The Weekly Observer.

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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,

Capital $130,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at reduced rates for Mercantile purposes. Special Permits for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

Persons insured in this Company, on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
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John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. " | Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. " | Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, " | Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 68, State Street, Boston,

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 18, 1850.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

THE Subscriber has just Received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, *which are quite new in this Market*, and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for Pallitots, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City, at extremely low prices.

Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street.*

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor; Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking, wood seat common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid, Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x36; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy; do. Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy.

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Pens, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty: Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.

T.—Turpentine, Spirits; Thread, Shoe; Tea, Black and Green; Tapioca; Tin, I. X. and I. X. X.

V.—Varnish, Copal, and Bright; Vitriol, Blue.

W.—Whiting; Waggons, Children's; Wooden Ware.

June 17.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

Landing ex Caros, from London—

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 cask PUTTY.

Ex John S. DeWolf, from Liverpool—

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS.

29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.

June 3, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

Gas Fittings and Hardware.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool—

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glasses, Jets, &c.

4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Farrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bills, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cooks, &c.

5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.

June 24, 1851.

MORRISON & CO.

Invite the attention of the Public to their Splendid Stock of

NEW GOODS,

Which they are now receiving per "Glasgow," "Onyx," "Speed," "J. S. DeWolf," "Lisbon," Titania," "Kingston," &c.

TO THE LADIES,

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found worthy their best consideration, being now conducted exclusively on

THE CASH SYSTEM.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS—M. & Co. can offer the decided advantages of **A Stock imported expressly for that branch of their Business.**

Prince William-Street, St. John, May 13, 1851.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

Has received per "*Lisbon*," from London, "*Glasgow*," from Glasgow, and "*Helena*," from Liverpool, a *Choice Assortment* of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

suitable for the present and coming season, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Delains, Printed Cashmeres, Orleans and Coburgs, SILKS, Muslins, and Gnhams,

SHAWLS in great variety.

5-4, 9-8 Printed COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, Grey and White COTTONS; LINENS, LAWNS, DIAPER, HOLLANDS; MUSLINS; SHEETINGS; Table LINEN; TOWELS; Toilette COVERS; BED TICKS; CLOTHS, Gambroons, Russell Cord, VESTINGS; *Harness Bordered BOOK MUSLIN*; Parasols, Umbrellas, HOSIERY, GLOVES; BONNETS, newest Fashions; **French and English RIBBONS:**

Thread and Cotton LACES, Edgings, and Insertions Black and Coloured Demi VEILS; Sewed Muslin Insertion and Trimming; Infants' FROCK BODIES, Robes, Caps and Crowns HOODS, a beautiful article; Gent.'s Linen SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS; Silk Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS and NECK TIES Stocks, Braces, Reels, Gimps and Fringes, Combs Brushes, HAIR NETS and PLAITS, Whalebone Smallwares, &c.

A general Assortment of

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public generally for the liberal patronage hitherto received, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the present STOCK of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which having been selected with the greatest care in the best markets, will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* for *Cash.*

JAMES BURRELL.

May 13th, 1851. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importers of English, French, German and American GOODS---Wholesale and Retail.

Received per steamers Canada and America:

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Boquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemounais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handreaders, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS, new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 28 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Fleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriett:"

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, Portemounais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

FLEWWELLING & READING, *Prince William Street,*

Have just received per *Lisbon* from London:

25 HHDS. HOLLAND GENEVA:
5 quarter-casks superior Old PORT WINE;
50 casks London Brown Stout;
24 do. Indian Pale ALE:
8 hhds. boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
20 cwt. Brandrum's No. 1 White Lead;
20 do. PUTTY, in bladders;
1 cask blue Vitriol; 1 do. Alum;
1 do. Crown Blue; 2 cases Cassia;
1 bag CLOVES; 2 cases INDIGO;
20 cases Coleman's STARCH;
20 kegs do. MUSTARD.

Ex "Relief" and "Emily Allison" from New York

55 bxs Tobacco, various brands and qualities
5 do. 1 lb. lump superior chewing Tobacco;
1 case ½lb. lump do. do.
2 half-barrels Scotch Snuff in bladders;

Ex "Mary" from Boston,

20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 brls. dried Apples;
2 cases Castor OIL in tins;
10 bags FILBERTS and Castana NUTS;

—DAILY EXPECTED.—

50 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
20 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY.

Which with the Stock at present on hand, comprising a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, will be sold at lower market rates.

May 6.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street*, nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 6. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

VICTORIA HOUSE.

15th JULY, 1851.

Great Reduction in Prices!

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have received per Steamship "Canada,"

Ten Days from England,

Richest Watered and Shot

TABINETS & POPLINS,

of all the most Fashionable Shades

British and French SATINS and SILKS, of all Colours,

British and French BONNET RIBBONS
French BAREGES of all colours,
Ladies' Embroidered ROBES,
French and British Delaines and Coburgs,
French Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
British Printed CALICOES,
Ladies' BONNETS, of the newest styles, in great variety,
Barege and Paisley SHAWLS, Long and Square, of the newest designs,
Fancy Printed Shirting Cambrics,
White SHIRTING—best makes,
Extra heavy twilled SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS of all makes,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

☞ As the Subscribers are determined to *clear off* their PRESENT STOCK to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS, they will commence from this date to *Sell off, at greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH only.* JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

Per 'Lisbon' and 'Faside,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'John S. De Wolf' 'Speed' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool:

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Visites and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS:
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 " Silks and SATINS,
3 - Laces, Netts and Blonds;
2 - Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 - Muslin Collars, and Habit Shirts;
3 - GLOVES of every description,
3 - HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 - Fancy DRESSES,
6 - Dress MATERIALS,
5 - BOOTS and SHOES,
2 - Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 - Artificial FLOWERS,
2 - Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 - Woollen CLOTHS and Vestings,
3 - Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 - CLOTH CAPS,
6 - Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 - Printed Oil Cloths,
1 - BLACK CRAPES,
1 - Cambric Handkerchiefs,
1 - Pins and Needles,
8 - CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 - Moreens and Damasks,
1 - Worsted FRINGES,
2 - LINENS and LAWNS,
2 - Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
3 - Canvass and Osnaburgs,
2 - Printed Cotton HDKF'S,
2 - Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 - Blue and White Warps,
10 - Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 - Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 - Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins,
2 - Fancy Drugguetts; 3 do. Flannels,
2 - Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 - Plain and Twill LININGS
2 - COTTON DRILLS,
2 - Sattinetts and Cassinets,
2 - Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 - White COUNTERPANES,
2 - Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton Reels
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4
2 - Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 - COTTON CARPETING,
20 - Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

DRIED APPLES—Landing ex *Hemisphere* from Boston—14 Barrels Dried Apples, an excellent article, in good order.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

Miscellaneous.

THE ORPHAN GIRL.

The ship was getting under weigh,
Her mighty sails unfurl'd,
And hundreds crowd her ample deck
To seek a distant world.

Loud rose the wail of parting friends
Still ling'ring on the shore;
That bursting grief that rends the heart
When we part to meet no more.

But there was one amongst the crowd,
Unheeded and alone,
She sat apart and seemed to brood
O'er sorrows all her own.

No plaint her heaving bosom gave,
No tear bedewed her eye:
She seemed as one whose very soul
Was wrapped in misery.

Doubly an orphan was the maid,
Of home and friends bereft;
For death had swept the parent hearth,
And she alone was left.

And now from Erin's shores she strays
(Scarce reaching woman's prime,)
A distant relative to seek
In a far distant clime.

Beside her, in a 'kerchief bound,
One cherished object lay,
She watched it with intensest gaze,
Lest it be cast away.

I looked—it was a sod of earth,
With the green sward cover'd o'er;
Part of that land which gave her birth,
Which she should see no more—

She took, to plant it in that place,
Where her steps should cease to roam;
A hallow'd spot, a memory dear,
Of what had been her home.

Perchance for many years to bloom
Beyond the Atlantic wave;
Perchance to make an early tomb,
And wither on her grave.

[*Dublin University Magazine.*

The Gulf of St. Lawrence.—The Gulf of St. Lawrence directly faces the mouth of the British Channel. Rounding the island-shores of Newfoundland, which rise like a shield between the inner waters and the open ocean, you enter the estuary of this noble river, and at Cape Rosier find it a hundred miles across. At Cape Chat it is still forty miles from shore to shore, and from thence it keeps slowly narrowing its channel, till, at the Narrows, forty miles below Quebec, its width is but thirteen miles. The scenery along the shores of this estuary is considered to be unequalled in America, and, probably, in the world. A prospect of fifty to one hundred miles frequently opens—exhibiting mountains and valleys, bold headlands and luxuriant forests, pretty villages and settlements, fertile or rocky islands with the neat white cottages of the pilots and fishermen; tributary rivers, some of them rolling over precipices, and one, the mighty Saguenay, bursting through an apparently perpendicular chasm of the northern mountains; and on the surface of the St. Lawrence, majestic ships, either under sail or at anchor, with pilot boats and river-craft in active motion. In winter, however, this beautiful appearance vanishes. The river and gulf are choked up with broken fields of ice, exhibiting the most varied and fantastic appearances; snow covers the country on either shore; and a dark, stormy night in the estuary at that season presents the most terrific, wild, and formidable dangers.—*Dublin University Mag.*

The Home Circle. London: W. S. Johnston.—The amount of entertaining and superior literature with which this periodical abounds must enlighten the intellect of every member of that "home" in which it is received.—"Northern Loves and Legends," by Frederika Bremer, is beautifully written. Here is an elegant passage entitled "Niagara."

"And there it flows still, since thousands and thousands of years, ever green, ever young, ever fresh with the sweetness and majesty of a great and noble love;—its spirit for ever ascending towards the light, whose loving rays are for ever descending upon it, embracing it with radiant rainbows, touching its pure waters with purest flames. There it riseth today, as on its first day, a solemn, joyous hymn, type of the ever young, ever overflowing life of nature—a solemn admonition and invitation to the heart of mankind to feel and grow and flow as that of its mother."

The Character of William the Conqueror.—"With all his ferocity, William evinced throughout his life a reverence both for the ordinances and the ministers of religion; and, although he would not suffer either his clergy or the pope to erect within his kingdom an ecclesiastical dominion separate from and independent of that of the crown, he showed himself anxious on all occasions to maintain the respectability of the church by promoting able men to the chief places in it, as well as by upholding it in its legal rights and powers. That he was eminently endowed with the qualities, both moral and intellectual, that raise men above their fellows, is abundantly proved by what he did. Few men have projected the influence of their genius across so wide an expanse both of time and space as the founder of the Norman dynasty in England. In moral disposition William was passionate and ruthless; but he does not appear to have been vindictive, nor even, properly speaking, cruel or bloodthirsty, notwithstanding the destructive character of some of his military operations. There was nothing weak, nothing little about this great king. In his latter days, the chronicler intimates, he fell into the vices of avarice and greediness; but this love of money was only one of the forms assumed by his love of power, the natural passion of all superior minds."—*Knight's English History.*

The Metropolis.—I walk through the spacious streets and squares of London, I see the residences of your wealthy men; the exterior is not pleasing; but if I enter, I find in each what deserves to be called a domestic palace. In these palatial residences, many a merchant is living amongst luxuries which no Roman Emperor could have commanded. I lose my way amidst the dark, noisome, narrow streets and interminable courts and alleys of this same London. Each house—each sty—swarms with life. And oh, heaven! what life it is. They are heaped like vermin. They prey upon each other. How they suffer! how they hate!—Full of corroding anxieties, they endure a wretchedness and torture which no Roman Emperor could have inflicted upon his slaves.—*Voltaire in the Crystal Palace (Blackwood's Magazine.)*

The King of Dahomey.—It appears that the sole business of the King of Dahomey is to go to war. He goes to war regularly every year, beginning in the month of November or December, when, descending upon some neighbouring town or state, he carries the victory by fire, slaughter, or treachery, within the walls. His life is a terror upon the earth to the surrounding countries, and such is the mystery of conquest in which he lives, that his own soldiers are kept in ignorance of the place against which they are marching until the day before they arrive at it. The whole population of the kingdom does not exceed two hundred thousand, of which only one-tenth are free; the rest are slaves. The king keeps a regular standing army of twelve thousand troops, of which five thousand are Amazons. When he goes to war, he marches with nearly fifty thousand of both sexes, about one-fourth of the whole population. From these items, a tolerably accurate view may be obtained of the heroic occupations of the king and the people of Dahomey.—*Dahomey and the Dahomans.*

Norfolk Island.—Last night, shortly after the moon had risen, we observed land on our weather bow, which we knew to be Norfolk Island, an island rendered terrible to evildoers from its being a penal settlement, escape from which is next to impossible. Many a hapless wretch, doomed as the penalty for his crimes to work the remainder of his days in irons, cut off from the society of all save abandoned outcast like himself, has doubtless felt in its full force, as he approaches this prison, the words of that terrific inscription,—"He who enters here, leaves hope behind;" and of a verity, I never saw a spot better calculated to create such an impression. It appeared as if it were a desolate mural rock, its summit crowned with miniature hills, partially covered with a low, verdant scrub, a belt of riged fir trees running along the topmost ridges.—*Rovings in the Pacific.*

Simplicity of Dress.—Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinselries may serve to give effect on the stage or on the ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. The absence of a true taste and refinement or delicacy cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind. Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue of the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly. A really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and taste.

Five Brothers Burnt.—One of the most terrible calamities that we have ever been called on to chronicle, took place in the town of Brighton, five miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday night, August 19. We have gathered the following particulars:

Mr. Onacker's house was built of wood, two stories in height, and, as is frequently the case, the oven was constructed on the outside. In this oven Mrs. Onacker had been baking during the early part of the evening, and upon finishing, had removed all the coals.

About midnight, Mr. Onacker and his wife were awakened from sound sleep by the most dreadful shrieks. They jumped from their beds; the smoke was pouring into their room, half stifling them with its thick, hot volume. The most horrible cries and groans proceeded from the apartment occupied by their five sons. The awful truth flashed at once upon the minds of the poor parents. They attempted to rush to the rescue of their children. The flames choked their way. In ten minutes the house would be a smouldering heap of ruins. Now was the only time to escape, and the miserable father and mother, almost crazed with the sense of the disaster, snatched their sixth and last child, a mere infant, who fortunately slept with them, and rushed into the open air.

It is supposed that the flames had surrounded the rooms where the boys slept before they were awakened, that egress from the windows and door was cut off and they were quickly suffocated. The ages of the boys were 16, 14, 12, 11, and 2.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.*

The Peach Season has passed its climax; and as the quantity of fruit brought to market gradually diminishes, prices increase. The heaviest business in this branch of trade was transacted last Tuesday, when not far from thirty thousand baskets were brought to market, which is equivalent to fifteen thousand or eighteen thousand bushels. One of our principal dealers estimates the number of baskets daily brought to the city, at present, at 12,000 the average price for fair peaches now demanded, is ninety-four cents a basket.—*Sears' N. Y. Vis.*

The clover fields in various parts of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, present a curious appearance, in consequence of recent depredations committed upon them by the grasshoppers. The leaves are eaten off, leaving the stalks bare; and in many fields, it is supposed that the seed is entirely destroyed. Buckwheat has also been attacked by them, and the leaves and blossoms eaten off.—*Ib.*

A gentleman of Massachusetts has recently deceased, leaving ten thousand dollars for the publication of a Phonetic Lexicon, to be finished in four years.

Lord Talbot, says Horace Walpole, speaking of the Champion at the coronation of King George the Third, "piqued himself on backing his horse down the hall, and not turning its tail toward the king; but he had taken such pains to dress it to that duty, that it *entered backwards.*"

An Irishman's Will.—"I will and bequeath to my beloved wife Bridget all my property without reserve, and to my oldest son, Patrick, one half of the remainder, and to Dennis, my youngest son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terence M'Carthy, in sweet Ireland."

A quaint writer of the last century observes, that when the *cannons* of princes began war, the authority of the *canons* of the church was destroyed. "It was," said he, "first *nitrum* that governed the world, and then *nitrum*—first Saint Peter, and then Salt Petre."

Love.—The editor of an American paper makes the following very sweeping assertion:—"What! a man, and never in love! Pshaw! such a man must have a heart of ice, a soul as lifeless as a corn-cob, the gizzard of a goose, and a head as sappy as a cocoa-nut."

We are glad to learn that Mr. Macaulay has finished two more volumes of his great history. They will be published this autumn, and, we presume, will soon after appear in this country.

We have the painful intelligence that the health of Lady Franklin is sinking rapidly. This noble-hearted woman has the sympathies of all generous hearts.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The following is the reply of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Address of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, at the opening of the Industrial Exhibition on Tuesday last, published in our last paper:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I receive with great pleasure the address you have presented me, I assure you that I meet you—that we meet you on this occasion with great satisfaction. I do not know how to acknowledge the very flattering allusions made to me personally in your address; but I desire that this meeting may be productive of ultimate benefit, as it is of present satisfaction. Having said thus much in reply to your allusions to myself, I would wish to make a few observations, one relative to the Institution with which you, gentlemen, are permanently connected, and another relative to the Exhibition. And first with respect to the Institution. In all countries where equality of rank exists to such an extent as it does in this and where the principles of Free Government prevail, the education of the great body of the people becomes of the highest importance. It is not then a small matter that while the difference of tastes is attended to, and each is sought to be gratified, you inspire a relish for those amusements that are free from vice and combine with them a great amount of instruction—these are great objects. With regard to the Exhibition; we should look on it as a matter complete in itself, I have come to it in that spirit, and I view it with great pleasure, however imperfect some branches of manufactures must be. In all Exhibitions it should be remembered it is not the manufactures which make the greatest show that are of greatest advantage. The manufactures which would be of the greatest advantage to this country would be those which could be carried on consistently with other occupations, those which would occupy the entire family during the long winter when other work is necessarily suspended. A piece of home-spun looks very contemptible by the side of a piece of broad-cloth, yet home-spun cloth is of considerable importance. Labour is not wasted in whatever is advantageous to the community, and however homely the object excellence in its manufacture is of the highest importance. In that spirit I have come to the Exhibition. With regard to all Exhibitions the same allowances as to time must be made that are demanded in this. In the great Exhibition the United States were not equal to other countries in showey manufactures, nor did they enter into any competition with them in such articles, as if they did, they should neglect the more useful. In the same way England did not compete in the finer productions with Continental countries. England is defective in the fine arts, but excels in the extent and popularity of her manufactures; and it is this very popularity that is inconsistent with excellence in the fine arts. She is inferior in Chinaware, for instance, to some countries on the Continent, but go into the farm-house and nowhere will you find the same earthenware so good and so plentiful; I make these observations to show that the success of the present Exhibition is wholly irrelative to the beauty and perfection of what is exhibited; it should be looked on with reference to the state of the country. The object of primary necessity, the first great object to be attended to in every country, is food. You must first grow food, all besides is of secondary importance. The Exhibition therefore of Agricultural produce must be that of the greatest interest and most importance to this country at present. I would again say that I receive your address with great pleasure, and that it has given me much satisfaction to meet you on such an occasion.

WATER COMPANY.

At the public Demonstration on Wednesday, in celebration of the introduction of the Water from Loch Lomond into the City, through the Company's Pipes, the following Address was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Hon. John Robertson, on behalf of the Water Company, after which the water was turned on for the first time at the Fountain in King's Square, by His Excellency:—

May it please your Excellency,

The Directors of the Saint John Water Company beg leave to express their grateful sense of the honor conferred upon themselves and their fellow Citizens by your Excellency's visit upon this occasion, affording additional proof, if any were wanting, of the desire which your Excellency has invariably manifested to encourage efforts in furtherance of local as well as provincial improvement.

It affords the Company much satisfaction to exhibit to your Excellency and the Citizens the successful accomplishment of an undertaking which they have always conceived as one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon any community, more especially upon that of this City—whether it be regarded as the principal element in promoting the health and comfort of its inhabitants, or in the protection of their property from serious calamities such as they have but too often experienced.

The first movement to procure a supply of water for the City was made in the year 1826 by many of the most influential of its inhabitants, who foresaw and foretold the danger that must increase as the population increased unless this necessary element was procured abundantly from other sources than were then available; but the community was not prepared to incur the expense.

In the year 1832 a new Charter was obtained, a Company formed, and the work commenced in 1836, with a reasonable prospect of its accomplishment. It was found however, that the means of the Company were inadequate, and although the City was partially supplied with water yet it was soon discovered that unless more generally encouraged by the Citizens it must finally be abandoned. The Company, however, persevered—spending all the income in keeping in repair and extending the works, until they were compelled from want of support to intimate the discontinuance of the supply.

Public notice of their intention was given, and then the Citizens generally became alive to the importance of a sufficient supply of water not only for health and an essential necessary of life, but for the protection to property, a large portion of which is composed of such materials as must render it always exposed to serious calamities by fire.

This conviction extended to all classes. The City authorities were urged by the Citizens to apply to the Legislature for power to take stock and provide for its payment. The Legislature readily granted the powers necessary, and at the same time most liberally appropriated a large amount in aid thereof. New stock was created and soon taken up—and last year the extension of the work was commenced with fresh vigour, and is now so far completed as to justify the Directors in the belief that an ample supply of pure water will be afforded to the community, on reason-