The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 20.

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. ☜

THE undersigned, THOMAS BARLOW having sold his right and interest in the "PHŒNIX FOUNDRY" to Mr. Thomas C. Humbert, notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm and style of THOMAS BARLOW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by Fleming & Humbert, who are duly authorized to collect and settle all outstanding accounts.
THOMAS BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING.
St. John, July 24th, 1849.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Pond-street.

THE Undersigned, THOMAS C. HUMBERT, having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Barlow in the above establishment, notice is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted by the late Firm of Thomas Barlow & Company, will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the firm and style of FLEMING & HUMBERT. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the late Firm is respectfully solicited.

All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by the subscribers, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE FLEMING,
THOS. C. HUMBERT
St. John, July 24, 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to
THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*
St. John, August 7, 1849.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

Just Published, 40th Edition, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s. 6d. Sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the Influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With FORTY *Colored Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, by "solitary habits, excesses, and infection."

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift which, when used in moderation, is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers.

The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work; the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can shew by his possession of the requisite legal qualification, that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits, the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The Work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., price 2s. 6d. Stg.; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NEILSON.
August 21, 1849.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Relief," from Philadelphia:

150 BRLS, "Family" Superfine FLOUR, 150 Brls. CORN MEAL, 50 Do. RYE FLOUR.—For Sale by
Aug. 21st, 1849. JARDINE & CO.

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Prince William-street.

MORRISON & CO. are now opening an extensive variety of Goods suitable for the

FALL TRADE,

which have been carefully selected in the best

English and Scotch Markets,

by a person thoroughly conversant with the styles suited to this market.

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with an endless variety of other seasonable Goods, all of which will be offered to the purchaser at the lowest market rates.

☞ *Remainder of Fall Importations per Unicorn, &c.* October 2.

GOODS

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE

By JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 80 crates Tumblers, Decanters &c.
5 crates BLACK TEA POTS,
50 dozen Small LOOKING GLASSES,
18 hhds BRIGHT SUGAR,
20 do. Muscovado MOLASSES,
25 barrels Prime and Mess PORK,
100 boxes *Steele's* SOAP,
25 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL,
10 ditto BRIGHT VARNISH,
3 ditto best COPAL VARNISH,
30 ditto Pitch and Tar, 15 bales BATTING,
200 casks assorted Wrought NAILS,
100 ditto 5 to 9 inch SPIKES,
200 bags assorted CUT NAILS,
25 barrels *Warren's* BLACKING,
6 cases INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
20 kegs SMALL CHAIN,
5 Chain CABLES,
7 Iron and Wood-stocked ANCHORS,
1 ton SPELTER,
250 assorted STOVES; 20 doz. do. CHAINS,
10 casks PUTTY,
23 barrels Bolted WHITING.

ALSO:

Kegs Mustard	Pearl Sago,	Sulphur,
Ginger, Blue	Vitriol,	Brimstone, Corks, Senna
Tartaric Acid,	Chloride	Leaves, Bottles Castor
of Lime, Sweet	Oil,	Oil, Rotten Stone, Bottle
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Black Lead,	Cassia,	roway Seed, Washing
Cloves, Bags of	Coffee,	Soda, Carbonate of So-
Salt Petre,	Tobacco	da, Alum, Epsom Salts,
Pipes, Bags Shot,	Brls.	Wrapping Paper, Fig
Beans, Brls.	Vinegar,	Blue, Copperas, one case
Camphor, Clothes	Pins,	Umbrellas, Wood CAR-
Brls. Onions,	Firkins	PETING, Narrow Axes,
Butter, Stationery,	ass'd,	Paper Hangings, Bath Pot Ears, &c.—With
Brick, Cream	Tartar,	sundry other articles.

St. John, October 2.

JOHN BARRY, Silversmith,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has REMOVED his

Silver Plate Manufactory

to the premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's *Ladies' Shoe Store*, in Germain Street, three Stores South of FOSTER'S CORNER, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of SILVER PLATE with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. JOHN MUNRO his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for Sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.
May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.---Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.
April 10, 1849. -[Courier.]

18th AUGUST, 1849.

"Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS.

Per ship Zetland, just received—

2 CASES GANG SAWS, 5½ feet, No. 10.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

GAS LAMPS.—A few new Patterns received per ship "*Themis.*"—Also, 12 doz. ground Glass GLOBES. T. R. GORDON.
July 10.

The Garland.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

We remember, some time ago, seeing one of Samuel Lover's fanciful songs, which was called, "The Royal Dream," in which he prophesied the visit of the Queen to Ireland, and the prophecy in some respects was singularly true. The very fact, noticed in the reports of Her Majesty's visit to Dublin, of the roar of the artillery being drowned in the heart-felt shouts of an enthusiastic people, was present to the poet's fancy, for in such a "thunder-burst of loyal hearts," he predicated the landing of a queen in "her own Emerald Isle." Altogether we think, at the present moment, the song worth quoting as a curious instance of how "coming events cast their shadows before" on a poet's mind, and as the poet in this instance is an Irishman, he seems to have trenched upon what was considered a prerogative of Scotland, and has had a happy gift of "second sight."—*Literary Gaz.*

The Royal Dream.

Upon a couch of royal state a Lady fair reposed,
And wrapt in pleasing visions her soft blue eye was closed,
And in that dream so beautiful, a mountain sprite was seen,
Whose brow was circled with a wreath of triple leaves so green.
Then sang the sprite—"Oh! Lady bright! why seek a foreign shore,
And leave unseen, that Island Green, where loyal hearts adore?
Oh! you never met such welcome yet—ne'er saw such sunny smile,
As will greet thee on thy landing in thine own Emerald Isle.

And as the Lady dreamed, she smil'd, and waking, spoke her mind—
"Prepare my bravest ship and spread her white wings to the wind,
And bear me to that verdant isle the great spirit showed to me,
The fairest spot I yet have seen within my subject sea."
The fav'ring gale soon filled the sail—the brave ships make the shore—
A fairy bark then seeks the strand, amid the cannon's roar;
And her banner glittered in the sun—for heaven itself did smile
On the landing of the Lady in her own Emerald Isle.

But the Lady hears the million-shout above the cannon's roar,
That thunder-burst of loyal hearts along the echoing shore!
And her noble heart it echoed too—and thus did echo say,
"I ne'er so proudly felt my power as on this glorious day."
It was a glorious day indeed—fond bosoms beating high,
A blessing hung on every tongue—devotion in each eye.
Oh! brightest day of all her sway, the day she won the smile
That did greet the Lady, landing in her own Emerald Isle.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Montreal Herald.]

THE LAKES AND THE PACIFIC.

On Wednesday evening the American bark '*Eureka*,' of nearly 400 tons burden, arrived in this port from Cleveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, bound to San Francisco. Let us dip a little into chronology and geography in order to ascertain what changes, on the face of the Continent, are indicated by this single fact.

The port to which the 'Eureka' is bound is situated on the west coast of America, on the shores of the Pacific, on a portion of the coast first traced by Rodriguez Cabrilli, who commanded an expedition from Mexico in 1542. Since that time, to the conquest of the country by the Americans, the region of which San Francisco is the port, has possessed little more of the tokens of civilization than it did when Cabrilli first encamped upon it. The tribes of indians who inhabit it have become possessed of horses, from their intercourse with the Spaniards. The Spaniards themselves have established a few missions, widely separated from each other. The American and British fur companies, and individual traders, have, at intervals, made commercial expeditions into the interior, or erected forts for temporary protection, while pursuing these objects. But Spanish enterprise, combined with religious propagandism, left California almost as complete a desert as it was three hundred years ago. With all the eager avarice which prompted the expeditions of the early adventurers in America, they failed to discover the richest of all deposits of the precious metal.

Cleveland, the port from whence the 'Eureka' has sailed, was unknown to Europeans for nearly a century afterwards. The French traders and missionaries had gradually advanced their posts on the great Canadian chain of water communication. They founded the port of Quebec under Champlain in 1608. They sent Recollet Friars in 1620 along the northern shores of Ontario till they reached the waters flowing into Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie; to suffer like father Jognes and his comrades,—some as confessors, some as martyrs for their faith. Fort Frontenac was not erected till 1672; and it is but one hundred and seventy years since the first civilized vessel sailed on the lake, at the head of which Cleveland is placed. This was the 'Griffin,' built by La Salle, at what is now Buffalo, in 1678. Ohio had no permanent settlement till 1788, and Cleveland, now the second city in the State, with 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, had but one family at the beginning of this century, and but 500 souls so lately as 1825. Before such a voyage as that of the 'Eureka's' could be undertaken, however, much more had to be done than merely to explore waters and trace coasts. Ontario and Erie might be ploughed by vessels sailing from their own ports, but before those vessels could pass from one Lake to another, or from the Lakes to the Lower St. Lawrence, talent of a different order from that of the geographical discoverer must be put into requisition. The civil engineer and his gigantic labours must be employed, before the painful track of the birch bark canoe, carried with infinite labour over numerous portages, could become a continuous navigation adapted for vessels of burthen. It was not till 1825, that the enterprise and perseverance of the Hon. H. W. Merritt had stimulated the undertaking of the first and most important link in the chain—the Welland Canal. The Lachine Canal was only opened in the preceding year. When Bouchette published his account of the navigation of the St. Lawrence in 1832, only seventeen years ago, the average burden of the largest class of vessels trading between Upper and Lower Canada, by the St. Lawrence, was but 15 tons. Three years ago, the largest vessels that could complete the voyage between Cleveland and Montreal, were but about a fourth size of the 'Eureka.' Such has been the absolute and comparative difference between the progress of civilization of the two countries—the one in the mildest of climates, with a golden soil—the other frozen into inaction during half the year, and possessed of no riches, but the earth, and the earth's least costly productions.

It is not only on the inland voyage, however, that we may notice the vast progress made since the early discoveries. In the constant habit of seeing vessels of large size and excellent appointment, we are ready to suppose a long voyage impossible, except to first class ships of heavy tonnage. Let us see what were the embarkations which served the bold circumnavigators, who first pursued the course on which the 'Eureka' is about to set out.

Of Columbus' three vessels, only one was decked. Magellan, the first who completed the design of Columbus, by sailing to the Indies on a Western course, was hardly better off. Of Sir Francis Drake's five ships, one was only of the average burden of the Durham boats of the St. Lawrence—15 tons, another was but of 50 tons, and the largest was only of 100 tons burden. Cavendish's squadron consisted of three vessels, respectively of 140, 60, and 40 tons. None of the vessels of these vessels of these early voyagers were coppered, and they were thus constantly in danger of falling to pieces by the ravages of the worms. Yet it was in such frail craft that these stout mariners affronted the dangers of unknown seas; without charts; without chronometers; without instruments for determining the longitude by observation; and with only a very rough contrivance called a "cross jack staff" for rectifying any error in longitude, which might occur in their dead reckoning.

At this day a voyage round "the Horn," is scarcely regarded as a hardship. In the times we speak of, seamen sailed in squadrons; and the survivors of scurvy and shipwreck were happy, if one vessel out of the fleet, with a decimated crew, got fairly into the Pacific. Of such men, we may quote Horace on the first of sailors:—

"Illi robur et æs triplex
Circa pectus erat——."

The *Eureka* is the first American Merchant vessel that has ever sailed below Montreal; she has been allowed to do so by special authority from England. The *Eureka* is 375 tons burthen, 137 feet keel, 26 feet beam. She drew 7 feet 9 inches water, and had no difficulty in coming from the Upper Lakes, except in the Welland Canal. The sides of the *Eureka* had to be cut away to enable her to pass through.

The Capital of Hungary.

PESTH, Oct. 4.—I am now in the capital of Hungary, and I believe it scarcely possible to select in the whole land a position so advantageous for commercial and political reasons, and at the same time so agreeable. The great feature of Hungary is the Danube. A capital not situated on the Danube would therefore have a primary disqualification, which nothing else could compensate. Almost equidistant from the Styrian frontier on the west and the Transylvanian frontier on the east, from the Carpathians on the north, and the Drave on the south, which separates it from Croatia, Pesth may be said to be situated very nearly in the centre of Hungary.

Pesth itself is situated on the left bank of the Danube, on perfectly level ground, with a noble line of newly constructed houses, forming a magnificent quay. Across the Danube is Ofen, *alias* Buda, rising above the water by a bold and steep acclivity to an elevated tableland, on which is built the Royal Palace and other public offices of the Kingdom of Hungary. The view from the terraces of the sister town, as Ofen is called, has been so often painted and described that I need enter into few details, except to remark that the two component parts of the capital partake also in a striking degree of the geographical peculiarities that divide all Hungary into two distinct regions. If, standing on the western terrace, we look to the amphitheatre of vine covered slopes rising to nooks in the hills, in which neat white villas are situated, or admire the rugged precipices of the Blocksberg overlooking the Danube, we see the boundary of the great Alpine region which stretches from the Rhone to the Danube. Westward, all is hill and dale, lake and forest. The famed Platten or Balaton See, the Neusiedler See, the Bakouyer Wald, are all the romantic sites of Western Hungary, are mere prolongations of the region of the Styrian Alps. If on the other side, we cast our eyes downwards from the eastern terrace of the citadel of Ofen, the Danube flows at our feet and Pesth lies stretched out to our view, with its long quay and countless dark brown tiled houses, broken here and there by a church spire or a public square, beyond which is seen the commencement of the great plain, steppe, or puszta of Hungary, which stretches eastward to the regions far beyond the Theiss.

The course of the Danube is here rapid, and its depth partakes of the nature of its banks. A few feet from the Pesth shore there is only two feet of water, in the middle five, and on the Ofen side, a depth of eight fathoms. The connexion between the two cities has been hitherto kept up by a bridge of boats, the lease of which produces to the town the sum of £8000 per annum, the lessee being bound to keep it floating up to the 6th of December, which shows very nearly how long the river is free from ice. In order to maintain a constant communication all the year round, the chain bridge was built, after the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Clarke—a noble triumph of British taste and science; and when I think of the two extremities of the capital, Ofen, with its vine-clad hills and German population, and Pesth with its long Hatvan street, where the wild Magyar peasant, with swarthy complexion, fiery eyes, and nomade-like sheep skin dress, has just arrived from the puszta, with his horses reeking with sweat, the genius of Britannia seems, even here, in its congenial element, connecting the ocean-like plains of Asia with the civilization of Europe.

The devastation produced by the siege and the bombardment is tremendous. From the windows of the Jagerhorn Hotel, in which I live, I see the roofless shell of two of the largest houses in Pesth, the Hotel of the Queen of England, and the Redouten Saal in which Kossuth held his Convention; while across the Danube, the huge Royal Palace that crowned the steps of Ofen, and in which the Palatine used to hold his Court, is a mass of ruin. Crossing the bridge and going round to the back of the fortress, we find a level piece of ground called "the General Wiese," where Major General Hentzi, who defended Ofen for the Imperialists, pastured the cattle of the garrison under the guns of the fortress. Ofen offered no point of attack from Pesth, which is low and level, as well as separated from it by the Danube; but on the other side of the General Wiese is the so called hill of the Suabians, and here Gorgey had his breaching batteries; while southward, close to the Danube, is the lofty Blocksberg, to which mortars were elevated by the Magyars, so that Ofen, although it commanded Pesth, was itself commanded by the Blocksberg.—[Cor. London Times.

SURRENDER OF COMORN.—The Austrian government appears to have decided on a more lenient course than heretofore, towards subjects as have been in arms against the imperial government. By the terms of surrender of Comorn, passports for foreign countries were promised to all persons, including Austrian officers who were serving under the Hungarian flag, who should apply for them in 30 days. The capitulation was signed Sept. 27th, and the Austrian troops entered the place Oct. 2d. The forces consisted of 7000 regular troops and 13,000 Honveds. The following is the substance of the articles of capitulation:—

1. The departure of the garrison is allowed without arms; the swords of the officers to remain in their possession. To those officers who formerly served in the Imperial army passports for abroad will be granted; those whom passports do not suit will be freely dismissed to their homes, with the exception of such as present themselves voluntarily to the authorities. The Honved officers, that is, the officers who have not served before, will be allowed to reside unmolested in their homes, without reservation of their future employment. The private soldiers of the Imperial regiments are amnestied, and both these and such privates as have obtained the rank of officers are left at liberty, and will be subjected to no further prosecution by law. 2. Passports for abroad will be distributed to all who claim such within 30 days. 3. A month's pay for the officers, and ten days' wages for the men of the garrison, will be given in Austrian national bank notes, according to the Austrian usage of war. 4. Towards compensation for divers engagements incurred on the part of the garrison through notes on the military chest, the sum of half a million of florins to be paid down in Austrian bank notes. 5. Care of the crippled soldiers in Comorn, and of the sick in the hospitals. 6. Private property moveable and immoveable to be preserved inviolate. 7. Place, time and mode of laying down arms to be hereafter determined. 8. All hostilities on either side to be immediately stopped. 9. The fortress will be given up according to usage of war, and after the exchange of ratifications.

The Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

THE NEW JERUSALEM OF THE MORMONS.—The Latter Day Saints, whose history, and the history of their prophet, Joe Smith, form one of the most singular curiosities of the age, have at last, it would seem, located a permanent site for the New Jerusalem. Expelled by force of arms from Missouri, driven by the outraged people of Illinois from the holy city of Nauvoo and their great temple, scattered and impoverished, it was thought that the community was dispersed, and would soon become extinct. But the fragments were gathered together in the prairies, reinforcements were received from England and Wales, contributions of relief were collected in the States, and the disciples speedily re-organized, crossed the great plains, passed the Rocky Mountains, and established themselves in the basin of Great Salt Lake. Here, removed a thousand miles from the civilized world, they have built up a city, opened a successful system of agriculture, and, at the next Congress, will ask for a government for their little territory.

But a few years ago, the exact location of the lake and the valley were unknown. Situated in the north-eastern corner of the great basin, between the latitudes of forty-one and forty-two, half-way from the outposts of the Mississippi valley to the Pacific, the Mormon colony is in a position peculiarly advantageous to its prosperity. The valley at the head of the Salt Lake is described as about sixty miles long and from ten to fifteen miles wide, elevated four thousand feet above the sea, and surrounded by chains of barren mountains, from three to five thousand feet high. Beyond these, to the west, the great desert basin stretches away five hundred miles to the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and eastwardly the labyrinth of the Rocky Mountains, extends for several hundred miles.—The Mormon colony is, therefore, the half-way resting house between the mountains on the east and the desert on the west. It lies upon the great line upon the South Pass, the route indicated by various projectors for the Pacific railroad, and the route of the great overland emigration to Oregon and to California. With the erection of a railroad, touching at the Salt Lake, the Mormon settlement must soon become a flourishing commonwealth, supporting, its own crops, cattle, minerals, and manufacture of salt, the population requisite to its admission, as a State, into the Union. Such are the prospects of the Latter Day Saints, who in attempting an escape from the world, have (as it may turn out) located themselves at the central station house of the future commerce between the Mississippi and the Pacific—between Canton and New-York. The Saints, too, appear to have improved from experience. They are socialists but not of the Fourrier phalanx. Their property belongs to the community; but each family has its separate family government. They are fanatics in religion, but shrewd, industrious and calculating in matters of business. They may have great rascals, but they have no loafers among them. The penalties of their financial excesses heretofore, it is to be hoped, will render them a respectable community for the future.

Thus far they have done well; but let the Saints awake; the great ultimatum is at hand. The conventions of the Mississippi valley are about moving in the matter, and by the act of Congress we may soon have a through ticket, by railroad to the New Jerusalem.—*American paper.*

A Celebrated Pair of Bagpipes.

At the procession of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, in honour of the Governor General, last Friday, a pair of bagpipes were used belonging to Mr. Alexander McKenzie Fraser McCrae, of Kingston, to which an interesting history is attached. These pipes, which are believed to be among the best ever manufactured, were made about a hundred years ago, for the Duke of Gordon, father of the last Duke, long known as the Marquis of Huntly. After being in his Grace's possession for some years, they were lent to Capt. Simon Fraser, when about to proceed to America as a Captain of the 78th Regt., and they were used at the taking of Quebec, in 1759. At the close of the war they were taken to Scotland, to their owner, at Gordon Castle, and after being long used there, were made a present of, about 60 years ago, to Donald McCrae, father of the present owner, by the Marquis of Huntly, as a prize, at the annual competition of Pipers at Edinburgh. McCrae having joined the 42nd Regiment, as Pipe Major, carried his valuable instrument to the wars, and there played the same inspiring notes at the landing at Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, as had been done under the walls of Quebec.

At the conclusion of the short peace, the pipes ceased to sound to the battle field. But on the breaking out of the war, the new 78th having been raised chiefly on the estate of Lord Seaforth, McCrae joined the regiment, taking his pipes with him. The first occasion on which they were used, was at the battle of Maida, in Calabria, under Sir John Stuart, where the 78th signalized themselves by their gallant charge on superior numbers of their opponents. The 78th was afterwards engaged in many of the battles in Spain and Portugal. At the battle of Corunna, McCrae was wounded, and left on the field—but careful of his valuable pipes, he dispatched them by a comrade to a place of safety. These pipes have been in thirty-two engagements. In 1826, they were transferred by the veteran to his son, the present owner, who now holds a situation in the Custom House, Kingston. His father yet lives in Scotland, and is now in his hundredth year.—*Toronto Globe.*

[From the Alta California, Aug. 31.]

THE PROGRESS OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Never, in the history of the world, has the sun shone upon a scene of such energy, industry, enterprise, business, excitement, and progress, as the city of San Francisco exhibits at the present moment. The waves of emigration which have been so long swelling and accumulating, seem at last to have rolled upon the Pacific strand in one mighty billow. And with it has come the strong arms, ardent minds, literary talents, business capacities, political intelligence, creative genius, and indomitable energy of that portion of the Anglo-Saxon race which has founded and sustained the "Great Republic" of the earth. Gold, the most insidious of charmers, has swept the chords that sway men's minds, as they were never touched before: and the moving, driving, swaying, mingling, bubbling and boiling mass would almost seem to have been infected with a madness that is as potent, though not so deadly, as the bewildering dance that marks the venom of the Tarantula.

And what has come of all this? Why, the mountain slopes of the Sierra Nevada are covered with thousands of people—the magnificent bay of San Francisco is whitened with hundreds of sails—the great rivers of California bear upon their bosoms thousands of hurrying, restless mortals, and tons upon tons of valuable merchandise—great inland cities are springing up on all the thoroughfares to the "Garden of Gold"—and the mighty emporium of all this bustle, business, and wealth, is rising like magic into the first city of the Pacific.

No one not on the spot, can conceive of the changes and improvements which are every day made in this city; and even those who see them from day to day scarcely appreciate them—the records of the rise of cities in all time cannot furnish a parallel. You look in vain among the romantic accounts of the progress of Cortez or Pizarro for any indications of the utilitarian spirit of the nineteenth century; and although great cities eventually grew upon the scenes of their glory and their wealth, yet they seemed only to have overrun those beautiful provinces, and at the same time that they stripped them of their jewels and precious metals, they scattered their inhabitants, upturned their whole system of government, destroyed the foundations of their social and political structure, and annihilated their industry—literally wrecking and devastating the land they won.

Not so with the human tide that is sweeping into California. The age in which we live, will nowhere leave more indubitable evidences of its peculiar characteristics than upon these shores. The great mass may return to the more congenial scenes which they have left—they may go away rich in gold or disappointment—but they never can take from California the mighty impetus which they have lent her—they never can deprive her of the advantages which will have conducted her, not by the slow and toilsome process of years, but in one day as it were, from the position of a far-off and unthought of dependency, into that of a mighty, prosperous, and populous State.

FARMING IN AROOSTOOK.—We give below a short account of what has been done, and may be done again, in farming, in this section of the world, by those who understand the business, and go into it right. It was furnished us by a gentleman who takes much interest in such matters, in the hope that it might in some degree serve to allay the Wisconsin and California fever, which is raging so violently at this time. It shows conclusively that any person who is desirous, or expects to get his living by farming, need not go to Wisconsin, or any other part of the world, for soil or climate,—and many who are going to California in the fond hope of realizing a fortune, and of course, happiness, might find it nearer home if they were to seek it in the way prescribed by the *good Book.*

"As I was passing through the town of Hogdon, county of Aroostook, a few days since, I called on Mr. Walton, who took me over his farm, and showed me 21,000 apple trees of various ages, from one year old to trees bearing fruit. The seed from which these trees are growing was procured in Massachusetts, and a large portion of them were grafted from trees bearing the choicest fruit. He finds a market for large numbers of them in the western part of this State and Massachusetts, and round that region. He has almost every variety of the plum tree. He has also crab apples, peach trees, walnut trees, butternut trees, cherry trees, chestnut trees, grape vines and white oaks.

Last Spring he had ten hives of bees. He has now twenty, containing nearly one ton of excellent honey, besides having taken off 600 pounds of box honey; on this article he has taken the premium for several years past. He sells it at 16¼ cents per lb., at which rate the honey alone is worth $600. His hives he values at $10 apiece. He made last Spring 400 lbs of maple sugar, part of which was refined, and was equal to loaf sugar in whiteness and sweetness. This year he has raised 200 bushels of buck-wheat, and from 2 to 3 years' breadstuff. Mr. W. is a very industrious and intelligent man, and his wife is an intelligent and lady-like woman, and a most excellent housekeeper.

The inside of the house will compare favorably with the order and neatness of the husband's nursery and garden, which far exceeds anything of the kind to be found in this Eastern country. Mrs. W. made during the past Summer 36 cheeses of excellent quality, and a large quantity of excellent butter. On the 4th of July last she hived, with her own hands, 4 hives of bees, her husband being absent—She does all her own work with her own hands, keeping no hired help. Her husband follows her example in this respect, as he carries on his farm without hired help. I am told he killed last Winter five fine moose."

Who will go to Wisconsin to get a living by farming when it can be done so near home? And the money it takes to land a man and his family in Wisconsin, would almost, if not quite, purchase land enough to make a farm of in Aroostook county, and help to stock it.—*Calais (Maine) Advertiser.*

THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—This proposal, for which the world is indebted to Prince Albert, has assumed the aspect of a certainty. The prince proposes the exhibition should consist of raw materials of all kinds, mineralogical, agricultural, &c.; of machinery and mechanical inventions; of the results of these, namely, manufactures; and, lastly, of sculpture and plastic generally; and that the exhibition should be open to all nations. A portion of Hyde Park is considered to be an eligible site for the exhibition. It is proposed that a royal commission should be appointed to conduct the exhibition, and to determine the nature of the prizes. It is settled that the best way of raising the funds for the prizes, &c., would be by voluntary subscriptions; and the Society of Arts has presented a useful machinery for organising the means of raising such funds. It is proposed that one prize should be awarded as high as £5,000; and it is thought that perhaps the Queen might be induced to give away some of the prizes; but nothing, we believe, can be considered as determined upon this point, except that a sum of £20,000 will certainly be given away in prizes. Three gentlemen are "to travel through the manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading manufacturers, and further evidence, in order that his royal highness may bring the results of such inquiry before her Majesty's government."—*Journal of Design.*

EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS.—Messrs. G. P. Putnam, New York, and Messrs. Crosby & Nichols, of Boston, have published a handsome octavo volume, entitled "The Monuments of Egypt, or Egypt a Witness for the Bible," by Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D., of New York. The author says in his preface that "It is not a scientific work, nor was it penned for the learned; its simple object was to collect into a plain and comprehensible compend, the results of the researches of many different inquiries in the field of Egyptian Archeology. The volume contains the voyage up and down the Nile of a recent American traveller.—It is illustrated with numerous engravings and wood cuts, and dedicated to the Right Reverend Bishop Brownell of Connecticut.

In the memoir of Dr. Chalmers, inserted in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, it is said that on one occasion, when some person present was animadverting upon the wealth of the Church of England, and gave as an example of its over-abundance the revenues of the see of Durham, the Doctor exclaimed with characteristic eagerness, "Sir, if all that has been received for the bishopric of Durham since the foundation of the see, were set down as payment for Butler's *Analogy*, I should esteem it a cheap purchase."

Alderman Farncomb, "citizen and tallow chandler," is the Lord Mayor elect of London.