

The Weekly Observer

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The Weekly Observer.
Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, April 23, 1853.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Just opened, ex Steamers *Niagara* and *America*, A RICH assortment of Jewellery, in great variety—English Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.; Silver Fancy Articles, Silver Brooches, Slaw Pins, Bracelets, Card Cases, Bouquet Holders, Paper Knives, Cake ditto; Knife, Fork and Spoon, in Cases, &c. &c.
Ex *Liberia*—30 packages Hardware, consisting of every Handle Table Cutlery, in complete sets, and in dozens; Knives only, and Carvers to match; Buck Horn ditto, ditto; Pocket Cutlery, Combs, Razor Straps, Hair Brushes, &c. &c.
Shortly expected, ex *Belleisle*, *Speed* and *Imperial*—100 packages assorted Fancy Goods, Saw-Tools, Files, General Hardware, Cutlery, Block Tin Goods, Gas Fittings, Electro and Albata Plate, rich Plated Goods, with a large supply of English Lever Watches, &c. &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from our stock, the assortment being large and varied, and the prices exceedingly low.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
April 26, Proprietors.

Paris Fashions.
MESSRS. LOCKHART & CO. have pleasure to announce to their patrons, that part of their

NEW SPRING STOCK
has arrived per Steamer "NIGARA," direct from PARIS, personally selected by Mr. Lockhart. Gents' Parisian Satin Velvet HATS; Best French KID GLOVES; " " " STOCKS; " " " Muslin, Satin, and Silk OPERA TIERS; " " " Silk Pocket & Neck Handkerchiefs; " " " SHIRTS and COLLARS; " " " BRACES; Ladies' French, Leghorn and Straw BONNETS; " " " Moral Antique PARASOLS; " " " Bonnet and plain RIBBONS; " " " Colored Kid GLOVES; " " " Dress Silks and Tulle; Children's HATS—with a variety of other articles of Parisian manufacture—
THIS DAY OPEN, and ready for Inspection and Sale.
LOCKHART & CO.,
April 9.—St. No. 17, King-street.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurances against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD,
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. Secretary.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
AND
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET,
Saint John, 5th March, 1853.

First Spring Importations!
PER SHIP "MIDDLETON,"
5,000 Straw Bonnets!
Newest Spring Shapes!
J. DOHERTY & CO.,
N. B.—Further Supply per Steamer "Cambridge," at BOSTON, together with RIBBONS, SEWING MACHINES, and Fancy DRESS GOODS, to arrive per "Admiral" next trip.
G. D. & CO.

NEW GOODS.
Per Steamer "Niagara," from Liverpool—
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF BONNETS; Plain and Figured RICH SILKS; SATINETTS, SATINS, SARSONNETTS; Rich black SILK LACES; Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; COLLARS and HAIT SHIRTS; GLOVES and HOSIERY; Silk TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c. &c. &c.
W. G. LAWTON.

MORRISON & CO.
HAVE now ready for inspection, suited for the season, the LARGEST, MOST VARIED and MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SILKS, SATINS and RIBBONS Ever exhibited in this Province.
MORRISON & CO.,
April 5, PRINCE WM. STREET.

JARDINE & CO.
Are now receiving part of their supply of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c. viz:—
PLOUGHS of all descriptions; HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, CULTIVATORS, Garden Rakes, Manure Forks, Border Knives, Hay Cutters, &c.; Fresh Red and White Clover SEED; Harvey Settlement TITIMOTHY SEED; And Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS of every description.
Also, on hand and to arrive:—
10 tons best PERMAN GUANO; 10 do. Bone MANURE.
St. John, April 2, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

Figs, Tea, Patent Metal, Oakum.
LANDING EX "LIBERIA"
350 B BOXES finest ELEGANT Turkey FIGS, 30 chests CLOVE TEA, *Duchess* Lancaster.
76 rods Patent METAL, ass'd sizes; 2 tons best quality OAKUM.
GEORGE THOMAS,
April 19, South Market Wharf.

LANDING, per Brig *Meca*, from New York
L—20 chests FINE SOUCHONG TEA, FLEWELLING & READING, March 29.

GILCHRIST & INCHES
ARE NOW OPENING AT THE
GOLDEN FLEECE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
PART OF THEIR
Spring and Summer Stock,
Received per Packet Ship *Liberia*.
St. John, April 19, 1853.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square, April 9, 1853.
Per Steamer "Niagara."
A FEW cases of SCOTCH GOODS containing Paisley, Cashmere, and French Barege LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS; Persian and Silk Striped LAINES; Brocade and Embroidered ROBES; French Printed CAMBRICS; Fancy Printed ORLEANS; HABITS, Chemisettes, Collars, Sleeves, &c. &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

GILMOUR'S
First Prize Tailoring Establishment,
No. 4, Bragg's Building, King Street.
FIRST Spring Importation of Rich and Elegant Fancy VESTINGS and TWEEDS, per Steamer *Canada*.
Rich Embossed VELVET, Fancy Figured SATIN, and Embroidered English and German CLOTH VESTINGS—all the very latest styles.
A few choice White and Pink woven Satin VESTINGS, for special purposes.
Also—A good article of TWEEDS for Summer Shooting Coats, Paletots and Sacks.
Remainder of Spring Stock, consisting of best West of England Wool Dye CLOTHS, FANCY DRESS SKIRTS, BLACK CASIMERE, TWEEDS, and VESTINGS, in first Spring ships.
All of which being carefully selected to meet and advance the progressive Provincial taste, and purchased on the most advantageous terms by myself, will be sold low.
April 12. A. GILMOUR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR,—At the age of 15 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inconvenienced. Her agonies were distressing, and for months together she was unable to get out of bed. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate, in now good health. Her legs are painless, without any swelling, and her strength sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the progress of my wife during the last 13 years, and contrast them with the present state of her legs, you would say I did not exaggerate. I would be glad to see you, and feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.
(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.
A PERSON 20 YEARS OF AGE, CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, which was attended with all the usual symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, in my opinion to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment has effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.
The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 15 Market Street, Huddersfield.
A DREADEL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Pennycuik, dated Oct. 12th, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast, for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no purpose. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your invaluable medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other remedies of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.
(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.
A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.
Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, reading at Newborough, near Hesham, May 15, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was recommended to resort to the knife for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable it was engaged twelve hours a day in the hay harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.
AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arndt, of Breckhouse, Louthian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.
(Signed) FRANCIS ARNDT.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs, Chapped-foot, Scars-throats, Bad Breasts, Scalds, Skin diseases, Burns, Chapped hands, Scars, Bruises, Corns (soft), Sore heads, Bite of Mosquitoes, Tumors, Erysipelas, Contracted and Ulcers, Sand-Flies, Stiff Joints, Wounds, Fissures, Gout, Gonorrhoea, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Eruptions, Yaws.

St. John, April 19th.
NEW SPRING GOODS!
Per Steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool!
DAVID PATERSON begs to announce to his Customers and the Public, that he has received part of his Spring Supply of BOOTS & SHOES consisting of the following description:—
Ladies' Cashmere, Satin, and Pannel BOOTS; Ladies' Patent Pramella, Leather, Web, and fancy SLIPPERS; Kid and Cow-Village PIES and Walking SHOES; Misses and Children's Pramella Boots; Do. do Patent Back Straps; Do. ditto, Kid Buckles and Walking SHOES; Infants' Kid Boots; Patent Back Straps; &c. &c. Youth's Patent Oxford Ties, and BOOTIES of various kinds; also, Gents' Oxford Ties; Carpet and Leather SLIPPERS, &c. &c. Together with a lot of Real French Calf Skins, a beautiful article for Gents' Boots, which will be made up to order in his usual style, without any extra charge.
To arrive per the next Steamer from Liverpool—Ladies' Misses and Children's French BOOTS and SHOES; Paris made. The remainder of Summer Stock to arrive per the Ship *Miracchi*, from London.
FOSTER'S CURSER, KING STREET, CORNER OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

By the "Middleton,"
From Liverpool, just Arrived—
50 KGS ground Mustard and Ginger;
7 casks Bread and Washing SODA,
2 barrels Cream of Tartar and Salt Petre;
2 cases refined BLACK LEAD;
2 cases Epsom SALTS;
5 cases SALAD OIL; 2 cases CASTOR OIL;
500 lbs. Blue STARCH.
48 kegs 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR, March 8.

LANDING
Per Ship "Middleton," from Liverpool:
2 HOPS, GOLDEN SYRUP,
1 case Superior prepared COCOA,
10 cases Taylor's Wheaten STARCH,
10 bags BLACK PEPPER,
1 case Italian LIQUORICE JUICE,
10 cases MACY CLOTH; 1 do. VELVICELLI,
1 cask LAMPBLACK; 1 do. Epsom SALTS,
2 casks Bath BRICKS; 1 cask ALUM,
1 do. CARBONATE OF SODA; 1 chest INDIGO,
20 barrels fine seconds and Pearl BARLEY.
Es. Schr. "Cuba," from Boston:
10 barrels "Cuba" Crushed SUGAR,
10 boxes Sweet ORANGES; 2 do. LEMONS,
5 barrels BURNING FLUID,
2 boxes CASTLE SOAP,
8 cases fine Aromatic TOBACCO,
2 barrels New PEACAN NUTS,
1 bale Grenoble WOLLENETS,
50 bags Government Java COFFEE.
March 15. JARDINE & CO.

Poetry.
LADIES' NAMES.
There is a strange deformity
Combined with countless graces,
As elegant as ladies' names,
As in the ladies faces.
Some names are fit for every age,
Some fit for only youth,
Some passing sweet and musical,
Some horribly unkind,
Some fit for dames of loftiest grades,
Some only fit for scullery maids.
Ann is too plain and common,
And Nancy sounds but ill,
Yet Anna is endurable,
And Annie better still.
There is a grace in Charlotte,
In Eleanor a state,
And a grandeur in Stella,
A haughtiness in Kate;
And Sarah is sedate and neat,
And Ellen innocent and sweet.
Matilda has a sickly sound,
Fit for nurses' train;
Sophia is effeminate,
And Esther staid and sage;
Elizabeth is a nameless name,
Fit for a quack to wear,
In castle, cottage, hut or hall,
A name beyond compare;
And Bess or Bessy follow well,
But Betsy is detestable.
Maria is too forward,
And Gertrude is too gruff,
Yet coupled with a pretty face,
Is pretty name enough.
Adelaide is fanciful,
And Laura is too fine,
But Emily is divine,
And Mary is beautiful.
Maud only suits a high born dame,
And Fanny is a baby name.
Eliza is too blunt choice,
Jane is too blunt and bold,
And Martha somewhat sorrowful,
And Lucy proud and cold;
And the names of Mary and gay,
Fit only for a dirt,
Caroline is vain and shy,
And Flora smart and pert,
Louisa is too soft and sleek,
But Alice, gentle, chaste and meek.Harriet is confiding,
And Clara grave and mild,
And Emma is affectionate,
And Janet arch and wild,
Patience is expressive,
And Grace is old and rare,
And Catherine is warm and dutiful,
And Margaret frank and fair,
And Faithful, Hope, and Charity
Are heavenly names for sisters three.

Miscellaneous.
MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
A case of bigamy was recently tried in Cheraw county, South Carolina, and discharged. In the charge of his honor, Judge Frost, to the jury, he remarked that there was no law in the State of South Carolina prescribing a marriage ceremonial. If Mr. A. and Miss. jump over a broom, the former saying I take this woman to be my wedded wife, and the latter, I take this man to be my wedded husband, and go to housekeeping, they are legally married, have entered into a bond of union which cannot be annulled, so long as they both do live.
HUSBANDS.—It may be said generally of husbands, as the woman said of hers, who had abused her, to an old maid, who reproached her for marrying him. "To be sure he is not so good a husband as he ought to be, but he is a powerful sight better than none."
"Now, papa, tell me what is humming?" "It is," replied papa, "but no mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt."

A Gowk's Errand.
More than twenty years ago, one of the oldest and most respectable pen-ink makers in town was a Mr. C., who kept an elegant shop in William Street. He was busily engaged one bright morning of a first of April in brushing the dust from his glass cases and various delicate wares, when a milk-cart stopped opposite to his shop, and the person in charge, a burly countryman, stalked in to the counter.
"Are you Mr. C.?"
"The same, sir; at your service," was the answer.
"Lady Shaw Stewart wishes to see you at Arlington this forenoon, with a selection of the most fashionable frontlets."
The gratification of the dapper little periquet may be imagined at this order, direct from the aristocratic family in the district; and he assured the knight errant that the wish of the lady would be implicitly complied with.
A few hours after saw him knock for admission at the hall door of the manor house of Ardgowan, bearing with him several fancy boxes of frontlets. The name of the lady in question in Ardgowan was not new in the baronial hall, and the result of this announcement was an order from her ladyship to show him into the audience chamber. The lady in question followed, and was received by the little man with all the air of a French dancing master.
"Very proud of your ladyship's patronage; very beautiful goods! All London make, and newest patterns!" and he proceeded to submit the frontlets for her ladyship's inspection.
"Lady Stewart hastily glanced at them, but expressed her satisfaction at not having any occasion for such an article of female embellishment. The little man hesitated for some time, looked thoughtfully at the door, and then he said, "I fear, Mr. C., said Lady Stewart, "that you have been sent a Gowk's errand; are you not aware that this is Gowk's day?"
"I beg your ladyship's pardon—I see you are right," said Mr. C., looking terribly abashed; and quickly hiding up his wares, he made a hasty and awkward retreat through the policy, muttering curses all the way home on the authors of his Gowk's errand, and vowing that never so long as he lived, would he be again sent to hunt the Gowk on a first of April.
He was sitting in his shop on the afternoon of the same day, chewing the bitter end of disappointment, his wit busily engaged in trying to guess who had befuddled him, when a boy entered in hot haste, and put the following note into his hand:—
"The editor of the — has heard of Mr. C.'s trip to Ardgowan to-day and as it will be a good job for us to-morrow's paper, he will feel obliged by Mr. C.— giving him the particulars."
The reading of the note acted on the periquet like a galvanic shock. The Gowk's errand was a thought, but he understood the meaning of the whole town was a thousand times worse. In desperation he rushed to the sanctum of the editor.
"In God's name, sir, you surely don't intend to make a fool of me in earnest?"
"How? Why in publishing in your paper my Gowk's errand to-day?"
"My dear Sir, I never heard a word about it till now."
"The devil you didn't! Did you not send me a note a few minutes ago?"
"Not I!"
"Done again!" gasped the enraged periquet as he stalked back to his shop, where he was greeted by two or three wags of his neighbors, who had laid the whole plot; and the day's proceedings afforded much merriment at a late soiree in the evening over a glass of toddy, which greatly abated the humor's chagrin, and he understood that he had no reason afterwards to regret being sent as a hunt-the-Gowk to Ardgowan.—*Greenock Herald.*

Sketch of a Fine Lady.
MARIE ST. CLARE is the type of a class of women not peculiar to any latitude, or any condition of society. She may be found in England, as well as America. In the northern free states, she may be many St. Clares, more or less fully developed. When found in a northern latitude, she is for ever in trouble about her domestic relations. Her servants never do anything right. Strange to tell, they are not perfect, and she thinks it a very great shame. She is fully convinced that she ought to have every moral and Christian virtue in her kitchen, for a little less than ordinary wages; and when her cook leaves her, because she finds she can get better wages and less work in a neighboring family, she thinks it shockingly selfish, unprincipled conduct. She is of opinion that servants ought to be perfectly disinterested; that they ought to be willing to take up with the worst room in the house, with very moderate wages, and with indifferent food, when they can get much better elsewhere, purely for the sake of pleasing her. She likes to get hold of foreign servants, who have not yet learned our ways, who are used to working for low wages, and who will be content with almost anything; but she is often tempted to lament that they soon get spoiled, and want as many privileges as any body else, which is perfectly shocking. Marie often wishes that she could be a slaveholder, or could live somewhere where the lower classes are kept down, and for cheap seamstresses, and will tell you in an undertone, that she has discovered a woman who will make linen shirts beautifully, stitch the collars and wrists, and wash the necks, for thirty cents, when many seamstresses get a dollar for it; says she does it because she's poor, and has no friends; thinks you had better be careful in your conversation, and not let her know what prices are, or else she will get spoiled, and go to raising her price, sewing women are so selfish. When Marie St. Clare has the misfortune to live in a free state, there is no end to her troubles. Her cook is always going off for better wages and more comfortable quarters; her chambermaid, strangely enough, won't agree to be chambermaid and a seamstress both for half wages, and so she dangles Marie's kitchen cabinet, therefore, is always in a state of revolution, and she often declares, with affecting earnestness, that her servants are the bane of her life. If her husband endures her to remonstrate or suggest another mode of treatment, he is a hard-hearted, unfeeling man; "he doesn't love her, and she always knew he didn't;" and so he is disposed of.—*Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Sleeping Flowers.
Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with his rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of the cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "Gin's Board" wakes at three in the morning and shuts up its blossom in the evening and opens its "day eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours towards evening. The ivy leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon.
The night flowering cures turn night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent, sweet

scented blossoms in the twilight, and it is in full-bloom at midnight, and closes, never to open again, with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens until after sunrise!
So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and watched them during their quiet slumbers. These plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

Limits of the Human Mind.
Sir Isaac Newton was one day asked why he stepped forward when he was so inclined? and from what cause his arm and hand obeyed his intention? He replied that he knew nothing about the matter. "But, at last," said they, "you are so well acquainted with the gravitation of the planets, tell us why they turn one way sooner than another?" Newton still avowed his ignorance.—Those who teach that the ocean was salted for fear it should corrupt, and that the tides were created to conduct ships into port, were little ashamed when told that the Mediterranean has ports, but no tide.—Who has ever been able to determine precisely how a billet of wood is changed into red hot charcoal, and by what mechanism is heated by cold water?—the first motion of the heart in animals; that accounted for? Has any one divined the cause of the various ideas, and memory? We know no more of the essence of matter than the children who touch its superficies.—Who will instruct us in the mechanism by which a grain of corn which we cast into the earth disposes itself, to produce a stalk surmounted with an ear?—or why the sun produces an apple on one tree and a chestnut on the one next to it?—Many doctors have said, "What know I not?" Montaigne said, "What know I?"
Scientific American.

Waterloo Yarns.
The world has been listening for years to stories of Waterloo; but it would seem that like a certain other commodity, long since familiar to our readers, there are a few more left of the same kind. We do not remember to have seen the following in print, though in these typographic times, were that really the case, it would be the most curious point in it.—An individual who owned a small tavern near the eventful field, was frequently questioned by visitors as to whether he did not possess some relics of the battle, and as invariably as he was answered in the negative. But he was, however, one day and one day lamenting to a neighbor, not only his poverty, but the annoyances which travellers subjected him, his friend cut him short with,
"Well, make the one help the other. Make some relics!"
"But what can I do?" inquired the poor one.
"Tell them that Napoleon and Wellington entered your shop during the battle, and sat down on that chair."
"Not long after an English tourist entered, and inquiring for relics, heard the chair story. The chair was at once bought at an incredible price. The next corner was informed that Wellington had taken a drink, and the "Wellington tumbler" was accordingly sold. The third arrival gazed with breathless wonder at the nail on which Bonaparte had "hung up his hat." The fourth purchased the door posts between which he entered, and the fifth became the happy possessor of the floor on which he had trodden. At the last advice, the waiter turned keeper had not a coal to cover the head, and was sitting on a bag of gold in the centre of a deep pit formed by selling the dirt on which the house had stood!
A beautiful layens and a wild cat, a present from the Queen of Portugal to her Majesty Queen Victoria, were brought by the Iberia to England.

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.—I beg to remind my new daughter that the husband has a thousand elements of disturbance in his daily avocations, to which his wife is an utter stranger; and it will be her privilege, and her title to the respect of all whose respect is worth aving, to make his own fireside the most attractive place in the universe for the calm repose of a weary body or excited mind. The minor details, which are the most valuable, because the most constantly in requisition, will depend more upon her looks, her manner, and the evidences of her forethought, than upon all the other occurrences of life.—*Parental Precepts.*
A NOBLE RESOLUTION.—When Sidney was told he might save his life by telling a falsehood by denying his hand writing—he said, "When God hath brought me into a dilemma in which I must assert or lose my life, he gives me a clear sailing of my duty, which is to prefer death to falsehood!"
GOOD ADVICE.—Never be put down by trifles! If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again.
Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not if a trouble or anxiety should enter your mind, though the day be dark one. Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist strongly. A fit of passion may give you a clue to morn all the days of your life.
FROM A CHIEF LETTER.—An Englishman, married a Chinese woman, who had lost her sense of her children, and he, the other day, where she supplicated the other boys were. "Oh!" she answered, "they are watering the flowers in the garden of the Lord."

MIND.—Mind has a fearful power. It can sin. Mind has a tremendous susceptibility. It may suffer punishment. It may be made conscious of its own duplicity and opposition. It may be wrecked in all its highest interests and hopes. All things else fulfil their course. None fail. None are frustrated. But this, in its defect and perversion, may draw down upon himself an unappreciable misery. It may be undone in its own undoing.
FALSEHOOD.—Falsehood could do but little mischief if it did not gain the credit of truth. Truth overcomes falsehood, and suspicion cannot live before perfect frankness.
The words of the widow Helvetius to Napoleon were worth remembering; "You cannot conceive how much happiness can be found on three acres of land."
The number of British castles of which there are known to be existing remains, is in England, 411; Wales, 107; Scotland, 155; Ireland, 120; total, 813; and it is probable, if a more accurate search were made, it would be found near a thousand.

Councillor Lamb, an old man when the present Lord Erskine was in the height of his reputation, was a man of timid manners and nervous disposition, and usually professed his pleadings with an apology to that effect. On one occasion when opposing Erskine, he remarked that he "felt himself growing more and more timid as he grew older." "No wonder," remarked the witty but relentless barrister, "every one knows the older a Lamb grows the more sheepish he becomes."
"You labor too hard on your composition, doctor," said a hippot clergyman to a venerable divine, "I write a sermon in three hours, and make nothing of it." "So your congregation say," quoth the doctor.
My German friend, how long have you been married? "Vel, dis is a ting vat I seldom do n't like to talk about, put ven I does it seems to be so long as it never was."

New Submarine Telegraph.—The laying down of a telegraphic line between England and the continent, reading from London to Holland, is now in progress. It is to pass north-easterly from London, through the County of Suffolk, and to cross the German Ocean in nearly a direct line to the Continent. The place is much wider than at the channel at Dover Strait, it may be inferred that the laying of the line across the sea is not materially more expensive than to lay it on land, and that it is deemed equally safe as to lay it on land.—*Boston D. Ad.*

WILD ANIMALS FROM THE WEST.—Mr. Clarke Mills, the sculptor, has brought to the city of Washington some interesting specimens of the native inhabitants of the Western forests. Among them the buffalo, the elk, male and female, and the Mexican wild horse. The buffalo is from the Rocky Mountains, very different from the one bred by rail road and steamboat has tamed it down very much. The wild horse is sixteen hands high, and a spirited fellow. He is reputed to be of the Arabian breed, which the Spaniards introduced into Mexico in the time of Cortez, and which became wild. A few days since, while the buffalo was quietly feeding, his attention was attracted by a crimson shawl worn by a fair visitor, upon which he became greatly excited, and gave a tremendous bellow, threatening to break his confinement, to the alarm of the bystanders. The lady retreated, and his excitement subsided.—*Jb.*

STRAIGHT RAILROADS.—Two little attention has been paid in most of the railroads of more recent construction to the curves. These are much too frequent, and to abrupt for safety. Something is saved in the first cost, and often in the grade by frequent curves, but in the long run, the straighter the road the better. In this respect, as in most others, the Stonington road is an admirable work. For a good part of the distance, it is an air line, and it was so run, although the surveys showed that something would be gained in the first cost by curving. Some one asked why there were so many curves on the Western road, and was answered that there were twenty directors, and every director had a crook of his own. This was not true of some of them, but when one director had no crook of his own, we suppose another had two.—*Providence Journal.*

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—The Caloric engine which Capt. Ericsson has just completed for the office of the *New York Evening Post*, is to be forwarded to France in the Humboldt, in order to save a forfeiture of the patent; the law of that country requiring that a working model of the machinery patented shall be in operation within a given time. The limit not allowing sufficient time to build another engine renders the forwarding of this one imperative. The proprietors of the *Post* consented to the arrangement, hoping to supply another of their engines of the same kind in the course of a few weeks.

JAMAICA.—The steamer *El Paraguay*, from Charleston, arrived at Kingston on the 24th April, with two slaves on board, who had been seceded by the steward. Great excitement was afterwards raised by a report that another ship had been sent on board by the Captain, and put in prison; a mob of negroes was collected, who became so threatening that the magistrates were forced to send the ship in order to pacify them. In the meantime however parties of negroes had gone off in boats, and began stoning the steamer, while another party proceeded to Port Royal, and tried to induce the Commodore to stop the steamer at that place, and subject her to another search. This was refused; quiet was finally restored, and the *El Paraguay* proceeded, leaving her steward, a colored man, who had been induced by the rioters to remain at Kingston.

ROBINSON'S CROSSING ISLAND.—Capt. Skinner, of the ship *Herman*, which stopped at the island of Juan Fernandez, March 27th, for water, writes that he was much surprised to find a settlement of about 300 persons there, headed by a Governor. They were very kind, and furnished the ship with supplies. The same ship stopped at this island two years ago, and found no inhabitants.

The Great Britain steamer, which is to sail from Liverpool for Australia in June, is at present being fitted up with a large quantity of iron grating deck. In place of four masts as hitherto, she will only have three, rigged as a full-rigged ship; and instead of three iron masts, she is having immense wooden ones substituted. The iron masts are to be fitted with a new patent one.

The floor of her Majesty Queen Victoria's new residence at Balmoral, are to be made fire-proof with cast and rolled iron joints.
A prospectus has been issued in England for erecting by public subscription, a brick-water or cistern, of 4000 feet long, and 70 high, in a house of 100 feet in height, for the reception of shipwrecked mariners on the Goodwin sands.

According to a return to the House of Commons it appears that the number of men in door and out-door paupers relieved in Ireland during the year 1852, was 111,222; in 1851, 170,480; being a decrease of 59,258 in the last year.
From a return to the House of Lords of the salaries and wages in the Post Office department, it appears that the number of persons employed in the Metropolitan branch alone, in 1851, was 321, and the aggregate of their salaries, wages and allowances was £283,924. In 1851, the number of persons employed was 1750, and the amount of compensation £118,052.

Napoleon I. had bequeathed half of his private domain to soldiers. Their widows and children are raising claims to the legacies, and a commission is considering them.
COFFEE IN WESTERN AFRICA.—The whole land is covered with coffee. In Eravia and Kaffa, 200 lbs. can be purchased for about a dollar. A single tree in Morocco yields four and a half bushels in the same time, which yields 3 lbs. worth of coffee and 1 lb. of oil. The celebrated Mocha coffee comes from the southern parts of Africa.

Women are naturally more warm-hearted and enthusiastic than men, more easily excited, and give way to their feelings with less restraint. There is nothing so charming as a young, lovely, and unsophisticated girl, in the outset of her career, with cheek all blushes, and heart all throbs, see the world and its beauties with a power to repress the one and make her ashamed of the other—before the pure dew of the morning has been brushed from the budding rose, and life is still in its freshness and purity.
"The best regulated female mind is instructed with an enthusiasm which is wholly unknown to mankind. Woman theories on the world and its ways, and feels that she could sacrifice anything, everything for the object of her affection. Man looks at both sides of the question or, as the world has said, examines the debit and credit side of the account."