The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1821

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1852. VOL. XXIV.—NO. 47.

The Weekly Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—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.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed MR. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

HARDWARE. W. Tisdale & Son

Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'—

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse TRACES and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. DC;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS:
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved all which will be sold at low rates.

N. B.—Remainder of Stock expected in the '*Algoma*' '*Themis*.'

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Stores, Germain street, St. John; Queen Street, Fredericton.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer *via* Boston:—

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.

Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles

Ladies' Bridal Slippers,

and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers*.

☞ Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 16. S. K. FOSTER.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Fortieth Edition, with FIFTY COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelopes, 2s. 6d., or post-free, from the Author, for forty-two stamps.

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 FIFTY *Coloured 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."

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

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.

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 dependent 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 be 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 show 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.

December 1, 1851.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this 1st day of December, 1851, entered into Partnership, under the style and firm of MYLES & HOWARD, Tailors and Drapers.

JAMES MYLES,
GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.

MYLES & HOWARD beg leave to inform the Public generally that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on the *Tailor & Draper Business* in that Establishment lately occupied by James Myles, well known as the HOWARD HOUSE, North Side King Street, where they will have constantly on hand a well assorted and Fashionable Stock of CLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be sold as low as any other house in the trade.

Dec. 1, 1851.

Linseed Oil, Whiting, &c.

By the *Royalist*, from Liverpool, now landing.

PIPES of Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL;
Casks of best WHITING;
Kegs of Liverpool WHITE LEAD;
Kegs of best Ground MUSTARD;
Kegs do. do. GINGER;
Barrels of Carbonate of SODA;
Barrels of Roll BRIMSTONE;
Casks of EPSOM SALTS.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
March 23, 182. *Prince Wm. Street.*

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.

W. H. ADAMS,
Corner Market Square and Dock-street.
March 23, 1852.

Smellie & Abercomby

Have received per steamers *Asia* and *Niagara*, via Halifax:

EMBROIDERED COBURGH ROBES;
" Vests, Ties and Mufflers;
Long and Square Woolen Shawls;
Paisley filled Long and Square do.;
Plain and Watered Black Silks;
Black Sattinetts and Velvits;
rapes, Ribbons, Persians, &c.;
A large variety of sewed Goods, in Habits, Chemizettes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.

Dec. 23. PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

69 Cases I. Rubber Over-Shoes.

Just landing from Boston, per schr. 'Orion.'

THE BEST YET—

29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes;
10 ditto Women's Over-Shoes;
10 do. Women's Buskins; 7 do. Women's Boots;
4 do. Women's Slippers;
7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 24. *Prince Wm. Street.*

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 16.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co.:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Light-Houses for the Bay of Fundy to request you will publish, for the information of Mariners, the enclosed list of Light Houses erected and lighted by the Province of Nova Scotia last year, and re-insert the description of a Light on Peter's Island, in Grand Passage, published in your journal and other City papers in 1850.

Respectfully yours, I. WOODWARD.

St. John, N. B., March 11, 1852.

Eddy or Sandpoint Light,

A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint, on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights Horizontally placed 25 feet above Sea Level—rise and fall 6 feet. The building is square, painted White, with a Black Diamond on the seaward side. The Point is shoal Eastwardly of the Ligh nearly 200 fathoms, but the Northwest of it is bold water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular, and very rapid round the Point.

The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait:—

From the Light to Cape Hogan, S. 50° E.
" " to Western headland which intercepts the Light, S. 10 E.
" " to Bear Island, - - N. 32 W.
" " to Pirate Cove, - - N. 34 W.
" " to Mill Creek, - - N. 39 W.

Latitude 45° 31' North. Longitude 61° 15' West.—Variation 14° 30' W.

Arichat Beacon.

A Beacon Light on Point Marichi on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The building is square, painted White, and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet. The Point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lights:—

From the Light to Cranberry Island Light, over Winging Point, S. 3° E.
" " to Winging Point, - S. 5° W.
" " to Ragged Head, North Shore, Chebucto Bay, N. 79° W.
" " to Madam Island, East side of entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jerry Island Reef, - - N. 48° W.
" Little Arichat Head, - - N. 40° W.

Latitude 45° 29' North. Longitude 61° 2' West—Variation, 14° 30' W.

Horton Bluff Light.

A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff, in the Basin of Mines, 95 feet above sea level, high water—rise and fall, 40 to 45 feet.

The building is square, painted White, stands 60 feet from the Bluff, and shows a White Light, which may be seen in clear weather over the greatest part of the Basin of Mines, (after passing Cape Blomidon,) and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River, until intercepted by the continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it.

Course to Boot Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N. 14° W.
" " Cape Blomidon, - 2 N. ° W.
" " Partridge Island (Parrsboro') 2 N. ° E.
" " Largest of Group of Five Islands, - N. 38° E.
" " West side of River or continuation of Bluff, S. 35° E.

Port Medway Light.

A Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admiralty Head, on the West side of the entrance of Port Medway. The building is square, painted White, with Black Square in the centre of the seaward sides, and shows a plain White Light 44 feet above the sea level, (rise and fall 6 feet,) and is visible in clear weather from Cape La Have and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly, and seaward, until shut in by the main land Westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore, which is bold to.

The following bearings by compass are given to assist vessels in making the Harbour:—

From the Light to the outermost Headland Westerly, - - S. 33 W.
" to Long Cove Breakers, - S 17 W.
" to Southwest Breakers, - S. 22 E.
" to Southend Frying Pan Island and S. E. Breaker in one } S. 60 E.

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of entrance are on line of these courses:—

From Light to La Have Rock, - N. 72 E.
" " to South Point of Indian Island, N. 77 E.
" " to Cape La Have over the point of Indian Island, } N. 76 E.

Latitude 44° 6' N. Longitude 64° 34' W. Variation, 14° 33' W.

Peter's Island Light.

The Light Beacon erected on Peter's Island, at the South entrance of Westport, on the East side of the Bay of Fundy, shows *Two* WHITE LIGHTS, horizontally placed, (to distinguish it from Brier Island Light,) at an elevation of 40 feet above high water mark. This beacon is intended to lead vessels into Westport, or through Grand Passage, and will be seen on the approach from Seaward and St Mary's Bay, until shut in by S. W. point of Brier Island, bearing from it S. 54 deg W. and Dartmouth Point on Long Island side, S. 25 deg. E., and on the North side, (coming out of the Bay,) between N 11½ deg. E. and N 25 deg E. When in the Passage, or fair-way through, the Light will be seen all round, and can be passed on either side; but the Eastern Passage is the deepest and widest, and is recommended to strangers. The best anchorage is on the Brier Island, or Western side of the Harbour.

Latitude of Peter's Island, N. 44 deg. 13 min.
Longitude of ditto, W. 66 deg. 19 min. 30 sec.
Variation, 16½ deg. W.
Rise of Tide, 19½ feet.
Course to Cape St. Mary's, S. 12 deg. E., dist. 12 miles.

S. CUNARD, J. P. MILLER, J. McNAB, } *Commissioners of Light-houses for Nova Scotia.*

Molasses! Molasses!

Landing ex "Zero," from Matanzas:

141 Hogsheads and 16 Tierces, New Crop MOLASSES.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 16. *Market Square.*

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS!

Per *Europa, Speed, Olive, Faside, Highland Mary Henry Holland, Portland, Eliza Jane, & Admiral.*

THE Stock of WINTER GOODS is now received by the above vessels, comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered at this establishment.

In addition to the usual Stock, there will be opened this day a very beautiful lot of

Ladies' & Misses' Mantles,

in all the New Styles.

In the Stock of CLOTHS and WOOLLENS of every make, purchased for Cash in the principal Manufacturing Houses of Leeds, decided advantages are offered to Purchasers.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. John, Oct. 11. T. W. DANIEL.

TO LET,

And possession given on first day of May next—

THE whole of that HOUSE, now occupied by Miss Adams, in Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.

There are also two Flats, very comfortable residences, for two small families, in the Alley extending from Charlotte street. Please apply to

March 23, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, APRIL, 1852.

Received per Steamer "CANADA"—

An assortment of London-made Visites, Mantles, &c.

☞ NEW STYLES. ☜

April 6th. T. W. DANIEL.

SPRING SUPPLY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Paper Hangings and Borders.

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of

NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, April 3, 1852.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90. 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR.
March 30. North Market Wharf.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, April 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS, Per Steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Cornelian Studs, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Bonjoi Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, A Large Weekly Paper.

CONTAINING *thirty-two columns*, published in Boston and New York, for extensive circulation in the United States, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island,—containing the latest American and Colonial Commercial Intelligence, Markets, Prices Current, News, &c. It is specially devoted to Colonial interests, and will ever labor to render Americans and Colonists better acquainted with each other, and to increase the trade and intercourse between the States and the Provinces.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We wish the spirited proprietors every success in so praise-worthy an intent.—[*Halifax Sun.* It has certainly a noble aim in view.—[*Christian Freeman*, Boston. The numbers received give evidence of uncommon editorial ability.—[*South Boston Gazette.* The very thing needed for the times, and cannot fail to have a happy effect on both sides of the lines.—[*Boston Commonwealth.* Large and elegantly printed.—[*U. S. Firemen's Journal.* A handsome paper at $2 per annum.—[*Montreal Courier.* The editor appears to be intimate with our provincial matters.—[*Prescott* [*C. W.*] *Telegraph.* A large, handsome sheet, with well written editorial matter, and well selected extracts.—[*Toronto Globe.* Replete with interesting intelligence, from every part of the Provinces. Its tone is fraternal and the design is to cultivate friendly relations.—[*Quebec Chronicle.* It is impossible to calculate the many blessings and benefits which may arise from so praise-worthy an undertaking.—[*Kingston (U. C.) Whig.* The motto is strikingly apropos to the avowed mission of this Journal.—[*Cornwall (Canada) Freeholder.* Many copies will find their way to this country, as well as the lower Provinces.—[*Brockville (Can.) Recorder.* Appears to be in able hands.—[*Cornwall (Can.) Constitutional.* Edited by a gentleman whom we know to be well qualified for his duties.—[*Telegraph*, Chelsea, Mass. Equally interesting to Canadians and Americans.—[*Ottawa Advocate.* The idea is excellent.—[*Zion's Herald.* Its original articles are ably written, and the selections show the tact of an old hand at the business.—[*Eastern Chronicle*, Pictou, N. S. It has a handsome appearance, and commends itself to the notice of Canadians.—[*Toronto Examiner.*

☞ To secure an extensive Circulation, the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL is published at a small advance on the cost of Printing, and will be sent one year to any part of New-Brunswick, *free of Postage*, for $2 00, enclosed (postpaid) either to the publishers, STILES & COMPANY, 4 *State St., Boston*,

Or to the General Provincial Agant, DONALD ROSS, BOOK & VARIETY STORE, *St. John, N. B.*

April 5. 4w.

Molasses.

Landing ex Brig *Victor*, at Leavitt's Slip—

213 HHDS., 43 Tierces, } *Clayed MOLASSES.*

53 Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES, of very choice quality. For sale by

April 6, 1852. JARDINE & CO.

POETRY.

A MOTHER'S HAND.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

A wandering orphan child was I—
But meanly, at the best, attired;
For oh, my mother scarce could buy
The common food each week required;
But when the anxious day had fled,
It seemed to be her dearest joy,
To press her pale hand on my head,
And pray that God would guide her boy.

But more, each winter, more and more,
Stern suffering brought her to decay;
And then an Angel passed her door,
And bore her lingering soul away!
And I—they know not what is grief,
Who ne'er knelt by a dying bed;
All other woe on earth is brief,
Save that which weeps a mother dead!

A seaman's life was soon my lot,
'Mid reckless deeds and desperate men;
But still I never quite forgot
The prayer I ne'er should hear again;
And oft, when half induced to tread,
Such paths as unto sin decoy,
I've felt her fond hand press my head,
And that soft touch hath saved her boy.

Though hard their mockery to receive,
Who ne'er themselves 'gainst sin hath striven,
Her, who on earth I dared not grieve,
I could not—would not—grieve in Heaven;
And thus from many an action dread;
Too dark for human eye to scan;
The same fond hand upon my head,
That blessed the boy—*hath saved the man!*

CONSTANTINOPLE.

This magnificent city, which, won from the degenerate Greeks of the lower empire, has been for more than four centuries the capital of the Turkish empire, is situated in 41° 1' 27" north latitude, and in 26° 35 of east longtitude.

The ground it occupies is marked out by nature as the site of a great city. A gently declining promontory, secured by narrow seas, at the east of Europe, stretches out to meet the continent of Asia, from which its extreme point is separated by so narrow a strait that in a quarter of an hour a boat can row from one continent to the other. This strait or channel, which is called the Bosphorus, running about fifteen miles from the Black Sea, between the beautiful shores of Europe and Asia, looks like a stately river, until it sweeps by the angle of Constantinople and enters the sea of Marmora. But just before it is lost in that sea, it makes a deep elbow to the right, flowing between the triangle of Constantinople Proper, and its suburbs of Galata and Pera, and forming the port which is called the Golden Horn. This is the most convenient as well as the most beautiful harbour in the world.

A city was built here by a colony of Lacedemonians as early as the year 660 before Christ, or about a century after the foundation of Rome; but this city only occupied the apex of the triangle, or precisely that space now within the enclosures of the Seraglio. It was called Byzantium. The present immense city, called Constantinopolis, or the city of Constantine, after its founder, was built about the year 330 of our era, by the Roman Emperor Constantine, who thought it the best place for the capital of the world.

The triangle which the city now entirely occupies is thus washsd on one of its sides (the northern) by the deep waters of the port, and on the other (the south eastern) by the sea of Marmora. The base of the triangle, or the ground immediately beyond the walls which attaches it to the European continent, is an open elevated flat, with some trifling inequalities of surface. The area of the triangle is occupied by gentle hills, which are highest towards the land side, and gradually decline to the Seraglio point, shelving off on either side to the sea of Marmora and the port. As Rome was built on seven hills, so the Roman founders of Constantinople called these "the seven hills," though, in fact, if the principal chain only were counted there would be less, and if the minor hills or spurs were taken into the account, there would be more than seven. On these hills the city stands, presenting on each of the three sides of the triangle the aspect of a stately amphitheatre. The ridge of the first hill, departing from the acute point of the triangle, is occupied by the Seraglio, or vast palace of the Sultan, behind which, a little on the reverse of the hill, the dome of Santa Sophia shows itself. The second hill is crowned by the mosque of the Osmanich, whose dome is strikingly bold and lofty. The still grander mosque of Soliman the Magnificent towers on the third hill; whilst an ancient aqueduct, whose bold arches have the happiest effect, unites the summits of the third and fourth hills. On the very highest point of the chain there is a lofty tower, built a few years back by the late Sultan Mahmoud, in which a guard is constantly placed to watch the breaking out of fires, which are very frequent and destructive in a city where all the private habitations are built chiefly of wood. Few things are more calculated to make an impression on the mind of the stranger than when an accident of this sort occurs at the dead of night, and the immense drum is beaten at the top of the tower, and the voice of the guard is heard shouting, 'Vangar' (fire).

Though there is one principal street, which, with but few interruptions, traverses the city from the Seraglio to the inland walls, the houses of Constantinople are not generally massed together, but interspersed with open spaces, gardens, trees, ancient ruins, and isolated mosques,—the tall, slim, arrowy minarets or towers of which, all kept purely white, and tipped with a gilded crescent, contribute greatly to the beauty of the views.

The situation of Constantinople upon hills is not only the cause of its beauty, but of its salubrity and comparative cleanliness. It catches all the pleasant breezes from the Bosphorus, the Marmora, and the adjoining plains of Thrace; and the dirt that might accumulate naturally descends the hills' sides to the port or the open sea, in both of which it is carried off by a strong current. To this advantage must be added the immense number of fountains and the quantity of flowing water which is always carrying off parts of the dirt; and the heavy rains which, when they fall, so wash the sides of the hills, that nothing can well be cleaner than the greater part of Constantinople at those seasons. Indeed, at any time, the lower edge of the city that touches the port, and the opposite suburb of Galata (the Wapping of the Turkish capital), may be called filthy places, but the term cannot be correctly applied to Constantinople as a whole.

Some ill-natured travellers have said that the only scavengers here are the unowned dogs which roam about in countless thousands; but we believe in all times there were a set of Turks employed to clean the streets, and the present Sultan has certainly a regularly organized corps for that service.

Allowing for the empty spaces, which collectively would form a portion by no means inconsiderable, Constantinople occupies the whole of the natural triangle, whose outline is fringed by old walls flanked by towers. These walls and towers on the side of the sea of Marmora and the port, where in old times they were not required to be so strong, are now in a very ruinous state, and, in some parts of the Golden Horn, have entirely disappeared. But on the land side, where the defences of art were more called for, Constantinople presents a treble line of most formidable ancient walls which might easily be repaired; and which, in their more dilapidated parts, offer such magnificent and picturesque specimens of mural ruins as no other city can boast of. The length of this latter line of wall, from the head of the port to the Seven Towers on the sea of Marmora, is above four English miles. The form of the triangle, is somewhat irregular, having the side from the Seven Towers to the Seraglio considerably the longest. According to the best calculations the population contained within these walls is about 500,000. If we add to this number, as is usually done, the population of the suburbs of Pera and Galata, of Scutari, which, though in Asia, is so near as to be considered a suburb, and of the numerous villages which closely succeed each other on both sides of the channel of the Bosphorus for several miles, we may arrive perhaps at the number of from 700,000 to 800,000 souls, comprising Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Franks.

On whichever side you approach Constantinople,—whether ascending by the Dardanelles and the sea of Marmora, or descending from the Black Sea by the Bosphorus,—whether you arrive by crossing the plains of Thrace, or come in sight from the opposite hills of Asia,—she presents herself indeed like "The Queen of Cities." The effect of the first view is almost magical.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF WASHINGTON.

As attempts have been recently made to put a new construction upon the Foreign Policy of Washington, it may be well to recall what was the impression produced by that policy upon his contemporaries. In "Sargent's Standard Speaker," recently published, among the specimens of the oratory of Charles James Fox, we find the following, pronounced in the British House of Commons in 1794, on the Foreign Policy of the United States.—*Newark Adv.*

"How infinitely superior must appear the spirit and principle of General Washington, in his late address to Congress, compared with the policy of modern European Courts! Illustrious man!—deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind! Grateful to France for the assistance received from her, in that great contest which secured the independence of America, he did not choose to give up the system of neutrality in her favor. Having once laid down the line of conduct most proper to be pursued, not all the insults and provocations of the French Minister, Genet, could at all put him out of his way or bend him from his purpose. It must indeed create astonishment that, placed in circumstances so critical and filling a station so conspicuous, the character of Washington should never once have been called in question; that he should in no one instance have been accused either of improper insolence, or of mean submission in his transactions with foreign nations. It has been reserved for him to run the race of glory without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career. The breath of censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtues. Such has been the transcendent merit and the unparalleled fate of this illustrious man!

"How did he act when insulted by Genet? Did he consider it as necessary to avenge himself for the misconduct or madness of an individual, by involving the whole continent in the horrors of war? No; he contented himself with procuring satisfaction for the insult by causing Genet to be recalled; and thus at once consulted his own dignity and the interests of his country. Happy Americans! while the whirlwind flies over one quarter of the globe, and spreads everywhere desolation, you remain protected from its baneful effects by your own virtues and the wisdom of your Government. Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, you feel not the effect of those prejudices and passions which convert the boasted seats of civilization into scenes of horror and bloodshed. You profit by the folly and madness of the contending Nations, and afford, in your more congenial clime, an asylum to those blessings and virtues which they wantonly contemn or wickedly exclude from their bosom. Cultivating the arts of peace under the influence of freedom, you advance by rapid strides to opulence and distinction; and if, by any accident, you should be compelled to take part in the present unhappy contest—if you should find it necessary to avenge insult or repeal injury, the world will bear witness to the equity of your sentiments and the moderation of your views; and the success of your arms will, no doubt, be proportioned to the justice of your cause."

READING.

Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a working man, after daily toil, or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or a book. It calls for no bodily exertion,—of which the mind has had enough—perhaps too much. It relieves his home of dullness and sameness. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his everyday occupation; something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which would stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—*Herschel.*

If a man's conduct shows that he thinks more of treasure on earth than of treasure in heaven; and if, when he has got the world, or some part of it, he hugs it close, and appears exceedingly reluctant to let even a little of it go for pious or charitable uses, though God promises him a thousand fold more in heaven of it, he gives no evidence of his being weaned from the world, or that he prefers heavenly to worldly things.

BOILED PUDDING.

Pour a pint of the crumbs of baker's bread in as much boiling milk. Beat the yolks of four eggs, and add them to the bread and milk, beat it very hard; then wisk the whites of the eggs and stir in gently with as much flour as will make a batter. Fruit may be added if preferred, but the pudding will be lighter without. Rinse your pudding bag, flour it on the inside, pour in the batter, tie it closely, leaving room for it to swell. Boil it two hours.

The discovery of Gold in Queen Charlotte's Island, one of the British possessions north of Vancouver's Island, has been satisfactorily established. A report to that effect was mentioned in the last American papers, and its accuracy is confirmed by advices received in London.—Queen Charlotte's Island and Vancouver's Island are both mountainous, and from the similarity of their formation, it would seem probable that if one is found to be rich, the other may possess a similar character.—*London Times.*

Give your children education, and no tyrant will trample on your liberties.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing richer than wisdom; nothing brighter than virtue; nothing more steadfast than faith.