASURES.—Ever since the middle ages, when permission was given to commoners to amass fortunes by honest and presevering enterprise, the members of the industrial world have, from generation to generation, gradually enriched themselves by the acquisition of land, workshops, warehouses, &c. To form a just idea of this source of opulence in the industrial community, like that of the French, Dutch, English, and Anglo-Americans, compare it with the source of the most fabulous treasures,—with those treasures poured during three centuries by Mexico and Peru, at the feet of conquerors who had little sympathy with industry. At the end of three centuries scarcely a trace of these rivers of gold is left upon Spanish ground. And what is the result? Whilst the four eminently industrious nations, by the simple manufacture of their wools, silks, and foreign cotton, by the working of their iron and mineral coal, by their fisheries, and the produce of their soil, have enriched the community, Spain has sunk into the depth of poverty—a fitting reward for its idleness.—*Report of the (Paris) Society for the Encouragement of National Industry*, 1848.

GOLDEN PALATES—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for May, contains a description of a new method of affixing an artificial roof to the mouth, for the purposes of dentistry. Some attempts of this sort have been made in years past, but the most successful and perfect process is that which has just been effected by Dr. T. G. Morton of Boston. A portion of gold is attached to the roof of the mouth by the natural pressure of the atmosphere.—The simplicity of the operation is only equalled by its beautiful and satisfactory effect. It would hardly be credited that a metallic plate, by being simply placed in contact with the palate, and unassisted by wires, rivets, or any sort of fastening, would adhere so firmly as not to be removed by a force nearly sufficient to draw a tooth. We chanced a few days since to be a witness of the surprising tenacity with which one of these palates kept its hold. As a matter of curiosity in pneumatics, we attempted to remove it immediately after it had been applied, and found that it resisted all the strength which we deemed safe to apply in experimenting upon the human body.—The simplicity and ingenuity of the thing require to be witnessed in order to be fully appreciated. The scientific authority through which this invention is made known, speaks of it, and we think justly, as one of high importance in the art to which it is applied.—*Boston Courier.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent Judge Sir Allen Parke once said at a public meeting in London:

"We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of man's history and what would his laws have been, what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our very life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is upon it; not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity; not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy beautiful parts to the gospel."

MY MOTHER IN HER CLOSET.—Nothing used to impress upon my mind so strongly the reality and excellence of religion as my mother's councils and prayers. Very frequently she retired with her children to a private room; and after she had read the Bible with us, and given us some good instruction and advice, kneeled down with us and offered a prayer, which, for apparent earnestness and fervour, I have seldom known equalled. These seasons were always pleasant to us, and sometimes we looked forward to them with impatience. My mother seemed to me almost an angel; her language, her manner, the very expression of her countenance, indicating great nearness to the throne of grace. I could not have shown levity at such times. It would have been impossible. I felt then that it was a great blessing to have a praying mother, and I have felt it much more sensibly since. Those counsels and prayers time will never efface from my memory. They form, as it were, a part of my very constitution.—*Christian Treasury.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswicker.]

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax shortly after 12 o'clock, Tuesday, in a little less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 57 passengers—4 for Halifax, among whom was Mr. John Owens, of this city.

The Horse Express for the Associated Press arrived at Digby Gut at 10 P. M., and the steamer Herald reached her wharf a few minutes before six Wednesday morning, having made the passage from the Gut in a little less than 7½ hours.

The news both from Great Britain and the Continent will be found of much interest.

The feeling in commercial circles has not improved. The political aspect of affairs on the Continent tends greatly to retard the progress of trade. The Cotton market is very tame, and prices rather in favour of the buyer.

The market for Breadstuffs both at Liverpool and London has been quiet, but on the whole steady, during the week. The demand for Indian Corn has improved, and at some further advance, the currency being from 33s. for white up to 36s. per quarter for prime yellow, and the latter was generally held at 6d. per quarter higher. The demand for Flour is moderate but steady at 23s to 23s. 6d. for Westeran Canal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, while prime Ohio has been sold at 25s. per barrel.

The weather is all that the agriculturist can wish, and the young crops are of the most promising character.

An improvement has taken place in the demand for British Securities. Discounts continue easy, with an abundant supply of cash.

The Bank of England returns have resumed their ordinary character. Money continues easy; and the English Funds, notwithstanding an alarming fall which has taken place in the French Securities, are remarkably well sustained.

The deplorable destitution which has so long prevailed in Ireland goes on increasing, and the general Relief Committee in Dublin has made a public appeal to the untiring beneficence of the British public, once more to relieve the people in the south and western districts from the complication of human suffering which is depopulating the country.

Father Matthew sailed on the 24th May for New York, in the packet ship Ashburton.

Affairs on the Continent are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, and the danger of a general war is more imminent than ever.

The Hungarians are said tn have defeated both the Russians and Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria passed through Breslau on the night of the 20th, on his way to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Russia, who has already arrived there. He was preceded by General Berg.

Nothing of any importance has happened at Rome, which is still said to be well prepared for defence: and no further hostilities have occurred between the French and Romans.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.—Another outrage has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth-day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly "to get himself talked about."

Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from at attack of water on the chest.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

As we anticipated, the British Parliament is not in such a violent hurry to take up the affair of the Canadian quarrel. The news brought by the "Cambria," embracing all the intelligence up to the 8th of May from Montreal, has left the impression in England that the excited party will speedily allow their feelings to settle down, and will perceive the enormous mistake they have made in fastening upon Lord Elgin the political crime which has been committed by a constitutional majority in colonial Parliament assembled.—Having had some experience in our time how exciting the most ordinary remarks are, in a small community where local animosity exists to a morbid and mischievous extent, we designedly avoid from entering into the disputes of the parties, because we believe and hope that when these remarks shall reach them, the aspect of affairs will be changed, and that the high-minded men who have personally insulted Lord Elgin, finding how completely their cause, or rather their conduct, is repudiated by every party here, will endeavour to atone for their error by every means in their power. We can only assure the Canadian people that the English Parliament, encouraged by the Tory leader, the Marquis of Granby, instead of thinking of Canadian nullification, have all been thinking this week of the Derby and Epsom races; and when, next week, the question of the Navigation-laws shall be settled one way or other, we doubt now exceedingly whether Canadian politics will be seriously discussed at all, as the univereal impression prevails that they, having a free and constitutional Parliament, are quite capable of settling their