The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1830

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1852.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 3.

The Weekly Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. J. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support, —will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies. The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of proof $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from 0 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent on them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to ch this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—e Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* their families, in case of death—(the attention of the lic is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's s therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, n the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for st interest, *without any increase of premium*—such st for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years.

payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of st, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*personally liable any sum of money to any Director or Officer this Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable ankers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchants' Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—Local Referees—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and ve further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the abilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
5 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.

GEORGE THOMAS,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

SPRING SUPPLY
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Paper Hangings and Borders.

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of

NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, April 3, 1852.

London Goods.

Landing ex "Faside," from London:—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
50 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

April 27. JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.
Mr. G. BLATCH,
Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.,

HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.

May 11, 1852.

APRRIL 10, 1852

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received per Steamer *CANADA*, via Halifax, also per ship *Saint John*, from Glasgow—

43 Packages, containing

PLAIN and Fancy Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS of every description;
SATINS, in plain and Brocade;
Light Bonnet SILKS;
Black and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Water'd Ducapes and GLACE SILKS;
A variety of MANTLES—(new styles;)
Rich Black Silk LACES;
GLOVES of all kinds;
Fancy Silk Trimmings;
Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Collars;
SLEEVES, CUFFS, and VAILS;
Fancy Spotted MUSLINS;
SHAWLS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
ORLEANS; LUSTRES; CASHMERES;
Printed Cobourgs; Printed Muslins;
GINGHAMS, ORGANDIES, &c. &c.
LINENS, Diaper, Damask, Hollands;
All-Wool CARPETING, &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

Carpets. Carpets.

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde—

A LARGE assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, Superfine and Common Scotch CARPETING, with RUGS to match,—all of the latest patterns, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash. April 13.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,
APRIL 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer "*Canada*," from Liverpool, "*St. John*," from Glasgow, and "*Admiral*," from Boston:—

LADIES' VISITES, in newest styles;
DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety;
SHAWLS—Long and Square;
GINGHAMS, Muslins, Prints, Furnitures;
COTTONS, LINENS, Shirtings, TICKS;
Satinetts, Kerseys, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, April 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS,

Per steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of Brooches, set with Agua-Marine Carbonacle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger Rings, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns Vest Chains, in gold and silver; Gold Chains and Guards in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair Bracelets; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Coronian Studs, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Boquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alcione*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR.
March 30. North Market Whar

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 16.

Brandy and Venegar.

Per *Oberon*, from Charente—

22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal Watch Hands—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Callipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited.

April 17—6i.

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying Wolves and Foxes, just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED,

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ships *Boadicea* and *Themis*

9 CASES *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* Cast Steel; 1 cask Borax,
2 casks Block Bushes; 5 casks Tea Kettles,
1 cask Saucepans; 3 crates Coal Scoops,
1 cask Socket SHOVELS,
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 cask Weights
1 cask Wrought Brads and Tacks,
2 casks Bench and Moulding Planes,
11 bales Iron Wire; 1 bale Wire Riddles,
28 dozen riveted eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES
108 bags Board, Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS;
8 rolls Sheet Lead; 2 casks SHOT;
1 cask LEAD PIPE;
10 dozen long handle Frying Pans,
1 case *Hoole, Staniforth & Co.'s* Circular SAWS,
1 case do. Pit Saws;
2 cases Percussion GUNS, &c.
15 casks containing Shelf Goods, viz:—LOCKS, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Web, Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Thongs, Shoe Hammers and Bills, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Steelyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks, Iron Hooks and Hasps and Staples, Percussion Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin Mounting, Counter Scales, Plated Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Wove Wire, Brass Wire, and a variety of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently received, comprises a good assortment. Nov. 4.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE

Having completed his Fall Supply of Groceries, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)

Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle Cheese;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH;
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm Candles;
Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard;
Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking;
Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned has just received per the *Admiral*, a further supply of Fashionable *Boots* and *Shoes;* Ladies Gaiter Boots, French style; Do. Cushman Ties ditto; Children's fancy Excelsiors: Do. do. Boots; Gents. *Congress Boots;* do. Opera Ties; do. Patent Leather and Calf Skin *BOOTEES;* Youths and Boys Patent Leather, Morrocco, and Calf Skin Bootees.

DAVID PATERSON,
May 18. Foster's Corner, King street.

GOODS

From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—

900 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 Sheet Window GLASS,
200 Kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
200 Kegs *Hubbuck's* White ZINC PAINT,
100 Bags assorted Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER HANGINGS,
5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
20 Barrels Dried CURRANTS,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
6 Bales CLOVES,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of Bottle INK,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
20 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
April 27, 1852. *Prince Wm. Street*

Conflagration at Boston.

Last Saturday, Boston was the scene of one of the most destructive conflagrations with which that city has been visited for many years. The fire broke out in an unoccupied stable, in "Bank-Top road," an alley leading from the foot of Belmont street, near Broad street. Although it was discovered just as it issued from the building, the flames defied all Baffling efforts. The *Bee* of the 10th says:—

The Sailor's Home, one of the noblest institutions in our midst, is a smouldering ruins; the Mariner's Church, a noble pile, lays in ashes. Over one hundred and fifty families are turned shelterless into the street, many of whom have barely saved the clothes on their bodies.—About *six hundred* persons are thus thrown at once upon the charities of our city. The Boylston School house, one of the finest in the city, a most elegant building, is a heap of sad ruins. Several large blocks of houses are entirely destroyed.

The efforts of the Firemen, to an almost superhuman extent, had been bestowed upon the Mariner's Church. It was thought that the massive Boardman Block might check the every where else conquering flame. Expectation on this point, however, ended in disappointment. The flames, massive, mad, angry, rolled up their sea of fire, and ere long the beautiful Church edifice fell a victim to the insatiate element.—In ten minutes from the time the first flame lit upon its substance the roof fell with a thundering sound, followed soon after by a portion of the ponderous walls; nothing was saved.

From Boardman Block and the Church the flames loomed up rearwards with destructive fury, and soon encompassed in their fiery grasp that beautiful and sightly structure, the Boylston School House. The fire spread from room to room, and story to story, and in a short time the building was added to the vast number which already lay in ashes.—It was a fearful sound to hear the broad roof fall to the distant foundation, and see the walls partially follow to the gulf of fire below.

Fortunately, this proved the place where the great element, that swayed so destructively for five hours, was conquered.

The Boylston School House, was built a year or two since, at a cost, we are informed, of about $50,000. It belonged to the city, and was well insured. Most of the furniture, books, and philosophical apparatus were saved.

There were *thirty-three* buildings consumed. The loss is estimated at about $250,000. About one-half is covered by insurance. It is shared by extreme wealth and extreme poverty. The buildings were mainly owned by men of large wealth —the loss, for the most part, is among the very poor—who are bereft of everything save children and misfortune.

The Sailor's Home cost $30,000. There was insurance on it for $12,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Four Days Later from England.

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at New-York on Sunday the 10th, with English dates to the 30th of June. She brought out 123 passengers.

The commercial news is dull. Cotton was drooping, and business was more sluggish in the manufacturing districts. The Flour market was firm, while Indian corn had advanced from 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

The Imperial Parliament was to be prorogued on the 1st July, and directly afterward dissolved. The writs for a new Parliament were to be sent out immediately after the dissolution, returnable in the month of August; but it will probably not be called together before the middle of October.

A deputation from the Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Railway Company had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on Saturday, but the result had not transpired.

It appears certain that the British Government will enforce rigidly all the clauses of the Emancipation Act. The Government, through Mr. Walpole, have informed Dr. Newman that the recent proclamation referred to all practices contrary to the strictest letter of the law. The Irish Roman Catholics declare they will not obey the law, and the Priests who conform to its requirements have been insulted in the street.

Ireland.—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the relative merits of Galway and Foynes for packet stations, is proceeding diligently in the business.

The enthronization of Dr. Cullen, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, took place on Tuesday the 29th, at the Church of the Conception, Dublin.

France.—Political affairs are quiet. It is stated that the property of the Duc d' Aumale, which he inherited from the Prince de Conde, is to be forthwith placed under sequestration.

A letter dated June 21 from Petit Noir, states that the periodical inundation had again caused immense damage in that country, at a time when the farmers were just about to reap their harvest. In the village of Petit Noir the houses are under water, the fields submerged, and the inhabitants had been obliged to flee.

Orders had been received at Toulon to place on the stocks next year at that place, two ships of the line, two steam frigates of 90 guns each, three steam corvettes and two tenders.

The Commander of the French fleet in the Levant contradicts the report that pirates were at present infesting those seas. It is announced that a mine of platina has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes.

Trade was very dull at Paris. The French legislative body was closed for the first session on Momday at 2 o'clock by a message from the president, which was very warmly received, though it contained little but fine phrases. The president declares that the constitution has given proof that it is strong and free, and he enjoins the corps legislative to tell their communes how good the people of Paris are and how strong the army is. With what joy even revolutionists have welcomed the return of the eagles to the army—those eagles, the symbol of authority and glory particularly. They are called to remember how the army of Sifiere knelt down nevertheless before the image of God, presented from the heights of the altar, and thence to infer that France has a government which rests on the people, the source of all power—on the army, the source of all force, and on religion, the source of all justice.

The budget for the financial year shows an expenditure of 1493 million francs, and an income of 1459 millions francs, thus exhibiting a deficit of 34 million francs. The president assures the corps legislative that he will devote the recess to devising means to reduce the taxation.

Prince Montalembert has addressed a very lively remonstrance against the confiscation of the Orleans property, which is exciting much attention; but it is not doubted that the president will proceed to carry out the decrees to their fullest extent.

The Duchess of Orleans, after protesting against any cession of the rights of her son in favor of legitimacy, has retired to the canton of Argans.

There is a rumor from Lisbon that the British minister has addressed a very warm representation to the court of Spain, in consequence of a threat by a local commander that he would send his troops across the Portuguese frontier if the authorities did not deliver up some criminals who had fled from justice.

India.—Bombay dates to the 22d May had reached France. No important event had occurred since the previous dates from that place. It is generally understood that nothing more will be done in Burmah till after the rains. The whole force will remain in the country, and the war be resumed with vigor the moment the season permits. The India papers are already hinting at the probable annexation of the whole peninsula. Disturbances still continue along the northwestern frontier, and military preparations of an extensive nature are in progress.—Several forts had been attacked or captured in the Hazara country, and operations are in progress which, it is thought, will terminate the war in a week or two. The difficulties with the Nizam are still unsettled.

The electric telegraph has been put into successful operation in India.

Singular Ebbing of the Shannon.—The Shannon, at Killaloe, exhibited a phenomenon within a day or two recently, which no living inhabitant had ever seen before. The waters receded to such a distance from their usual mark, at low tide, that salmon, eels, and pike, were taken in abundance, even by children, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the spectacle. It is worthy of note, that the records of the parish in the cathedral vestry attest a like event sixty years since in Killaloe, and the harvest of that year in Ireland was the most plentiful remembered by the inhabitants of that period.—*Clare Journal.*

Poetry.

THE EMIGRANT

BY MRS. MAINWARING.

They told him tales of the far off West,
With its glorious summer skies—
Where birds, with strangest plumage drest,
Would greet his youthful eyes;
And the towering palm and cedar tree
Looked up to heaven triumphantly.

Soon, soon he sprang on a foreign shore,
And gazed o'er the strange wild scene;
For the restless sea, with its endless roar,
Rolled his early home between:
Then he felt, on that glittering, boundless strand,
As an exile from his fatherland.

Now forest flowers flashed on his sight,
Pencilled with rainbow hues,
And fire-flies shot a meteor light
'Mid the murky, vapoury dews;
No more, no more, shall he ever roam
O'er the daised meads of his childhood's home.

Sad thoughts o'ershadowed his troubled mind
As the wanderer mused alone;
The boy's yearning heart could never find
Love's fondly-treasured tone:
In the hush of night—in the morning's toil,
"He pined like a plant for his native soil."

Years passed away; he gathered gold,
But his cheek had lost its bloom;
The sum of his gains was sadly told—
He was hastening to the tomb:
Faint sounds from his parted lips there came—
'Twas prayer, with his mother's whispered name.

Jerusalem.—Within the walls, Jerusalem is among the most picturesque of cities. It is very small. You can walk quite around it in less than an hour. There are only some seventeen thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly half are Jews. The material of the city is a cheerful stone, and so massively are the lofty, blind house walls laid, that, in pacing the more solitary streets, you seem to be threading the mazes of a huge fortress. Often the houses extend over the street, which winds under them in dark archways; and where there are no overhanging buildings, there are often supporters of masonry thrown across from house to house. There are no windows upon the street, except a few picturesque, projecting lattices. Jerusalem is an utter ruin. The houses so fair in seeming, are often all crumbled away upon the interior. The arches are shattered, and vines and flowers wave and bloom down all the vistas. The streets are never straight for fifty rods; but climb and wind with broken steps, and the bold buildings thrust out buttressed corners, graced with luxuriant growths, and arched with niches for statue and fountain. It is a mass of "beautiful bits," as artists say. And you will see no fairer sight in the world than the groups of brilliantly-draped Orientals emerging into the sun from the vine-fringed darkness of the arched ways. * * * * The beautiful building stands within a spacious inclosure of green lawn and arcades. Olive, orange, and cyprus trees around the court, which in good sooth, is 'a little heaven below' for the Moslims, who lie dreaming in the soft shade, from morning to *night*. It is a foretaste of Paradise in kind, except the houris. For, although the mosques are forbidden to women, Mahommed said it would be better for them to have prayers read in their own apartments. In the picturesque gloom and brightness of the city, the mosque is a dream of heaven also, even to the unbelievers. There are many entrances and as you saunter under the dark archways of the streets, and look suddenly up a long dim arcade, upon the side, you perceive, closing the vista, the sunny green of the mosque grounds, and feel the warm air stealing outward from its silence, and see the men and women praying under the trees.—*Wanderer in Syria.*

Microscopical Anatomy.—Dr. Durkee is steadily advancing in his microscopic researches. We have carefully examined some of his most recently prepared specimens of the mucous membranes, that far surpass any former achievements in his curious collection. To inject, with colored size, vessels so extremely minute as the instrument reveals them to be in some of the delicate tissues of the animal body, presupposes devotion to the pursuit, an intimate knowledge of their anatomical structure, and an uncommon degree of skill. Some of Dr. D.'s preparations are more important and suggestive than others, yet he has shown no partiality in his explorations.—Nature slights nothing; on the contrary, however low in the order of mechanism, or elementary in function, each tube and filament is perfect, and the offices they fulfil are complete in every respect. Microscopical philosophy humbles the student in view of the great Designer.—A purpose is evidently to be accomplished, and apparatus the most appropriate, beautiful, unerring and minute, is put in motion. A circle of actions seems to have been contemplated, and all the contingencies fully apprehended, before the vital machinery in the concealed recesses of an animal body was set in motion. Thought was employed in it all, and Infinite Intelligence and Infinite Power. But we are in danger of being carried away in a paroxysm of enthusiasm, unconsciously developed by a contemplation of these beautiful evidences of design, and must therefore leave the subject, by renewedly urging upon our medical friends to visit this show of wonders. The mere reading of Hassel, illustrated, as his treatise is, by highly colored drawings, falls inconceivably below the things themselves, in point of interest and satisfaction. One is nature herself, and the other a portrait. Great results are anticipated for science among us, by steady perseverance in the use of the microscope. —*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

Hon. Wm. Wirt.—In the early career of Mr. Wirt he was addicted to intemperance habits, and was, as every friend supposed, a very hopeless, irreclaimable man. He was abandoned by almost every friend, and was so reduced, that his presence was objectionable in the meanest establishments where rum was sold. On a certain occasion, he had become so grossly intoxicated, that he fell upon the floor of a rum hole insensible. The proprietor very coolly dragged him out of the place, and laid him at full length on the edge of the side walk. It was in the city of Richmond, Va. The day was excessively warm, and the rays of the sun fell directly upon the inebriate, who was totally unconscious of his situation. A young lady was passing the spot, and on noticing the exposed situation of Mr. Wirt, stopped, spread her handkerchief over his face, and passed on. When Mr. Wirt became partially sensible of his situation, a few hours afterwards, he discovered the handkerchief, and the initials upon it made him aware to whom it belonged. That kind act made him a reformed man, for he found that there was one living being that was interested in his fate. In after years, when Mr. Wirt had risen to an eminent position, and was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, we met him and his gifted lady —(the identical young woman who managed the handkerchief business when Mr. Wirt was in the "grog" trade)—and she never regretted her choice, and Mr. Wirt never drank more.

Country Excursions.—There is truth and good sense in the following extract from the writings of a popular author:—

"A short trip into the country, even for a single day, is exceedingly beneficial, by diverting the mind from the ordinary objects of contemplation, and removing from it, for a time, that load of anxious cares, which, if suffered too long to remain, destroys its elasticity. At least once a year, a jaunt of a week or two should if possible be taken by every one: the communications by land and water to every part of the country are now so abundant and economical that they are few, indeed, who could not afford it. In the end, such expenditure would probably be the means of saving a larger sum by improving the health, and enabling men to engage in the various occupations of life with greater energy.'

Sleep.—There is no better description given of the approach of sleep than that in one of Leigh Hunt's papers, in the Indicator:—"It is a delicious movement, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed; and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more, and with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child, the mind seems to give a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye; the more closing—'tis closed. The mysterious spirits are gone to take its airy rounds."

Preparation for Death.—When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to awake till the heavens be no more. And when you awake in the morning, consider that new day as your last, and live accordingly. Surely that night cometh, of which you will never see the morning, or that morning of which you will never see the night; but which of your mornings or nights will be such, you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyments hang loose about you, that it may be easily dropped when death comes to carry you into another world. When the corn is forsaking the ground, it is ready for the sickle; when the fruit is ripe, it falls off the tree easily. So when a christian's heart is truly weaned from the world, he is prepared for death and it will be the more easy for him. A heart disengaged from the world is a heavenly one, and then we are ready for heaven, when our heart is there before us.—*Barton.*

Repose of Manner.—Gentleness in the gait is what simplicity is in the dress. Violent gesture or quick movement inspires involuntary disrespect. One looks for a moment at a cascade—but one sits for hours lost in thought, and gazing upon the still waters of a lake. A deliberate gate, gentle manners, and a gracious tone of voice—all of which may be acquired—give a mediocre man an immense advantage over those vastly superior to him. To be bodily tranquil, to speak little and to digest without effort, are absolutely necessary to grandeur of mind or of presence, or proper developement of genius.—*Balzac.*

Isinglass is a preparation formerly made only from the great sturgeon; but is now obtained from the entrails of most other fishes. The best article consists almost wholly of pure *gelatine*, or glue, which is nutritious. It is free from taste and smell, and is soluble in warm water. Being nothing more than the membranous parts of fishes, it can probably be made from the fish on the coasts in this country. The sounds or air-bladders of fresh water fish are generally preserved for this purpose. And it is best made in the warm season. It is sometimes used as a medicine; but boiled in milk it forms a nutritious jelly, and is the substance of blanc-mange. It is also used for refining coffee, vinous liquors, and cider.

Henry Clay's Death.—The New York Courier gives the following account of the closing scene of Mr. Clay's life:—

Mr. Clay was fully conscious of his approaching dissolution: an hour before his death, he desired to be shaved, and within fifteen minutes of his dissolution he called his son Thomas to his bedside, and said:—"My son I am going—sit by me,"—these were the last words he spoke. Paternal affection seemed to occupy his last thoughts upon earth. Ex-Governor Jones, of Tenn., Mr. Thomas Clay, and one of his attendants, were the only persons present during the last scenes.

His worldly affairs were wisely arranged long ago, so that towards the close of his life he had no care upon his heart, and devoted his whole time to the preparation for the future. He, having received every religious consolation, died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

Ship Race Challenge.—The London Times of the 26th ult., contains the following advertisement of the Boston Navigation Club to the Ship builders of Great Britain, to a ship race to China and back:—

"The American Navigation Club challenges the ship builders of Great Britain to a ship race, with cargo on board, from a port in England to a port in China and back. One ship to be entered by each party, and to be named within a week of the start. The ships to be modelled, commanded and officered entirely by citizens of the United States and Great Britain respectively. To be entitled to rank A. 1. either at the American offices or at Lloyd's. The stakes to be £10,000 aside, satisfactorily secured by both parties, to be paid without regard to accidents, or to any exceptions; the whole amount forfeited by either party not appearing. Judges to be mutually chosen. Reasonable time to be given after notice of acceptance to build the ships, if required, and also for discharging and loading cargo in China. The challenged party may name the size of the ships, not under 800 nor over 1,200 American registered tons; the weight and measurement which shall be carried each way; the allowance for short weight or over size. Reference may be made to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., for further particulars.

Daniel C. Bacon, *President.*

The Great Britain for Australia.—Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., the enterprising owners of the Great Britain steam-ship, intend sending her with passengers to Australia, on the 21st of August next. It appears that her voyage to and from New York was merely a trial trip, and that she has been all along intended for the Australian trade, for which she is most admirably fitted. Her American trip has proved successful beyond the most sanguine hopes of those connected with her. It will be seen that the Great Britain, for Australia, will carry three classes of passengers, who will have every attendance, with provisions, (except wines and spirits, which are to be paid for separately,) on the following terms:—Upper saloon, 70 guineas; fore saloon, 40 guineas; second cabin, 25 guineas. The Great Britain will be able to steam the entire distance by making a call on the way for coal.—*Liverpool paper.*

The New Bishop of Borneo.—It is stated that the Rev. F. T. M'Dougal, who will be the first Bishop of Borneo, was formerly a medical gentleman attached to King's College Hospital. Mr. M'Dougal entered into holy orders a few years since, and proceeded as missionary to Sarawak. He appears to owe his promotion to the strong recommendation of Sir James Brooke.