The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1847.

VOL. XX.—NO. 8.

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.

☞ JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

Just Published:

THE

HISTORY OF NEWBRUNSWICK,

By Abraham Gesner, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

In one splendid Royal Octavo Volume, with beautiful Illustrations,

Comprehending the early History, an account of the Indians, Settlement, Topography, Statistics, Commerce, Timber, Manufactures, Agriculture, Fisheries, Geology, Natural History, Social and Political State, Immigrants, contemplated Railways of that Province, &c. &c. &c.

THE above Work has just been received from London, per "Mayflower," and may be had at the Victoria Book & Stationery Warehouse, King Street. ☞ Price, only 12s. 6d. currency. V. H. NELSON.

June 15, 1847.

Cheap Books & Stationery.

Just received at the Victoria Book Store.

AN extensive supply of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which will be sold cheap for Cash;—SCHOOL BOOKS—the latest and best editions; WRITING PAPERS of every description; Works on *Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Natural History, Gallery of Nature*, and a large assortment of Miscellaneous Works in History, Arts, Sciences, Biography, Divinity, and Christian Theology.

Wholesale and Retail. V. H. NELSON.

King-street, May 18, 1847.

Books of Universal Utility!

Sears' Popular Pictorial Works.

BIBLE HISTORY, (2 vols. in 1,) 700 pages;
Sunday Book, 592 pages;
Bible Biography, 500 pages;
England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, &c. 600 pages;
Information for the People, 550 pages;
American Revolution, 500 pages;
Family Library, 550 pages;
Wonders of the World, 600 pages;
Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe, 550 pages;
Monthly Magazine—illustrated.

These works are all splendidly illustrated; and some of them are magnificently bound in *coloured Morocco and Gilt*, got up in the best English Annual style.

*** For sale at Messrs. G. & E. SEARS' Store, King street, St. John, N. B.—*wholesale and retail*—at New York prices. June 29.

For SALE, or LEASE.

A NUMBER of eligible BUILDING LOTS on the Subscriber's Property in rear of the City—a Plan of which may be seen at his Office, Custom House Buildings.

WM. WRIGHT.

St. John, Feb. 23, 1847.

The Douglas Arms Inn,

Eighteen miles from Saint John, on the Nerepis Road to Fredericton.

THE above Establishment, together with the large FARM attached to it, will be let for a period of from three to five years, and possession given on or before the first day of May next. The place was formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. David Mather. It is well known and generally considered one of the best Business Stands in the Province for both a Summer and Winter HOTEL, and also as affording an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a general GROCERY business. For further particulars, apply to

WM. LIVINGSTONE.

Apothecaries' Hall, St. John, Feb. 27.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above advertisement in the "Courier" of last week, "*The Douglas Arms Inn*" has been destroyed by fire; but the proprietor is making every arrangement to have a Building put up as early as possible. The New House will be much larger, and in every way more convenient than the old one, and completely adapted for the general purposes of a SUMMER and WINTER HOTEL. It is intended to have the Building ready for occupation about the end of May or beginning of June next.

March 6. W. L.

HOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

To Parents.—Jayne's Expectorant is, without exception, the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Hooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one-half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure Croup in infants and young children, in half an hours' time. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency.

BOWEL AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia, is willing to guarantee that his Carminative Balsam will cure Diarrhœa, Colics, Cramps, Griping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, and other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time that can be effected by any other means. It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally as effective for adults as children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

The following additional testimony in favour of Dr. Jayne's Medicines has recently been received from a physician of high standing in Lauderdale County, Miss., under date of August 9, 1846:—

"Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir,—I am intimately acquainted with some of your preparations, and can safely recommend them. Your Expectorant and Carminative Balsam I have used extensively in my own practice, and I state unhesitatingly that I have used no article, or combinations of medicines, that have better answered the purpose for which they were prepared than the above.

Lauderdale Co. Miss. W. W. Johnson, M. D."

*** Sold by T. Walker & Son, Saint John.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

KIDDER'S VALUABLE

HORSE LINIMENT.

WARRANTED to be one of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains and Callouses of long standing; also Swellings, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for the last 20 years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction to the purchaser; it is cheaper than any other article as it requires but a small quantity to complete a cure. Also will answer equally as well for Neat or Horn Cattle.

Prepared only by the Inventor and Proprietor, James Kidder, Jr., East Boston.

☞ Sold by Peters & Tilley, St. John.—1y.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

MAY, 1847.

THE *Spring* and *Summer* STOCK of this Establishment is now complete, forming a General and Extensive Assortment of

FANCY AND SUBSTANTIAL

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. W. DANIEL.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

ALBION HOUSE!!

THE proprietors of the Albion House are now opening a part of their SUMMER STOCK, received per ship *California* from Liverpool, and *Great Britain* from the Clyde. The Stock embraces

Plain and figured ORLEANS and Coburgs,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Bed Ticks and Shirting Stripes,
Cantoons, Moleskins, FLANNELS,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheeting, &c.

Per "Queen Pomare":—

Satin, Cachmere, Barege, Norwich, Indiana, Maud, Shetland and Cloth SHAWLS,
MUSLINS, Mousline deLaines, Balzerines,
Ginghams, Printed Jaconets, &c. &c.
Table Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks,
LINENS, Lawns, Hollands, &c.
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, VESTINGS,
Silk and Satin STOCKS, SCARFS,
Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c.

Per "Maranham":—

Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Muslin Collars, Neck Ties,
Black, Colored and Check'd SILKS, Brocaded,
Lustres, Roslyn Checks, Printed Cachmere,
Mohair, Brocade, Indiana, Barege, and Polka Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALBION HOUSE!!

BEARD & VENNING,

May 4. *North side King-street.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per Ships California and Queen Pomare, part of his new Spring Stock, which he will offer at very low prices for Cash:

CACHMERE, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Satin Crape and Net SHAWLS and HANDKFS,
Mous de Laine, Cachmere, Orleans and Barege DRESSES;
Cobourgh, Orleans, Indiana, and Paramatta Cloths,
Printed MUSLINS, and Muslin Ginghams,
Sewed Muslin Robes, Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Sleeves and Cuffs, Trimmings and Insertions;
Jaconet, Check, Book and Mull MUSLINS,
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Yorkshire and West of England Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES,
Scotch Tweeds; VESTINGS,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Hearth Rugs,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Gossamer and Beaver HATS,
LINENS, LAWNS, Damasks, DIAPERS and SHEETINGS.

Prince William Street, April 27, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Received by ship Thomas from Liverpool:

7 CHESTS "Hall's" Patent STARCH,
30 do. best Blue Starch,
40 kegs SP. and DSP. MUSTARD,
20 fine Cheshire CHEESE,
20 dozen Hemp BED CORDS,
15 cwt best Patten BLUE,
2 barrels Cream Tartar; 5 do. Refined Saltpetre,
1 tierce BRIMSTONE,
2 hhds. BATH BRICKS,
1 barrel ROTTEN STONE,
2 cwt. Black LEAD,
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
5 hhds. Refined White SUGAR,
Cases Cocoa, Spanish Chocolate, Indigo, Arnatto, Ginger;
3 caroteels CURRANTS; 25 bags PEPPER,
12 bales White and Blue WARP. For sale at lowest rates.

JARDINE & CO.

June 1, 1847

S. K. FOSTER'S

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

—LATELY RECEIVED—

AN Elegant variety of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Fancy BOOTS and SLIPPERS, for Summer, in all the newest and most fashionable styles;

Boy's SHOES and BUSKINS, superior;

A large Variety of Gentlemen's Wellington, Albert, Clarence and Cabing BOOTS, Black and Drab Cloth and Cashmere BOOTS, Cloth and Doeskin SHOES, &c. &c.

Also—A very large and varied Stock of CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, comprising every variety that may be required for city and country wear. *For sale cheap.*

S. K. FOSTER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership as Attornies at Law.—Office in the Custom House Buildings.

WM. WRIGHT,
FREDERICK COSTER.

St. John, N. B. 21st June, 1847.

☞ **NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN SHANAHAN, Junior, of Wickham, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY JANE SHANAHAN, *Adm'trx.*
A. B. McDONALD, *Administrator.*

Wickham, 21st July, 1847.—3t

☞ **NOTICE.** ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SEYMOUR PICKETT, Esq., late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, (at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

L. F. PICKETT,
Administratrix.

St. John, N. B., April 3, 1847.

☞ **NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM RENSHAW, late of the Parish of Hampton, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Sole Administrator.

Sands' Arcade, St. John, N. B., April 6th, 1847

The Garland,

[*From the Forget-Me-Not.*]

LIFE'S ERRORS.

What if, in that sublimer state
To which our souls shall once attain,
The things of earth, and time, and fate,
Shall pass before our eyes again,
Shall we review our life's slow way,
Its wants and weariness beholding,
And by heaven's purer noon survey
What earth's dim twilight now is folding?

O what a wondrous change will pass
O'er all that here hath seemed or been!
Darkly we see, as through a glass,
What then shall face to face be seen;
The nothingness of all we prized,
The falsehood of the love we sought,
The priceless truth of hearts despised,
The worth of all we valued not!

Perchance it shall not then be seen
That this, our earthly path of tears,
So desolate a waste hath been
As to the mourner's eye appears;
When clearer light around us breaks,
Our eyes shall read their course below,
A dreary line of long mistakes,
Atoned by many a needless woe.

Our youth was passed in visions fair,
In lavishing the wealth of heart;
Our manhood had the harder care
Of watching all those dreams depart.
What was there left for sad old age,
Except in useless grief to rue
The errors of a pilgrimage
We could not, if we would, renew!

Yet in ourselves the evil lay,
Poor, weak artificers of woe!
Our idols all were made of clay,
But 'twas our hand that framed them so.
We needed some diviner call,
To teach our hearts alike to shun
The lovely fault of trusting all,
The bitter sin of trusting none.

Turn we not then with vain disgust,
From love betrayed and faith deceived,
Nor let our hearts forget to trust,
When they are wounded, wrung, and grieved.
Take home this lesson—it is such
As turns life's darkness into light;
O! we can never love too much,
If we will only love aright!

Miscellaneous.

Sir R. Peel's Opinion of Railways.

At the dinner given at Tamworth on the opening of the Trent Valley Railway, Sir R. Peel said:—"Gentlemen, it is probable that many of you who are present this day may be struck by the forcible contrast which this ancient town suggests. It is a town the origin of which is lost in the obscurity of a very remote antiquity. Gentlemen, on the eastern part of this town there stands a monument of the reign of Ethelflæda, the daughter of Alfred. On *this* spot, on the western part of the town, we are inaugurating a memorial of the reign of Queen Victoria. (Hear.) Gentlemen, that mound which you see on the other side the town was raised by Ethelflæda for the purpose of protecting the town that then existed, from the irruptions of pagan barbarians who had desolated that town and the neighbouring country. It presents to you a record of barbarous manners, of terrible civil conflicts, and of a divided people. (Hear.) This day we are met to celebrate the completion of a work which presents to us the triumphs of science, of knowledge and civilization. (Applause.) The interval that has passed between those two periods, between the reign of Ethelflæda and that of Victoria, comprises not less than ten centuries,—

"A thousand years their cloudy wings expand."

And, gentlemen, we cannot contemplate without admiration the wonderful contrast that it has presented to us. This day we celebrate a work, a signal example of one of those wonderful discoveries in science which probably will effect as great a revolution in the social state as any that has been effected since the period when the art of printing was discovered. (Hear.) It is impossible to overestimate the effect which this wonderful application of science may produce. My confident belief is, that the effect will be for good; that it will promote the moral and social welfare of this country, and add to its political security. (Applause.) Within a few months, we shall pass along this railroad; our bodies will be conveyed with the fleetness of the wind, and our thoughts by the agency and with the velocity of lightning. (Hear.) Gentlemen, let us all hope, as I confidently trust, that the effect of this will be for good; that it will cement family affections, by facilitating the intercourse of relatives—(hear);—that it will tend to abate prejudices, to advance knowledge, to promote civilisation. (Applause.) Looking at its political effect, I see nothing but cause for congratulation. I see this country, with its insular position, unable to support more than a limited military force (hear);—I see that in the event (which God avert!) of the renewal of hostilities, we shall be exposed to a fearful conflict. (Hear.) It is difficult to say what may be the effect of steam navigation upon maritime warfare; but of this I am sure, that the progress of railways, by enabling you to transport that small military force, which, actuated by the spirit of Englishmen, and remembering the previous examples which had been set them by their predecessors, will be able always to contend with armies more powerful in number;—I feel convinced that a new element of political security is to be found in railway conveyance, by enabling you to transport, suddenly, and without fatigue, to the threatened point, that military force which you can command. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it will draw closer the great metropolis of the empire with those great towns, each of which also is the metropolis of an important district; it will facilitate the means of communication; it will cheapen the cost of conveyance. If we are to be exposed to rivalry with the industry of other countries, can there be a doubt that the diminished cost at which the transport of our articles, either of agricultural produce or domestic manufacture, will take place, will enable us to bear that rivalry with the greater chance of success? (Applause.) But above all, gentlemen, the completion of this railway will establish new bonds of connection between this country and the sister kingdom (hear);—it will facilitate the intercourse with Ireland; it will bring us nearer to that country; and the whole result will, I trust, be, to promote commerce, to diminish any impediment there may be to profit, to unite the people of this country in the bonds of reciprocal good feeling towards each other, and to make us all the loyal and affectionate subjects of a Sovereign, who, if zeal for the interests of her country, and an example of domestic virtue—(applause)—constitute a claim on the affectionate gratitude and devotion of her subjects, has that claim to prefer in at least as strong a degree as any Sovereign that ever sat on the British throne, could prefer a claim on the affections of the people. (Great applause.)"

"You are quite welcome," as the empty purse said to the guinea.

Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

Captain C——, of her Majesty's 84th Foot, was one of the most indefatigable sportsmen I ever met with, and the entire of his time that could be spared from his regimental duty was passed in jungles. He was a man of vast personal strength, could undergo any degree of fatigue, in short possessed a perfectly iron constitution. His habits, too, were anything but luxurious—a single attendant carrying a rifle of large bore, a small carpet to sleep on, a limited stock of linen, and a good supply of ammunition, accompanied the sportsman, who pursued his game by day, and at night sought shelter in some village, perfectly careless as to his accommodations in the way of food or lodging, his beverage being moreover the simple element, for he never carried with him supper of any kind, trusting his commissariat aid to Providence and rural hospitality.

In this manner Captain C—— became well known to the natives of the country in every direction where sport was to be obtained. He was sufficiently acquainted with their language to make himself understood, and the kindly simplicity of his manner attached them to his person, and many of them indeed had been known to walk miles to give him early information of large game, which were his favourite objects of pursuit. Captain C—— was thus quite "at home" in the Wynaud jungle and great western ghauts, where he probably brought to bag single-handed more head of large game—elephants, bisons, tigers, and the like—than any other man ever did before, or ever will again in India.

When upon one of these excursions, Captain C—— happened to be passing the night at a small village in the Wynaud jungle, when a ryot, who had been out very late searching for a stray bullock, came to tell him of a large cheetal or spotted deer, which he had watched to its lair. He had also heard from the villagers that a snake had been seen several times in that neighbourhood. He started accordingly after his game at day-break, accompanied by the villager and a favourite dog, which rarely left his heels unless ordered. After proceeding about half a mile through very dense jungle, and being, as the villager supposed, near the spot where the cheetul had laid down, Captain C—— of a sudden missed his dog, and hearing a rustling in the bushes about ten yards off, accompanied by a whimpering noise, he turned in that direction, and saw what he at the first glance took for a tiger, from its colour, a mixture of black and brown, but soon discovered what the monster really was—a huge, enormous boa constrictor, which had seized his poor Juno, and was at the moment crushing her to atoms in its terrible coils. The native who was with him saw what it was likewise, and immediately fled. Captain C—— afterwards described the appearance of the reptile, when thus coiled round his dog, as somewhat resembling a barrel, every portion in violent muscular motion, and he distinctly heard the bones of the poor animal crack in succession within its terrible embrace. At last the monster raised its head and fixed two glaring eyes on Capt. C——, who in another moment might perchance have been fascinated by their deadly gleam, but with unerring aim he placed two balls in its forehead. The effect was not, however, fatal; and the snake, instantly uncoiling itself from its victim, came straight at Captain C——, who, of course, took to flight, but so thick was the jungle that he found the animal gaining on him, from the noise it made amongst the bushes, and therefore sought shelter in a tree, re-loading his gun with all possible expedition. Whether the reptile followed him by sight or smell, he could not judge; but Captain C—— was only just prepared for a second discharge when the boa reached the tree, and instantly twining itself round the stem would have soon seized him, but fortunately at the next shot he blew out both his eyes with a charge of BB; yet though the snake appeared for a moment stunned, it still continued its efforts to reach him, until, by repeated shots, it was incapacitated from rising, not though till Captain C—— had completely emptied his powder flask, and he even then did not venture to descend, as the reptile continued coiled round the tree, occasionally, by a musular movement, showing that its vital powers were not wholly extinct.

At length, after some hours' solitary confinement on his perch, and shouting until he was hoarse, for aid, Capt. C—— had the satisfaction to see a number of villagers arrive, by whom the monstrous animal was soon completely destroyed. Captain C—— had no means of accurately measuring its length but by a piece of stick, which the natives said was a cubit long, and he declared that it measured upwards of thirty of these, and was much thicker than one of his own thighs, which were of a make that would have well become the leather *fie-for-shames* of any Life Guardsman! The head of the boa was cut off by his orders, and sent to Mr. Cole, then resident at Mysore, and its enormous jaws still may possibly be in existence at the Mysore residency.—*Madras Gazette.*

Cromwell Vindicated.—"Much has been said of Cromwell's ambition. *This* made him take up arms, *this* made him become Protector, *this* agitated him during the discussion on the kingship! The ambition of one man!! And is this all that man can see in his life? It is a paltry way of viewing history. In truth it was a very different thing, and very different thought, which filled Oliver's bosom. It was not a feather in his cap that occupied his mind; he was fighting the great battle against the Papacy and royalty of the middle ages—the greatest that history has had to describe since the establishment of Christianity and the struggle of the Reformation. The result of this battle was the deliverance of the present age, and of ages yet to come. Without Cromwell, humanly speaking, liberty would have been lost, not only to England, but to Europe. Even Hume, in one place, ascribes this immense and glorious result to the Puritans. We must add that the defeat of liberty would have been the defeat of the gospel.

"In the seventeenth century there were but two men—Louis XIV and Cromwell—the former representing absolutism and Roman Catholicism; the latter, evangelical Christianity and liberty. There were certainly in that age other important personages; and who will not recal to mind the generous Gustavus Adolphus? But the two chief figures are Louis and Oliver. Between them—between their systems, if not between their persons—the struggle was fought; and the victory, although slow and long disputed, particularly in France, remained with Oliver. They are the representatives of two principles—of two worlds. The two gigantic figures are each raised on a lofty pedestal, and their shadows fall not only on their own age, but extend over all future times.

"I have been in England; I have seen in her great manufacturing cities the miracles of that activity which covers the whole world with the productions of a petty island in Europe. In the ports of London, Liverpool, and other places, I have gazed upon those floating isles, those thousands of masts, which bear afar over every sea the riches and power of the nation. I have admired in Scotland a simple, energetic, and active people, ready to sacrifice anything rather than abandon Christ and his word. I have been present at the debates of the Parliament of the three kingdoms, and I have admired that eloquence which, not content with words, goes right to the heart of the matter, and impels the nation onwards in its great destinies. I have found everywhere, from the lowest classes of the people to the exalted stations of nobles and princes, an enthusiastic love of liberty. I have wandered through those halls from which are conveyed to the four quarters of the world Bibles printed in every known language. I have prayed in the churches; and at the religious meetings have been transported by the powerful eloquence of the speakers and the acclamations of the audience. I have found in the families a morality comparatively greater than in other countries, and pious customs, both public and private, more generally prevalent. I have been struck with admiration at beholding the people of those islands encompassing the globe, bearing everywhere civilisation and Christianity, commanding in the most distant seas, and filling the earth with the power and the Word of God. At the sight of such prosperity and greatness I said, '*Ascribe ye strength unto God. His excellency is over Israel, and His strength is in the clouds. O God, thou art terrible out of thy holy places! the God of Israel is He that giveth strength and power unto His people. Blessed be God.*' That is the work of the Reformation: it is Protestantism and the evangelical faith which have so greatly exalted this nation, and given it such influence. But God works by instruments, and if there is any one man who in times past has contributed more than another—more than all others—to the wonders of the present day, that man is Oliver Cromwell. The existing greatness of England is but the realisation of the plan he had conceived."—(From "*The Protector: A Vindication.*" By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

Fly-Fishing.—*Instinct of Fish.*—The chief point for the fly-fisher to attend to is, the colour he uses in making his flies. Neat tying is as nothing compared with colour. The natural flies on which trout and salmon feed, are bred on trees, on the banks and at the bottoms of rivers. They change with the seasons. Every month gives birth to a different description, varying in shape and colour. The great art for the angler to learn is how to mingle and arrange his colours so as to imitate, as nearly as possible, the natural insects he intends to represent. Experience can alone make him proficient in this; and if he learns to tie his own flies; and becomes an adept in selecting and combining his colours, he will have a commanding advantage over those who, from ignorance, are obliged to rely on the judgment of others. Some writers assert that the resemblance between natural and artificial flies is altogether fanciful; that a trout or a salmon does not rise at and take the artificial fly, because it represents any natural insect; that fish are never deceived by imitations, and that they are always more successful in angling with flies in shape and colour as different as possible from the natural flies that may be on the water. We cannot imagine how any experienced angler could broach such an absurdity. The instinct of fish is undoubtedly remarkable, but it is going too far to say that they cannot be deceived—that skilful imitations of the insects they feed on will never allure them. Ephemera combats this heresy most successfully, and we entirely agree with him that 'the less imperfect an imitation, the more attractive will it be found in fishing.' We know of no inquiry more interesting than an investigation of the habits and instincts of fish. The angler who desires to become accomplished in his art, must make them his study. By patiently noting facts, and a careful observation, *he will in a short time acquire a stock of knowledge which will be found most useful, without which, angling is a chance, not a certainty.* For instance, successful angling depends on the state of the weather—on the selection of flies—on the adaptation of the angler's resources to the height and colour of the water. You need never fly-fish with an east wind, nor when heavy rain is overhead. When the water is clearing, after a flood, fish rise eagerly, and take freely; but whenever you see trout throwing themselves out of the water, or splashing your flies with their tails, you may wind up, and go home. These, and a hundred other observations, all referable to the habits and instincts of fish, can only be made practically available by experience. One golden maxim is, invariably to fish up a stream, and stand as far from the water as possible. Trout are argus-eyed. The faintest shadow startles them. Drop your flies softly on the water. Observe the natural fly how it skims along. Endeavour to make your imitations follow its motions.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The English Peasant and the Game Laws.—Here is a strong hale man, with limbs like iron bars, and sinews like iron wires: and they are willing as strong. Hoe, or spade, or bill, he can wield right manfully, but there is no work; or if there is, the pittance paid for it is not sufficient to drive away want. He sits moodily in his dreary dwelling: ignorance and wretchedness are tugging at his heart. He cannot reason; he has not been taught; the mind in him has not been fostered. But he can feel. There are children about him—hungry, crying children; little wretches, growing up to suffer all he has suffered. There is their mother; a weak, worn woman; ground down by fasting. There may he sit the live-long day, the fiends of hunger and of cold gathering the family under their wings. And he is ignorant—grossly ignorant; so ignorant that he cannot comprehend the world's interpretation of God's gift, when he gave the wild fowls and animals of the earth for the use of man. Round his cottage for miles and miles are the squire's preserves; round him for miles and miles are perching and nestling pheasants and partridges; wild things of the earth—not property like sheep or cows—fed by no particular master, but ranging from field to field and coppice to coppice. Rich and nutritious is their flesh—a dainty present from God to man. There they are, fluttering almost over the cottage eaves, where human beings are starving. There they are, tame in the consciousness of their privileges; for men and women may die by inches, and yet not dare to seize upon one single bird to stay the approach of dissolution. They are *tabooed*—not by the savages of New Zealand, but by the civilised of Old England. God's bounty to all is intercepted by the few. He gave to the rich and to the poor; the former says to the latter by their laws—"He may give, but we shall take care that you do not receive." The fowls of the air upon which man can feed, are reserved for wealthy appetites; the breast of a pheasant must only be picked up with a silver fork. "Game" has its guard of honour. Spring-guns and keepers insure its safety. It feeds unmolested upon the goods of the tottering rackrented farmer; it gores and fattens in the midst of starvation; it is a holy consecrated thing—gun-proof, snare-proof—until a certain day; and then, when the harvest has been garnered; after this "game" has had time to do all possible mischief to him who grows the food he eats, to pay the rent he owes; then comes its moment of destruction—then is it shot down, destroyed wholesale. And for food? "Out upon it;—No!" cries every game-bag-bearing gentleman in the land; "for sport!"—*Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

Dr. Caldwell, an American writer, on physical education, contends that a well-balanced brain contributes to long life, while a passionate and turbulent one tends much to abridge it—and, if persons knew how many dangers in life they escaped by possessing mildness of temper, instead of the opposite disposition, how eager would be the aim of all men to cultivate it.

Some one says, "We have no particular aversion to liquor, but we acknowledge that we heartily despise the man who quaffs the *goblet* till he becomes a *tumbler*."

Military Life in India.—A corps of officers in India is, in the true sense of the word, a large family. There is something hearty, confidential in the manner in which the youngest officer at table challenges the general to drink a glass of wine with him. At the same time, there is the strictest regard to duty in the service, and never a neglect of that respect which the younger owes to the elder. But the British army in India requires, like most other armies, the vigour and energy of youth at the head of the troops. Most of the generals and staff officers are too advanced in age, and never find opportunity to arrange and to move great masses. They have passed the greater part of their lives in India; some have not visited their native country since they were seventeen years of age; others, perhaps, only for a short time; the Indian mode of life has become a second nature to them. Even among the captains, young men are seldom found, most of them not having attained that rank till after eighteen years service, though they obtain the rank of brevet captain after fifteen years' service. The difficulties with which the general of an Indian army has to contend, exceed all our notions of the mode of making war. He has to provide for the maintenance of armies; the combatants and the train; the latter being the most numerous, the most irregular, and the most burdensome; not only, because all must live under tents, but on account of the large number of servants required for attendance, and for conveying all the necessaries of life, and the strict adherence of the Hindoo to his customs. Each seapoy carries his kitchen utensils with him when he goes into camp, erects his own little hearth, surrounds it with a circle, to keep the uninitiated from the food which he prepares for himself alone, and, in this, no caste may mingle with the other.—*Travels in India.*

What a Merchant should do.—A Merchant should be an honorable man. Although a man cannot be an honorable man without being an honest man, yet a man may be strictly honest without being honorable. Honesty refers to pecuniary affairs; honor refers to the principles and feelings. You may pay your debts punctually, you may defraud no man, and yet you may act dishonorably. You act dishonorably when you give your correspondents a worse opinion of your rivals in trade than you know they deserve. You act dishonorably when you purchase at higher than the market price, in order that you may raise the market upon another buyer. You act dishonorably when you draw accommodation bills, and pass them to your banker for discount, as if they arose out of real transactions. You act dishonorably in every case wherein your external conduct is at variance with your real opinions. You act dishonorably, if when carrying on a prosperous trade you do not allow your servants and assistants, through whose exertions you obtain your success, to participate in your prosperity. You act dishonorably if, after you have become rich, you are unmindful of the favors you received when poor. In all these cases there may be no intentional fraud. It may not be dishonest, but it is dishonorable conduct.—*Gilbert—Lectures on Ancient Commerce.*

A Tea Drinker—Hazlitt, the celebrated writer and critic, usually rose at from one to two o'clock in the day—scarcely ever before twelve; and if he had no work in hand, he would sit over his breakfast (of excessively strong black tea and a toasted French roll) till four or five in the afternoon—silent, motionless, and self-absorbed, like a Turk over his opium pouch; for tea served him in this capacity. It was the only stimulant he ever took, and at the same time the only luxury; the delicate state of his digestive organs prevented him from tasting any fermented liquors, or touching any food but beef and mutton, or poultry and game, dressed with perfect plainness. He never touched any but black tea, and was very particular about the quality of that, always using the most expensive that could be got: and he used when living alone, to consume nearly a pound in a week. A cup of Hazlitt's tea (if you happened to come in for the first brewage of it) was a peculiar thing; I have never tasted anything like it. He always made it for himself; half-filling the teapot with tea, pouring the boiling water on it, and then almost immediately pouring it out; using with it a great quantity of sugar and cream. To judge from its occasional effect upon myself, I should say that the quantity Hazlitt drank of this tea, produced, ultimately, a most injurious effect upon him; and in all probability hastened his death—which took place from disease of the digestive organs. But its immediate effect was agreeable, even to a degree of fascination; and not feeling any subsequent reaction from it, he persevered in its use to the very last, notwithstanding two or three attacks, similar to that which terminated his life.—*Recollections by P. G. Patmore.*

Charles the Second and the Royal Society.—When Charles II. chartered the Royal Society, it is narrated of him, that he was disposed to give the philosophers a royal, but at the same time a wholesome lecture. "Why is it, my lords and gentlemen," said he, "that if you fill a vessel with water to the very brim, so that it will not hold a single drop more, yet, putting a certain kind of fish into the water, it shall not overflow the vessel?" Many were the sage conjectures: that the fish would drink as much water as compensated for his own bulk—that he condensed the water to that amount—that the air bladder had something to do with the phenomenon—and a hundred others, which were propounded and abandoned in their turn, much to the amusement of the "merry monarch." At length Mr. Professor Wren (afterwards Sir Christopher) modestly asked, "But is your Majesty sure that such would be the case?" "Aye, there," exclaimed his Majesty, laughing, "you have it; always, gentlemen, find out whether the thing be true before you proceed to account for it;—then I shall not be ashamed of the charter I have just given you."

A New Life Buoy.—The following account of a new life-saving invention is from a late London paper. It shows a method of saving not one life, but many, through a simple construction:

A highly interesting experiment has been made at Portsmouth, in the presence of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, and other distinguished officers, of a new life-buoy, invented by Lieut. Irvine, R. N., which, besides its properties as an infallible agent in the saving of life at sea, possesses also the use of a trunk or sea-chest, in which may be stowed without the possibility of the approach of wet, such matters as bread or other dry provisions, linen, ammunition, &c.

The principal material in this new life-buoy trunk is cork. One of these trunks was filled with hammocks and heavy iron weights, some 56lbs. each, and thrown into the harbor in the presence of the above distinguished officers and numerous scientific gentlemen. The result was, that, although the weight in the interior of the apparatus was treble that of a heavy man, it floated upon the surface of the tide with buoyant force which would infallably support twenty-five men as long as they could cling to it, ropes being appended in all directions of it to admit of that advantage in an emergency. There is no inflation used, nor any preparation necessary, other than merely buckling a strap round the mouth of some webbing cloth inside the chest, which acts as a preventive to the admission of water, and alike excludes the air.

It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but a good digestion; neither is it abundance of wealth that makes us happy, but the discreet use of it.