The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 1.

The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DONALD McGREGOR, late of the Parish of Studholm, King's County, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JAMES FORBES,
Studholm, June 10, 1850.-4wp. *Administrator*

☞NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.—[Cour.]

Notice of Removal.

FLEWWELLING & READING

BEG to give notice that they are about to REMOVE their Stock of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to the premises in Prince William Street, (corner of Cooper's Alley,) formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE & Co., where they will be prepared to supply customers as usual, with every variety of Goods in their line.
St. John, May 4, 1850.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,

POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the premises occupied by the late Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c.,&c
On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould-Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheel; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c
FLEMING & HUMBERT.
☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 16th, 1849.

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.
Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

SPRING GOODS!

Spring Goods, Spring Goods!

Landing per 'Catherine,' from Glasgow—
1 HHD. Lazenby's PICKLES & SAUCE,
1 hhd. Day & Martin's liquid Paste *BLACKING*,
10 boxes London Sperm CANDLES, 4's and 6's,
10 kegs *MUSTARD*, S F.; 1 cask NITRE,
1 cask Alum; 1 hhd. bath BRICK,
1 chest INDIGO; 1 bale WICKING,
1 cask button BLUE; 6 bags black PEPPER,
2 boxes Sugar CANDY,
2 casks White Wine VINEGAR, French,
12 boxes Poland STARCH,
21 boxes Tobacco PIPES, (assorted)
4 bales Wrapping PAPER, (well ass'd)
1 bale Wrapping TWINE; 1 box INK,
3 casks Washing SODA; 1 cask Brimstone,
4 boxes pure white SOAP.
Per Annie McNab, *from New-York*:—
35 boxes TOBACCO, 5's 8's 16's,
10 half chests fine Oolong TEA,
15 casks Goshen BUTTER; 1 cask CHEESE,
8 M. CIGARS, good brands,
10 M. do. very fine Havanna, (out of bond,)
30 half brls. FLOUR, for family use,
10 brls very fine PILOT BREAD,
5½ do. Soda *SALERATUS*.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 30. *Market square.*

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince William Street,
(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

Have now landing from London, per *Liston*, a part of their Spring Supply of
Groceries and Liquors,
COMPRISING
20 HHDS. Dark and Pale BRANDY—*Martell's*—20 do. Hollands GIN,
54 chests Congou TEA,
40 kegs MUSTARD—J. & J. Coleman's,
10 cwt. STARCH, ditto,
12 casks BLACKING, ass'd.—Day & Martin's,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 cases CASSIA, 2 boxes MACE,
1 matt CLOVES, 1 cask Cream Tartar,
5 cwt. SALTPETRE, 5 cwt. Blue VITRIOL,
4 casks Washing SODA, 15 casks Whiting,
1 ton PUTTY, 6 hhds. Linseed OIL,
1 ton White Lead, No. 1—Brandram Brothers',
5 cwt. BLACK PAINT, do. do.
St. John, May 7, 1850.

Barley, Oatmeal, Paper, &c.

Landing ex "John Ker," from Glasgow:
20 BARRELS BARLEY,
10 do. Split PEAS,
10 barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL,
2 casks WASHING SODA,
5 bales WRAPPING PAPER.
Ex "Olive," from Liverpool:
40 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
2 casks SHOT; 1 bale BED CORDS,
1 bale LAMPWICK,
1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
May 14.

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per "Catherine," and "Ant," from Glasgow, an assortment of—
FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES,
Plain and Fancy GINGHAMS,
Superfine and three-ply CARPETINGS,
SHAWLS and HANDKF'S—*all kinds*,
Swiss, Book, and Mull *MUSLINS*,
Damask and Diaper TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS and *SHEETINGS*,
Brown, Grey, Slate and Fancy *HOLLANDS*,
LINENS, LAWNS, DOWLAS,
Osnaburghs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH,
Linen Cambric Pocket HANDK'FS.,
White and Colored *DAMASK CLOTHS*,
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chimizetts,
Muslin Scallop and INSERTIONS,
Black and Colored DEMI VEILS,
Patent Linen THREADS, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Per Lisbon, *and* Faside, *from London—and per* Olive, *from Liverpool*:
DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blondes, and Fancy Trimmings:
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS;
Fancy Bandannas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS;
Fancy VESTINGS, Braces, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Drills, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c.
May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENED,
Per *Ant, Catharine, Lisbon, Olive*, &c. &c.

MORRISON & CO.

Respectfully solicit an inspection of their
NEW STOCK,
Which will be found replete with every *Novelty*, the whole having been Personally selected,
Previous to the late Great Advances.
They feel confident they can offer undeniable advantages to Purchasers,
Wholesale and Retail.

The DRESS Department
Embraces every Novelty in WOOL and SILK Fabrics; BRITH TABINETTES, POPLINS, POMELLAS, CHAMELIONS,
SOIE LUSTRES, MADONNAS, ALPACAS, LUCRETIAS, BALZARINES,
DELAINES, COVENANTERS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, &c.
Linen & Cotton GINGHAMS, Printed MUSLINS, &c.

Rich Brocade SATINS for SACKS, VISETTES, &c.
TURC SATINS, GRO NE NAPS, &c.

Fine PAISLEY SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.
Norwich, Filled, Cashmere, Barege, Gerardine, Gala, Maude, Canton Crape, Satin and Silk
SHAWLS.
Fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
RIBBON,
in Satin, Lutestring, and Gauzes.
A Splendid Assortment of NECK and SASH RIBBONS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Black and White Silk, Thread and Cotton
LACES,
Illusions, and Mecklin and Fancy NETTS,
Elegantly Wrought Lace VEILS and DEMIS,
Habit Shirts, Collars and Chemizettes.

Fancy Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Braids, Tassels, &c. &c.

PARASOLS,
In Mourning, Black, Fancy Silk, Glacies, Plain and Damask Satin.

Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, &c.

Damasks, Moreens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Ticks, Table Linen, Sheetings, Towelling, &c.

Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS, PLAIDING, &c.
Printed CALICOES, Heavy GINGHAMS, &c.
FANCY JEANS.

Black, Blue, Brown, and Invisible
BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c.
Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Russel Cord, Merino, *and other FANCY SUMMER COATINGS.*

A Beautiful Lot of Gent's SILK and SATIN NECK HDKFS. AND SCARFS,
OPERAS, DEMI and AERIEL TIES,
FRENCH GINGHAM HDKF
French and Irish Cambric Pocket Hkfs.
Shirt Fronts, Collars, Braces.
With an endless variety of other GOODS, unenumerated.
May 18, 1850. MORRISON & CO.

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Now landing ex Ship 'Harriott,' from Liverpool.—
3 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES, all of very first quality.
—ALSO—
40 dozen 12-thread POLLOCK LINES—For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, May 28, 1850.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

Just landed, per *Sarah Ann*, from New-York—
25 BOXES TOBACCO, in 8's and 16's;
5 do. do., 1 lb. lump—very superior.
Per "Venture," from Boston—
3 tierces RICE; 10 cwt. CHEESE.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
June 4. *Prince William Street.*

APRIL 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per 'Catherine' and 'Ant' from Glasgow, part of their Spring Importations, consisting of:—
THE newest styles of DRESS MATERIALS, Shawls and Handkfs., RIBBONS, PRINTS and GINGHAMS, grey and white COTTONS, Linens, Hollands, Drills, Ducks, Osnaburgs and Canvas, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, red and white FLANNELS, Saxony and Welch do. Thread, Reels, Buttons, &c. &c.
The remainder of the Goods daily expected per '*Candace*,' '*Olive*,' and '*Lisbon*.'

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz:
SILKS, IN
BLACK Sattinetts, Black and colored Glace, Gros de Naples, Watered du Cape, Striped and Embossed Satins, Serges, &c.
RIBBONS.
Fancy French and English Bonnet Ribbons,
Fancy French and English Gauze and Satin do.
Plain Lutestring, Pearl Edge do., Love do.
French and German Ribbon Velvets,
Black and colored Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Ladies' Neck Ties.
PARASOLS.
Claremont, Glace, Watered, and Fancy Parasols,
Satin do. do. do.
Printed, Corah, Bandanna, and China Silk Hdkfs.
BONNETS.
Coburgs, Albani's, Lutons, Rice, China, Pearl, Tuscans, White Albani, Willow, Chip, Dunstable, &c.; Fancy Batiste, Ladies' and Girls' Bonnet Shapes;
Children's Spanish, Albert, Anglesea, and Hungarian Hats; Lambs' Wool Hoods, &c.
French and English Caps, Bonnet Flowers, and Rosettes.
LACES AND NETTS.
Fancy Blond, Paris and Cambray Netts,
Black, Colored, and Fancy do.
Egyptian, Valenciennes, and Balmoral Laces and Edgings; Thread Insertions, Edgings, and Blonds; Edgings, & Blonds; Linen Collars, Habit Shirts, Muslin and Lace Sleeves.
GLOVES.
Ladies' and Gent's White and Dark French Kid,
Fancy self-colored do.; Embroidered Silk do.
Fancy sewn, Passeled and frill cuff'd Lisle Thread Children's do. do.
GENT'S NECK TIES.
Shot Silk, Striped and Figured Damask Satin, Paris corded, Glace, Barathea, French figured, and Oriental do, &c.
CLOTHS.
Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible, Broad,
Light and Dark Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres,
Newest styles Fancy Trousers Stuffs,
A large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Checked Satin do.; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

JAMES BURRELL

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received per *Catharine* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, at the Store recently fitted up at the corner of King and Germain Streets, a portion of his SPRING SUPPLY of *New and Fashionable GOODS*, suitable for the coming Season, consisting of—
DRESS GOODS,
In Madonnas, Camelions, Striped Orleans, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Barege, Printed Cashmeres, Roslyn Lustres,
COBURGS and PARAMATTA CLOTHS,
Black and Colored GRO DE NAPS,
MUSLIN DRESSES,
Earliston and Linen Ginghams,
SHAWLS,
In Printed and Filled Cashmere, Black & Colored SATIN, Black Indiana, Barege, White and Colored Crape.
Linens, Lawns, Dawn Hdkfs.
HOLLANDS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilette Covers, Towellings,
Jacconet, Mull, Book, and Percy Check
MUSLINS.
Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains.
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS.
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Moleskins, TWEEDS, Brown and White DRILLS,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Sewed Muslin COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS,
Infant's Caps, Frock Bodies and Robes,
Infant's Hoods,
Jacconet and Book Muslin Insertions, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions, Egyptian and Wove Thread Edgings and Laces,
Dutch and Nun's Laces, Black Silk Lace,
Black and Colored Silk Fringes,
Gimps, Algerine Trimming, Worsted Braids,
French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
STRAW BONNETS,
Ladies' Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers; Demi VEILS; Gent's Silk Pocket Hdkfs. Gingham Cravats, Fancy Silk NECK TIES,
Gent's Linen Collars and Shirt Fronts,
Braces, Combs, Brushes, Thread,
Reels, Smallwares, &c. &c.
☞ An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to.
☞ Remainder of Manchester Goods daily expected per *Harriott.*
JAMES BURRELL.
May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Brandy & Pale Hollands Geneva.

Landing ex ship *Catherine* from Glasgow;
5 PIPES, } old Cognac BRANDY;
10 hhds. }
10 qr. casks
10 hhds. Pale Hollands GENEVA;
2 puncheons prime Malt WHISKY.
For sale low by
May 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BLACKING.

4 BARRELS containing 375 Dozen "JAS. MASON'S" celebrated BLACKING, received ex Ship *Ashland*, Harding, master, from Philadelphia—for sale by
May 28. H. G. KINNEAR.

The Garland.

WE WERE BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER.

BY G. R. EMERSON.

We were boys and girls together,
In that happy, happy time,
When the spirit's line shone brightest,
And the heart was in its prime;
Ere the morning light was clouded,
That beamed upon our youth,
Ere the chill of worldly knowledge
Had blighted childhood's truth.

We were boys and girls together,
When the step was firm and light,
When the voice was clear and ringing,
And the laughing eyes were bright;
Then our love sought no concealment,
And our bosoms knew no art,
Then the sunshine of our childhood
Cast no shadow on the heart.

We are boys and girls no longer,
But the earnest cares of life
Have left the traces on us
Of the sorrow and the strife;
The flowers we plucked have wither'd,
The dimpled smiles have fled,
And the budding hopes we cherished
Have vanished with the dead.

But as the proud stream shadows
The rays that lightly glanced
Upon the tiny streamlet,
That in their gleaming danced;
So the soul of earnest manhood
Retains the features mild,
That shed a loving beauty
On the spirit of the child.

Other young ones are around us,
Other voices ringing sweet,
We hear their joyous laughter,
And the echo of their feet;
Oh! childhood never dieth,
And beauty ne'er will wane;
In the fare ones that we gaze on,
We are boys and girls again.

Miscellaneous.

The Entertainment on Board the Steamship ASIA, at Boson.

[From the Boston Courier, June 10.]

A company of ladies and gentlemen, about four hundred in number, accepted an invitation tendered by Commander Charles H. E. Judkins, to visit and inspect the new steamship "Asia," at East Boston, on Saturday afternoon. The weather was delightful, and the splendid ship was gaily decorated, displaying from her masts and yards the flags of the principal empires and states of the world. Among the guests present were the Hon. John P. Bigelow, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Col. T. B. Lawrence, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, and many members of the city government, of the press, and of the bar. Gates' Quadrille Band, which was stationed on the quarter deck, discoursed sweet music, to the harmonious sounds of which the visiters marched in procession through the ship, and inspected her internal arrangements. The magnificent machinery looked more like a thing of ornament than use. The engines were in the most splendid order and condition. They are the most massive and finished specimens of iron work we have ever seen. The steamer consumes 600 tons of coal on her passage across the Atlantic. The space over the boilers, and the sides of the ship adjoining the engine room, are capable of receiving 450 tons of coal. The engine makes about 2 hundred and sixty thousand revolutions during each voyage. The exact number is indicated by a dial, which occupies a prominent place on the engine. From the engine room the visiters went aft and examined the steering department, the general arrangement of which is very similar to that of the other vessels of the Cunard line; but on a larger scale. The saloon is a cosmodious apartment, is splendidly furnished, and is capable of seating over three hundred persons at one time. In addition to this public saloon there are two gentlemen's saloons, and a ladies' cabin, all gorgeously furnished with various works of art. The painted decorations on the panel work of all the cabins, embracing bouquets, &c., are very tasteful and appropriate. There is an ample library on board the ship, accessible to all the passengers.

The Asia is the tenth steamer of the Cunard line that has visited this port. She is built of wood, and measures 330 feet in length. She will register 2300 tons. Her paddle wheels are 36 feet diameter, and are propelled by two magnificent engines of eight hundred horse power, which are supplied by four enormous boilers, capable of being worked together or separately. She is also supplied with the patent safety steering wheel, recently invented by Captain Fryer, R. N., and which consists in the application to the steering wheel of a flat iron band, similar to that used in cranes, which passes round a projecting circumference inside the wheel, and is brought down to a pedal on the deck, by pressure on which, any amount of friction can be put on the wheel. The company having viewed the internal and external arrangements of the ship, they proceeded to the great saloon, where a most bounteous collation, embracing all the luxuries and elegancies of the old world and the new, was prepared for them. The tables were most tastefully arranged, and the splendid pyramids and ornamental confectionary were covered with bouquets of flowers, and surrounded with the British and American ensigns.

After the viands had received full justice from the company, in answer to a complimentary toast, Capt. Judkins, who presided, addressed his guests, thanking them for their kindness in accepting his invitation to visit the Asia, and see how comfortably they could cross the Atlantic if they would only place themselves under his charge. He alluded to the pleasant intercourse he had experienced during the years of service he had passed since his connection with the Cunard line. He had crossed the ocean upwards of one hundred and twenty times, and felt that he knew the way to cross as many times more. The gallant captain was quiet felicitous in his remarks, and received the most decided tokens of approbation from those present.

Mayor Bigelow made quite a happy speech. He alluded to the influence which the Cunard line has exerted in promoting the prosperity of our city. He put the company in great good humor by relating an incident in his personal experience when a young man, while an invalid at a hotel in Yorkshire. It seems the young American was as much an object of curiosity in the old country some thirty years ago, as a mummy is at the present time in Boston, though the Mayor said he never heard it at the Yorkshire men mistook his sex. Passing from the humorous and witty, to the eloquent and practical, Mr. Bigelow spoke of the efficiency and energy which had characterised the performance of the English steamers, and said that it would be more gratifying to him if the honor and success which had attended them, had been achieved by his own countrymen; but he should award the highest praise to those by whom it had been accomplished, though he could not claim them as his fellow citizens. The Mayor closed with a sentiment complimentary to the owners of the Asia, and the line of steamers of which she is the finest specimen.

Rev. Dr. Sharpe made a few appropriate remarks, respecting the success which had crowned the Cunard line of steamships, and alluded to his own experience as a passenger in them. The feeling of confidence and safety with which he embarked, was strengthened and confirmed by the two voyages he had made. He closed with a sentiment relating to Old and New England. We regret that we cannot report the exact words with which this sentiment was given, as it was most felicitous and appropriate.

In answer to a toast from the British Vice Consul, Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence was called out, and after a suitable acknowledgment, proposed a sentiment which he trusted would meet with a hearty response from those present. He gave, "Success and prosperity to Collins' American line of ocean steamers."

After the loud applause with which the sentiment of Col. Lawrence was received had subsided, Capt. Judkins stated that the proprietors of Collins' line had been invited to attend this festival, but letters had been received from them regretting that it was not in their power to be present. He stated that those connected with the Cunard steamships, not only had the most friendly feelings towards all rivals, but they welcomed all new enterprises. The Atlantic was a broad and wide field for commercial enterprise, and while he should give a generous and hearty welcome to all who entered into competition with him, he should exert his utmost abilities to ensure the greatest speed, comfort and safety to all who took passage with him.

In answer to a toast in honor of the military and the press, Col. Schouler, of the Atlas, made an eloquent speech. He said that as a member of the press, he was connected by his profession with the steam-ships, though editors could not now wait for the slow progress of steam navigation, but called the lightning to their aid to transmit the intelligence by telegraph, the moment the steamer reached the shores of the American continent. Mr. Schouler said that as an individual, he would prefer to receive the news by the natural channel, after the steamer touched the wharf, when it would be in a clear and reliable shape, rather than receive it in a confused and often unintelligible manner, a little earlier, by the magnetic wires. Mr. Schouler stated that the names of the Cunard ships afforded some indication of their size, and of the ideas they suggested to the mind. At first they were called Caledonia, Britannia, Acadia. These words had a local, narrow signification. But as years passed on, and the company increased both the size and speed of their steamers, the names were more appropriate, and in a good degree commensurate with their magnitude, and now we have the Europa, the America, and the Asia. The speech of Col. Schouler was one of the most happy efforts of the occasion.

George Vandenhoff, Esq., the tragedian, in answer to a toast complimentary to the drama, made an eloquent speech, full of beautiful thoughts and brilliant ideas, clothed with great elegance of diction, and delivered in a most polished and graceful style of elocution.

Hon. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Mayor of Roxbury, Major Waldron, British Vice Consul Elliot, and others, also made speeches and offered sentiments.

Captain Judkins presided with admirable grace and dignity at the entertainment, and "by his flashes of merriment" set the "table in a roar." After the dinner, the party repaired to the promenade deck, and partook of a dance. It was one of the most brilliant and successful assemblages of ladies and gentlemen we have ever attended, and the occasion will be long remembered by all whose fortune it was to be present.

DINNER TO LORD GOUGH—SPEECH OF HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—At the late dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London to Lord Gough, the lately returned Commander-in Chief from India, the Lord Mayor having proposed the health of their Excellencies the American and other Foreign Ministers.

Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, returned thanks. He felt he was placed in a difficult position, in having to answer not only for himself but for the other foreign ministers. He would, however, confine himself to his own country, and present his acknowledgments and thanks for the great honor they had conferred, through him on the people of the United States. They had laid his country and himself individually under great obligations by the hospitality they had extended to him, and the other representatives of his nation on all occasions, but he was peculiarly gratified in being permitted to pay his respects to a great military hero, and they must remember that not two heroes in all ages had commanded the admiration of mankind. They could on that occasion do no more than admire the triumphs of Lord Gough.—They could offer him the respect of their admiration that he was no less distinguished for his prowess in war, than for his high moral virtues and his well founded religious sentiments.

The people of England while they honored the hero always respected the man. It did not become him on that occasion to enter into a history of the campaigns which had been alluded to, or the battles which had been fought by Lord Gough, but he could not do less than offer him his tribute of admiration and esteem as a citizen of this country, and at the same time a citizen of a country connected by blood with that which he represented, for the successes which he had achieved. He was not here merely as an ambassador and agent for a great country, but as a Minister of peace. He came there to tell them that the Anglo Saxon race on the other side of the Atlantic sympathized with every thing that was good and great in Great Britain. He rejoiced that he was here on such an occasion as the present.

This was one of the most brilliant exhibitions he had ever seen in London, and it was right it should be so. It was right the homage of admiration should be paid to a man who had brought so much honor to his country, it was right that such a nation should so reward those who served her; it was right she should reward those who performed important services, either in the military, naval or civil departments of the Government, and he knew of no nation that so substantially evinced its gratitude for great services, whether of the army, the navy, or the civil departments, as Great Britain.

He saw men around him whose "march was on the mountain wave, whose home was on the deep." He saw there were many present who had supported that flag—even, he had almost said, had triumphed for a thousand years; but if he did not admit their merits, the history of the country, from early time—what it had done, what it was doing still, would command his admiration and respect.

He begged again to thank the Lord Mayor for the opportunity he had afforded him of being present at this brilliant and interesting scene, and the company for the manner in which they had received his name.

"THE TIMES"—Some interesting statistics, relative to the printing of the Times, were mentioned in a paper on printing machines, read by Mr. Edw. Cowper, at the Institution of Civil Engineers. On the 7th of May, 1850, the Times and Supplement contained 72 columns or 17,500 lines, made up of upwards of a million pieces of type, of which matter about two fifths were written, composed and corrected after seven o'clock in the evening. The Supplement was sent to press at 7 56 p. m., the first form of the paper at 4 15 a. m., and the second form at 4 45 a. m., on this occasion 7000 papers were published before 6 15 a. m., 21,000 papers before 7 30 a. m., and 34,000 before 8 45 a. m., or in about four hours. The greatest number of copies ever printed in one day was 54,000, and the greatest quantity of printing in one day's publication was on the 1st of March, 1848, when the paper used weighed 7 tons, the weight usually required being 4 1-2 tons; the surface to be printed every night, including the Supplement, was 30 acres, the weight of the fount of type in constant use was 7 tons, and 110 compositors and 25 pressmen were constantly employed.

ARRIVAL OF A HIPPOPOTAMUS IN ENGLAND.—The Hon. C. Murray has brought home a most valuable and interesting collection of animals, birds, and reptiles for the Zoological Society, the rarest of which, and the most extraordinary, is the hippopotamus, whose expected arrival has already been announced. A large tank, holding 400 gallons of water, and a berth, had been fitted up on board the Ripon for the amphibious monster, and so excellent have been the arrangements, that he has reached England in perfect health, having borne the voyage so well as to have increased in fatness since leaving Alexandria. He is about ten months old, and weighs probably 500 lbs., is perfectly under the command of his Arab keeper, who sleeps with him in a berth built close to his sleeping-place. The keeper on the voyage was seldom away for more than five minutes without a summons to return, in the shape of a loud grunt. He is as quiet and docile as a kitten, and nearly as playful. This hippopotamus is said to be the first ever brought to Europe alive, and the operation has not been accomplished without great difficulty and expense.—an ibex, a lion, some wild cats, civet cats, pelicans, Among the rest of the miscellaneous collection are gazelles, and several rare specimens of lizards and serpents, the latter attended by an Arab boy of curious aspect, who feeds and handels them as any one else would a pet dog, or a perfectly harmless creature.—*London Times, May 26.*

THE HOME OF TASTE.—How easy it is to be neat—to be clean. How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety. How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance. Elgance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper—it is not put up with the hangings and curtains—it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments: it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scenes of its abode, it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire; but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far outvying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—What are half the crimes in the world committed for? What brings into action the best virtues? The desire of possessing. Of possessing what? Not mere money, but every species of the beautiful, which money can purchase. A man toils hard in a little, dusty, smoky room for twenty years of his life, and turns up as many columns of figures as would reach round half the earth, if they were laid at length; he gets rich; what does he do with his riches? He buys a large well proportioned house; in the arrangement of his furniture he gratifies himself with all the beauty which splendid colors, regular figures, and smooth surfaces can convey; he has the beauties of variety and association in his grounds; the cup out of which he drinks his tea is adorned with beautiful figures; the chair in which he sits is covered with smooth shining leather; his table cloth is of the most beautiful damask: mirrors reflect the lights from every quarter of the room; pictures of the best masters feed his eye with all the beauties of imitation. A million of human creatures are employed in this country in ministering to this feeling of the beautiful. It is only a barbarous, ignorant people that can ever be occupied by the necessaries of life *alone*. If to eat, and to drink, and to be warm, were the only passions of our minds, we should all be what the lowest of us all are at this day. The love of the beautiful calls man to fresh exertions, and awakens him to a more noble life; and the glory of it is, that as painters can imitate, and poets sing, and statuaries carve, and architects rear up the gorgeous trophies of their skill,—and as every thing becomes beautiful, and orderly, and magnificent,—the activity of the mind rises to still greater, and to better objects. The principles of justice are sought out; the powers of the ruler and the rights of the subject are fixed; man advances to the enjoyment of rational liberty, and to the establishment of those great moral laws which God has written in our hearts, to regulate the destinies of the world.—*Rev Sydney's Smith's Posthumous Sketches of Philosophy.*

AN ACTION OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—I have said a great deal about prospect and landscape; I will mention an action or two, which appear to me to convey as distinct a feeling of the beautiful as any landscape whatever. A London merchant, who I believe is still alive, while he was staying in the country with a friend, happened to mention that he intended, the next year, to buy a ticket in the lottery;—his friend desired that he would buy one for him at the same time, which of course was very willingly agreed to. The conversation dropped, the ticket never arrived, and the whole affair was entirely forgotten, when the country gentleman received information that the ticket purchased for him by his friend had come up a prize of £20,000. Upon his arrival in London he inquired of his friend where he had put the ticket, and why he had not informed him that it was purchased. "I thought it was lost, so I threw both the same day, mine and your ticket, and I flung them both into a drawer of my bureau, and never thought of them afterwards." "But how do you distinguish one ticket from the other? and why am I the holder of the fortunate ticket, more than you?" "Why, at the time I put them into the drawer, I put a little mark in ink upon the ticket which I resolved should be yours; and upon re-opening the drawer I found that the one so marked was the fortunate ticket." Now, this action appears to me perfectly beautiful; it is *le beau idéal* in morals, and gives that calm, yet deep emotion of pleasure which every one so easily receives from the beauty of the exterior world.—*Ib.*

BOOKS AND CONVERSATION.—A book has no eyes, and ears, and feelings; the best are apt every now and then to become a little languid; whereas a living book walks about, and varies his conversation and manner, and prevents you from going to sleep. There is certainly a great evil in this, as well as a good; for the interest between a man and his living folio becomes sometimes a little too keen, and in the competition for victory they become a little too animated towards, and sometimes exasperated against, each other; whereas a man and his book generally keep the peace with tolerable success; and if they disagree, the man shuts his book, and to-sets into a corner of the room, which it might not be quite so safe or easy to do with a living folio. It is an inconvenience in a book, that you cannot ask questions; there is no explanation; and a man is less guarded in conversation than in a book, and tells you with more honesty the little niceties and exceptions of his opinions; whereas, in a book, as his opinions are canvassed where they cannot be explained and defended, he often overstates a point for fear of being misunderstood; but then, on the contrary, almost every man talks a great deal better in his books, with more sense, more information, and more reflection, than he can possibly do in his conversation, because he has more time.—*Ib.*