# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1851.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 44.



**The Weekly Observer.**

ublished 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.

**19th October, 1850.**

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch, 3 cases Hoole, Stamforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c. Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c. Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels. 2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS, 1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes. 1 cask London GLUE. 29 bags Horse NAILS. 1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds, LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS, 2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS, 121 bundles SHEET IRON.

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS:—

Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

**Ships' Provisions in Bond.**

Ex "Cuba" from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK; 40 do do Prime MESS BEEF.

—ALSO—

1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS; 20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS.

Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

**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.

## LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,

**350 Pairs Witney Blankets.**

Dec. 31. 1850. T. W. DANIEL.

**BLANKETS, &c.**

*Per "John S. DeWolfe"—*

A LARGE assortment of Blue and Red BLANKETS, for Gent's Over Coats and Wrappers. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

November 5,

READ THIS.

## THE WORLD'S SHOW.

**Great Sale of Books and Stationery.**

AT THE

**VICTORIA BOOK STORE.**

THE Subscriber intending to vist 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.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public, that the HARDWARE business heretofore carried on in the name and style of C. & W. H. ADAMS will, in future, be conducted by himself, in his own name. W. H. ADAMS.

Dec. 2, 1850.

## DRY GOODS

**SELLING OFF!**

THE Subscribers having come to the determination of Selling off the whole of their present

**VALUALE TOCK,**

will, on and after Monday the 25th inst. commence

**A General Sale,**

and will continue the same until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock consists of every description of useful

**Staple and Fancy Goods,**

and as none of it will remain unsold after the 1st May next, the prices at which it will be offered, will be such as will put competition at defiance.—They would particularly call the attention of the public to the Valuable selection of

## WOOLLENS,

in Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Canada Lyons Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. and as they have always had the reputation of having the best selected and largest assortment of such articles in the City, (and this Autumn the Importation was unusually large,) they are now determined that it shall be sold the cheapest.

As every article will be sold at the same general low rate, it will be worth the attention of the Trade, as well as the Retail buyer, to give the Stock an inspection.

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

St. John, Nov 25, 1850.

**Smellie & Abercromby**

Have received per Ships *Olive* and *John S. De Wolf*, the remainder of their

***FALL IMPORTATIONS,***

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.

Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy COLAKINGS.

Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS, Gros de Naps, Decapes, and Sateens, Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, Red and White FLANNELS, Kerseys, Bath and Witney BLANKETS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, and Towellings, Damask TABLE LINEN, BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, TWEEDS, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Cotton and Linen TICK, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, 9th Nov. 1850.

## Fall Importations.

*Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—*

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials; also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English CAP and BONNET RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades, Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British; Silk HANDKERFS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c. FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES; Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do. Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods; HOSILRY, HABERDASHERY, &c. Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings; FUR and CLOTH CAPS; Gent's HATS &c. MANCHESTER GOODS, &c. 7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas; Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and SWANSDOWNS; Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS; MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, TOWELLINGS, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS, Fringes, Worsted and Algerines, Braids; Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns; SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

*Market Square*, Oct. 7.

**NOTICE.**

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

JOHN A. MORRISON, ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.

February 8th, 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.

**TEA, TEA.**

30 HALF CHESTS Souchong TEA, landing from Schooner *Wilham.*

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Dec. 31. 1850.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

*Ex Brig "Victor," from New York—*

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

*Ex Shers. "Cuba" and "Eliza Jane," from Boston:*

10 Bales BATTING; 5 bags FILBERTS, 5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS, 20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE, 50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins, 25 Quarter do. do; 25 boxes Layer do. 10 Kegs GRAPES, 10 Half barrels SALERATUS, 10 Casks Cooking RAISINS, 2 Boxes Castile SOAP, 3 do. LEMONS; 1 Barrel CANARY SEED, 1 do. HEMP SEED, 1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS, ½ Barrel Ground CASSIA, 12 Mats CASSIA, 20 dozen Corn BROOMS, 3 Agricultural FURNACES, 3 Iron PLOUGHS: 1 Road SCRAPER Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.

Nov. 19. 1850. JARDINE & CO.

**Tea, Pork, Pitch, Tar, &c.**

*Landing ex schr. N. Noyes, from Boston:*

20 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, 10 half do. Souchong do. 25 barrels Heavy Mess PORK, 20 do. PITCH; 10 do. ROSIN; 50 do. TAR, 50 do. Fine Middlings FLOUR.

GEORGE THOMAS.

St. John, 1st April. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

**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, 65, State Street, Boston.*

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

W. H. HATHEWAY, Agt. 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, 1st February, 1851. 3m.

**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. Sperm 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 Mantle Mats, &c.

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

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 1. *Prince William Street.*

**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

**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. Daly—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.

**TO LET,**

*From 1st May next:*

THAT four story fire-proof Brick Store, with a cellar to the same situated on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Messrs Estabrooks & Ring.

Apply to

Feb 4. WILLIAM JARVIS.

**TO LET,**

*And possession given immediately, if required—*

Two FLATS in that pleasantly situated House in Duke street, the newly 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.*

**TO RENT,**

FROM 1st May next—that commodious Dwelling HOUSE fronting on Market Square, at present occupied by Mr Thomas Gilchrist.—

Apply to J. & H. FOTHERBY.

February 1, 1851.

**TO LET.**

*From the 1st of May next,*

THE Premises over the Subscriber's Store in *King Street*, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES G. MERICK.

JAMES MYLES.

Feb. 25. *Howard House.*

**Burning Fluid.**

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

Dec 17. FLEWWELLING & READING.

**Miscellaneous.**

SABBATH EVENING AT HOME.

When Sabbath bells have ceased their sounds,
And the hours of day are past,
And twilight draws its curtain round,
And shadows gather fast—
There is one spot, and one alone,
Round which our hearts must cling—
And fondest memories, one by one,
Their choicest treasure bring.

That spot is Home; its sacred walls
Admit no discord then;
Nor crowded marts nor festive halls,
Nor gayest haunts of men,
Can know a joy so real and pure—
None such to them is given;
Might joys like these for age endure,
This earth were quite a heaven.

I've wandered far 'mong other bowers
Than those my childhood knew,
With hope of gathering fairer flowers
Than in those gardens grew;
Yet in the cold world's earnest throngs—
'Mid its dim and stormy strife,
Affection turns to scenes and songs
Of my young and joyous life.

Home's well-loved group! its Sabbath song—
Its tunes I seem to hear;
Though borne full many a league along,
They come distinct and clear.
O Sabbath night! O treasured home!
Fond pride of memory's train—
And thoughts of ye, wherever I roam,
Shall bring my youth again.

**The Greenlanders.**

Greenland is a region of mountains, rocks and ice, so cold that few plants or animals are found. The people live along the coasts the interior of the country being so desolate that no one has been able to cross from one side to the other. Great masses of ice shove themselves down from the mountains into the bays, which are sometimes completely filled New ice then forms upon them so that they project into the sea till they become so heavy as to break off in enormous fragments and plunge into the ocean, forming the great icebergs that float around the coast and are sometimes driven away to the southward Some of these are over a thousand feet high, and a mile in circumference, rising from the water in the most beautiful forms. Sometimes there are so many of them that they are crowded together for a great distance, and block up the sea so that it is impossible to pass over to Iceland.

The Greenlanders call themselves *Inuuit*, that is, *men*. They are short and stout, with broad flat faces, dull eyes, small noses, thick under lips and coarse black hair. Their skin is naturally fair, but their habits are so dirty that they appear of a brown color. In the southern part there are persons more slender in form and with more agreeable faces. They are lazy, but generally cheerful and seldom quarrel. They are exceedingly vain, and think themselves superior to all other people. If they wish to praise a stranger they say, "He is almost as wel instructed as we," or, "He begins to be an Inuuit." Crimes are seldom committed; if one man injures another they all approach and scorn him. There is no government among them, for they do not need any, and there is a total absence of public authority.

In summer the people live in tents,—in winter, in houses or huts, about five or six feet high, twelve feet broad, and often a hundred feet long, with several families under one roof. The walls are lined with skins, a broad bench runs along the side and a kettle hangs over a large oil lamp which answers for a stove. The hut is kept so close, hot and filthy, that Europeans cannot live there. The people live chiefly on fish, seals, and sea-birds. The seal is about as important to the Greenlander as the reindeer to the Laplander. Their flesh is eaten, their skins used for clothing and the coverings of boats and houses, and their fat furnishes light and fuel. The cleaning of cooking utensils belongs to the women: these call in the dogs, by whom every dish is licked smooth and clean. Women have to do a great deal of hard work that with us belongs to men.

The language of the Greenlanders is scanty, and learned with difficulty. They never count beyond twenty; more than that is "much, very much, not to be counted." Before the arrival of missionaries they had no idea of writing. They have no religion, but believe in a Good Spirit, an Evil Spirit, and in witches. They never pray, but their magicians pretend to foretell changes of weather and other future events. It is said that they were not at all satisfied with the promises of the Bible concerning heaven, because there will be no *seals* there.

It was to such a cold and desolate country that, almost a hundred and fifty years ago, Mr. Egede, a minister in Denmark, went to preach the gospel: and a few years after, two of the people called the United Brethren or Moravians,—some of the most devoted Christians in the world. These missionaries had to suffer great hardships, but what troubled them most was that the people would not hear them. But they and those sent to aid them laboured on, and at last one and another, by God's blessing, were converted. The mission is still carried on, and the number of converts is now nearly two thousand. They are fond of music, and their congregations sing their hymns with great beauty. The whole Bible is not printed in their language, but they have the New Testament. At the last day, Jesus said many will come from the east and from the west, and from the north and from the south, to sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. Among those who come in in the *north* will be many Greenlanders, saved from such depths of ignorance, but how many, better taught from their childhood, will be cast out forever!

THE JOYS OF HOME.—A well ordered home is a paradise on earth. No other earthly pleasure is equal to the calm contentment and rational joy felt at the family fireside. The excitement of even successful business is attended with vexation; the enjoyments of travel are associated with fatigue and satiety; the pursuit of fame is distracting; and even the pleasures of knowledge is attended with bitterness; but the happiness of the fireside is unalloyed. No vexations disturb it; it never satiates or distracts the mind; it is pure, calm, unmixed delight.—What a picture is there presented to the eye of the virtuous, the philanthropic, the lover of the beautiful and good! There is the white-haired grandsire, with "the big ha' bible" resting on his knee, and the partner of his old age carefully attentive to the minutest wants of all around her. There, too, is the father and husband, in the prime of life, unbending his mind from the toil and pursuit of business, reading to the wife of his bosom, or playing with the delighted prattler on his knee; while the mother, with a countenance radiant with smiles of pleasure, rocks the cradle with her foot, while she plies the needle for the accommodation and wants of her household!—From such pleasures there need be no exemption. With the possession of piety and reason, of gentleness and mutual love, the pleasures of a true home may be possessed by every family. Mutual love will lead to mutual forbearance; gentleness of manner will make even toil itself delightful; reason will fortify the mind against the natural ills of life; while piety will crown the whole with a hallowing influence which nothing can disturb. The asperities of a mind perplexed with daily toil will be smoothed away; the trifling vexations to which our lives are continually subject will be forgotten; old age will be a delight and not a burden; sickness, though it may cast a shadow o'er the heart, will prompt to offices of love; and even death cannot destroy the solid peace which is to be found in such a family. This last event, which is the lot of all, is not regarded as a final seperation, but only a temporary parting from those we love. Hope stands by the deathbed and points to a better land; and when all that is mortal is covered up in the earth she covers the grave with a green sod, and plants flowers around the headstone. In the home above there is no death, no affliction, no sorrow; yet in the joys of a true home on earth, we find the nearest approach to heaven.—*Phil. Saturday Express.*

OWE NO MAN.—This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, it's excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a married man is entirely ruined by it.

Many a man goes into the store, for a single article.—Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money, buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay-day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power?

A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you really do not want. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour is made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labors you have received all the benefits of.

> How happy the man who owes not a pound,
> Round as a top is he, round as a round;
> He sleeps as a child, cook, year and comes round,
> The sheriff and bailiff are strangers to him;
> No frowns on his forehead meet him at morn,
> He meets not a dun to distress and to scorn;
> He walks out well fed, he confines poultry well stuff'd,
> He lives in good cheer, and has money in pocket;
> Tis he who my advice, is a fortune owed to,
> Pay as you go, or else stay at home and keep doing a job.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Jones is, in general, a good husband and a domestic man. Occasionally, however, his convivial tastes betray him into excesses which have subjected him, more than once, to the discipline of Mrs. Jones. A few nights since he was invited to attend to "participate with a few friends at Florence's, by the way of celebrating a piece of good luck which had befallen one of his neighbors." He did "participate," and, to his utter astonishment, when he arose to take his leave, at the "wee short hour ayont the twal," he found the largest brick in his hat he ever saw. Indeed, he was heard to remark, soliloquently, "I think, Mr. Jones, you were never quite so tight before."

He reached his home, finally, but by a route which was any thing but the shortest distance between two points, not, however, without having experienced very considerable anxiety about the reception which awaited him from Mrs. Jones. He was in luck that night, was Mr. Jones, barring always his primal transgression; he got into his house, found his way into his chamber without "waking a creature, or even a mouse." After closing his door, he emphatically paused to give thanks for the "overwhelming undeserved," which secured to Mrs. Jones the sound and refreshing slumbers which had prevented her taking notice of his arrival. Being satisfied that all was right, he proceeded to remove his integuments with as much dispatch and quiet as circumstances would permit, and in the course of time sought the vacant place beside his slumbering consort.

After resting a moment and congratulating himself that he was in bed, and that his wife did not know how long he had been there, it occurred to him that if he did not change his position, Mrs. Jones might detect from his breath that he had been indulging. To prevent such a catastrophe, he resolved to turn over. He had about half accomplished his purpose—we are now obliged to use the idiomatic language of Mr. Jones himself, from whom we received this chapter of his domestic trials—"when Mrs. Jones riz right up in bed, and, said she, in tones that scraped the marrow all off my bones,—said she, '*Jones, you needn't turn over; you're drunk clean through.*'"—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC.—On the 29th ultimo the pinnacle of Mount Blanc was surmounted by two gentlemen from Ireland—Mr. Grattan, late 5th Fusiliers, and Mr. Richards, of the country of Wexford, with a party of the brave mountaineers of Chamouni. The enterprise was considered so dangerous that the guides left their watches and little valuables behind, and the two gentlemen made their wills, and prepared for the worst. The ascent is always accompanied with great peril, as steps have to be cut up the sloping banks of the ice; one of the largest glaciers has to be passed, where one false step entails certain death, as the unfortunate falls into a crevice of almost unknown depth, from which no human hand could extricate him. A night has to be passed on the cold rock amidst the thunders of the avalanche, and spots have to be passed where no word can be spoken, lest thousands of tons of snow should be set in motion, and thus hurl the party into eternity, as was the case some years back, when a similar attempt was made.

FEMALE DECORATION.

Elegant dressing is not found in expense—money without judgment, may load, but never can adorn. You may show profusion without grace; you may cover the head with jewels, and the hands with rings, and yet produce no effect otherwise than to have emptied some tradesman's counter upon your person.—The best chosen dress is that which so harmonizes with the figure as to make the raiment pass unobserved. The result of the finest toilette should be an elegant woman, not an elegantly dressed woman. Where a perfect whole is intended, it is a sign of defect in the execution when the details first present themselves to observation. Dr. Johnson once praised a lady's appearance by saying that she was so perfectly well dressed, he could not recollect any thing she had on. In short, the secret of dressing lies in simplicity, and a certain adaptation to your figure, your rank, your circumstances. To dress well on these principles, (and they are the only just ones,) does not require that extravagant attention to so minor an object as is usually exhibited by persons who make the toilette a study.

When ladies place the spell of their attraction in their clothes, we generally see them arrayed in robes of a thousand dyes, and curiously constructed of materials brought from heaven knows where. Thus, much time, thought, and wealth, on a comparatively worthless object. A woman of principle and prudence must be consistent in the style and quality of her attire: she must be careful that expenditure does not exceed her allowance. She must be aware that it is not the woman who lavishes the most money on her apparel that is best arrayed. Frequent instances have been known, when young women with a little good taste, ingenuity and economy, have maintained a much better appearance than ladies of three or four times their fortune. No treasury is large enough to sapply indiscriminate profusion; and scarcely any purse is too scanty for the uses of life when managed by a careful hand. Few are the situations in which a woman can be placed, whether she be married or single, where some attention to thrift is not expected. Economy is a gem in a husband's eye; for, though most of the money getting sex like to see their wives well dressed, yet, trust us, our fair friends, they would rather owe that pleasure to *your taste* than to *your pocket.*

*Coal in China.*—Coal has not been known in Europe more than 300 years. In China its uses have been understood about 2,000 years, and its utility in the arts more than 1,-000. The coal deposits of this country are extensive and rich, and will beyond question supply all the demands that the steam-engine may make upon them even in the vast increase of commerce and manufactures soon to take place in these parts of the world.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.

Cotton, ordinary qualities, ½d. per lb. lower. Other sorts a shade lower.

The reasons assigned for the decline in the Cotton market are, the uncertain nature of the news received from the United States by the Pacific, as respects the coming crop, and the anxiety evinced by holders to effect sales.—The demand was quite as large as usual, and the trade purchased freely to the extent of the consumption, as the sales of the week (37,000 bales) will shew. Of these, 29,670 bales were taken by the trade, and only 7330 bales on speculation and for export.

The debates in Parliament during the week have been devoid of interest. On the 31st, a motion was made in supply for a vote of £3,521,070 for the charge of the land Forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India, for the year ending 31st March, 1852. Mr. Hume of course moved a reduction of this amount.

The Russell Ministry still maintain their position, and are getting through the business of Parliament with tolerable success. The Budget was discussed on Friday evening the 11th inst. Resolutions for the renewal of the Income Tax were agreed to pro forma.

A powerful Anti-Papal League has been formed in London.

Apprehensions exist that Foreigners in England are concocting a Revolutionary scheme, which is to developе itself during the great Exhibition. The matter was brought before Parliament, and in reply to enquiries put to members of the Cabinet, assurances were given that the Government was prepared for any emergency.

France is quiet, but anxiety amounting to alarm prevailed, respecting the progress of socialist principles in the Capital and in the departments. The Receiver General's House in Lyons had been burnt, and all documents destroyed