The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 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*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of JOHN APPLEBY, late of this City, deceased, will present the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber for payment, within one month from this date; and to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment.

MARGARET APPLEBY, *Administratrix.*

St. John, 6th Nov., 1849.—3wp.

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.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

From LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER and GLASGOW, per ships *Snowdon, Lisbon* and *Unicorn*, comprising—

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns,*
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials,
Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool, Fine Cloth, Paisley, Maude, &c.*
CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few LONDON made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS,
FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS, VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c.
SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors,
TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match,
British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles,
VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,
Thread and Wove Laces, Edgings and Footings,
ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c.
Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS,
Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind,
Limerick LACE CAPES,
French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemazetts, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Trimmed, with Limerick Lace,
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.
French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS,
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c.
PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS,
VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS,
FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.
Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.
Damask Table LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.
OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c.
White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS.
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *The above being personally selected in the best markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Winter Importations--1849.

J. & R. FOTHERBY

Have received per "*Lisbon*," from London, and "*Snowdon*" from Liverpool, part of their *FALL STOCK*, consisting of:

PILOT, Beaver, and BROAD CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and CASSIMERES;
Superfine Double Mill'd Drab KERSEYS;
FLANNELS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, and Serges;
7/8, 9-8, and 5-4 Fancy Printed COTTONS;
Black and Coloured Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohairs, Glacis, &c.;
Gro de Naps, SATINS, and SATINETTS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and NETTS;
FUFS in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, Cuffs, &c., &c.;
Silk Ribbon VELVETS in all colours;
Gimps, Fringes, Fancy Worsted Braids, and other TRIMMINGS

October 2.

CIGARS!

The Subscribers have received direct from Havana

10 M. CARASPO;
9M. FLOR DE CABANA;
5 M. FLOR DE SILVA;
4 M. CARBARGOS.

The above are at present the best brands in Havana.—For sale by

October 30. JARDINE & CO.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuth and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie GRO DE NAPS, French and Turc SATINS and PERSIANS.

CLOAKINGS in French Merinos, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroider'd Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs and Scarfs, Opera and DeJoinville Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and GLOVES, LACES, Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Demi VEILS, Stays, Umbrellas, &c.;

A large Stock of FURS in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, of Squirrel, Fitch, Mock Ermine, Stone Marten and French Sable;

FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire, Galloway, Swanskin and Donmetts;
KERSEYS and SERGES;
BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 PRINTS in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;
Grey and White COTTONS;
SHEETINGS, Striped SHIRTINGS;
BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS
DOESKINS, KERSEYS, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;
Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, FISHING THREAD, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜

October 2. T. W. DANIEL

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS, Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,
Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY:
BLONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings,
GLOVES of every description,
SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors,
Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties;
A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,
GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,
Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,
Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,
Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,
Velvet and Satin VESTINGS;
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,
Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,
QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,
Blue and White COTTON WARPS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
OSNABURG, Canvas and Duck.
Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,
CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

With a variety of other Goods, the whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Flewwelling & Reading,
No. 10, King Street,

Have landing per *Lisbon*, from London—

23 HHDS. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY, 15 do. GENEVA,
2 ditto White Wine VINEGAR;
3 tierces LOAF SUGAR,
40 kegs *Coleman's* MUSTARD,
5 cwt. ditto STARCH,
40 dozen PICKLES—assorted,
5 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
2 cases Cassia, 1 brl. Nutmegs, 1 sack Cloves.

In Store, per late arrivals—

80 chests CONGO TEA, English importation,
10 do. Souchong ditto, very superior,
40 hhds. MOLASSES,
4 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port and Sherry Wine,
5 hhds Crushed Sugar, 30 bags Java Coffee,
15 bags Pepper, 7 casks Currants,
10 brls Cider Vinegar, 50 boxes Tobacco,
Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt, Castor Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Black Lead, Lampblack, Lamp Oil, &c., &c.—For sale at lowest market rates.

October 2.

Scotch Barley, Oatmeal, &c.

Now landing ex *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow:—

25 BARRELS fine Seconds BARLEY,
15 do. fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL
1 Cask Carbonate of SODA,
1 Bale TWINE,
75 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Ex schooner "Echo," from New-York:—

20 Barrels MESS PORK,
1 Barrel Scotch SNUFF.—For sale by

October 30. JARDINE & CO.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER

SAFES.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to the above *extraordinary* articles, which, as yet, though *severely tested* at various fires in the United States, have withstood the action of heat, and preserved their contents *uninjured.* Specimens have been received per Schr. Covenant, and may be seen, together with certificates, &c. at the Store of

H. G. KINNEAR, AGENT.
Oct. 23. *No. 20, Dock-street.*

SEAL OIL, &c.

Per "*Charles*," from Halifax—

10 BRLS. PALE SEAL OIL,
2 cases Bermuda ARROW ROOT.

Oct. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Sugar and Tea!

Landing ex "Charles," from Halifax:—

25 HHDS. BRIGHT SUGAR,
25 chests CONGOU TEA.—For Sale by

(Oct. 23.) JARDINE & CO.

The Garland.

THE AUTUMNAL LYRIC.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

How liberal and lovely
Is all the varied year;
The winter only showers,
And the summer only flowers,
To bring ripe autumn here.
When roared the wintry tempest,
When fell the sleet and snow,
When rushed the mountain torrents
In vernal overflow;
When fell the sweet spring blossoms
Into the lap of June,
And leaves grew thick and juicy
In many a summer moon;
'Twas all for sake of autumn,
So bountiful and free;
'Twas all for the golden harvest,
'Twas all for thee and me.

We've lost the spring-time glories,
And pomps of summer's days
We prized them well and truly,
But form'd no wish unduly
That all the months were May.
We knew, that we were grateful,
That after these had fled,
The wheat-stalk fully laden,
Would bear a heavy head;
That mulberries would ripen,
And filberts cluster brown,
And winds through orchards roving
Shake pulpy apples down.
We knew that fruitful autumn
Would smile on field and tree,
And pour its annual treasure,
And all for thee and me.

And now that we have garner'd
The tribute of the year,
We'll seek our humble fellows
For whom no corn-field yellows,
And bid them to our cheer.
And grateful for the blessings
So bounteously bestow'd,
We'll share them with the needy
That meet us on our road;
With the gleaner and the beggar,
And the man of low estate,
With the widow and the orphan,
And the stranger at our gate.
So shall the autumn bless us,
And Heaven be pleased to see;
And the pray'rs of the sorrow stricken
Ascend for thee and me.

Miscellaneous.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

The city of London, within the walls, occupies a space of only 370 acres, and is but the hundred and fortieth part of the extent covered by the whole metropolis. Nevertheless it is the parent of a mass of united and far spreading tenements, stretching from Hammersmith to Blackwall, from Holloway to Camberwell. A century ago, according to Maitland, the metropolis had drawn into its vortex one city, one borough, and forty-three villages. Despite its vast extent, still its increase continues to be so rapid that every year further house room has to be provided for twenty thousand persons—so that London increases annually by the addition of a town of considerable size. At all times there are 4000 extra houses in the course of erection. By the last return the metropolis covered an extent of nearly 45,000 acres, and contains upwards of two hundred and sixty thousand houses, occupied by one million eight hundred and twenty thousand souls, constituting not only the densest, but the busiest hive, the most wondrous workshop, and the richest bank in the world. The mere name of London awakens a thousand trains of varied reflections. Perhaps the first thought that it excites in the mind, paints it as the focus of modern civilization, of the hottest, the most restless activity of the social elements. Some, turning to the west, see it as a city of palaces, adorned with parks, ennobled with triumphal arches, grand statues, and stately monuments; others, looking at the east, see only narrow lanes and musty counting houses, with tall chimneys vomiting black clouds, and huge masses of warehouses with doors and cranes ranged one above another. Yet all think of it as a vast bricken multitude, a strange incongruous chaos of wealth and want—of ambition and despair—of the brightest charity and the darkest crime, where there are more houses and more houseless, where there is more feasting and more starvation, than on any other spot on earth—and all grouped round the one giant centre, the huge black dome, with its ball of gold looming through the smoke (apt emblem of the source of its riches); and marking out the capital, no matter from what quarter the traveller may come.

Those who have only seen London in the day time, with its flood of life pouring through its arteries to its restless heart, know it not in its grandest aspect. It is not in the noise and roar of the cataract of commerce pouring through its streets, nor in its forest of ships, nor in its vast docks and warehouses, that its true solemnity is to be seen. To behold it in its greatest sublimity, it must be contemplated by night, afar off, from an eminence. The noblest prospect in the world, it has been well said, is London viewed from the suburbs on a clear winter's evening. The stars are shining in the heavens, but there is another firmament spread out below, with its millions of bright lights glittering at our feet. Line after line sparkles, like the trails left by meteors cutting and crossing one another, till they are lost in the haze of the distance. Over the whole there hangs a lurid cloud, bright as if the monster city were in flames, and looking afar off like the sea by night, made phosphorescent by the million creatures dwelling within it. At night it is that the strange anomalies of London are best seen. Then, as the hum of life ceases and the shops darken, and the gaudy gin palaces thrust out their ragged and squalid crowds to pace the streets, London puts on its most solemn look of all. On the benches of the parks, in the niches of the bridges, and in the litter of the markets, are huddled together the homeless and the destitute. The only living things that haunt the streets are the poor wretches who stand shivering in their finery, waiting to catch the drunkard as he goes shouting homewards. Here on a door step crouches some shoeless child, whose day's begging has not brought it enough to purchase even the two-penny bed that its young companions in beggary have gone to. There, where the stones are taken up and piled high in the road, and the gas streams from a tall pipe in the centre of the street in a flag of flame—there, round the red glowing coke fire, are grouped a ragged crowd smoking or dozing through the night beside it. Then, as the streets grow blue with the coming light, and the church spires and chimney tops stand out against the sky with a sharpness of outline that is seen only in London before its million fires cover the town with their pall of smoke—then come sauntering forth the unwashed poor, some with greasy wallets on their back, to hunt over each dirt-heap, and eke out life by seeking refuse bones or stray rags and pieces of old iron. Others, on their way to their work, gathered at the corner of the street round the breakfast stall, and blowing saucers of steaming coffee, drawn from tall tin cans, with the fire shining crimson through the holes beneath; whilst already the little slattern girl, with her basket slung before her, screams water-cresses through the sleeping streets.

Yet who, to see the squalor and wretchedness of London by night, would believe that twenty-nine only of the London bankers have cleared through their clearing house as much as nine hundred and fifty-four million pounds in one year, the average being more than three millions of money daily—or that the loans of merely one house in the City throughout the year exceed thirty millions.

THE BLESSED RAIN.

"It rains!" Yes, we have got it at last! it rains; there is no mistake about it—it does actually rain. The great round drops of refreshing rain "come dancing to the earth," and our dry, parched New England hills, and hard, sun-baked corn-fields and potato patches are having a nice time of it. The trees seem to rustle through their leaves a murmur of quiet satisfaction, and the grass looks greener already, though it has just begun. The thirsty earth drinks it in like a tired stage horse on a dusty road, and not a man, woman, or child but looks at least fifty per cent better for it. For five or six long weeks, we have been blessed with only one slight springling. The sky has looked like brass, and the ground like the Great Sahara, without the "oases." The mercury in the thermometers has put on its most mercurial airs, and thought nothing of going up to 90, and from that to 98 and 100. It *has* been a scorcher, and no mistake. Evening after evening the farmers have stood in their doorways, looking up to the sky as the sun went down, for the signs of rain; and then, as they have glanced at their suffering crops, walked into their houses and sat down to the evening meal with long faces and heavy hearts. But now, it rains! and the sad forebodings of the future have all given way before the glad promises of the present refreshing shower. How it does come down! Surely never was rain so grateful before. It needs no great effort of imagination to see in these liquid shining drops of pure water, a descent of the real California "yellow scales," or a shower of dimes and half dimes, they are so bright and precious. Any man who has a farm or spot of ground can soon step out and pick them up if he chooses. All the gold diggers upon the Sacramento, and in Mexico or Brazil, and everywhere else, never began to wash out the precious ore from the sombre earth as this shower is washing it out now. The early potatoes, concerning which the farmer's lad had brought the sad story of "small, few in a hill and hard diggin," feel it, and begin to crowd each other for room to grow. The Indian corn elongates its *ears* as though it heard something. The cabbages hold out their broad, basin-shaped leaves to catch a drink. The "huckleberries" fatten on the hill-sides, and all the vegetable kingdom, from the lofty elm to the humble chickweed, luxuriate in the moisture like young ducks in a mill pond. We cannot reckon the aggregate value of this rain in anything short of millions, for it puts money or leaves money in every man's purse. Not a member of the community but is richer for it. To the farmer it gives a greater abundance, and to him who buys of the farmer it gives a lower price.—*Burritt's Christian Citizen.*

FRESH AIR.

Man acts strangely. Although a current of fresh air is the very life of his lungs, he seems indefatigable in the exercise of his inventive powers to deprive himself of this heavenly blessing. Thus he carefully closes every cranny of his bed-chamber against its entrance, and he prefers that his lungs should receive the mixed effluvium from his cellar and larder, and from a patent little modern aquarius, in lieu of it. Why should man be so terrified at the admission of night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's overflowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. See how soundly the delicate little wren and tender robin sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh and vigorous and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dew-drops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order, and this we know by the daily repetition of their song. Look at the newly-born hare, without any nest to go to. It lives and thrives, and becomes strong and playful, under the unmitigated inclemency of the falling dews of night. I have here a fine male turkey, full eight years old, and he has not passed a single night in shelter. He roosts in a cherry-tree, and always is in primest health the year throughout. Three dunghill fowls, preferring this cherry-tree to the warm perches in the hen-house, took up their airy quarters with him early in October, and have never gone to any other roosting place. The cow and the horse sleep safely on the cold damp ground, and the roebuck lies down to rest in the heather, on the dewy mountain's top. I myself can sleep all night long, bareheaded, under the full moon's watery beams, without any fear of danger, and pass the day in wet shoes without catching cold. Coughs and colds are generally caught in the transition from an over-heated room to a cold apartment; but there would be no danger in this movement if ventilation were properly attended to—a precaution little thought of now-a-days.—Wakefield's Essays on Natural History.

THE FIRST HOUSEHOLD OF LADIES.

Anne de Bretagne was the first female sovereign of France who had ever conceived the idea of enhancing her dignity by the formation of a regularly organized household of ladies; and Brantome expatiates with enthusiasm upon this novel addition to the court circle, so well calculated to increase the attraction of those receptions where hitherto all had been stately tedium; while he also asserts that so earnest was Anne in the accomplishment of her object, that she never refused to admit into her service any dame or damsel who was authorised to aspire to it by gentle birth; but, on the contrary, frequently questioned the nobles by whom she was approached, as to the extent of their families; and authorised them to invite their wives or daughters in her name to join the royal suite. Thus she soon accumulated a train of eight and twenty maids of honor, at salaries varying from thirty five to one hundred annual livres; and sixteen ladies, either princesses, or the wives of men of the highest quality in the kingdom, all of whom were likewise salaried; and her court soon became the school in which the noble youth of both sexes, who were permitted to study it, sought to fashion themselves.—*The Court and Reign of Francis the First.*

FARMERS' SONS.

It is quite too much the case that boys brought up on the farm are required to labour with tools quite ill suited to their age and strength. Farmers are very apt to give their boys implements to work with which have been thrown by as unfit for further use, and altogether too heavy for their strength. I very well remember the first time I was set to mowing. It was with an old worn out scythe, (heavy enough and long enough for a strong man;) but still I thought it a very pretty notion to mow, even with an old scythe. This is one reason why boys dislike farming, and prefer some other kind of business. A farmer might as well attempt to break a colt or a yoke of steers after the same manner, by attaching them to waggons heavy enough for old and well disciplined teams.

Boys at a very early age may be of essential service on a farm, provided they are rightly managed. Their work should be light, and should be performed with light tools. How many boys leave their homes for no other reason than because they are overtasked, and no pains taken to provide for them light and handy implements to work with! Every boy whose father designs him to become a farmer, should, when of suitable age, have his hoe, his shovel, rake, wheel-barrow, and other things necessary for his business. Thus equipped, how proud the little fellow will feel! Each should have his little spot of ground set off to him every spring to manage and till after his own fashion. How natural for every one to have something he can call his own, especially boys. If each has his little patch of ground to plant, how much pride he will take in working it! and how much interest will be manifested in the growth of the various crops with which it is planted! To have an interest, boys should have an object; and if farmers would train their *sons* farmers, they should interest themselves in their behalf, encourage them by their assistance and approval, and by so doing, we shall not only have more farmers, but better ones.—*New England Farmer.*

HINTS TO THE SCHOOLMASTER.—Be not sarcastic. Some teachers have a natural tendency to say things which cut through a boy's heart like a knife. A scholar makes some mistakes; instead of a simple reproof, comes a tone of ridicule. The boy feels wronged. One is stung into revengeful passion, another crushed with despair. I do not think a child should be mimicked, even for a drawling tone, without explaining beforehand that it is not for ridicule, but to show in what the fault consists;—while that scorching sarcasm which some teachers use, should be wholly abolished. It tends to call up bad passions, and to engender bad feelings, in the child's mind, towards the teacher, and all that he does.

A teacher, in order that he may best exert a moral and spiritual influence, should be familiar and gentle. There is, no doubt, a dignity that is essential in the school-room, but it need not partake of *arrogance.* True dignity must always be connected with simplicity.—Children are keen observers, and they either shrink from artificial austerity, or smile at it as absurd. A teacher who should walk about his school, with a domineering manner, might talk about moral and spiritual truth till he was weary and do little good. To produce much good, a teacher must win the confidence and love of the children; and to do this, he should in his manners, be natural and gentle.

THE DESSICATED FLOOR OF THE LONDON COAL EXCHANGE consists altogether of upwards of 4000 distinct pieces of wood, of various kinds and qualities. The great feature of the affair is, that the whole of these pieces were, only a few months since, either in the tree in the growing state, or cut from wet logs, and were prepared for use in the course of a few days, by the new method of seasoning. The names of the woods thus introduced are, black ebony, black oak, common and red English oak, wainscot, white holly, mahogany, American elm, red and white walnut (French and English), and mulberry. It is mentioned, as a proof of the rapidity of this mode of seasoning, that the black oak is part of an old tree which was discovered and removed from the bed of the Tyne river, about the latter end of last year. The mulberry wood, introduced as the blade of the dagger in the City shield, is no less than a piece of a tree which was planted by Peter the Great, when working in this country as a shipwright. The patentees state that *no one piece of the 4000 occupied more than ten or twelve days in seasoning.—The Builder.*

BRITISH LADIES.—I think it is not national prejudice which makes me believe that a high-bred English lady is the most complete of all Heaven's subjects in this world. In whom else do you see so much grace and so much virtue, so much faith and so much tenderness, with such perfect refinement and chastity? And by high-bred ladies I don't mean duchesses and countesses; be they ever so high in station they can be but ladies, and no more. But almost every man who lives in the world has the happiness, let us hope, of counting a few such persons among his circle of acquaintance—women in whose angelic natures there is something awful as well as beautiful to contemplate; at whose feet the wisest and fiercest of us must fall down and humble ourselves, in admiration of that adorable purity which never seems to do or to think wrong.—*Pendennis.*

MARRIAGE IN THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.—Wednesday last was appointed for the wedding, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of Baron William de Rothschild, of Naples, to a grand-daughter of B. Solomon de Rothschild, of Vienna. Nearly all the members of the houses of Rothschild, at Vienna, Naples, London, and Paris, came to Frankfort to attend the solemn ceremony. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore were also present. The bridegroom is very young and handsome. It is most remarkable, however, that he attends very little to business, but is mostly engaged in religious study, and in the affairs of Jerusalem. He is a punctual attendant at the synagogue twice every day of the week, and wherever he goes is accompanied by his Hebrew tutor. Indeed, his incessant devotion to the religion of his ancestors has secured for the young baron a universal reputation.—*London paper.*

CARTHAGENA.—By the arrival of the Bark *Bogota*, from Carthagena, we have advices from that place to the 12th ult.—The Cholera had committed awful ravages all through that Province, and New Grenada. In Carthagena, a city of 11,000 souls, 2,430 fell before it; in Barraquilla, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, 630 died; in the villages or towns of Yarbaco San Estanislao, and Villa Nueva, with an aggregate population of 9000—1500 cases proved fatal. But its most frightful ravages were on the banks of the Magdalena, and throughout the interior. Whole villages were completely annihilated by this terrible scourge, leaving not even a vestige of any living thing. Where it had not yet reached, whole populations were flying in consternation, they knew not where. Terrible alarm was felt in the Capital of Bogota, where at the latest intelligence (19th Sept.) it had not reached, but which it was approaching with gigantic strides, all business was suspended, politics forgotten or unheeded, and the greatest fright seemed to have seized on all. Every precaution and preventive were recommended by the journals, which teem with nothing but the "cholera" and its rapid approach.—*N. York Courier.*

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE JUDGES.

The President, on the 31 instant, installed the Judges in the Palais de Justice. The ceremony is described as being very imposing. Louis Napoleon went in the uniform of a General of the National Guard, and was strongly escorted. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Paris, in the newly restored Sainte Chapelle, after which the President and those who assisted repaired to the Great Hall of Justice. After a short address from M. Rouher, one of the ministers, Louis Napoleon replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN.—I am happy to find myself among you, and to preside at a solemn ceremony, which, in reconstituting the magistracy, re-establishes a principle which a momentary error alone could have misunderstood. During a period of agitation, and at a time when notions of what is just and unjust appear to be confounded, it is useful to restore the *prestige* of great institutions, and to prove that certain principles contain within themselves a force which cannot be destroyed. One is rejoiced to be able to say that the fundamental laws of the country have been renewed; that, although the powers of the State have passed into other hands, nevertheless, in the midst of this confusion and shipwreck, the principle of the irremovable character of the magistracy remained unchanged. In fact, society is not transformed at the will of human ambition—forms change, but the substance remains. Notwithstanding the political tempests which have raged since 1815, we still exist—thanks alone to the large institutions founded by the Consulate and the Empire. Dynasties and charters have passed away, but that which survives and saves us is religion, combined with the organizations of justice, the army, and the administrative establishments. Let us, therefore, honor that which is immutable, but let us likewise honor that which is good in the changes which have been introduced. To-day, for example, you come from all parts of France to take an oath in presence of the first Magistrate of the Republic. It is not to an individual that you swear fidelity, but to the law. You come here in the presence of God and of the great powers of the State, to fulfil religiously a commission of which the austere accomplishment has ever distinguished the French Magistracy. It is consoling to reflect that, without the pale of political passions and of the agitations of society, there exists a body of men having no other guide than their conscience, no other passion than that of doing good, and no other object than that of contributing to the reign of justice.

"You, gentlemen, are about to return to your Departments. Carry with you the conviction that we have quitted the era of revolutions, and that we have entered the era of ameliorations which prevent catastrophes. Apply firmly, but likewise impartially, your greatest privilege—the tutelary dispositions of our codes. Let there never be a guilty man unpunished, nor an innocent man persecuted. It is time, as I have already said, that those who are well-intentioned should be re-assured, and that those who wish to set up their opinions and their passions in place of the national will, should abandon their intentions. You, gentlemen, by administering justice in the noblest and the most extended acceptation of the word, will have done much for the consolidation of the Republic, for you will have fortified throughout the country a respect for law, that first duty and that first quality of a free people."

This speech, which was delivered in a clear and firm tone of voice, was received with unanimous cheers and cries of "Vive Napoleon."

VIEWS ON THE CONSTITUTION.

On the 5th inst., the President said to his new Ministers:—"I have called upon you to co-operate in the patriotic work of maintaining the Constitution in the interest of society. I have sworn to preserve this Constitution, and I will observe my oath. I did not like to assist in framing it, but I have taken it, such as it is, and I will not betray the trust that is reposed in me. I have seen, and have not hesitated to speak of, its imperfections; but there is enough in it to enable us to do good, and the time will come for the legal revision of these imperfections."

SAINT JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[The following Letter was published in connection with the Annual Report of the Society.]

The Directors, thinking it might be of service to obtain the opinion of Mr. Robert Gray, a practical Farmer, recently from Scotland, on various points of husbandry, the following is his reply to their application:

OAK PARK, FREDERICTON, Oct. 24, 1849.

To the President of the St. John Agricultural Society:

SIR.—In answer to your request to furnish you with my mode of cultivating turnips, my opinion of what kind of cows are best adapted for dairy purposes, what rotation of crops I think would be most suitable in this country, and the way in which "Dunlop" cheese is made, I beg to submit the following.

THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

Land intended for turnips should be ploughed in *the fall, especially if it has any portion of clay in its composition.* It has thus the benefit of the winter's frost, which renders it friable and easier worked in the Spring. The number of spring ploughings and harrowings will depend on the nature of the soil, which must be thoroughly pulverised and cleaned, every clod broken, and every weed gathered off.—It is then drilled up into ridges of from 26 to 30 inches, according as the land is level and clear of stones or otherwise. Well prepared manure is then put into the drills, and seed sown (at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre) as soon after as possible.

It is of great importance that the operations of drilling, manuring, covering the manure, and sowing, should be carried on in as rapid succession as possible. Seed sown on the evening of the day that the manure is applied and covered, will vegetate under the most unfavorable circumstances, whilst, if it is delayed for only twelve hours, it will either not vegetate at all or so partially and feebly as to render it useless as a crop. So soon as the young plants show their rows distinctly, the grubber or cultivator should be passed between the rows, and the stripe of surface left between its operation and the line of plants should be taken off by the hand hoe. This gives an effectual check to the first growth of weeds, and renders the subsequent weedings comparatively easy. When the plants have got to some size, and begin to crowd each other, they should be singled out to a distance of from ten to fourteen inches, according as the crop is likely to be, a bulky one or otherwise. Moist weather is the best for this operation, but it should not be delayed more than eight days beyond the proper stage, even though the weather should be unfavorable. While the thinning is going on, the earth should be removed from the roots of the plants left, so that only the taproot shall have a hold of the soil. At least one hand hoeing will be necessary after this, and as much cultivation between the rows as there is leisure for up to the time that the plants begin to meet their leaves across the drill, when the drill plough may be passed lightly between the rows, so as to form a channel for the surface water to run off, but without putting any earth up to the bulbs.

MANGOLD WURTZEL.

The culture of mangold wurtzel is much the same as for turnips, only the seed requires to be sown by the hand, and slightly covered with a rake or shovel. It is chiefly valuable as food for milch cows, as it does not, like turnips, taste the milk. In other respects I think it inferior to turnips, and being easily damaged by frost, should not, in my opinion, be grown to any great extent in this Province.

CARROTS.

Land intended for carrots should have the manure ploughed in the fall, and by as deep a furrow as possible. The seed should be thoroughly separated, mixed up with moist earth or sand, and placed in a rather warm situation, such as a kitchen, and turned over repeatedly for say forty-eight hours before sowing. This will cause the seed to germinate and insure an early braird. The rest of the treatment is similar to that for turnips, only in thinning out the distance between the plants should be from four to six inches.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

From my experience in the matter, I give a decided preference to Ayrshire cows for the dairy.

I believe they will yield a greater quantity of milk in proportion to the food they consume than any other breed. Besides this, they are docile and hardy, and will thrive on pasture and with a description of keep when such breeds as the Short Horns would starve. They also possess more than average feeding qualities of their own, and when crossed with the Short Horn or Durham Bull, the produce is an animal remarkable for early maturity and a disposition to fatten. If proof were wanting of the excellence of the breed, it would be found in the circumstance that they are carried to almost every quarter of the globe. Large droves are every year taken to England, and during the last ten years, considerable numbers have been shipped to the Cape, the Isle of France, to Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and the United States.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The same rotation will not answer equally well on all soils and under all circumstances. The one