

The Observer.

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

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, St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. L. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Administration Notice.

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

WM. WRIGHT, Sole Administrator in Nova-Bruxwick, St. John, 23rd February, 1849.

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

JAMES GARDNER, E. LLOYD, Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. REECE to act as my Attorneys, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attorneys for adjustment. CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON, Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STRAETH HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment. MARY HUMBERT, Administratrix, JOHN HUMBERT, Administrators, STEPHEN GRIFFIN, Administrator, St. John, February 21, 1849.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan), deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorized to receive the same. MARY PADDOCK, Executrix, St. John, Oct. 21st, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

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

BARLEY, STARCH, and Agricultural Seeds. Landing ex Peruvin, from Glasgow.

10 BARRILL'S SPLIT PEAS. 25 do. Barley; 10 do. Pearl do. 15 do. Ayrshire OATMEAL; 5 chests S. white SPARGH; 1 do. Sago; 20 chests CARBONATE OF SODA; 20 boxes TOBACCO PIPES; 100 bags Wrapping PAPER; 24 bags assorted CORNS.

Also, a large assortment of choice Agricultural SEEDS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO. May 1.

LONDON GOODS.

Ex ship "Lambton" from London: 100 CASHMERE Fine Green SERA; 1 lb. Fine CRUSHED SUGAR, 3 carboys Zante CURRANTS, 2 cases Italian LIQUORICE, 25 bags BLACK PEPER, 10 bags soft shell ALMONDS, 30 cases STARCH, 11 boxes SPERM CANDLES, 5 kegs LANSBED OIL, 17 casks Day & Martin's BLACKING, 1 cask HARNESS POLISH, 2 boxes CANDIED PEEL, 10 cases MACCARONI, 5 cases VERMICELLI, 1 can ISINGLASS, 3 cases SALAD OIL, 1 three Peck SAGO, 1 cask LONDON'S PICKLES and SAUCES, 200 lbs Brandram's WHITE LEAD.—For Sale by JARDINE & CO. St. John, April 21, 1849.

Fishing Twines and Lines, SAIL CLOTH, &c. Per Ship "William Carson" from Liverpool: 5 CASKS Salmon, Slad, Seine, and Herrings; 50 CWTWINES; 14, 15, and 18 lb. Cod and Pollock LINES; 6 bales heavy Navy CANVASS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6.

—IN STORE— 200 boxes and half-boxes prime choice Muscatel RABINS; 200 chests FINE CONGO TEA, &c. &c. On sale low by J. V. THURGAR, North Mill Wharf, April 17.

BEAUTIFUL French Paper Hangings.

1500 PIECES Indisputably assorted French PAPER HANGINGS, at from 2s. to 10s. per Piece.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street, April 10.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lushon," and "Infanta,"—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Ballants, Glaciers, Molairs, Dehlers, Colongis, Orleans, Ormandies, and Colored Muslins; Black and Colored Shot GROS DE NAPES and SATINS; SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Groves, and HOSIERY; RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens, Lawns, Towelling, Chasburgs, Canvas, Duck, &c. BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doekings, VESTINGS, Pelles, Canteons, and Moleskins, COTTON WARPS, FISHING THREADS, &c. &c. With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices. T. W. DANIEL, April 24, 1849.

Tremendous Sacrifice on DRY GOODS.

LEEDS HOUSE, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a Great Reduction in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible.

Purchasers of "Wet Cash" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered. The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable GOODS, in part of the following:—Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Navy; Bonnets in Pearl, Rose, Lemon, Peacock, and whole Straws; Madras, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Danish Silks, Satins and Satinets, Neck Ties; of GLOVES a large assortment, Hearn Rugs, Druggens and Carpets, Gimps, Mustin Collars, Tartan Muslins, Dehlers, Colongis and Orleans, Canvas, Linens, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Morocco, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c. &c. BENJAMIN CROWTHER, May 1, 1849—21.

By the "William Carson," From Liverpool.

560 B BONES assorted Window GLASS, 207 boxes Stead's best YELLOW SOAP, 105 Do. Stead's Crown PALE SOAP, equal to Glasgow Pale, 100 Bags cut NAILS, 14 to 34 inch, 20 Casks 8 to 10 cusp and Rose NAILS, 10 Do. 4, 5, and 9 HORN NAILS, 20 Do. 6 and 7 inch SPIKES, 3 Chest SERVANTS' FRIBS, 1 Bale Carraway Seed, 1 Mat CLOVES, 1 Cask NETT BBS, 1 Case TOYS.—Just landing and for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street, April 10, 1849.

Raisins, Teas, Sugars, &c.

The subscriber has just received— 200 B BONES, 200 Half Boxes of Miscellaneous RAISINS, &c. &c. 20 Chests superior quality CONGO TEA, 10 Bales, very large SIGARIS, Which he offers at very low rates. JOHN V. THURGAR, North Mill Wharf, March 27.

Calced Plaster.

100 B BARRILL'S Calced PLASTER, FLEWELLING & READING, No. 10, King-street, April 10.

New-Brunswick Stone Works.

P. CORMACK, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, has this day received, from the favour to his extensive and select Stock of CARBONATE and FREE STONE, comprising Monumental and other descriptions, of the best quality, and in order to reduce his Establishment, perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose profession in this line and Ornamental CARVING generally, has enabled him, during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS, which he offers for inspection.—He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support. House Work of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner. (For Copy and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849.)

COTTAGE for Sale.

The Cottage at present occupied by him, in Morris Street.—It is in every respect a desirable residence for a small family. Terms liberal. (Jan. 5th.) A. JARDINE.

TO LET.—From 1st May in next.

THE STORE with Wharf in the rear, at North Ship, at present in the occupation of Joseph Fairweather. CHAS. HAZEN, March 20, 1849.

TO LET.

A HOUSE situated in a healthy and airy position, at present occupied by Charles A. Hart, Esq. in St. James' street, near the Gas Works—suitable for a small respectable family.—For particulars apply to the subscriber. P. Y. MALCOLMSON, February 6.

To be LET.

That neatly finished Cottage residence, at present occupied by Charles A. Hart, Esq. in St. James' street, near the Gas Works—suitable for a small respectable family.—For particulars apply to the subscriber. EDWARD HILLYER DUVAL.

The Garland.

INTEMPERANCE.

Parent!—who with speechless feeling O'er thy cradled treasure bent— Found each year new charms revealing, Yet thy wealth of love unspent— Hast thou seen this blossom blighted By a dream, untimely frost? All thy labour unrequited? Every glorious promise lost? Wife!—with agony unspoken, Shrinking from affliction's rod, Is thy pop—thee idol broken, Fondly trusted—next to God? Husband!—for thy love a mourner, Of thy closest friend forsaken, Hast thou to her burial borne her, Unrepentant—unreclaimed?

Child!—in tender weakness turning To thy heaven-appointed guide— Dost thou, a-lone, forsaken, Dost thou orphan-burden bearing, Still that orphan-burden bear? Dost thou how low down degrading To a heritage of woe?

Country!—on thy sons depending— Strong in manhood—bright in gloom— Hast thou seen thy pride descending Shrouded in the unholo'd tomb? Rise! on eagle-pinion soaring— Rise! like one of God's bright angels, And Jehovah's will imploring, Sweep the spoiler from the earth.—H. H. S.

Miscellaneous.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Washington National Intelligencer.) Letter from the Lady of Sir John Franklin to the President of the United States.

BEDFORD PLACE, LONDON, April 4, 1849.

SIR—I address myself to you as the head of a great nation, whose power to help me I cannot doubt, and in whose disposition to do so I have a confidence which I trust you will not deem presumptuous.

The name of my husband, Sir John Franklin, is probably not unknown to you. It is intimately connected with the northern part of that continent which the American Republic forms so vast and conspicuous a portion. When viewed in the United States, three years ago, amongst the many proofs I received of respect and courtesy, there was none which touched and even surprised me more than the expressions every where expressed to me of his former services in geographical discovery, and his interest felt in the enterprise in which he was then engaged.

The expedition fitted out by our government for the discovery of the North-west Passage, that great object of the navigators of the world, was under his command, in May, 1845. The two ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," contained 815 men, (officers and crew) and were victualled for three years. They were not expected home, unless success had attended their efforts; or, so far as our government was concerned, their return before the close of 1847; nor were any tidings expected from them in the interval.

But when the autumn of 1847 arrived without any intelligence from either of these brave and intrepid voyagers, the Government was directed to the necessity of searching for and conveying relief to them, in case of their being imprisoned in ice or wrecked, and in want of provisions and means of transport.

For the purpose of American whalers, who were so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeavored by his heroic virtues, and the devotion of his wife and daughter in their distress has been home across the waters, asking the assistance of a British whaler, the brave man who embarked in his unfortunate expedition; and the People of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now be anxious to hear of the success of the search.

My husband's name, and the name of his wife, are everywhere mentioned with admiration and respect, and they will be mentioned with admiration and respect by every patriotic American, and every true friend of the United States.

My husband, and his wife, were not only brave and intrepid, but they were also kind and affectionate, and they were also devoted to their duty, and they were also devoted to their country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. W. DANIEL, Bedford Place, London.

EXPLORATION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A telegram, dated from Washington says, that President Taylor, in a mature reflection, has decided to suspend the expedition of Sir John Franklin, on the ground that it is not the policy of the United States to send a man to his death, and that the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can affect to meet this expedition on American enterprise, skill, and bravery, will be promptly recalled.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an expression of sympathy and respect to your husband and his companions, and they will be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be, your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON, Lady Franklin, Bedford Place, London.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. MR. DONALD.—Humbly, April 14.—A number of the friends of the Rev. William Donald, being anxious to testify their regard and esteem for him, before taking his departure for the new field of his labors, met in the Duke of Richmond's hall, here, Wednesday last, to present him with an elegant tea-service of silver.

Alexander Stewart, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Stewart, in addressing Mr. Donald said:—That, as he was about to leave Humbly for St. John, New Brunswick, to fill the highly important situation of Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in that town, in connection with the Church of Scotland, he numerous friends and well-wishers in the town of Humbly and neighborhood, could not but feel the occasion oppressive, without expressing their heartfelt sorrow and regret for the loss which they were to sustain in his departure; and that they were, therefore, anxious to present to him, as a token of their respect towards him, and of the high sense they entertained of his conduct since he came amongst them—nearly twelve years ago—not only in his public capacity as a teacher, which they were well acquainted to be very successful—but also in his private character as a gentleman, and, above all, a kind friend of the poor, whose blessing he carried along with him. In conclusion, Mr. Stewart expressed the earnest wish of the subscribers, that Mr. Donald would meet with a harmonious reception from his highly respectable congregation, and that health, happiness, and every worldly comfort might attend him, Mr. Donald, and family.

There are some feelings and emotions that language cannot express. Some such do I now experience, in accepting this very flattering and substantial mark of your regard. Simply to say, I thank you, would best accord with my present feelings, for I am sensible that no words of mine can

convey any adequate idea of my heartfelt gratitude for all the kindnesses and marks of good-will which I have experienced during the eleven and a half years I have been among you. And now, when about to leave, to have this additional splendid testimony of your friendship—to which men of all parties and religious denominations, as I am given to myself, what have I done to be accounted worthy of all this? It cannot be from any superior qualifications displayed in the execution of the various duties devolving on me, for these I do not possess; but with such abilities as I do possess, I have endeavored to discharge the several trusts committed to me, with honesty of purpose and zeal of performance. Whilst labouring among the youth of this parish, it has been my anxious endeavour to point the way to their obtaining the knowledge requisite for the fulfillment of their duties as good citizens, and at the same time to lead them "to remember their Creator in the days of their youth," and thus to prepare them for the fulfillment of their duties as good Christians. In the difficult task of attending to the wants of the poor, it has been my endeavour to do so in such a way as not to injure their feelings, to preserve their spirit of self-dependence, and to instill into them the least badness of conscience which I have been able to supply the funds. In my intercourse with all men, I have endeavored to live peaceably with all men, granting to others the same liberty of opinion which I claim for myself. During the period of my incumbency here, there has been no troublous times, yet, so far as I am aware, I have been enabled to assist through the shoals and quicksands of party strife and religious contention, without losing a moment of making a single enemy. For this I am thankful to a higher power; and that my conduct in this respect has met your approbation, affords me the most satisfactory. In reviewing the whole of my intercourse with the inhabitants of Humbly, and the vicar, I do not think that a line of conduct different from what I have pursued would have tended to the public good or my own comfort. And wherever I go, this splendid testimonial will ever be a memorial of the happy days I have enjoyed among you, and will also encourage me to conduct myself, and to discharge the duties of the important charge on which I am soon to enter, in such a way as to merit the approbation of all those whom I am about to labour, to secure that inward satisfaction which is above all price, and to obtain the grace and the blessing of God, without which there can be no comfort here, and no happiness hereafter. To you, personally, Sir, I beg to express my best thanks, for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of me at this time, and for the courtesy and kindness which I have experienced from you during our intercourse, in making a single enemy. To all I beg to say, that highly as I esteem this valuable testimony, on my own account, yet still higher do I prize the feelings of regard and respect which prompted the gift—and yet more, that it is not the gift of a sect or party, but the spontaneous expression of the good will of all classes and denominations. Most sincerely do I thank you, and pray that, though we may never again I hope to meet, you may all meet about the throne above, and be received there with the joyful news, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you before the foundations of the earth were laid."—Edwin Courant.

A Royal Romance.—At the grand and brilliant ball given by Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, in the year 1810, in celebration of the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louise, at which the Emperor and many illustrious persons were present, it is well known that a most destructive fire broke out in one of the temporary buildings erected for the occasion, by the young and beautiful hostess and several other persons were burnt to death, and many seriously injured. One of the visitors at this ball was the then Dowager Duchess of Savoy-Carignan, mother of Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia. This lady, presented by the great confusion from getting out in time, found herself in one of the saloons burning on all sides. When in this most perilous situation, and almost suffocated, she was accidentally discovered by her courier, who resolutely rushed through the flames into the room, took his mistress in his arms, and jumped from a window on the first floor to the ground. In this heroic conduct he broke both his legs, but the duchess was unhurt. Her life having been thus miraculously saved through the courage of her courier, she, of course, paid him all possible care and attention during his illness; and when he had recovered from this accident, she married him. He received afterwards from some Italian prince, the title of Count Montefar, and ever since they have been living together, but not very happily, in various parts of the continent, and are now in Paris.—Globe.

The Naval and Military Bible Society.—The sixty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the above society was held on Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Cholmondeley presiding. The military secretary, Major Sotheby, read the report, from which it appeared that the issue of Bibles and Testaments was greater during the last than in any preceding year: 1541 had been distributed in the army, and 500 among the troops of the East India Company; 1276 had been divided among fifty of H. M. ships, and 1100 had been supplied to the Royal Marines stationed at Woolwich and Gosport; 16,276, had with few exceptions, been disposed of to merchant ships, at the reduced prices, and 2825 to the boat and galleon on the river; 1291 copies had been sold to the seamen at the London Docks—which make the total number of bibles and testaments issued during the past twelve months 23,475; and since the commencement, 50,003. The income amounted to £2349 9s. 5d., and after deducting the necessary charges a balance was left of £126.—Illustrated London News.

The Value of Cold Water.—The Louisville Courier of the 24th April says:—"We are much gratified in being able to state that Judge McKinley, the distinguished jurist of the Supreme Court of the United States, after having his vision seriously impaired for fifty-two years that he could not see without glasses, has recovered his sight so perfectly that he is now able to read without the aid of glasses. For half a century this faculty was so seriously impaired that without glasses he was almost blind, and the recovery of his constitutional health, by which the sight has been revived, Judge McKinley very properly ascribes to the daily use of cold water, to the heroic surface of the body. Of the importance of the use of cold water in maintaining and restoring health, no one who has ever tried it can entertain a doubt, and we are glad to hear that Judge McKinley has been so graciously benefited by its use, as to be able to resort to this cheap and powerful mode of medication."

How to Wear a Shawl.—If a lady spots a shawl at all, and only very falling shoulders should venture, we should recommend it to be always either falling off or put on, on which produces the shawl. Or she should wear it up on one shoulder and down the other, or in some way draws it across, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the present costume, as every real lady knows, is that it offers too few diagonal lines. Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the bust, like the broad ribbon of the garter across our graceful Queen, or the loose grille, sloping across the bust, in the costume of the early Plantagenets. What a contrast would be made, if as picturesque a thing as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all, on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires: while the sloping form and colour of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, gives that eastern idea which every shawl more or less imitates. What a contrast would be made, if as picturesque a thing as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all, on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires: while the sloping form and colour of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, gives that eastern idea which every shawl more or less imitates.

Never go clanking at high water," was the reply of a bold adventurer to his son, who had written him, requesting the loan of ten thousand dollars, to enter into the flour speculation at ten dollars a barrel.

The author of "Harry Franco" says:—"I have always observed, that your bold, daring women, are fond of a turban, and I do not remember to have ever met with a modest retiring woman with one on her head."

The Jews first arrived in England in 1078,—were banished, after suffering the most atrocious persecutions, in 1297, and re-admitted by Cromwell in 1657.

The city of Damascus was in being in the time of Abraham, (Genesis XIV.) and is consequently one of the most ancient in the world.

Mind your own business—call on business men, in business hours, only on business—transact your business, and go about your business, in order to give them time to finish their business.

Justice Abbott, in the court of king's bench, (England) decided, and laid it down as law, that a landlord has no right to remove the trees and shrubs he has planted on the premises he occupied.

A country clergyman being of posed to the use of the violin in the church service, was, however, over-ruled by his congregation, who determined upon having one. On the following Sunday, the parson commenced the service by exclaiming in long drawn accents, "O my Fidd-lee and sic-tye fiddle-pain."

A lady lately asked her intended whether when they were married the church bells would be rung. The gentleman replied, to her dismay, that he intended to ring a bell himself in the church.

Miss Bremer tells us that the life of a rich bachelor is a splendid breakfast, a tolerably fat dinner, and a most miserable supper.

A Ark I a burster, as the boiler said to the steamboat captain, when it blew his sky-high.

Edinburgh has statues of Charles II. George IV., the Duke of York, Nelson, Scott, and Lord Melville, no monuments to Wallace, Bruce, Adam Smith, or Robertson!

Appetite is a relief bestowed upon the poorer classes that they may live without eat; while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they enjoy what they like.

At the battle of Leipzig, fought in October, 1813, between 100,000 French, under Napoleon, and 210,000 Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 80,000 men perished in the field.

A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews ruin themselves at their passovers, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians in their law suits.