

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. Flewelling & 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, J. WOODWARD, St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. Secretary.

Paris Fashions. MESSRS. LOCKHART & CO. have pleasure to announce to their patrons, that part of their NEW SPRING STOCK has arrived per Steamer 'NIGARA,' direct from PARIS, personally selected by Mr. Lockhart.

NEW SPRING STOCK. Gents' Parisian Satin Velvet HATS; best French KID GLOVES; STOCKS; Muslin, Satin, and Silk OPERA TIES; Silk Pocket & Neck Hdkfs.; SHIRTS and COLLARS; BRACES; Ladies' French, Leghorn and Straw BONNETS; Bonnet and plain Ribbons; Colored Kid GLOVES; Dress Silks and Taffetas; Children's HATS—with a variety of other articles of Parisian manufacture.

THIS DAY OPEN, and ready for Inspection and Sale. LOCKHART & CO., No. 17, King-street.

GILCHRIST & INCHES ARE NOW OPENING AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street, PART OF THEIR Spring and Summer Stock, Received per Packet Ship Liberia, St. John, April 19, 1853.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, AND BRITISH HOUSE, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, 5th March, 1853.

First Spring Importations! PER SHIP "MIDDLETON," 5,000 Straw Bonnets! Newest Spring Shapes!! J. DOHERTY & CO., N. B.—Further Supply per Steamer "Cambria," at Boston, together with RIBBONS, SILKS, PRINTS, and FANCY DRESS GOODS, to arrive per "Admiral" next Trip. J. D. & CO.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, April 9, 1853. Per Steamer "Niagara."

FEW cases of SCOTCH GOODS containing Paisley, Cashmere, and French Barege LONG AND SQUARE SILK WAIVES. Persian and Embroidered ROBES; French Printed CAMBRICS; Fancy Printed OUBLEANS; HABITS, Chemisettes, Collars, Sleeves, &c. &c. T. W. DANIEL.

APRIL 9, 1853. NEW GOODS. Per Steamer "Niagara," from Liverpool.— FURTHER supply of BONNETS; Bonnet RIBBONS; Plain and Figured Rich SILKS; SATINETTES, SATINS, SARSONNETS; Rich Black SHIRT LACES; Cambria HANDBURSTINGS; COLLARS and HAITT SHIRTS; SILK TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c. &c. W. G. LAWTON.

MORRISON & CO. HAVE now ready for inspection, suited for the season, the LARGEST, MOST VARIED and MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SILKS, SATINS and RIBBONS Ever exhibited in this Province.

MORRISON & CO., PRINCE WM. STREET, April 5.

LANDING, per Brig Mecca, from New York March 29. FLEWELLING & READING.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, April 23, 1853. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Just opened, ex Steamer Niagara and America, RICH assortment of Jewellery, in great variety—English Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.; Silver Fancy Articles, Silver Brooches, Shawl Pins, Bracelets, Card Cases, Bouquet Holders, Paper Knives, Cake ditto; Knife, Fork and Spoon, in Cases, &c. &c.

Ex Liberia—20 packages Hardware, consisting of Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, in complete sets, and in dozens; Knives only, and Carvers to match; Buck Horn ditto, ditto; Pocket Cutlery, Combs, Razor Straps, Hair Brushes, &c. &c. Shortly expected, ex Belcarraig, Speed and Imperial—100 packages assorted Fancy Goods, Sawes, Tools, Glass, Fine Gettings, Electro and Albata Plait, rich Plated Goods, with a large supply of English Lever Watches, &c. &c.

Particulars in future advertisements. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from our stock, the assortment being large and varied, and the prices exceedingly low. ROBINSON & THOMPSON, April 26, Proprietors.

First Spring Importations. J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per Packet Ship "MIDDLETON," CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS, PRINTED DRUGGETS, Moreens and Damasks, SHEETINGS, White and Striped SHIRTINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. Prince William Street, 8th March, 1853.

NEW SPRING GOODS. JAMES BURRELL, Corner of King and Germain Streets.

HAS received per St. John, from Glasgow, part of his Spring supply of DRY GOODS, viz:—Shawls, Delaines, Cashmeres, Fancy Printed Muslin Dresses, Gingham, Handkerchiefs, Harness Filled Bordered Book Shirtings, Linens, Towellings, Sewing Muslin Habit Shirts and Chemisettes, White and Shaded Varn, Reels, &c. Remainder daily expected.

LONDON GOODS, Landing, ex "MIRAMICHI," from London, DAY & MARTIN'S Blacking; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; Poland Starch; Mustard; Window SOAP; Scaled Oil; Currants; Crushed SUGAR; Lazenby's Pickles; Cloves, Ginger, Nutmeg, Indigo, Sago, Isinglass, &c.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

Carpet, Carpets, Carpets! RUGS, RUGS. JUST received per ship St. John, a large and varied assortment of Brussels CARPETS; and three-ply splendid patterns, with RUGS to match. GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street, May 3. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

London White Lead, Wine, &c. Received ex Ship Miramichi, Wyles, master, from London, 5 TONS best London White LEAD; 25 boxes Belmont and Patent Spinn CANDLE, 25 lbs. each; 3 quarter casks Gold and Pale SIERRA, (very superior)—Landing, for sale by CUDLIP & SNIDER, May 17.

St. John, April 19th. NEW SPRING GOODS! Per Steamer Niagara, from Liverpool: DAVID PATERSON begs to announce to his Customers and the Public, that he has received part of his Spring Supply of BOOTS & SHOES consisting of the following description:—Ladies' Cashmere, Satin, and Frenelia BOOTS; Ladies' Patent Prunella, Leather, Web, and fancy SLIPPERS; Ladies' Kid and Calf-Village TIES and Walking SHOES; Misses and Children's Prunella BOOTS; Do. do. Patent Satin, Do. do. Kid, Do. do. Walking SHOES; Infant Kid Boots; Patent Back Straps, &c.; Knives Patent OXFORD TIES, and BOOTES of various kinds; also, Gent's Patent Ties, Carpet and Leather SLIPPERS, &c. &c.—Together with a lot of French CALF SKINS, a beautiful article for Gait's Boots, which will be made up to order in his usual style, without any extra charge.

To arrive per the next Steamer from Liverpool—Ladies, Purses and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, Paris made. The remainder of Summer Stock to arrive per the Ship Miramichi, from London. FOSTER'S CORNER, KING STREET, Sign of the Golden Boat.

J. C. HATHEWAY, M. D., DENTIST. OFFICE in Sydney Street, first shop above Queen's Square, and opposite the residence of Beverly Robinson, Esq. Dr. H. is prepared to insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH of his own manufacture, and attend to all other branches of Dentistry; he also prepares a superior article of TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from all substances that would have an injurious effect upon the teeth, for sale only at his office. Black Teeth carved for Dentists. April 26, 1853.

Adams' Hardware Store, Market Square, corner of Dock Street. JUST RECEIVED—CASE Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GANG SAWS; 1 case Rowlands' Mill Saws; 8 cases Sanderson's Cast Steel; 1 case German Steel, for Horse Corks; 39 bundles Blister and Spring Steel; 2 cases Japanned and Tinned Ware. May 10. W. H. ADAMS.

JARDINE & CO. Are now receiving ex Schr. "Linnett," from Boston, ONE barrel Caraway SEED; 10 brls. Dried Apples; 10 dozen Wool Cards; 50 chests fine Congo and Souchong TEA; 12 boxes E. I. Company's fine do.; one case fine cut Chewing Tobacco; 27 boxes Tobacco; one case Sardines, and a select assortment of Pot Herb and FLOWER SEEDS. For sale by JARDINE & CO., St. John, April 12, 1853.

Canvass, Oakum, &c. Landing, ex "IMPERIAL," 12 BALES Bleached Gunrock CANVASS, Ex "Miramichi," from London—10 tons first quality OAKUM, An Invoice of White, Black, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT, from BRANFORD BROTHERS, Boiled and Raw LINED OIL.—For sale by JOHN WALKER, Corner Peters' Wharf & Ward-Street, May 17.

MESS FISH.—Landing ex schr. Gilmore, from Boston—20 brls. St. Louis MESS FISH, 6 brls. LARD and Sea Elephant OIL; 3 bags Soft Shell ALMONDS. May 24. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Black's Hardware Store, No. 6, North Market Wharf.

Landing ex Ship Imperial—8 CASES and 7 bundles HARDWARE, &c. containing—Long Handled Fry Pans, Wire Riddles and Sieves, Brass and Iron Wire, Kettle Ears, Shoe Presses, Carpenters' Compasses, Jack Chain, Shovel Pans; Horns' HIL, T. Chest, Table, and 2 cases of Brass Buttons and Buttons, Knitting Pins, Gun Nipples, Table and Tea Spoons, Pins, Chain and Brass Dog Collars, Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Mouse Traps, Wire Dish Covers; Smoothing, Jack and Tying Planes; Curtain Pins, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Shaving Boxes, Brass and Steel Snauffers and Trays, Counter Balances, Shot Pouches, Ships' Compasses, Pump Tacks, Barn Door Hinges, Sledge, Shoe, and other Hammers; Coffee Mills, Fire and Hand Irons, Paint Brushes, Whip Whangs, Garden Rakes, Cash Boxes, Shoe Hairs, Looking Glasses; Chest, Plate, Cupboard, and Trunk LOCKS; Iron Squares, Latches, Gun Locks, Hat and Coat Hooks, Staples for Locks, Water O'Yr Stones, &c. &c. May 10.—Im. JAS. N. C. BLACK.

Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard. Landing, per Miramichi, from London, 20 BAGS Black PEPPER; 25 kegs Coleman's SF MUSTARD; 10 cases Coleman's BEST MARCH; 1 case NUTMEGS; 2 cases CASSIA; 2 cases LICORICE; 3 cases PICKLES, assorted; 1 case CREAM TARTAR; 1 case SALTPEPER; 1 case Blue VITRIOL.

Per Radius and Lavinia, from Boston, Cheese, Dried Apples, Ground Rock Salt, Wool Cards, Wheel Heads, Wickling, Clothes Pins, Wash Boards, Wood Measures, Nuts, Tubes, &c. May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

Per "Mecca," from New York: 30 BOXES TOBACCO—5's and 8's; 2 cases 10 small boxes, 30 lbs. each "Lacko's" Chewing Tobacco; 25 half chests fine Oolong Souchong TEA. JAMES MACFARLANE, Market Square, March 29.

Seeds and Oatmeal. Received per steamer Admiral, from Boston, 1 BAG White Belgian CARROT SEED; 10 bags Western Clover Seed. Ex Imperial, from Liverpool—33 barrels Scotch OATMEAL.—For sale by JARDINE & CO., May 3.

Muscovado Molasses. Ex Brissolva Jupiter, from Cienfuegos, 84 HUSKES, now landing.—For sale by FLEWELLING & READING, May 3.

No. 4, Water-street. W. TISDALE & SON Are receiving ex "Belcarraig," from Liverpool: 110 RINGS from WIRE, from No. 4 to 19; 10 bundles Fry Pans; 4 cases Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.; 2 cases Sad Irons; 1 case Wire Grating; 2 cases round top SHOVELS, 1 case Victor's hand, turn, mill and other Files, 40 cases Ox and Horse NAILS, 120 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch; 57 do. WROUGHT NAILS, 4 to 60; 2 tons PUTTY; 4 cases WHITING, 2 cases, each, Red and Yellow OCHRE, 1 case White CHALK. For sale by FLEWELLING & READING, May 10.

New and Cheap Room PAPERS. JUST OPENED—A LARGE and handsome assortment of very Cheap ROOM PAPERS; for sale from 5d. a piece upwards. A beautiful variety of Stain Glazed PAPERS. April 12, 1853. S. K. FOSTER.

Ex "Miramichi, from London: 1 CASE containing CHARTS for all parts of the World; 1 case containing NORIS' EPITOME; Griffin's do.; Declination Tables; Thomson's Table; Summer's Method for finding a Ship's position at Sea; Chronometer's Companion; Great Circle Sailing; Lee's Laws; Lee's Manual; Nautical Almanac for 1853 and 1854.

QUADRANTS, BAROMETERS, Telescopes, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.—For sale by JOHN WALKER, May 17, 1853.

Cordage, Oakum, Canvas. Landing, ex "IMPERIAL," 10 TONS No. 1 CORDAGE, assorted, from Gibraltar to 14 lbs.; 6 LBS. 44 to 6 inches; 2 tons best Oakum; 3 bales Navy Canvas. Also—50 boxes Turkey RAISINS. May 17. GEORGE THOMAS.

TOBACCO. PER Pearl and Village Belle, from New York: 81 boxes TOBACCO, in 8's and 10's; 5 boxes 1 lb. lump Tobacco; 40 boxes Myers' Jromatic Tobacco, 4 lb. lump; 2 barrels Scotch SNUFF, in small bladders. To ARRIVE—Per schr. Ori—200 barrels Super-fine FLOUR. May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

Fresh Garden and Field SEEDS. OATS and POTATOES. Now landing, ex "IMPERIAL," from Liverpool: 150 BUSHELS Potato and Hopeton OATS, Chavelier BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, VETCHES, &c. A large assortment of SEEDS, comprising Turnip, Carrot, Mangold Wurzel, Radishes, Celery and Cabbage Seed, &c. A select assortment of Pot Herb and FLOWER SEEDS. Ex Schr. May Flower, from Prince Ed. Island: 1,000 bushels heavy Black Seed OATS; 3,000 ditto mixed Feeding OATS. From Woodstock: 230 barrels Early Blue & Christie POTATOES.—For sale by JARDINE & CO., May 10, 1853.

LV STORE. 2 TONS Manila ROPE, "Gourock" manufacture, used from 1 1/2 inch to 8 inch; 5 tons No. 1 Liverpool CORDAGE, and 5 tons No. 1 Russia do, assorted, from Ghirland to 1 1/2 inch. April 19. GEORGE THOMAS.

The Subscribers have on hand: OATS, CORN, and Cracked Corn, BRAN and HORSE FEED; for sale by JARDINE & CO., Feb. 1, 1853.

Poetry, &c.

THE STREAM OF TIME. BY JOHN SWAN. It is a silent stream; Calm as a quiet sleep; To a strange repose, The still stream flows, Where the mourners cease to weep.

It is a wide spread stream, And every valley fills; It covers the plains, And the high domains Of the everlasting hills.

It is a ceaseless stream; Forever flowing fast, Like a solemn tide To the ocean wide Of the far, unfathomed past.

It is a mighty stream; Resistless in its way; To the loftiest things, The strongest kings, It carries with ease away.

It is a precious stream; For pearls of price untold It bears its load here, And its sands are sands of gold.

Through silent realms of night; Through every glorious clime; By night and day, it flows, On its wide spread way, Past flows the stream of time.

The Maid's Soliloquy. A maiden alone—a copy of Milton in her hand. She opens at the passage, "Hail, Medusa! hush! mysterious law!" &c. She then soliloquizes: It must be so! Milton, thou reasonest well; But who's the pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after matrimony? Or whence this secret dread, this inward horror Of dying unpossessed? why shrieks the heart Back on itself and starts at ceiling? 'Tis reason, faithful reason stirs within us; 'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance, And intimates a husband to the sex.

But happiness from this itself separated, 'Tis not what we desire, this anxious thought! 'Tis not what we desire, this anxious thought! 'Tis not what we desire, this anxious thought! 'Tis not what we desire, this anxious thought!

But marriage state in prospect lies before me, But shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it. Here will I hold—if nature prompts the wish—And that she does is plain from all her works—Our play, interest, pleasure, bid indulge it; For the great end of nature's law is this: 'Hail virtue in wedlock—the woman must obey—' Nor weary of these duties—the priest shall end 'em. Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain; Pleasure and bonage meet my thoughts at once.

I wed—my liberty is gone forever, My happiness from this itself separated, 'Tis not what we desire, this anxious thought! 'Tis not what we desire, this anxious thought! 'Tis not what we desire, this anxious thought!

Love first shall recompense my loss, And when my charms shall I have faded, Mine eyes grow dim, and stature beat with years, Then virtuous friendship shall succeed to love; Thus pleased, I'll soon infirmity and death, Renewed successively in another's death.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger] A Word to Wives. "A man's wealth," says somebody, "depends more on his wife than on himself." Golden words, that ought to be inserted in the marriage service, even "love, honor and obey" were left out, especially the latter. There's Mr. A. for example. He is a merchant in good business, active as a steel trap, and sharp as a northeast, yet he will never be rich, even if he lives to be as old as Methuselah. And why? Because he has a wife who spends money faster than ten Indians could make it. Is the opera in town? Mrs. A. must go every night. Is Jenny Lind singing at seven dollars a ticket? Mrs. A. must have a front seat, and sport a bouquet into the bargain. Has her neighbour's baby got a new doll, or canner? Mrs. A. must have one for her "little responsibility," embroidered at three dollars a yard. Has her sister, or her cousin, or her husband's sister, or any of his cousins, a new set of China? Mrs. A. must forthwith have the paintings done as about the greatest of the new furniture over the way going in, where a newly married couple are about to live? Mrs. A. gives her husband no peace till he buys for her new "love sofa" if he does not, and she says she is ashamed to have seen "in short, she worries out either the poor man's life, or his patience, and she don't stop to care much which.

Mrs. A. must always have new bonnets for herself and daughters before anybody else, and will pay three pence to have the pick of the Paris fashions the day prior to the "opening." She used to be content with Russian sable for her furs, but lately she likes after ermine, and, we suppose, will get it next winter. She wants to leave the quiet respectable street where they have lived so long, and move into the West End, among what she calls "the tip-top fashion." She has always ready her husband "come down to the city" in the summer, with a trip to Saratoga or Niagara, for a month at Cape May; but as business has been unusually flourishing this year, she contemplates something on a still grander scale for the coming season, a cottage at Newport, or perhaps even a country house. She made Mr. A. set up a carriage, when he made that in real estate two years ago, and the party she gave this winter, when Count Swindledoff was here, is said to have cost a "cool" hundred thousand. With all these advantages, it would be a miracle indeed if she was not still blooming, even at forty. But what she shines on seems slow poison to her husband. It may be fun to her, as the frogs said in the fable when the boys were pelting him, but it is death to him. He is already as thin as the ghost in Hamlet, and if he keeps on, or rather if his wife does, he will be a second Calvin Edson.

Then there's Mr. B. the mechanic. He cannot make a tenth of the money Mr. B. does, but if he only had a proper wife, he would be rich in spite of it. Mrs. B., however, is extravagant also. She has none of Mrs. A's "tip-top" notions, it is true, but money always makes her fingers itch till it is gone, just in the same way. There's no end to what she spends in giving tea-parties, "and never cost anything, you know," as she says, "only a few cakes and such like, nobody will miss the cost of them." If she wants a carpet made, she invites all her female acquaintances, and when she fits and stitching are over, the guests sit down to coffee, and to gossip. If anybody else knows gets a new dozen of spoons, she must have a new dozen also, or at least have her old ones melted down and made over in the latest pattern. Her appetite for silk dresses is enormous. She sports a shawl on Sundays whose price we would be ashamed to tell. Her children, in their best clothes, look like the models in fashion plate. If she has maple chairs she wants mahogany ones,

and if mahogany, she longs after walnut. Cane seats are vulgar in her eyes, hair cloth is only tolerable, but damask is "divine." She has a great notion of "the best society," which she thinks consists in more antique dresses, and parties with extravagant expense, forgetting that "the best society" is that where sound and good sense prevail, and that her excellent husband sees more really good society in a fortnight, than "opportunities" does in a year.

Mrs. C. is wasteful in another manner. She never squanders money, but she does time, and that in the most extravagant and thoughtless way. She has seven children at home, but is never there, for she is always walking Chestnut street, or shopping among the cheap stores, or hearing and repeating gossip from house to house of her acquaintance.

Mrs. D. has quite as numerous a progeny, but some think is less censurable for leaving them. She is one of the women who "have gifts." Her peculiar gift is to do good to the world in general, at the expense, we fear, of her family in particular. She has a philanthropic meeting to attend every day in the week, besides various Dorcas societies, soup societies, and the great "World-out-of-joint Society." She is President of the "Aristocratic Century Society for Mending Everybody's Business," and Secretary of that invaluable moral institution, the "Association for Reforming Men Wholesale—by following them everywhere." She is not a cruel or negligent mother, however. She never whips her children, for example, and is invariably kind to them—that is when she is at home.

Mrs. E. does not waste either her own time, or her husband's money, but she does what is almost as bad, she wastes away his temper. She likes the "high pressure system" of managing husbands; thinks "a little scolding," which with her means a great deal, "does the men good?" and puts on a sour face as part of this system, as regularly as she changes the bed clothes, or gives the girls "high-bos," but she has a large family, and being often vexed, makes no effort to amend when her husband comes home. He "must take her as she finds her," she says shrewishly. If either Mrs. E. or Mrs. F. were told they wasted anything, they would rise in indignation, yet their husbands' temper and their own happiness are being wasted, never to be regained. Verily—a man's wealth does depend more on his wife than on himself; and that in more ways than one.

[AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA.]—The following is an extract from a work with the above title, written by Marianne Finch, and just published in London: "In one of the last sermons I heard in Boston, the preacher told us that to ascertain the religious life of a country we need not count the churches, ministers, and religious publications, but examine the commercial, political and private life of the people. In estimating their Christianity he seemed to think their every-day life a better criterion than their Sunday worship. In the latter he did not find the Bostonians wanting; for their numerous churches and Sabbath schools are well supplied and filled to overflowing. In their every-day life he considered them very deficient, castigating them pretty severely for their short-comings. However, he qualified his bad opinion of Boston considerably by saying it was probably better in this respect than any other large town. Whether he is right or wrong I cannot say; but the Christianity of this city, as it is embodied in many of its institutions, I like exceedingly. I admire the cleanliness and comfort that pervade all of them, and the respect and self-reliance that are inculcated, and the constant appeal to the better instead of the worst feelings—even of prisoners. But they do not expend their energy in punishing the criminal, or even in trying to restore the criminal to a broken flower, but rather seek to prevent such a catastrophe by preserving from contamination the young and tender blossom."

China—The Rebellion.—The present Tartar dynasty of China, after ruling the empire for 235 years, and from the time of our unwarlike James, seems at length tottering to its fall. It has already lasted nearly three times as long as the Mogul dynasty. It seems indeed surprising how long, considering its feebleness, it has endured. It has for a considerable time, however, been in a state of decay.

The Tartar militia, except in mere panoply, had become no better than Chinese; they were ready to fight, but not to fight for their emperor, but to fight for their emperor. The present rebellion of Chinese against Tartar nationality, and hitherto the Chinese mob have proved better soldiers than the Tartar army. The rebellion, which originated in the province of Honan, in about the 27th degree of North latitude, has now extended to Kiangnan, in the 32nd degree; and there seems to be little doubt, from the latest accounts, but that the rebels are in possession of Nankin, the capital of the last native dynasty of emperors, and the first spot in which we ourselves destroyed the prestige of Tartar invincibility.

If this be, then, really true, the overthrow of the Tartars must follow, for the position commands the migration, not only of the greatest of the navigable rivers of China, but also of the grand canal, which leads from it to Peking, both together forming the highway by which the seat of government is supplied, not only with corn and salt, but also with the tributes of the Southern provinces. The rebellion, therefore, if it is not put down, will get the most part paid in kind. In his need the emperor, as if he were no better than a European king, has published a most piteous proclamation, calling on his subjects for help and promising a hundred reforms which he never thought of in his prosperity, and when he had the power to carry them into effect.

It took the present Manchoo Tartars the best part of half a century to achieve the complete conquest of China from North to South, and that was a period of great anarchy and disorder, accompanied of course by much loss of life and property, and the exercise of great ferocity by the victorious shepherds. The expulsion of the invaders will follow the success of the rebellion, and the result must be long-continued disorder. This will certainly put to hazard our trade, which of one kind or another is of the annual value of £10,000,000, our Indian revenue from opium of £2,500,000, and our English tea duties of £6,000,000.—These are serious considerations, and yet we have nothing for it but to watch the course of events.—London Ex.

VARIOUS ITEMS. Wallington, contrary to general belief, was born a sickly child, like Turcsen; he was weak as a sickling, and passed two years at Angers, chiefly on a sofa, playing with a pet dog. He remembered a soft, playful career with no pleasure, and seldom referred to it. His real life here in India, where his body ripened by that genial sun, and the exercise of command called forth every dormant capability of the general and the statesman. The fresh brush and ice water—long his sole beverage—are said to have been the main ingredients for preserving health afterwards.

MAXING THE BRITISH NAVY.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons repealing so much of the Navigation Act of 1819 as requires three-fourths of the crew of every ship bearing the flag of England to consist of British subjects. With a view to the efficiency of the British Navy, it is proposed to enlist boys at the age of fourteen, who, after serving until they are eighteen, are to be further engaged for ten years' continuous and

general service. The seamen already serving, whether in British ships of war or the Merchant Navy, will be allowed to re-enter, or to enter for the first time under the new arrangement. The pay of an able seaman at present is 1s. sterling a day; of an ordinary seaman, 1s. 1d.; and what we call second class ordinaris, in fact, landmen, 11d. The proposed increase is, in A. S.' 3d. a day. The pay of an able seaman in the Navy, under the proposed increase, would be £2 7s. 6d. for thirty days, or the calendar month.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas breakfasts on a cup of tea and a rusk; dines on a little fish, a culet, or a chop, with a sauce and a glass of sherry and water. He suffers from an internal disease, and is obliged to be abstemious. Then what is the use of being an emperor, after all? With a table loaded with every luxury, with cellars stocked with the choicest wines, he is obliged to live as moderately as a man with an income of £100 a year. He can make laws for his subjects as he pleases; but nature made a law that is as binding upon him as upon the meanest serf in his dominions. He may put to death those who disobey his laws, but he disobeys with equal peril those under which he lives. A good appetite, and health to make the gratification safe, are more worthily exchanged for imperial honours.

A YOUNG LADY'S DILEMMA.—At a temperance meeting in London lately, an incident occurred which occasioned some mirth. In consequence of the remarks made by Mr. Fry on the subject of courtship, a note was handed up to him from a young lady at the end of the room, containing as follows:—"I have a lover who is a moderate drinker. If I discard him will you warrant me a teetotaler in the stand?" After the laughter occasioned by the reading of this had subsided, Mr. Fry asked the lady by no means to discard her lover, but to use all her influence to make him a teetotaler. He thought that if he used a little address, and exercised a little tact, she would win her lover over before 1853 had expired.

A DANCE CONCERT.—In a five-day school lately, at Winton, near Manchester, Eng., it was announced that there would be a dance given in the afternoon, and the children present were requested to inform their absent brethren; and sisters. One girl came home in great grief, giving a sister that had not attended regularly the following version of it:—"There's going to be a dance given away at school this afternoon, but I don't think they'll give one, so that goes so seldom."

How Much a Dog Knows.—A gentleman by the name of Rawson Read, who resides in Lowell, has a large black dog by the name of Cesar, who was accustomed to visit a daguerrotype saloon with Mr. Read's daughter. One day, on her visit there, she tried to make her dog have his daguerrotype taken, but she could not succeed. In about a week, on the first day of April, the keeper of this saloon heard a tap on the door; on opening it he found Cesar there, he comes in and places himself before the glass, and the keeper, seeing what he is about, puts his glass and takes his daguerrotype. When finished he hid it up and tied it round Cesar's neck; Cesar then proceeded to his master, who thought some one was trying to play an April fool upon him, would not touch it, but at last he opened it and found the beautiful daguerrotype of Cesar.—Bunker Hill Journal.

EMIGRANTS.—The ship Frank Pierce, from Liverpool April 28th, arrived at Boston the 5th inst., bringing a large number of 710 emigrants.

WIRE LACE.—At Nottingham, England, the great centre of the lace manufacture, they are now manufacturing a most beautiful fabric of wire window and bed curtains, &c., of iron wire. Verily, this is an iron age.

A lad of twelve years of age came into the Police Court of Cincinnati, and asked to be committed to the house of refuge. When interrogated as to what had prompted him to make such a course, he replied that his father and mother had quarrelled, but that he was anxious to be placed out of their reach and influence.

The London Times has a powerful article upon white slavery in England. In one establishment, the seamstress who work sixteen hours a day, with only ten minutes for meals, and not a single thing to support life at that. Slavery is bad enough, but not so bad as that.

Blankets were first made at Bristol, in England, in the reign of Henry III, and so called after three brothers, named Blanket, who, when a loom, at which they were woven, was invented.

FACEITIE. TOO DEAR.—A pair of rustic lovers had resolved to make a match of it, and the prudent undertaker went about the parish asking the cheapest road to wedded bliss. The conclusion to which he came was complimentary to the church. The registrar's charge was so substantial that he thought he might as well employ "a real parson" at once, and then the job would be sure to be done. So off he went to church with his bride, and made her his own "for better for worse." The knot tied, he asked for the "recon," and was thunder-struck by the announcement of "fourteen shillings." He proposed seven. Heads were bowed, "no half price" was the rule. "Then," said Hodge, handing over the full sum in a thimble, "I'm blow'd if ever I get wed here any more." The priest could no longer maintain his gravity—the man's threat was too good to be resisted. He thought it so good that he rewarded its author by returning the fees, and making him a present of his first wife gratis.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—In the early part of the 18th century, a farmer from a little village near Talcott, was condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for cow stealing; his wife called to see him a few days previous to his execution to take her last farewell, when she asked if he would "like the children to see him executed?" to which he promptly replied, "No, what must they come for?" "Happy," said the priest, "you are just as you always were; you never wanted the children to have a bit of pleasure?"

LOSING A CHARACTER.—A young Irish servant girl, coming from Albany recently in one of the night steamers, had the luck to lose "a recommendation" which had been given her on leaving her last place. She brought, however, the accompanying "ticket," which she presented to a friend of ours: "This is to say that Kathleen O'Brian had a good character when she left Albany, but she lost it on board the steamer coming from Albany."

A PATIENT RESOLVE.—"Ousemaid" "Well, Mr. Robert, I suppose you'll be off to the diggings along with the rest of the gentlemen?" "Flunkey?" "Not if I know it, Mary, my dear. I ain't been accustomed to fysical exertion, and I don't intend to begin hard work at my time of life."—Punch.

Wonderful things are done now a days," said Mr. Timmins; "the doctor has given Fleck's boy a new lip from his cheek." "Ah," said another, "many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation either."

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Close all the outer doors of a four-story house, open the inner doors, and take a long stretch and chase a cat up and down stairs till you steam.

THE TELEGRAPH.—"Wife, I don't see, for my part, how they send letters on them 'ere wires without terrin' 'em to bits." "Lad me, they don't send the paper; they just send the writin' in a luid stage."











