The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1849.

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The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Administration Notice.

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

WM. WRIGHT,
Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.
St. John, 26th February, 1849.

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

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

NOTICE

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

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON,
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.
Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

NOTICE

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

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }
St. John, February 24, 1849.

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 said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*
St. John, Oct. 31st, 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 name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

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

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

LONDON GOODS.

Ex ship "Lisbon," from London:—

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
10 hhds. Fine CRUSHED SUGAR,
3 carotoels Zante CURRANTS,
2 cases Italian LIQUORICE,
25 bags BLACK PEPPER,
10 bags soft shell ALMONDS,
30 cases STARCH,
11 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
5 tierces LINSEED OIL,
17 casks "Day & Martin's," BLACKING,
1 cask HARNESS POLISH,
2 boxes CANDIED PEEL,
10 cases MACCARONI,
5 cases VERMICELLI, 1 can ISINGLASS,
4 cases SALAD OIL, 1 tierce Pearl SAGO,
1 cask Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES,
100 kegs 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, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES;
12, 15, and 18 thread Cod and Pollock LINES;
6 bales heavy Navy CANVASS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6.

—IN STORE—

200 boxes and half-boxes prime bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 chests Fine CONGO TEA, &c. &c.
On sale low by J. V. THURGAR,
April 17. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

Paper Hangings, Chairs, etc.

Received by the Schr. "Olivia" from Boston:—

200 CHAIRS, Cane and Wood seat,
Ditto Rocking and Children's;
1200 pieces ass'd Handsome PAPER HANGINGS;
4 cases COTTON WICKING;
12 kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD.
March 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

BRASS'S HOTEL, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,
Sept. 26.—3* *Windsor, N. S.*

1849, Spring Fashion of HATS.

Height of Crown, 7 1-4 inch.
Bell at Sides, 5-16 inch.
Bell Front and rear, 3-16 inch.
Breadth of Brim, 1 3-4 inch.
Slope of Brim at Sides, 1-8 inch.
Curve of Brim, 3-8 inch.
Oval of the top of the Crown, 11-16 inch.

THE Subscribers having received per "*Admiral*" thire Spring Style of HAT BLOCKS, are now manufacturing Fashionable HATS of all kinds and qualities.

As they anticipate increased sales under the new Tariff, they are prepared to sell at still further REDUCED PRICES, a nd would therefore respectfully invite the public to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Parties leaving their orders can be furnished with HATS, varying from the Fashion to suit their fancy.

A supply of Cloth and Glazed CAPS shortly expected, which, with those manufactured by themselves, will make a complete assortment.

Old Hats repaired
Terms—CASH.
C. D. EVERETT & SON
March 28.

By the "William Carson,"

From Liverpool:

560 BOXES assorted Window GLASS,
207 boxes Steele's best YELLOW SOAP,
105 Do. Steele's Crown PALE SOAP, *equal to Glasgow Pale,*
100 Bags cut NAILS, 1¾ to 3½ inch,
20 Casks 8 to 10 clasp and Rose NAILS,
10 Do. 4, 5, and 9 Horse NAILS,
20 Do. 6 and 7 inch SPIKES,
1 Chest SERVANTS' FRIEND,
1 Bale Carroway Seed,
1 Mat CLOVES,
1 Cask NUTMEGS,
1 Case TOYS.—Just landing and for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 10, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street*

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines.

Just received per ship William Carson—

4 CASKS, containing an assortment of Salmon, Seine, Shad and Herring TWINES, of very best quality.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
April 10, 1849. *North Market Wharf.*

BEAUTIFUL

French Paper Hangings.

1500 PIECES handsomely assorted French PAPER HANGINGS, at from 2s. to 10s. per Piece.—For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
April 10. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Calcined Plaster.

100 BARRELS Calcined PLASTER,—For Sale low.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
April 10. No. 10, King-street

Raisins, Teas, Sugars, &c.

The subscriber has just received—

200 BOXES, } Prime Bunch
200 Half Boxes } Muscatel RAISINS.—*New Fruit:*
20 Chests superior quality CONGO TEA,
10 Hhds. very bright SUGARS,
Which he offers at very low rates.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 27. *North Market Wharf.*

New-Brunswick STONE Works.

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

WHILE thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut MARBLE and FREE STONE, comprising *Monuments* of every description, *Obelisks, Tombs* and *Grave Stones*, &c. &c.—In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental CARVING generally, has enabled him, even 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.

Come and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849.

COTTAGE—for sale.

THE Subscriber will sell 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. 30.] A. JARDINE.

TO LET—*From 1st May next:*

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

TO LET,

A HOUSE situated in a healthy and pleasant part of Lower Cove, near the residence of George Wheeler, Esq.—The House is new and well finished, and will have every convenience suitable for a genteel family.—Enquire at the office of this paper, of Mr. JOHN COURLEY, Custom House Building, or of the subscriber.

February 6. P. Y. MALCOLMSON.

To be LET.

THAT neatly finished Cottage residence, at present occupied by Charles A. Hartt, Esq. in St. James' st., near the Gas Works—suitable for a small respectable family.—For particulars apply to the subscriber.

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

TO LET,

From the first of May next, for one or more years:

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished HOUSE, in Germain street, belonging to the Subscriber, and at present occupied by His Worship the Mayor of the City. W. H. Street, Esq.—There is a Stable and Coach-house in the rear; both Water and Gas are taken into the House; and there is also a well of water in the Cellar. The House is 40 by 30 feet, two stories and a basement.—Apply to THOMAS NISBET.
January 23d 1849.—{Col. Adv. & Cour.}

The Garland.

RESIGNATION.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel for her children crying
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps
What seem to us but dim, funereal tapers,
May be Heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! what seems so is transition;
This life of Mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school,
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times, impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean
That cannot be at rest;

We will be patient! and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing
The grief that must have way.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association met in Convention in Boston on Tuesday the 1st instant. About three hundreds Physicians were present as delegates from twenty-two States. Dr. John C. Warren, of Massachusetts, was chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year. Upon taking the chair, Dr. Warren said:

Gentlemen,—The honor you have now conferred on me, in electing me to be your President, I accept with unfeigned diffidence. The chair of your presiding officer has been filled by gentlemen of the highest talents and experience of whom our country can boast; and I feel myself entirely inadequate to fulfill the duties of the post you have assigned to me in a manner to do justice to the importance of this great association. On your kindness I must rely for aiding and supporting me in unravelling the difficult questions which so often arise in deliberative assemblies.

Gentlemen—The objects for which you are this day convened, are worthy of your best attention. In the foremost rank is the improvement of medical education. Education is the parent of Science, and Science it is which has led to the vast discoveries of the present day. By her aid we have seen drawn from the heavens and plucked from the deep those agents which enable us to communicate with the most distant regions, and to enjoy and exchange the products of our mutual labours. It is by education and by science that the great political revolutions of the present day are to be settled in an orderly and permanent way, so as to insure the tranquility and happiness of the civilized world. Whence the vast difference in the conduct and consequence of the revolutions of Southern and Northern America? Is it not to be sought in the difference of education, which in the one presents us an enlightened population, and in the other, the great masses in a state of ignorance, prejudice and violence?

Medical education has sprung up in different parts of this country, according to the exigencies of different communities. There is a want of uniformity in the mode of instruction and in the qualifications for practice. It will be your business to point out, representing as you do every part of this great country, the principles on which should be founded a satisfactory medical education. If you can accomplish this, of which there is no doubt, you will apply the surest remedy to the root of the prevailing evils which spring from empiricism and falsehood.

Another object which will no doubt arrest your attention, is the means of preventing disease. Hygiene is a department of our science which we must think has been too little studied, when we reflect how much easier it is to prevent disease than to cure it, you will perhaps consider it necessary to propose to all medical institutions that a department should be established for instruction in the means of preserving health. How important is it that the public and individuals should be better informed on this subject! In the use of articles of food for instance, which, while they are so requisite to health and life, are so often made the vehicles of disease! To our profession in a good measure is to be attributed a revolution, already accomplished in part, in regard to the use of stimulant drinks, which does honor to the country and the age which produced it.

The vital air is sometimes the medium of disease. By it are transmitted the miasmata which propagate great epidemics, carrying with them desolation and death. The source of these miasmata must ever be one of the most interesting objects of research to the medical philosopher—a dark and difficult research indeed, the pursuit of which might at first view appear hopeless. Observation has, however, shown us one remarkable fact relating to this subject—that the great epidemics of plague, yellow fever and cholera have never yet invaded the regions south of the equator. What a singular anomaly in the history of natural events! Yet we find an analogy still more remarkable, because in its influence more extensive, in the law which has ordained that the animal and vegetable productions of corresponding latitudes south and north of the equator scarcely ever present a similarity of species. Perhaps we may hereafter find that in those southern regions the direction of the atmospheric waves is such as to roll back from those countries the miasmata of plague, yellow fever and cholera.

At the appearance of cholera, the best efforts of our profession should be awakened. This gigantic spectre arising from the dark morasses of the East, and pursuing its course where it finds the food required for its propagation, has a second time crossed the Atlantic and will afford us fresh opportunities of studying its character and progress, if not of discovering its origin and cure.

The cure of disease, gentlemen, is after all, your ultimate object. In the accomplishment of this, every age has flattered itself with being wiser than the past. The present may, perhaps, apply to itself, with justice, a degree of this flattery. It must, at least, have the credit of acknowledging its own ignorance, and of knowing that in order to pursue its investigations it must closely observe the course of nature in resisting the progress of disease, and in the means by which she endeavors to remove the derangements of the animal economy. "Natura duce" is the motto of our Society, and guided by this maxim we are sure to arrive at results which will conduct us to a satisfactory and successful practice.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—Messrs. Belknap & Hamersley, of Hartford, have recently published a volume with the above title, from the pen of Dr. J. L. Comstock, the widely known author of a treatise on Philosophy and Chemistry. It purports to be a history of the precious metals from the earliest periods to the present time, appended to which are directions for testing their purity, statements of their comparative value, estimated cost and amount at different periods.

The position with which the book opens is one that will at once be generally conceded; that the history of the precious metals is more or less the history of man. Among different people, and at different stages of civilization, the love of gold has discovered itself in divers ways to be a ruling passion, but it has universally been the ruling passion. The savage glories only in bedecking his person with the glittering ornaments, while his civilized neighbor lays by his treasures to be expended in a manner he may deem more refined, but yet much less innocent.

In the various chapters into which this book is divided are to be found many interesting facts, collected with much care from reliable authorities. The chapter on diamonds, after giving full directions for ascertaining what they are, in case any ignorant of their peculiarities should be so fortunate as to stumble upon them, rehearses a list of the most valuable specimens known. The India Company diamond, weighing 80½ carats, was valued at $3,185,000.—That of the Rajah of Mattan, in the Island of Borneo, where it was found about two centuries ago, weighed 367 carats, for which the Governor of Bavaria offered the sum of $50,000, besides two large brigs of war with their guns and ammunition. This sum was refused. That belonging to the Queen of Portugal, weighing 11 ounces, and valued at $400 the carat, is worth, if it is a diamond, $1,120,000,000, and is the largest known. The Pitt diamond, brought from India by George Pitt, was sold to the Duke of Orleans for $500,000. It was set in the hilt of Napoleon's sword, and is now valued among the crown jewels of France at $2,220,000. That in the sceptre of the Emperor of Russia was said to have once been the eye of an eastern idol, and to have been stolen by a French grenadier, who turned a heathen priest to obtain its possession. It was bought for $450,000, and an annuity of $20,000 granted during the life of the person who sold it. That belonging to the great Mogul is valued at $3,500,000. That of the King of Portugal at $184,000. The total value of the crown jewels of France is $3,144,837.

The largest amount of gold coined in one year in the United States was that coined in 1847, viz: $20,221,385. The amount of metal coined from the year 1816 up to that year was $100,000,000. With respect to any great accession of gold to this country from the recent discoveries in California, Dr. Comstock thinks that no judgment can be formed of the quantity of gold a surface mine will yield from its first indications, for a future year or series of years. But of all the ancient mines which have been chiefly alluvial, few, if any, yielded profitable returns for any great length of time. Yet it is in favor of the California mines, that they have had no former parallel in history, either in extent or productiveness.

The experience of the world before us has taught us that gold is not the real wealth of a nation. It is true that there exists within each one of us an instinctive desire to possess it, which, when an opportunity presents, it is difficult to repress. But in the case of California, so far as that innate longing tends to impel a spirit of emigration, it will undoubtedly under Providence be productive of good ends. Mr. Benton said with truth in the Senate, that it was for our own interest that all the gold in California should be picked up, and got off the surface as soon as possible, no matter by whom. After that was done, then would commence the efforts of industry and energy, which alone are a nation's true greatness and wealth.—*Conn. Courant.*

FRANCE.—The party of Englishmen in Paris have been treated with marked attention. The prefect of the Seine gave them a magnificent soiree. Lord Normandy and Barrot were present. "God save the Queen" and the "Marseillaise" were played by the band with great effect. The national guard invited a select number of the English to a dinner in the Salle Valentino. The English were highly complimented by the French speakers, and Mr. Lloyd eloquently replied in behalf of his countrymen. Mr. L. was much cheered throughout his speech; but it was very gratifying to perceive that the passages which drew down the greatest and most unanimous applause were those which denounced any future quarrels between England and France. He concluded by proposing as a toast "Health and happiness to our hospitable entertainers, the national guards of Paris." Several toasts were afterwards given by commandant Thiel, Col. Goulen and other officers. Mr. Lloyd proposed the chairman's health, and asked permission to show them how the health of those they admired was received by Englishmen; and he then repeated the toast, accompanied with all the honors, and the "Kentish fire," a proceeding which appeared greatly to delight the French. About half past nine o'clock an adjournment to Tortoni's was proposed, and the whole party moved in procession through the streets as far as the Boulevard des Italiens, the place of honor being always reserved for the English. Crowds of people of the lower classes followed, and the air resounded with shouts of "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive la Reine Victoria!" "Vivent les Anglais!"

A number of well dressed young women spontaneously flung flowers on their way as they passed. At least one thousand persons, mostly of the operative classes, assembled round Tortoni's and repeatedly uttered shouts which were heard in the stillness of the night at the Madeleine, and the burden of which was still "Honor and love to the gallant Englishman." Several large boquets of flowers were sent in from the crowd outside as a present from the industrious artizans of Paris to their English friends. At Tortoni's, iced punch and other refreshments were dispensed in abundance. Some English songs, such as the "Fine Old English Gentleman," and others breathing good will and affection, were sung and rapturously applauded; and as each burst of acclamation arose, it was taken up by the crowd outside, continued on both sides of the boulevard, and only died away as it reached the more distant Porte St. Denis. Out of compliment to the English the national hurrah! was caught up and repeated over and over again by the crowd. After two hours passed at Tortoni's, the officers of the national guards, finding their guests disposed to retire, insisted on escorting Mr. Lloyd and his party to their quarters, the Hotel des Princes, Rue Richelieu; and as they moved along "God save the Queen" was sung by a Frenchman with admirable correctness, and the whole of the national guards joined enthusiastically in the chorus.

M. Duchene, the editor of the journal Le Peuple, was convicted by default before the court of assizes of Paris on Friday, of having published several seditious libels, on the 5th, 6th, and 11th of March, calculated to excite hatred and contempt against the government of the republic. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 6000f. The moment his sentence of imprisonment and fine was about to be confirmed in the superior court, it was intimated to him that the avenues of the Palais de Justice were filled with policemen, who were waiting to arrest him in virtue of his previous condemnation for a similar offence, as it was for a second one that he has been just tried. His advocate proved a friend to him to the last; for he lent him his cap and gown, and in this costume M. Duchene proceeded unconcernedly through the files of police and *sergents de ville*, who, instead of recognizing the criminal they were waiting to seize, respectfully made way for the presumed advocate. Duchene has not been heard of since; and it is supposed he has gone to Belgium.

M. LAMARTINE'S ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH.—The following remarks were made by M. Lamartine, in reply to an address of the English visiters in Paris.

Gentlemen—I beg you to return my best thanks to your countrymen. Justice comes ever from afar. We receive it to-day from England; we may hope hereafter to receive it from our own country. You have rightly understood the character of our revolution. The distinctive character of the revolution accomplished in France on the 24th of February—a revolution in which chance, the voice of the people, and my devotion to my country, gave me a share of power that I did not seek—was that of a revolution of reason, and necessity of fraternity between all nations and all classes of citizens, instead of a revolution of hatred, revenge and war. Therefore I trust with you that God will bless the French republic, which arose out of that revolution without conspiracy, premeditation, or crime. You must not, like some timid minds and faint hearts, be surprised at the difficulties, distresses, and troubles, at the natural, though slight and passing, commotion which agitated this country for some time after so great a shock. We have not yet had one twelve months' exercise of our new institutions. What are twelve month's in the life of a nation? Those trees of liberty that you have seen, on your way from Boulogne hither, have not yet had time to strike their roots, and to put forth their leaves, and one expects that our popular institutions, as yet barely defined, should already bear their fruits! Time is required even for the works of God himself! He uses time as an element in his creations! How much more then should time be allowed to the imperfect institutions of man! But if reflection be the virtue of Englishmen, impulse is the virtue of Frenchmen. They travel swiftly on their way, and will make good and rapid progress in the career of true and sound democracy. See, their republic, which a few months back was but a revolution and a problem, is already a government. We shortened the dictatorship in our own hands, we, the government of the first hour; we decreed universal suffrage, we called into being and established the Constituent Assembly, our sole sovereign. The Constituent Assembly has made the constitution. We thrice suppressed, and in three days not only civil war but the war of labor, a war sprung from a misunderstanding between capital and wages. We caused the people to nominate the executive power; we have accepted the president they selected for themselves, and whom they choose for the lustre of his name to confer on the republic, a baptism of additional popularity. The Constituent Assembly has fixed the term of its own duration, in order to avoid even the appearance of a conflict between the constituted powers. In a few days France will elect the Legislative Assembly; all the machinery of the republic works regularly. War has been averted. Negotiations, conducted with firmness, and, it is said, in concert, by your government and ours, will suffice, I trust, to protect Italy from internal anarchy and from invasion, which we might perhaps have prevented. Liberal constitutions and federations between the independent states of the Peninsula, guaranteed by European congresses, will most probably form the present termination of movements which we respected, but never instigated, as it has been advanced by some. France has no need to seek in war a bloody diversion. Her sense and activity, her principles of cordiality and fraternity applied to the laboring and suffering classes, will, I trust, be made manifest continuously by institutions of assistance and benevolence, of colonization and labor. We shall, I trust, have a ministry and budget of fraternity! Such is the inward tendency of our new republic; peace is the outward tendency, not only of the republic, but also of your representative government; both consulting in this respect the real interests of mankind. This, gentlemen, is what I would wish you to take back as my only reply to those among your countrymen who have been pleased to remember my name, and my poor share in the events which brought about, established, and directed the republic in its early days. Tell them that France has thousands of citizens, worthier than I, but not one more firm in his desire, that her republic should be philosophy in action; that she should have a heart for her own children, and a heart likewise for all people. Our republic must efface all national prejudices between England and France; for the lofty principle of that republic is not a principle of national egotism, but the union of the human race in one family of nations advancing under diverse laws towards unity of civilization.

CANADA.—In 1622, the year in which Lower Canada was colonized by the French, there were just fifty men and women in Quebec; in about a century afterward, in 1714, the colony, as stated by M. de Pontchartrain, contained 26,904. At the period of its falling into the hands of the British, in 1759, this number had swelled to 65,000, since when its increase was much accelerated, until at length, in 1848, the population rose to 730,000.

Previously to the year 1770, the only white settlers in Upper Canada were a few French immigrants in the immediate vicinity of Kingston and Detroit; later, however, in that century, several families of loyalists, fleeing from the United States, fixed their residences along a number of the frontier townships. The whole white population, however, in 1791, was calculated at less than 50,000. Up to 1811, the increase was very slow, the number then being but 77,000. Since the general peace of 1815, the tide of emigration flowed thither from Europe, in unexampled force, enormously augmented the population, until in 1848 it exhibited the large figure of 723,332 souls. From 1842 to 1848, there was an increase of 237,277, an immense increase for six years, being considerably more than double of that of Lower Canada in an equal space of time.

The same disparity in the relative number of the sexes is observable in Canada as in the United States, the males preponderating over the females. In Upper Canada there were last year 100 females to 111¾ males. This fact is accounted for by the effect which immigration has on the increase in population. In all countries where the increase arises from the ratio of births to deaths, the females invariably are in the majority.

In reference to the crops, the report states that in proportion to extent and population, Canada is a more agricultural country than the United States, and the surplus wheat is very great. Taking as relative bases the population and produce of the two countries, the quantity of wheat grown to each inhabitant is for Canada 10.45 bushels; whilst for the United States it is but 5.50. But in Indian corn, however, the latter beats the former immeasurably, the quantity raised in the United States being 26.01 bushels to each inhabitant, whilst in Canada, where it is not much an object of attention, it is only 1.57. The usual quantity allowed for consumption in Canada is five bushels of wheat to one inhabitant, which would leave for export one half the produce of the country. The large quantity of Indian corn grown in the States, it is alleged, enables them, by making it a staple of consumption, to export a large stock of flour. In Canada, in the contrary, little Indian corn is grown, and wheat becomes of necessity the great article of food.

Separate States of the Union, however, exhibited other results; Michigan, for example, our greatest and most fertile State for wheat, produces twenty-four bushels to each inhabitant, or nearly two and a half times more than Canada. The proprietors of real estate in Lower Canada are about one in every nine; non-proprietors, those who lease farms, land, &c., one in every eighteen. For Upper Canada, the returns of proprietors and non-proprietors being very deficient, we are informed that no abstract could possibly be made. The condition of the population in the latter is unquestionably better than in the former. Eighty per cent. of the inhabitants of Upper Canada derive their subsistence directly from agriculture. The non-producing population of the Province is very small, so the report states, not amounting at the outside to 8000 souls in all.

The total debt of United Canada is £1,385,720 14s. 6½d currency money, or about four millions and a half of dollars, contracted for improvements of which that of Upper Canada is by far the larger portion.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—It happened, about the time of which we write, (1794,) that Lord Mountgarret, afterwards Earl of Kilkenny, was teased by a series of what he deemed vexatious lawsuits; and resolving to put an end to them after an Irish fashion then much in vogue, had a notice posted in the bar mess-room of the county town in which the assizes were held, that he would hold any lawyer personally accountable who presumed to appear against him. Well, duel after duel was the result, in which it sometimes happened that his lordship and his friends came off but second best. At last it came to Mr. Burrowes's turn most unconsciously to provoke his vengeance. He had accepted a brief from one of the litigant parties to whom his lordship was opposed: and he had scarcely done his duty in court when he received a letter from his lordship's son, the Hon. Somerset Butler, denouncing, in good set terms, his presumption for using his father's name, in his presence, disrespectfully in court, to which, in the judgment of men of the world, there could be but one answer. This Mr. Burrowes did not feel; and he wrote such an explanatory letter to the young gentleman as, he conceived, must completely disarm him of any resentment, and cause him to retract the offensive language in which his complaint had been conveyed. And so it would had the letter been a complaint, and not a challenge. But the complaint was the pretext—the challenge was the purpose. And he soon found that "neither words nor grass" would do: and that he must, according to the very reprehensible practice which then prevailed, "give him a meeeting," if he would preserve his reputation as a man of spirit and of honor. Accordingly they met. At the distance of ten paces they stood opposed to each other, with deadly weapons in their hands. They fired. Burrowes fell heavily. He was struck about the centre of his body; and both he and his friends for a moment thought that his days were numbered. But he was lifted up; he felt able to stand erect; and found that he was without a wound. His adversary's ball was found flattened against a penny-piece in his waistcoat pocket! He had been the evening before at the postoffice for his letters. Having received them, he shuffled them into his pocket with some change which he had got when paying the postage. True to his lady's directions, his body servant transferred all carefully into the corresponding pocket of his full dress suit, which it was, at that day, customary to wear on such occasions; and to that curious conformity to a whimsical and almost unaccountable peculiarity, he, in all probability, was indebted for his life!—*Dublin University Mag.*

The late Mr. Peter Burrowes, an eminent Irish barrister, was on one occasion, whilst defending a prisoner, oppressed with a cough, which he sought to soften occasionally by the use of lozenges. The client whom he was defending was indicted for murder, and it was deemed important in his defence to produce the bullet with which it was alleged the murdered man had been killed. This he was about to do, and held the bullet in one hand and a lozenge in the other, when, in the ardour of advocacy, he forgot which was which, and, instead of the lozenge, swollowed the bullet.—*Ib.*

TIME.—In all the actions which a man performs, some part of his life passes. We die while doing that for which alone our sliding life was granted. Nay, though we do nothing, time keeps his constant pace, and flies as fast in idleness as in employment. Whether we play, or labour, or sleep, or dance, or study, the sun posts on, and the sand runs. An hour of vice is as long as an hour of virtue. But the difference between good and bad actions is infinite. Good actions, though they diminish our time here as well as bad actions, yet they lay up for us a happiness in eternity; and will recompense what they take away, by a plentiful return at last. When we trade with virtue, we do but buy pleasure at the expense of time. So it is not so much a consuming of time as an exchange. As a man sows his corn, he is content to wait a while, that he may, at the harvest, receive with advantage.—*Owen Feltham.*

Dickens's new work is to be called "The Copperfield Survey of the World as it rolled, being the personal history, adventures, experience, and observation of David Copperfield the younger, of Blunderstone Rectory."

An old Count paid his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. In asking her hand in marriage, he frankly said to her: "Miss B., I am very old, and you are very young; will you do me the honour to become my *widow?*"

When a young man steals a kiss from a Down East girl, she blushes like a "new-blown rose," and says smartly, "You daren't do that twice more."—*American paper.*

"I can understand the wish to extent the boundaries of family; but to destroy it?—it is a blasphemy against nature, and an outrage on the human heart."—*Lamartine.*

When Saunders McGlashan, who kept a turnpike gate in Scotland, had the good fortune to get a gratuitous trip to London as a "railway witness," and beheld the shoals of people that pass through the gate near Apsley House, from early morn till midnight, he did not weep like Xerxes to think that in a few short years they would all be dead, nor wonder with Cobbett how they all got fed, nor view them like Boz as subjects for a "sketch," but held up his toll-collecting hands, and exclaimed, "My conscience! what a place for a turnpike gate!"—*Gateshead Observer.*