Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1848.

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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.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid or they will not be attended to.

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.*

MR. G. BLATCH,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*

Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

Flour Inspection Law.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Friday the twelfth day of May, Anno Domini, 1848:

Read and enacted the following Law:

"A Law for the more efficient Inspection of Flour and Meal in the City of Saint John."

BE *it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened,* That all Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, and Corn Meal brought or imported into this City in Barrels, Half-barrels, or Bags, (and not in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer for warehousing under the Provincial Acts in such case made and provided) shall immediately upon being brought into the City, discharged or landed, and before being sold or offered for sale or re-shipped or taken from any warehouse for consumption, or sent from the place where the same shall have been so discharged or landed, be inspected and weighed by one of the Inspectors and Weighers appointed or hereafter to be appointed by the Common Council of the said City, and each barrel of Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, or Corn Meal, shall contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds (196 lbs.) net weight, and each half-barrel or bag of Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, or Corn Meal, shall contain ninety-eight pounds (98 lbs.) net weight, and the barrels and half-barrels aforesaid, when so weighed and inspected, shall be legibly marked with the initials of the christian name and surname of the Inspector, with the weight, and with the words, "S. Fine," "Fine," "Middlings," "Rye," or "Corn Meal," as the case may be, and all bags of Flour or Corn Meal shall be weighed, tied up and sealed with wax, and marked with the initials of the Inspector's name, and the figures 98 or 196, engraved or cut upon the seal, as the case may be, and if such Flour or Meal is damaged or shall not be good, sweet and wholesome, it shall be marked *Bad.*

II. *And be it ordained,* That Flour and Meal, entered for exportation, or landed within the City for direct conveyance beyond the limits of the City, and not offered or exposed for sale in the City, shall not be subject to Inspection under this Law.

III. *And be it ordained,* That all barrels, half-barrels or bags of Flour or Meal deficient in weight shall, previous to being inspected or marked, be filled up to the proper weight by the Inspector or Inspectors from flour or meal to be furnished by the owner, importer or consignee thereof, and again properly secured by the said weigher, and in the event of the neglect or refusal of the said owner, importer or consignee to furnish the said deficiency of flour or meal, then and in such case it shall be lawful for, and the said weigher is hereby authorized to fill up said barrel, half-barrel or bag to the proper standard, and the said deficiency shall be a charge against the said owner, importer, or consignee, upon whose refusal to pay the same a fine of Five Shillings for each barrel, half-barrel or bag so deficient shall be imposed; and no wheat flour, rye flour or corn meal in barrels, half-barrels or bags, shall be sold, exposed or offered for sale, removed or re-shipped, (except the flour or meal mentioned in the second section of this Law,) or taken from any warehouse for consumption or sent or removed from the place where the same shall have been discharged or landed, before being so weighed, inspected or marked, under the penalty of Five Shillings for each and every barrel, half barrel or bag as aforesaid, sold, exposed or offered for sale, removed, re-shipped or taken from any warehouse for consumption or sent or removed from the place where the same shall have been discharged or landed, to be paid by the person or persons selling, offering or exposing for sale, removing, re-shipping or taking away as aforesaid.

IV. *And be it ordained,* That all Flour and Meal as aforesaid, (except as aforesaid) which shall be hereafter stored or warehoused in any warehouse or warehouses under the Provincial Acts, or in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer, as aforesaid, shall, when taken out of the same, be inspected by the Inspector or Inspectors appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, previously to the said Flour or Meal being deposited in any private store, warehouse or other place of deposit, within the City, or being sent out of the said City to any part of the Province, under the penalty of Five Shillings for every barrel, half-barrel or bag as aforesaid, so exported or sent, to be paid by the person or persons depositing or causing the same to be deposited, or sending or causing the same to be sent, as aforesaid, without such inspection.

V. *And be it ordained,* That any person or persons who shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or deliver any such Flour or Meal as aforesaid, (except as aforesaid) after being taken out of the Provincial Warehouse or Warehouses, or the custody of the Provincial Treasurer, as aforesaid, without being first weighed and inspected by one of the Inspectors and Weighers as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Shillin[illegible] every barrel, half-barrel or [illegible] fered or exposed for sale.

[illegible] at the Common Council [illegible] astances may require, ap[illegible] and one or more Inspectors and [illegible] and Meal, for the said City of Saint [illegible] Superintendent and Inspectors and Weigh[illegible] o appointed, before entering upon the duties of their [illegible]ce, be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties required, and that in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the said Superintendent, the said Superintendent shall apply to the Mayor, Recorder, or any two of the Aldermen of the said City, to appoint for the time being a Deputy, who when appointed shall have the same power vested in him for the time as by this Law belongs to the said Superintendent.

VII. *And be it ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent, so to be appointed as aforesaid, and he is hereby required to keep an alphabetical list of all Inspectors of Flour and Meal appointed under this Law, and that when any person in the said City shall require the services of an Inspector of Flour or Meal, under the provisions of this Law, he shall apply at the office of the said Superintendent, and that the said Superintendent shall appoint from such list the Inspector first for duty, and in case of sickness or absence of such Inspector, the next on the list shall be appointed, and the said Superintendent shall be at liberty, and he is hereby required and authorized upon application being made as aforesaid for an Inspector, to direct that the Inspector appointed by him shall proceed immediately to the ship or vessel in which the Flour or Meal shall be, and that such Inspector shall inspect the whole of the cargo of Flour and Meal on board said ship or vessel, and that if any Inspector of Flour or Meal shall make an inspection unless he shall have been so appointed by the said Superintendent or Deputy as aforesaid, he shall not be entitled to demand or receive any fees for such inspection, and shall be discharged from his office as Inspector.

VIII. *And be it ordained,* That if any Inspector and Weigher appointed, or to be hereafter appointed under this Law, shall inspect, weigh or mark any barrel, half-barrel or bag of Flour or Meal in any manner contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Law, such Inspector and Weigher shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every barrel, half barrel or bag so improperly weighed or marked. And it shall be the duty of every Inspector and Weigher of Flour or Meal appointed under this Law, to make a just and true return of the number of barrels, half barrels or bags so inspected or weighed by the said Inspectors to the Superintendent aforesaid, who shall make a correct entry of the same—which said Superintendent is hereby authorized and required to collect the fees for said inspection, and pay the same to the said Inspectors or Weighers weekly, retaining for his services the sum of one farthing for every barrel, half-barrel or bag so inspected as aforesaid.

IX. *And be it ordained,* That the Inspector and Weigher shall ask, demand and receive for weighing, inspecting and marking and filling up, at and after the rates following, that is to say: for each barrel of Flour or Meal one penny halfpenny, for each half-barrel or bag one penny, and for every barrel or half-barrel as aforesaid filled up and secured as required by this Law, the sum of Three-pence, to be paid by the owner, seller, importer or consignee thereof.

X. *And be it ordained,* That the said Superintendent shall have full power and authority and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations with regard to the inspection of bags of Flour or Meal manufactured in this Province and brought into this City as shall seem to him most advisable, provided such regulations are not repugnant to any of the provisions of this Law.

XI. *And be it ordained,* That all matters of dispute between the said Inspectors having reference to their inspections, and all disputes between the said Inspectors or either of them and the owners, importers or consignees of Flour or Meal shall be determined and settled for the time being by the Superintendent, reserving to the parties the right of appeal to the Common Council.

XII. *And be it ordained,* That all Wheat Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal which shall be manufactured within the Province, and brought into the City and sold or offered or exposed for sale in barrels, half-barrels or bags, shall be and are hereby declared subject in all respects and made liable to the operations of this Law, and shall be weighed, inspected, marked, tied up, sealed, and filled up and secured according to the true intent and meaning of the same.

XIII. *And be it ordained,* That the Law of this Corporation made and passed on the 17th of April, 1846, entitled "A Law for the more efficient Inspection of Flour and Meal in the City of Saint John," be and the same is hereby repealed.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk, &c.

Common Clerk's Office, Saint John, May 12, 1848.

MR. WILLIAM H. A. KEANS has been appointed by the Common Council to be Superintendent of the Inspectors and Weighers of Flour and Meal within the City, under a Law this day enacted, and has taken the Oath of Office.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Office of the Superintendent of Flour Inspectors will be opened in the North West corner of the Market House—*(Market Square.)*

☞ Office open from 6, A. M. till 6, P. M.

W. H. A. KEANS,
Superintendent of Flour Inspectors.

St. John, May 16, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by Thomas Barlow, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill Work, Engines, &c.,* will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal [illegible] against the Estate of JOSEPH WILLS DOBSON, late of Sussex, in the County of King's, deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to *[illegible]trator.*

JOHN H. RYAN, *Sole Adminisp.*

Studholm, King's Co., April 5th, 1848.—3

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

A Challenge!

PASTE BLACKING—Per Brig *Sarah Ann,* from Philadelphia—500 dozen Tins Mason's Paste Blacking, direct from the Manufactory, to which the Consignor Challenges the World to produce anything superior. Sold Wholesale and Retail cheaper than it can be imported, by

H. G. KINNEAR,
Agent for James Mason.

April 25.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind. Received at the "Liverpool House," from London:

WHITE, Black and Brown Gingure, Chantilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin Edgings and Insertions; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black Silk Briganti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers, Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

May 2, 1848.

Brandy, Geneva, Sugar and Molasses.

Now landing ex Ship "Delta," from London:

40 HHDS. *Martell's* BRANDY;
25 do. best Pale Holland GENEVA.

Ex Brig 'Ganymede,' from Halifax,
30 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
50 do. MOLASSES.

For sale low while landing, by

April 25. WILLIAM E. MOORE.

Molasses, Rice & Cheese.

Now Landing per Beverly from Boston.

30 PUNCHEONS Prime Retailing MOLASSES,
5 cwt CHEESE, 5 tierces RICE,
5 sacks Filberts, 5 do Walnuts,
5 do Castanna Nuts,
5 do Soft Shell Almonds,
1 bbl. Shelled do
Per "Yeso," from New York.
30 boxes Tobacco, 8's & 16's, various brands.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
10, *King Street.*

RE-OPENED.

The well known "DOUGLAS ARMS INN," on the Nerepis Road, formerly Mather's.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the above Establishment which has been rebuilt in a splendid and commodious style, and in every way suitable for the convenience and comfort of Travellers and Private Families—and that the House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. All who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness.

March 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

The Earland.

Miscellaneous.

LOSSES IN FAMILIES.

Many families grow up and live long together without the bond of their affections being once either strained or broken. They know that death is the common lot of humanity; they see it daily carrying off neighbors and acquaintances. Some of their own relations have felt its power; and they have thus become familiar with all the symptoms and fashions of external woe; but the dream has never intruded on them. Year after year, diseases have prevailed around them, and their successive inroads upon every fire-side; but theirs has still escaped. They thus become in some measure singular, and isolated from the rest of the world—their hearts certainly not closed against its sympathies, but not deeply exercised in them. If a mother remain long inconsolable for the loss of a child, they think she is not altogether blameless. "All must die," some member of the establishment will remark; "some are early cut off: some are spared long; but the stroke *will* come. Why then contend against what we cannot help? Resignation is both absolutely necessary, and it is proper. Besides, our duties are not ended when those who are dearest to us are taken away; we must still attend to our own interests, and make provision for those who are dependent upon us. The business of life must not be interrupted." "It's all true you say," was the reply we once heard given to a female acquaintance by a woman of the humbler rank in Scotland, who had endured serious family bereavements; "but, oh woman, it's plain you never lost a bairn!"

Such a family as that we have been describing have never had their attachments towards each other greatly tried. There has been no occasion for a display of indignant unforgivingness on the part of one, or of unwearied persevering love from another. Their feelings are all of an equable cast. This quiet, however, is broken in upon at last: A son, perhaps, in the pride of his days, is seized with a grievous disease. His mother watches him with anxiety; but she entertains almost a certain expectation that he will speedily be restored to his former health. None of the symptoms are decidedly against hope; the sufferer's constitution has not been weakened by intemperance, by irregularity of any kind, or by previous ailments; so the chance of recovery is in his favour. He still sinks; but all maladies have their crisis; and she thinks, every night, that surely he will be better to-morrow. With what tender solicitude does she minister to the wants of his sick-bed! How she watches his looks, and catches up the faintest expression of a desire on his pallid countenance! Her hopes of his recovery daily become weaker and weaker.—Her first expectations of his recovery vanish.—Every look of the attendant physician is watched with an anguish almost indescribable, and she now seriously apprehends the very worst. The features of her son at length assume the rigid and sunken aspect of those of a corpse, and she cannot mistake the dim glare of the eye before it shuts in everlasting rest. Thus the delusion comes to an end; and when the child of her affection, perhaps the expected prop of her declining years, at last breathes his last on her bosom, she feels as if some cord that bound her heart had for ever given way. Who can pretend to describe her sufferings, as, stretched afterwards on a couch which almost seems her own deathbed, she gives way to a grief which any attempt to interrupt or soften is felt by all her friends as if it would only be an impertinence? The whole frame seems convulsed; moans of deepest anguish seem to issue, not from the organs of speech, but from the heart itself; and ever and anon, as the terrible image of her dying son, with all the horrors of the neighbouring death-chamber, comes into her mind (for it will not be banished,) she utters frantic cries, which pierce the ears of all within the limits of that sorrow-stricken house. When language is found, it is employed in exclamations which testify the love and admiration she felt towards her son—a love far transcending, she now thinks, all she ever experienced regarding the rest of her children. The rest, indeed—the fortunate living—seem as nothing in her eyes; it appears to her as if she had never loved any but him who now lies so powerless, so forlorn, and whom she is never to see again. "My beautiful—my brave!" as the tragic poet has finely expressed a mother's feelings on such an occasion:—him whom every body loved and admired—who was always so cheerful and so affectionate—can it really be—for, after all she has seen, this question will occur—that you are no more?

It is fortunate for human nature that grief, however overwhelming at first, daily becomes less severe. Were the earliest impressions of our sorrow for ever to remain unobliterated, the world would speedily be filled with lamentation and woe. Thus, Time rolls on, and the sufferings of the disconsolate mother become less poignant. The severity of the trial she has endured has softened her nature, and made her resigned to the dispensations of an inscrutable Providence. The recollection of her lost son is recalled to her by almost every passing circumstance; if there is an occasion of rejoicing in the family, she thinks, "this would have been a time of delight to *him* if he had been spared." She sees the place he would have occupied among his brothers and sisters; she considers the very words he would have used, had he been alive to join in their conversation. If she hears a tune played, she remembers it was his favorite; if she sees a fine landscape, the thought passes in her mind how he delighted in woodland scenery. Another of her family falls, and another, and another; but she does not deceive herself now. "The first time," she acknowledges, "she never thought her poor son would die till she saw him lifeless before her; all the rest, from the moment they were taken ill, she was prepared to see cut off." The earliest was snatched from her; those that died afterwards were resigned.

Thus does grief soften the heart, and teach us not only to sympathize with others, but how to bear our own ills more calmly. But for its humanizing influence, how hard-hearted would men become—how wrapt up each in his own self-sufficiency!—Nay, even if the present economy of nature were altered but in a single respect—if the destiny of death were still allotted to all, but were postponed in each individual of our species to a certain period of time, how materially would the aspect of society be altered, and how callous would all the world remain, when one by one they saw their fellow-men removed from this mortal scene!—Then with truth might people say, "Why mourn for him?—his time has come." It is because of the uncertainty that prevails—because some are cut off in the bud, and some in the prime—some by severity of disease, some by violence—and because we had hopes of enjoying their society longer, or that death might have come in some way less painful to themselves—because we are convinced that the government of affairs is completely beyond our own control and calculation—that we feel and acknowledge our weakness, how closely we are concerned to possess each other's sympathies, how entirely we are dependent on a higher power! Thus has kind Heaven made our sorest griefs the best blessings, even if we look no farther than to the condition of men in the present world.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S WIFE.

[illegible] love of cleanness was with Mrs. Vyse a perfect mania. Indeed she was one of those excellent housewives who, from her over-desire to have things so particularly neat, always had it in a mess. From the very fact of being continually cleaning it. Either the stairs were wet and the carpets up—or else all the furniture was wheeled out of one room into another—or the beds were being taken to pieces—or the paint was being scrubbed down—or the windows were being cleaned—or the floors being scoured—so that it was almost impossible to sit down in any room one wanted, or to walk up stairs, or along the passage, without tumbling over a pailful of water.

The [illegible] under every Saturday she was in her glory, for it was "tub night," and then she always made a point of hoping and trusting the maids would not spare the soap. Only let her see a boy scratch his head, and he was instantly made to undergo a full half-hour's currying with the small-tooth comb. Once or twice the young gentlemen had asked permission to keep pigeons or guinea-pigs, but she knew from experience the nasty things "only bred fleas," and fleas were her especial abomination. Moreover, Mrs. Vyse had "a wonderful eye for rushes"—as the doctor said. If so much as a pimple broke out upon a boy, he was instantly hurried away to the infirmary, and "senna and pruned" for a good week at least.—Formerly the French master had lived in the house, but Mrs Vyse declared that all the "Natives de Parry" she had ever come near were so horribly dirty that she wouldn't have another fellow with all that hair about his face living in *her* house—no! not for his weight in gold.

But with all this she was a good, kind-hearted little body, and an excellent wife to Vyse. Though she was continually "drating those young monkeys of boys" for the tricks they were as continually playing her, and though she was always declaring and protesting that "one boy was more trouble than a dozen girls," still no one liked them better than she did; and so soon as the irritation of the moment had passed over no one laughed so heartily at their pranks. Indeed, all the boys knew they had a good friend in her, and that the best way to get a half-holiday, or be let off any punishment, was, as they said, to "carney over old Mother Vyse."—[The Image of his Father.

A Loyal Scene.—At most of the theatres opportunities have been taken to demonstrate the loyalty of the audiences by singing the national anthem, which in general has been called for; but the following scene at Covent Garden Opera on Saturday night, as described in the glowing language of the *Times,* exceeds them all:—"After the opera of "Semiramide" a remarkable display of loyalty and patriotism was evidenced on the part of the audience, one of the most brilliant and crowded of the season. As soon as the curtain had fallen upon the last act, and the customary honours had been paid to Grisi, Alboni, and Tamburini, the band, at a signal from M. Costa's *baton,* struck up the national anthem. The whole audience simultaneously rose, responding with a burst of applause and cheers. After the air had been played once through, the curtain went up again and showed the entire stage covered, from the foot-lights to the furthest extremity, with the principals, choralists, dancers, corybhees, and subordinates, forming the immense company of the Royal Italian Opera, mingled with visitors who had found their way from the boxes to the *coulisses:* Grisi Alboni, and Tamburini standing in front, like generals to marshal their troops in order. The first verse, sung with great enthusiasm by Grisi, elicited thunders of applause; but when the pealing tones of Alboni's powerful voice gave musical expression to the sentiments involved in the next—"Scatter her enemies," "Confound their politics," "Frustrate their knavish tricks"—the words of which were uttered by the singer with a force and intensity of meaning that seemed instructive, the audience could restrain themselves no longer, but answered each line with a shout that made the roof of the building reverberate with a thousand echoes and at the end the whole pit, boxes, amphitheatre, and gallery, became a waving sea of hats and handkerchiefs, in which the "white cambrics" of the ladies were not the least conspicuous objects. No sooner had the last note of the anthem been played, than the conductors and members of the orchestra, together with the entire company upon the stage, from the first singers to the call-boys, joined the audience in their demonstrations, the whole presenting a *coup d'oeil* the most exciting and magnificent ever witnessed. A more unanimous expression of feeling was never given vent to in a public assembly, and the suddenness of its exhibition electrified every individual present: it seemed as though an impulse that arose in the bosom of each singly found immediate sympathy in the breast of all present. But no—the impulse was spontaneous—unanimous; its expression enthusiastic beyond the possibility of description. Every soul in the house, not excepting the ladies, would willingly have been sworn in "special constables" at that moment.

Why are there Disaffected Men?—Even in the best governed countries there has always been a numerous class of persons who have thrown away all their chances, and spoilt themselves for the existing state of things. There is no form of government whatever that wipe away the stigma of crime, that will give common sense to a fool and activity to a drone, or that will render a man of disagreeable temper anything else than a continual nuisance to himself and his friends. The United States, what with their free institutions and their unlimited resources, give a man as many chances as mortal can expect in this ephemeral existence; but even there society is ever driving out a considerable portion of its members into the backwoods, or into holes and corners, or across the British line. Thousands finding first this city, then that city, "too hot for them," roam about under a succession of aliases, and either open gin-shops in a new settlement, or, as a last resource, cut fuel for the steamers on the marshy banks of the Mississippi. In England there are no such outlets for branded guilt or disappointed pride. There exists everywhere amongst us men who have quarrelled irreconcilably with their friends or their employers,—men who have only half-learnt their trade or their profession,—men of desultory and useless abilities, with their heads full of schemes applicable to every other state but their own. Such men are generally beaten in the race of life by steady and industrious worth. They are usually at the tail, while plodders are at the head of their society. Therefore, their only place is a row. When labour is disorganized, when large populations are committed to ruinous stakes, the same folly that causes myriads to starve, raises such persons as we have been describing into wealthy and comfortable men. They are just the sort of people to be the presidents and vice-presidents of union lodges, of course with the management of the funds, and with no end of meetings and deputations. As long as there are many such men, there is always the material for sedition; and, therefore, it is necessary, in times like these, for the working classes to be put on their guard.—*London Times.*

United States.—We copy the following from the New York Courier & Enquirer:—

"*The Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office* furnishes information of general interest, although it does not usually obtain the honor of publicity to the same extent as others of the annual reports of the various departments. The following abstract from the last report, furnishes particulars of the area of the states named, will be found useful for reference:—

Ohio	has an area of	25,361,593	acres.
Indiana	" "	23,040,431	"
Illinois	" "	35,325,209	"
Wisconsin	" "	47,175,293	"
Michigan	" "	38,426,294	"
Iowa	" "	16,983,972	"
Missouri	" "	39,838,054	"
Mississippi	" "	30,153,171	"
Alabama	" "	[illegible]	"
Arkansas	" "	33,068,548	"
[illegible]		31,433,055	"

Wisconsin, it will be seen by the statement, is considerably the largest of all these states, having a surface more than twice as large as that of Indiana, and three times as large as that of Iowa, with perhaps less sterile or inferior land than any state in the Union—lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi—and rapidly filling with an industrious population, it is destined to be a preponderating state in the Union.

The people have recently adopted a liberal constitution, and a bill is now before congress for her admission into the sisterhood of states.

In the two states first named, all the public lands have been surveyed, and the same is true of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, except some "few detached tracts."

The sales of public lands during the past two years were as follows:—

In 1846, 2,263,730 over producing	$2,904,637
In 1st, 2d, and 3d quarter, of 1847, 1,889,024 over, producing	2,366,352

The area of some of the regions beyond the range of any of the present states, is thus given:

Northwest Territory, east of Rocky Mountains and west of the Mississippi	478,759,798
Northwest Territory, west of Rocky Mountains	218,536,320
Emigrant Indian lands, west of Missouri and Arkansas	132,295,630

Prussia.—The kingdon is made up of the following provinces and regencies.

	Square Miles.	Population in 1837.
Prussia	24,794	2,125,535
Posen	11,374	1,158,608
Brandenburg	15,496	1,691,042
Pomerania	12,179	970,117
Silesia	15,725	2,645,166
Saxony	9,755	1,539,353
Westphalia	7,801	1,317,541
Rhine Provinces	10,327	2,433,250

To this, the military establishment, 214,513, must be added, making a population of over 14 millions. It was estimated in 1844 to be 15,500,000.

Improved Social Habits of our Upper Classes.—If the advance in the social condition of the lower classes be decided, that of the upper classes is almost startling. We believe that the change which has taken place within little more than a hundred years is unsurpassed in the history of mankind. We can scarcely understand that at a time when our political constitution was formed, when our literature flourished in all its purity and elegance, when our religious and moral writings had reached an excellence unequalled now, that, at such a time, a young man would have lost caste in general society if he failed to lard his conversation, amongst ladies of rank, with ribald and obscene allusions. The ladies themselves would have quizzed him for his sheepishness. Such was the state of things in the time of the "Spectator." Still later, how disgusting are some of the pictures of society in the pages of Smollett! An old man attacked with the coarsest language in the midst of a drawing-room to see how he would take it, the mistress of the house abetting in the plot, the company considering it a most excellent joke! Peers of the realm pimps and swindlers! Even where he still retain the vices of our forefathers, who can charge us with the same indecency? Lord Sandwich invented sandwiches that he might gamble for four-and-twenty hours without the intermission of a dinner. Who now would relish such a pendant to his name? When the advance in appearance is so great, we may be sure that we can claim some improvement in reality.—*Church of England Quarterly.*

Chances of Success.—Every young man in this metropolis, if he will only attend to his business, whatever it is, and keep out of scrapes, is a rising man, and has all the prizes and honours of the nation before him, if not for himself or children, at least for his children's children. [illegible] is no reason to complain when this is the [illegible] We have no exclusions of race. Take any [illegible] men in good circumstances, either at the [illegible] the west of London; take them in a club, [illegible] mall, or in the Exchange, and inquire into their origin. One is an Irishman, another a Scotchman, another is a Welshman. Perhaps half of them can show a Celt in his pedigree. The same [illegible] her can produce an ancestor driven to this country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, or a foreigner of still more recent date. So much for race. As for condition, the great-grandfather of one was a labourer; of another a gentleman's butler, of another a weaver, of another a journeyman blacksmith, of another a hairdresser, and so forth. So far from the trade and commerce of London being at all a monopoly, it is notorious that nearly all the tradesmen of London, or their immediate ancestors, came from the country. There are persons now at the very head of their trade or profession who, forty years ago, were country lads, knowing no more of the metropolis than what they had learned from the story of Whittington and his Cat. In the manufacturing districts these examples of successful industry are still more numerous. Manchester, for example, is made out of nothing.—The whole city is raised from the dunghill and set among princes.—*London Times.*

Closing Scene of the Trial of the Earl of Strafford.—On the last day of his trial he was attended by his young children, who were allowed to stand by his side at the bar. Regarding them with looks of deep affection, and pointing towards them, he thus concluded his beautiful appeal to the vast audience:—"My lords, I have now troubled your lordships a great deal longer than I should have done were it not for the interest of these pledges which a saint in heaven has left me." Here his feelings overcame him, and compelled him to pause for a few seconds. "I should be loath, my lords—what I forfeit for myself is nothing; but I confess, that my indiscretion should forfeit for them, it wounds me very deeply. You will be pleased to pardon my infirmity; something I should have said, but I see I shall not be able, and therefore I will leave it. And now, my lords, for myself I thank God I have been, by his good blessing towards me, taught that the afflictions of the present life are not to be compared with the eternal weight of glory that shall be revealed to us hereafter. And, my lords, even so, with all humility and tranquillity of mind, I do submit myself clearly and freely to your judgments; and whether that righteous judgment shall be to life or to death,

"Te Deum laudamus, te Deum confitemur."

—*Jesse's Literary and Historical Memorials of London.*

D'Aubigne's Impressions of London.—On approaching the capital, (on the Dover Railway,) my wondering eyes looked down from the carriage into innumerable narrow streets of small houses, all of uniform and mean appearance, blackened with coal-dust and shrouded by a smoky atmosphere. Such is the gloomy avenue which leads to the delightful parks of the metropolis, its superb squares, magnificent bazaars, and rich palaces. What crowds in the streets, what bustle, what hurry! These carriages, public and private, have come from the most distant lands; those forests of masts, motionless in their immense docks; the steamboats, which, like a weaver's shuttle, incessantly ply up and down the Thames with inconceivable rapidity, taking up and setting down at every pier a fresh cargo of breathless passengers; everything you behold tells you that you are now in the capital of the commercial world. If the German feeds upon the ideal, the practical is the characteristic of Great Britain; I say Britain, because most of what I say of England is applicable to Scotland also. Reality, action, business, bear away in the politics, the industry, the commerce, and, I will even say, in the religion of the English; yet this practical tendency which characterises England is not selfish, as might have been expected. The large scale on which the people work gives a certain scope and grandeur to the imagination. The habit which the English have of forming into parties, and of looking constantly at themselves as a nation, is opposed as a narrow selfishness; and a more elevated sentiment struggles with this vice in a large portion of the people. Perhaps one of the things that strikes a stranger the most on his arrival in London is, not the nobility, but the common people: their strength, their energy, their quickness, their skill, their civility, and, above all, their calmness and silence during their unceasing activity. They are all alive to what they are about, and they are clever at it; you can see this in the carriages, the ships, and especially the railroads. The skill with which an English coachman drives you through the streets of London, among thousands of vehicles, without ever jestling you, is inconceivable.

Kennington Common.—An open area, called Kennington, was, 30 or 40 years ago, quite out of town, the streets of London now extend beyond its limits, and altogether include it within the great aggregation of cities, boroughs, and villages, which are known by the general name of London. Kennington is a space where the surface, often trampled on and closely cropped by the usual occupants of a common, displays a very scanty and stunted herbage, without a tree or shrub to break its monotony. The entire space does not exceed 20 acres, its greatest length being from north to south; along the whole extent of its boundary lines are houses of a respectable character; but somewhat beyond them are swarms of poorer dwellings, the inhabitants of which contributed a large contingent towards the crowds that on the 10th of April assembled within and around the common. This locality is situate within a mile of Vauxhall-bridge, a mile and a half from Westminster, and two miles from Waterloo, Blackfriars, and London bridges respectively, being on the south-eastern confines of Lambeth; and within less than a mile of Camberwell.

[illegible] has been appointed a Governor [illegible] London. Her Majesty transmits [illegible] hospital on his behalf.

That which ought to be done [illegible] soon; and if it is neglected [illegible] very often happens that [illegible]