

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, St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. Secretary.

Administration Notice.

All Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN HANCOCK, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT, Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick, St. John, 20th February, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE P. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to JAMES GARDNER, Peter's Wharf, St. John; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JAMES GARDNER, E. LLOYD, Executors of the late GEORGE P. GOVE, St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. REECE to act as my Attorneys, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attorneys for adjustment. CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON, Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Dated ninth day of February, a. d. 1849.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STRAUCH HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment. MARY HUMBERT, Administratrix, JOHN HUMBERT, Administrators, STEPHEN GRADY, Administrator, St. John, February 21, 1849.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan), deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorized to receive the same. MARY PADDOCK, Executrix, St. John, Oct. 21st, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c., &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the town of THOMAS STREET, & now, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises. All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS STREET & SONS, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber. THOMAS NISBET, Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

BARLEY, STARCH, and Agricultural Seeds. Leading ex-Peruvian, from Glasgow.— 10 BARRIS Split PEAS: 15 do. Ayrethre OATMEAL; 5 chests S. white SPICERY; 1 do. Sugar; 20 boxes CARBONATE OF SODA; 20 boxes TOBACCO PIPES; 100 bags WRAPPING PAPER; 24 bags assorted CORNS. Also, a large assortment of various Agricultural SEEDS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO. May 1.

LONDON GOODS. Ex ship "Lioness" from London:— 100 CASHMERE Fine Green SERA; 100 lbs. FINE CRUSHED SUGAR; 3 cartons Zante CURRANTS; 2 cases Italian LIQUORICE; 25 bags BLACK PIPE PEAS; 10 bags soft shell ALMONDS; 30 cases STARCH; 11 boxes SPERM CANDLES; 5 cases LINSEED OIL; 17 cases Day & Martin's BLACKING; 1 case HARNESS POLISH; 2 boxes CANDIED PEEL; 10 cases MACCARONI; 3 cases VERMICELLI; 1 can ISINGLASS; 3 cases SALAD OIL; 1 case POOL SAGO; 1 case LONDON'S PICKLES and SAUCES; 200 boxes BRANDON'S WHITE LEAD.—For Sale by JARDINE & CO. St. John, April 21, 1849.

Fishing Twines and Lines, SAIL CLOTH, &c. Per Ship "William Carson" from Liverpool:— 5 CASES Salmon, Slad, Seine, and Herrings; 50 CANNES; 14, 15, and 18 thread Cod and Pollock LINES; 6 bales heavy Navy CANVASS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6.—IN STORE:— 200 boxes and half-boxes prime black Muscadel RABINS; 200 chests FINE CONGO TEA, &c. &c. On sale low by J. V. THURGOOD, April 17.

BEAUTIFUL French Paper Hangings. 1500 PIECES Indisputably assorted French Paper Hangings, suitable for a small or large room.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, April 10.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE. SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lushon," and "Infanta,"—CONSISTING OF— RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Ballants, Glaciers, Molairs, Dehlers, Colingris, Orleans, Ormandies, and Colored Muslins; Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS; SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Groves, and HOSIERY; RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens, Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Duck, &c. BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doekings, VESTINGS, Pelles, Cantonons, and Moleskins, COTTON WARPS, FISHING THREADS, &c. &c. With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices. April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL.

Tremendous Sacrifice ON DRY GOODS. LEEDS HOUSE, PRINCE WILIAM STREET.

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a Great Reduction in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible. Purchasers "with Cash" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered. The Stock consists of a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, in part of the following:— Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy Bonnets in Pearl, Red, Lemon, Turquoise, and White Straws, Madras, Printed Cottons, Gro de Nap, Orientals, Danish Silks, Satins and Satinets, Neck Ties; of GLOVES a large assortment, Hairy Rugs, Druggots and Carpets, Gimpes, Mustin Collars, Tartan Muslins, Dehlers, Colingris and Orleans, Canvas, Laces, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Morocco, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c. &c. BENJAMIN CROWTHER, May 1, 1849—21.

By the "William Carson," From Liverpool:— 560 B BROWN assorted Window GLASS, 207 boxes Steele's best YELLOW SOAP, 105 Do. Steele's Crown PALE SOAP, equal to Glasgow Pale, 100 Bags cut NAHLS, 14 to 24 inch, 20 Casks 8 to 10 cask and Rose NAHLS, 10 Do. 4, 5, and 9 Hare NAHLS, 10 Do. 4, 5, and 7 inch SPIGARS, 30 Chest SERVANTS' FRIBB, 1 Bale Caraway Seed, 1 Mat CLOVES, 1 Cask NET BGS, 1 Case TOYS.—Just landing and for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street April 10, 1849.

Raisins, Teas, Sugars, &c. The subscriber has just received:— 200 B BROWN 200 Half Boxes Mixed RAISINS.—See End:— 20 Chests superior quality CONGO TEA, 10 Bales, very large SIGARS, Which he offers at very low rates. JOHN V. THURGOOD, North West Wharf March 27.

Calced Plaster. 100 B BROWN Calced PLASTER, FLEWELLING & READING, No. 10, King-street April 10.

New-Brunswick Stone Works. PORTLAND BRIDGE. P. CORMACK, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, has the pleasure to announce that he has just received, from the factory in his possession, a large quantity of the best Portland Cement, which he offers at very low rates. He also has a large quantity of the best Portland Cement, which he offers at very low rates. He also has a large quantity of the best Portland Cement, which he offers at very low rates.

COTTAGE for Sale. THE Cottage at present occupied by him, in Morris Street, is in every respect a desirable residence for a small family. Terms liberal. J. A. JARDINE.

TO LET.—From 1st May in the next, THE STORE with Wharf in the rear, at North Ship, at present in the occupation of Joseph Fawcett. CHAS. HAZEN, March 30, 1849.

TO LET, A HOUSE situated in a healthy and airy position, near the residence of George Wheeler, Esq., and will have every convenience suitable for a gentlemanly family.—Enquire at the office of his paper, of Mr. JOHN COLEBY, Custom House Building, or of the subscriber. P. Y. MALCOLMSON, February 6.

To be LET, THAT neatly finished Cottage residence, at present occupied by Charles A. Hart, Esq., in St. James' street, near the Gas Works—suitable for a small or large family.—For particulars apply to the subscriber. EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

The Garland.

INTEMPERANCE. Parent!—who with speechless feeling O'er thy cradled treasure bent— Found each year new charms revealing, Yet thy wealth of love unspent— Hast thou seen this blossom blighted By a dear, untimely frost? All thy labour unrequited? Every glorious promise lost? Wife!—with agony unspoken, Shrinking from affliction's rod, Is thy pop—thee idol broken, Fondly nestled—next to God? Husband!—per thy love a mourner, Of thy closest bosom torn, Hast thou to her burial borne her, Unrepentant—unreluctant? Child!—in tender weakness turning To thy heaven-appointed guide— Dost thou languish, burning, With a gall affliction's tide? Still that orphan-burden bearing, Dost thou howl down despairing To a heritage of woe? Country!—on thy sons depending— Strong in manhood—bright in gloom— Hast thou seen thy pride descending Shrouded in the unhonored tomb? Rise! on eagle-pinion soaring— Rise! like one of God's bright angels, And Jehovah's aid imploring, Sweep the spoiler from the earth.—J. H. S.

Miscellaneous.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. (From the Washington National Intelligencer.) Letter from the Lady of Sir John Franklin to the President of the United States, BEFORD PLACE, LONDON, April 4, 1849.

Sir—I address myself to you as the head of a great nation, whose power to help me I cannot doubt, and in whose disposition to do so I have a confidence which I trust you will not deem presumptuous.

The name of my husband, Sir John Franklin, is probably not unknown to you. It is intimately connected with the northern part of that continent which the American Republic forms so vast and conspicuous a portion. When your United States, three years ago, amongst the many proofs I received of respect and courtesy, there was none which touched and even surprised me more than the expression every where expressed to me of your interest in the geographical discovery, and the interest felt in the enterprise in which he was then engaged.

The expedition fitted out by your government for the discovery of the North-west Passage that year, which for three hundred years has engaged the interests and baffled the energies of the men of science and the valour of the sailors, under my husband's command, in May, 1845, set two hundred and twenty "Terror," contained 815 men, (officers and crew) and were victualled for three years. They were not expected home, unless success had attended their efforts, or some casualty hastened their return, before the close of 1847; nor were any tidings expected from them in the interval. But when the autumn of 1847 arrived without any intelligence from the ships, the attention of Her Majesty's Government was directed to the necessity of searching for and conveying relief to them, in case of their being imprisoned in ice or wrecked, and in want of provisions and means of transport.

For the purpose of American whalers, and especially of our whalers, will be immediately notified. The information in the possession of this Government, to enable them to aid in discovering the missing ships, relieving their crews, and restoring them to their families, has been made for and wide among our people; and all that the Executive Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can affect to most this expedition, an American enterprise, skill, and bravery, will be promptly utilised.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an ardent prayer to His Majesty, that the expedition of your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be, your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON, Lady Franklin, Bedford Place, London.

EXPLORATION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A telegram, dated from Washington says, that President Taylor, in a mature reflection, has set on foot the purpose of seeking out and recovering the expedition of Sir John Franklin; or, failing to find them, ascertain their fate. Measures it says, will speedily be taken to the accomplishment of this purpose.—Boston Daily Advertiser, May 2.

LEAD, WILKES, who has previously commanded an exploring expedition, is to command one of the vessels.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. MR. DONALD.—Humbly, April 14.—A number of the friends of the Rev. William Donald, being anxious to testify their respect and esteem for him, before taking his departure for the new field of his labors, met in the Duke of Richmond's hall, here, Wednesday last, to present him with an elegant tea-service of silver.—Avalanche, Saturday, 14th.

MR. STOWART, in address, Mr. Donald said:—That, as he was about to leave Humbly for St. John, New Brunswick, to fill the highly important situation of Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in that city, in connection with the Church of Scotland, his numerous friends and well-wishers in the town of Humbly and neighborhood, could not but feel the occasion to express their heartfelt sorrow and regret for the loss which they were to sustain in his departure. Mr. Stewart, in reply said:—

There are some feelings and emotions that language cannot express. Some such do I now experience, in accepting this very flattering and substantial mark of your regard. Simply to say, I thank you, would best accord with my present feelings, for I am sensible that no words of mine can

convey any adequate idea of my heartfelt gratitude for all the kindness and marks of good-will which I have experienced during the eleven and a half years I have been among you. And now, when about to leave, to have this additional splendid testimony of your friendship—to which men of all parties and religious denominations—as I am given to myself, what have I done to be accounted worthy of all this? It cannot be from any superior qualifications displayed in the execution of the various duties devolving on me, for these I do not possess; but with such abilities as I do possess, I have endeavored to discharge the several trusts committed to me, with honesty of purpose and zeal of performance. Whilst labouring among the youth of this parish, it has been my anxious endeavour to point the way to their obtaining the knowledge requisite for the fulfillment of their duties as good citizens, and at the same time to lead them "to remember their Creator in the days of their youth," and thus to prepare them for the fulfillment of their duties as good Christians. In the difficult task of attending to the wants of the poor, it has been my endeavour to do so in such a way as not to injure their feelings, to preserve their spirit of self-dependence, and to induce in them the least dependence on the assistance which I have supplied. In my intercourse with all men, granting to others the same liberty of opinion which I claim for myself. During the period of my incumbency here, there has been no dissension of party spirit and religious contention, without losing sight of the duty of making a single enemy. For this I am thankful to a higher power; and that my conduct in this respect has met your approbation, affords me the most satisfactory. In reviewing the whole of my intercourse with the inhabitants of Humbly, and the vicar, I do not think that a line of conduct different from what I have pursued would have tended to the public good or my own comfort. And wherever I go, this splendid testimony will ever be a memorial of the happy days I have enjoyed among you, and will also encourage me to conduct myself, and to discharge the duties of the important charge on which I am soon to enter, in such a way as to merit the approbation of all those whom I am about to labour, to secure that inward satisfaction which is above all price, and to obtain the grace and the blessing of God, without which there can be no comfort here, and no happiness hereafter. To you, personally, Sir, I beg to express my best thanks, for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of me at this time, and for the courtesy and kindness which I have experienced from you during our intercourse in making a single enemy. To all I beg to say, that highly as I esteem this valuable testimony, on my own account, yet still higher do I prize the feelings of regard and affection which prompted the gift—and yet more, that it is not the gift of a sect or party, but the spontaneous expression of the good will of all classes and denominations. Most sincerely do I thank you, and pray that, though we may never again I think meet, you may all meet about the throne above, and be received there with the joyous exclamation, "Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you before the foundations of the earth were laid."—Edin. Courier.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.—At the grand and brilliant ball given by Prince Schwartzberg, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, in the year 1810, in celebration of the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, at which the Emperor and many illustrious persons were present, it is well known that a most destructive fire broke out in one of the temporary buildings erected for the occasion, by the young and beautiful hostess and several other persons were burnt to death, and many seriously injured. One of the visitors at this ball was the then Dowager Duchess of Savoy-Carignan, mother of Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia. This lady, presented by the great confusion from getting out in time, found herself in one of the saloons burning on all sides. When in this most perilous situation, and almost suffocated, she was accidentally discovered by her courier, who resolutely rushed through the flames into the room, took his mistress in his arms, and jumped from a window on the first floor to the ground. In this heroic conduct he broke both his legs, but the duchess was unhurt. Her life having been thus miraculously saved through the courage of her courier, she, of course, paid him all possible care and attention during his illness; and when he had recovered from this accident, she married him. He received afterwards from some Italian prince the title of Count Montefar, and ever since they have been living together, but not very happily, in various parts of the continent, and are now in Paris.—Globe.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the above society was held on Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Cholmondeley presiding. The military secretary, Major Sotheby, read the report, from which it appeared that the issue of Bibles and Testaments was greater during the last than in any preceding year: 1541 had been distributed in the army, and 500 among the troops of the East India Company; 1276 had been issued among fifty of H. M. ships, and 1100 had been supplied to the Royal Marines stationed at Woolwich and Gosport; 16,276 had with few exceptions, been disposed of to merchant ships, at the reduced prices, and 2825 to the boat and galleon on the river; 1291 copies had been sold to the seamen at the London Docks—which make the total number of bibles and testaments issued during the past twelve months 23,475; and since the commencement, 56,063. The income amounted to £2349 9s. 5d., and after deducting the necessary charges a balance was left of £126.—Illustrated London News.

THE VALUE OF COLD WATER.—The Louisville Courier of the 24th April says:—"We are much gratified in being able to state that Judge McKinley, the distinguished jurist of the Supreme Court of the United States, after having his vision seriously impaired for fifty-two years that he could not see without glasses, has recovered his sight so perfectly that he is now able to read without the aid of glasses. For half a century this faculty was so seriously impaired that without glasses he was almost blind, and the recovery of his constitutional health, by which the sight has been revived, Judge McKinley very properly ascribes to the daily use of cold water to the face and surface of the body. Of the importance of the use of cold water in maintaining and restoring health, no one who has ever tried it can entertain a doubt, and we are glad to see that the distinguished jurist has been enabled to see the value of this simple remedy in the restoration of his vision from its long sleep, for the purpose of encouraging other invalids to resort to this cheap and powerful mode of medication."

HOW TO WEAR A SHAWL.—If a lady spots a shawl at all, and only very falling shoulders should venture, we should recommend it to be always either falling off, or putting on which produces the shawl. Or she should wear it up on one shoulder and down the other, or in some way draw it evenly, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the present costume, as every real artist knows, is that it offers too few diagonal lines. Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the bust, like the broad ribbon of the garter across the graceful Queen, or the loose grille, sloping across the bosom, in the costume of the early Plantagenets. What a contrast would be presented by a picturesque tinge as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all, on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires; while the slanting form and colour of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, gives that eastern idea which every shawl more or less implies. What a contrast would be presented by a picturesque tinge as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all, on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires; while the slanting form and colour of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, gives that eastern idea which every shawl more or less implies.

"Never go glimmering at high water," was the reply of a bold adventurer to his son, who had written him, requesting the loan of ten thousand dollars, to enter into the flour speculation at ten dollars a barrel.

The author of "Harry Franco" says:—"I have always observed, that your bold, daring women, are fond of a turban, and I do not remember to have ever met with a modest retiring woman with one on her head."

The Jews first arrived in England in 1078;—were banished, after suffering the most atrocious persecutions, in 1297, and re-admitted by Cromwell in 1657.

The city of Damascus was in being in the time of Abraham, (Genesis XIV.) and is consequently one of the most ancient in the world.

Had your own business—call on business men, in business hours, only on business—transact your business, and go about your business, in order to give them time to finish their business.

Justice Abbott, in the court of king's bench, (England) decided, and laid it down as law, that a landlord has no right to remove the trees and shrubs he has planted on the premises he occupied.

A country clergyman being of posed to the use of the violin in the church service, was, however, over-ruled by his congregation, who determined upon having one. On the following Sunday, the parson commenced the service by exclaiming in long drawn accents, "You may find-it-and-as-it-the-forteth-palm."

A lady lately asked her intended whether when they were married the church bells would be rung. The gentleman replied, to her dismay, that he intended to ring a bell himself in the church.

Miss Bremer tells us that the life of a rich bachelor is a splendid breakfast, a tolerably fat dinner, and a most miserable supper.

A lady in a burster, as the boiler said to the steambost captain, when it blew his sky-high.

Edinburgh has statues of Charles II. George IV., the Duke of York, Nelson, Scott, and Lord Melville;—no monuments to Wallace, Bruce, Adam Smith, or Robertson!

Appetite is a relief bestowed upon the poorer classes that they may live without eat; while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they enjoy what they like.

At the battle of Leipzig, fought in October, 1813, between 400,000 Russian, under Napoleon, and 210,000 Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 80,000 men perished in the field.

A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews ruin themselves at their passovers, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians in their law suits.

Atlantic and Pacific, I look with more hope as competitors for a prize, being well aware of their numbers and strength, thousands of equipment, and the bold spirit of enterprise which animates their crews. But I venture to look even beyond these. I am not without hope that you will deem it not unworthy of a great and kindred nation to take up the cause of humanity, which I plead as a national spirit, and thus generally make it your own.

I must here in grateful address the example of the Imperial Russian Government, as an illustration to be held in high esteem by the British people in London, who forwarded a memorial on the subject, will send out exploring parties this summer from the Asiatic side of Behring's Strait, northwards, in search of the lost vessels. It would be a noble spectacle to the world, if three great nations, possessed of the widest empires on the face of the globe, were thus to unite their efforts in the truly Christian work of saving their perishing fellow-men from destruction.

It is not for me to suggest the mode in which such benevolent efforts might best be made. I will only say, however, that if the conceptions of my country are only, but hundreds of thousands were realized, and that in the noble competition which followed, American seamen had the good fortune to wrest from us the glory, it might be the cause of saving the wreck of the round world, or the still greater glory of saving our adventurous navigators from a lingering fate which the mist sickness to dwell on, though I should in vain regret that it was not my own brave countrymen in these seas whose devotion was thus rewarded, yet should I rejoice that it was to America we owed our restored happiness, and should be forever bound to her by ties of affection and gratitude.

I am not without some misgivings, while I thus address you. The intense anxieties of a wife and a daughter may have led me to press too earnestly upon you the trial under which you are suffering—yet I believe in the sympathy which you are assured to feel beyond the limits of our own land. Yet if you deem this to be the case, you will pardon the liberty I thus take to your own high character, and to that of the people over whom you have the distinction to preside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. ASK FRANKLIN.

Answer by the Secretary of State of the United States to the above Letter. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 25, 1849.

MADAM—Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make the following reply:

The appeal made in the letter which you have honored him, is such as would strongly elicit the sympathy of the Rules and the People of any portion of the civilized world.

To the citizens of the United States, who share so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and by the devotion and sacrifices which he has consecrated to the benefit of mankind. The appeal of his wife and daughter in their distress has been home across the waters, asking the assistance of a nation whose benevolence and humanity are ever ready to succor the distressed, and the People of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now be anxious to see the result of the expedition.

The appeal which you have made, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can affect to most this expedition, an American enterprise, skill, and bravery, will be promptly utilised.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an ardent prayer to His Majesty, that the expedition of your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

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MR. STOWART, in address, Mr. Donald said:—That, as he was about to leave Humbly for St. John, New Brunswick, to fill the highly important situation of Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in that city, in connection with the Church of Scotland, his numerous friends and well-wishers in the town of Humbly and neighborhood, could not but feel the occasion to express their heartfelt sorrow and regret for the loss which they were to sustain in his departure. Mr. Stewart, in reply said:—

There are some feelings and emotions that language cannot express. Some such do I now experience, in accepting this very flattering and substantial mark of your regard. Simply to say, I thank you, would best accord with my present feelings, for I am sensible that no words of mine can

convey any adequate idea of my heartfelt gratitude for all the kindness and marks of good-will which I have experienced during the eleven and a half years I have been among you. And now, when about to leave, to have this additional splendid testimony of your friendship—to which men of all parties and religious denominations—as I am given to myself, what have I done to be accounted worthy of all this? It cannot be from any superior qualifications displayed in the execution of the various duties devolving on me, for these I do not possess; but with such abilities as I do possess, I have endeavored to discharge the several trusts committed to me, with honesty of purpose and zeal of performance. Whilst labouring among the youth of this parish, it has been my anxious endeavour to point the way to their obtaining the knowledge requisite for the fulfillment of their duties as good citizens, and at the same time to lead them "to remember their Creator in the days of their youth," and thus to prepare them for the fulfillment of their duties as good Christians. In the difficult task of attending to the wants of the poor, it has been my endeavour to do so in such a way as not to injure their feelings, to preserve their spirit of self-dependence, and to induce in them the least dependence on the assistance which I have supplied. In my intercourse with all men, granting to others the same liberty of opinion which I claim for myself. During the period of my incumbency here, there has been no dissension of party spirit and religious contention, without losing sight of the duty of making a single enemy. For this I am thankful to a higher power; and that my conduct in this respect has met your approbation, affords me the most satisfactory. In reviewing the whole of my intercourse with the inhabitants of Humbly, and the vicar, I do not think that a line of conduct different from what I have pursued would have tended to the public good or my own comfort. And wherever I go, this splendid testimony will ever be a memorial of the happy days I have enjoyed among you, and will also encourage me to conduct myself, and to discharge the duties of the important charge on which I am soon to enter, in such a way as to merit the approbation of all those whom I am about to labour, to secure that inward satisfaction which is above all price, and to obtain the grace and the blessing of God, without which there can be no comfort here, and no happiness hereafter. To you, personally, Sir, I beg to express my best thanks, for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of me at this time, and for the courtesy and kindness which I have experienced from you during our intercourse in making a single enemy. To all I beg to say, that highly as I esteem this valuable testimony, on my own account, yet still higher do I prize the feelings of regard and affection which prompted the gift—and yet more, that it is not the gift of a sect or party, but the spontaneous expression of the good will of all classes and denominations. Most sincerely do I thank you, and pray that, though we may never again I think meet, you may all meet about the throne above, and be received there with the joyous exclamation, "Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you before the foundations of the earth were laid."—Edin. Courier.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.—At the grand and brilliant ball given by Prince Schwartzberg, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, in the year 1810, in celebration of the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, at which the Emperor and many illustrious persons were present, it is well known that a most destructive fire broke out in one of the temporary buildings erected for the occasion, by the young and beautiful hostess and several other persons were burnt to death, and many seriously injured. One of the visitors at this ball was the then Dowager Duchess of Savoy-Carignan, mother of Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia. This lady, presented by the great confusion from getting out in time, found herself in one of the saloons burning on all sides. When in this most perilous situation, and almost suffocated, she was accidentally discovered by her courier, who resolutely rushed through the flames into the room, took his mistress in his arms, and jumped from a window on the first floor to the ground. In this heroic conduct he broke both his legs, but the duchess was unhurt. Her life having been thus miraculously saved through the courage of her courier, she, of course, paid him all possible care and attention during his illness; and when he had recovered from this accident, she married him. He received afterwards from some Italian prince the title of Count Montefar, and ever since they have been living together, but not very happily, in various parts of the continent, and are now in Paris.—Globe.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the above society was held on Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Cholmondeley presiding. The military secretary, Major Sotheby, read the report, from which it appeared that the issue of Bibles and Testaments was greater during the last than in any preceding year: 1541 had been distributed in the army, and 500 among the troops of the East India Company; 1276 had been issued among fifty of H. M. ships, and 1100 had been supplied to the Royal Marines stationed at Woolwich and Gosport; 16,276 had with few exceptions, been disposed of to merchant ships, at the reduced prices, and 2825 to the boat and galleon on the river; 1291 copies had been sold to the seamen at the London Docks—which make the total number of bibles and testaments issued during the past twelve months 23,475; and since the commencement, 56,063. The income amounted to £2349 9s. 5d., and after deducting the necessary charges a balance was left of £126.—Illustrated London News.

THE VALUE OF COLD WATER.—The Louisville Courier of the 24th April says:—"We are much gratified in being able to state that Judge McKinley, the distinguished jurist of the Supreme Court of the United States, after having his vision seriously impaired for fifty-two years that he could not see without glasses, has recovered his sight so perfectly that he is now able to read without the aid of glasses. For half a century this faculty was so seriously impaired that without glasses he was almost blind, and the recovery of his constitutional health, by which the sight has been revived, Judge McKinley very properly ascribes to the daily use of cold water to the face and surface of the body. Of the importance of the use of cold water in maintaining and restoring health, no one who has ever tried it can entertain a doubt, and we are glad to see that the distinguished jurist has been enabled to see the value of this simple remedy in the restoration of his vision from its long sleep, for the purpose of encouraging other invalids to resort to this cheap and powerful mode of medication."

HOW TO WEAR A SHAWL.—If a lady spots a shawl at all, and only very falling shoulders should venture, we should recommend it to be always either falling off, or putting on which produces the shawl. Or she should wear it up on one shoulder and down the other, or in some way draw it evenly, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the present costume, as every real artist knows, is that it offers too few diagonal lines. Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the bust, like the broad ribbon of the garter across the graceful Queen, or the loose grille, sloping across the bosom, in the costume of the early Plantagenets. What a contrast would be presented by a picturesque tinge as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all, on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires; while the slanting form and colour of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, gives that eastern idea which every shawl more or less implies. What a contrast would be presented by a picturesque tinge as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all, on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires;

EMIGRATION FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.

(From the Chronicle of Halifax.)

We give to notice, that owing to the present unprosperous state of the country, the tide of emigration from our shores is still in progress.

Every steamer leaving this Port for the United States is crowded with emigrants, and the number of them are daily increasing.

The next mail will probably bring intelligence of important events having transpired on the continent of Europe.

The Colonies brought out 40 passengers, fifteen of whom landed at Halifax; also in commercial vessels.

The flour market is heavy, and 224 6d per barrel has been accepted for some considerable period.

LIVERPOOL, TIMBER MARKET, May 12th.—The continued disorganisation of the continent of Europe, and the consequent stoppage of commercial enterprise, also affects unfavourably the market for timber.

The settlement of the Township of Blanshard was commenced only in the summer of 1812.—It contains 49,140 acres of land, of the first quality.

The debate extended over two nights, and of course presented very little that was novel or fact or argument.

Advices from Berlin say that a joint note, in the name of the Governments of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Court of St. Petersburg.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 29, 1849.

The Express from Halifax, via Digby, with the news per steamship Calceola for the Associated Press, is to be published to-day.

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in 1815, and his subsequent behaviour at the funeral of Queen Caroline, for which he was banished from the Army List, but was afterwards restored by the Crown.

DEATH OF SIR J. NICHOLS.—We have to announce the death of Sir James Nichols, K.C.B., who died at the age of 80, on the 26th inst.

PORTSMOUTH, May 2.—The death of Sir Adam Drummond, K.C.H., admiral of the blue, has been reported to the Admiralty.

AMTAL BARRON, for 17 years President of the Danish Admiralty, died at Copenhagen on the 16th ult.

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Norman MacLeod, A. M., Minister of Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, and others.

The Collections taken up for the Sermons exceeded £400. Several handsome donations were presented, or acknowledged, at the Anniversary.

From the Fredericton Head Quarters, May 21. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—It becomes our painful duty to record the most destructive conflagration which this city has been witness to since the fire which laid Fredericton almost waste in 1825.

We have received a copy of a Railway Tract issued by the Council of the Railway League in this city.

Dr. Bartlett, late editor of the New York Tribune, has issued the prospectus of a newspaper in this city, establishing in London, to be called the Colonial Advocate.

WOLFE'S MONUMENT.—The Quebec Mercury says:—We are happy to see that the monument to General Wolfe, near the Plains of Abraham, which had been so much defaced and the inscriptions almost entirely obliterated, is about to be repaired by a more substantial and suitable one.

NEW FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.—We understand that a number of young men of this city, have associated themselves into a Volunteer Fire Engine Company.

THURSDAY LAST, being the thirtieth anniversary of the Queen's Birth Day, was daily celebrated in such this city.

A NEW PAPER.—The Royal Colonial and Transatlantic, published on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, by Messrs. Dusk and Gilles, made its appearance in this city last week.

LANDHOLDERS IN UPPER CANADA.—There are 65,000 proprietors of real estate in Upper Canada; they occupy 8,618,331 acres, or about 193 acres each on the average.

A fight was about to commence, which, by the exertions of men of influence, was prevented.

Accounts from Demerara reached here yesterday announcing that a formidable insurrection had broken out by the coloured population.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The Legislative Assembly were engaged on Saturday, in debate on the removal of the seat of government.

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The steam frigate Union, of the German Empire, and a most noble vessel, sailed for Portsmouth, England, to be delivered over to the British Government.

The Catholic Bishops of Charleston have been appointed to the office of the new Bishop of that city.

Mr. Maxwell, the new Collector of Customs, has been appointed to the office of the new Collector of that city.

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