The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1839.

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Weekly Almanack.

August—1839.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
21 Wednesday	5 9	6 53	1 2	9 40
22 Thursday	5 0	6 54	2 13	10 26
23 Friday	5 1	6 53	2 26	11 7
24 Saturday	5 2	6 51	Rises.	11 44
25 Sunday	5 3	6 50	7 14	morn.
26 Monday	5 4	6 48	7 37	0 21
27 Tuesday	5 5	6 46	7 59	0 55

Full Moon 24th, 4h. 58m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Thomas Leavitt, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
Henry Gilbert, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... Lewis Burns, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. Liston, Esquire, Manager.
Director this week, ... Hon. John Robertson.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
John M. Wilmot, Esquire, President.
Committee for July:
John Boyd, A. S. Perkins, John Walker.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
James Kirk, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

COUNTY CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office in this city, until Tuesday the 20th August next for the erection and completion of a Building for the COUNTY ALMS HOUSE, to be situated in the Parish of Simonds near the Sands, at the distance of about one mile and a quarter from the City.

The building is to be built of Brick, on a good stone foundation, and covered with Slates, and to be completed by the 1st day of August, 1841. The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars made known on application at the above office.

By order of the Sessions.
ROBERT F. HAZEN, Mayor
Saint John, June 15, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

—No. 9, South Market Wharf,—
Received per Ship Samuel from Liverpool:

A GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE, consisting of—Printed Cottons, Grey do., White do., white and blue Cotton Warps, Moleskin, Bedticking, Lining Cambricks, Canvass, Flannels, Shoe Thread, Jaconet and Book Muslin, Bobinett, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hank Cotton, Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, shoe and scrubbing Brushes, Locks, Hinges, Screws, square pointed Shovels, Scythes, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Shot, White Lead, Blue Vitriol, Allum, Copperas, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Raisins, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

From Greenock, per the Ellen Bryson,—
3 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
—IN STORE—
Hhds. Molasses, hhds. Sugar, Saleratus, Corn Brooms, Painted Pails, Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Glass, Tobacco, &c. &c. which they offer for sale at the lowest rates for cash or approved paper. KNOWLES & THORNE.
Saint John, June 18, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having duly weighed and considered the advantages derived by men of nautical pursuits from the use of well adjusted and correctly rated Chronometers, begs to inform ship masters and owners, and all whom it may concern, that having obtained the necessary instruments to aid and assist him in the rating of ships' Chronometers, he now offers to them his services in that capacity. The very flattering reports which he has received from a few respectable ship masters of this port whose chronometers he rated ... year, and the solicitations of others have induced him to come forward in this public manner with a view to effect for the benefit of all interested therein, what has so long and so anxiously been looked for in this city, the ascertaining of the rates of chronometers in the most correct manner.

He begs further to state, that in the management of chronometers the same practical experience which has insured to him the patronage of several Gentlemen will be persevered in with increased attention, and every means adopted to ensure the correct rates of chronometers entrusted to his care.

JAMES AGNEW, *Watch Maker.*
Dock-street, May 18.

Brandy, Gin, Bacon, Pork, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex barque Edward Reid, *from Newry:*

25 HHDS. BRANDY,
13 ditto GIN,
4 casks Irish BACON, 45 cwt.;
25 barrels Irish Mess Pork; 1 cask Irish Hams,
50 tons No. 1 Pig IRON,
60 bundles and 1185 bars IRON, ast'd, 20 tons,
21 bars Bis ec Steel, 10cwt. 0qrs. 24lbs.
78 Sock Moulds, 19cwt.
45 doz. Farmers' Spades; 2 tons Oakum.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
St. John, May 28, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per the late arrivals from England, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and HARDWARE, which will be sold at very low rates for approved payments.
E. L. THORNE, *Prince Wm.-street.*
June 25th, 1839.

Ex Sophia from London.
JOHN D. MAINTYRE

RESPECTFULLY intimates that the residue of his SPRING PURCHASES have just arrived per Ship SOPHIA, from LONDON, and will be ready for inspection early in the ensuing week.
Prince William Street, May 4, 1839.

☞ **NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late DANIEL SCOTT, of this City, Tailor, deceased, are required to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment without delay.
ANN SCOTT, *Executrix.*
GEORGE HARDING, *Executor.*
Saint John, May 28, 1839.

The Garland.

EARTH'S CHANGES.

As waves the grass upon the field to-day,
Which soon the wasting scythe shall sweep away,
As smiles the flowret in the morning dew,
Which eve's chill blast upon the winds may strew,
Thus, in brief glory boast the sons of clay,
Thus bloom awhile, then wither and decay.

Dust tends to dust,—with ashes, ashes blend,
The senseless turf conceals the buried friend;
A few may sigh upon the grave's dark brink,
A few salt tears the broken soil may drink,
A few sad hearts in lonely sorrow bleed,
And pay that tribute which they soon must need.

I saw the infant, in its robe of white,
Its doating mother's ever-dear delight,
It clapped its hand when tones of mirth went by,
And nature's gladness glisten'd in its eye;
Again I came! An empty crib was there,
A little coffin, and a funeral prayer.

I saw the ruddy boy, of vigor bold,
Who fear'd not summer's heat nor winter's cold,
With dexterous heel he skimm'd the frozen pool,
His laugh rang loudest 'mid his mates at school,
Again I sought him, but his name was found,
On the low stone that marks yon church-yard mound.

Oh! boasted joys of Earth! how swift ye fly,
Rent from the hand or hidden from the eye:
So through the web the weaver's shuttle glides,
So speed the vessel o'er the billowy tides,
So cleaves the bird, the liquid fields of light,
And leaves no furrow of its trackless flight.

But we, frail beings, shrinking from the storm,
We love the skies, that gathering clouds deform,
Though wounded oft, as oft renew our toil,
To rear a fabric on this sand-swept soil,
And still we strive, forgetful of the grave,
To fix our anchor on the tossing wave.

Yet He who marks us in our vain career,
Oft shows how frail is what we hold most dear,
Spreads o'er some face belov'd the deathful gloom,
Or hides a parent in the lonely tomb,
Arrest the thoughtless, bids the worldling feel,
Wounds to admonish, and afflicts to heal.

Look to that world where every pain shall cease,
Grief turn to joy, and labor end in peace,
Oh! seek that world, by penitence and prayer,
Sow the seed here, and reap the fruitage there,
Where shadowy joys no longer cheat the soul,
But one unclouded year, in changeless light shall roll.

Mrs. Sigourney.

We Meet in Crowds.

BY MRS. C. BARON WILSON.

We meet in crowds! who used to meet all lonely,
Where the soft moonbeams trembling lit the shade;
And, for the vows we interchanged, now only
Are the cold courtesies of fashion paid!

We meet in crowds! where empty mirth is lighting
The flashing eye, but reaches not the heart;
Where Pleasure brims the cup, with smiles inviting,
And lures her victims, with a siren's art.

We meet in crowds!—ah, how unlike the meeting
Our bosoms knew, in those sweet by-gone hours
When Time's swift pinions seemed on sunbeams fleeting,
And youth's light footsteps trod alone on flowers!

We meet in crowds!—as strangers, cold and sadly,
Who ne'er had met, nor e'er may meet again;
We part!—and in each bosom deeply, madly,
Rankles the wound that must for aye remain!

Miscellaneous.

CHINA.

PROCLAMATION TO FOREIGN RESIDENTS, FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER, H. E. LIN.

Lin, a high officer of the Chinese Empire, now specially appointed an imperial envoy, a president of the board of war, and viceroy to Hoo Kwang, hereby proclaims to the foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas ye, the said foreigners, coming to Canton to trade, have usually reaped immense profits; therefore it is that your ships, which in former years amounted annually to no more than several tens, now exceed a hundred and several tens, which arrive here every year. Your import goods, no matter what they be, with us find a consumption; and respecting the cargo which you may wish to purchase in return, there is nothing in which you may not adventure. I would like to ask you if in the wide earth under heaven you can find such another profit-yielding market as this is? Our great Chinese emperor views all mankind with equal benevolence, and therefore it is that he has thus graciously permitted you to trade, and to become as it were steeped to the lips in gain. If this port of Canton, however, were to be shut against you, how could you scheme to reap profit more. Moreover, our tea and rhubarb are articles which ye foreigners from afar cannot preserve your lives without; yet year by year we allow you to export both beyond the seas, without the slightest feeling of grudge on our part. Never was imperial goodness greater than this!

Now if ye foreigners had a proper sense of gratitude for such extraordinary goodness, ye would hold the laws in dread; and while ye sought to profit yourselves, ye would abstain from injuring other men. —But how happens it on the contrary that ye take your uneatable opium and bring it to our central land, chousing people out of their substance, and involving their very lives in destruction? I find that by means of this noxious article, you have been fraudulently imposing upon the Chinese people now upwards of several tens of years, during which time the unjust wealth ye have reaped exceeds all calculation; this is a circumstance sufficient to rouse the general indignation of mankind, and which the laws of heaven can with difficulty scarce pardon.

Formerly the prohibitions of our empire might still be considered indulgent, and therefore it was that from all our ports the sycee leaked out as the opium rushed in: now, however, the great emperor, on hearing of it, actually quivers with indignation, and before he will stay his hand the evil must be completely done away with.

Respecting our own subjects, he who opens an opium shop, or who sells opium, is immediately put to death; and it is also in agitation whether or not to the mere smoker may not be accorded the extreme penalty of the law; and ye foreigners who come to our central land to reside, ought in reason to submit to our statute, as do the natives of China themselves.

Now I, the said imperial envoy, reside in Fokien, on the borders of the sea, and thoroughly understand all the arts and ingenious devices of you foreigners, in all their bearings; so it is that I have to thank the great emperor for thus specially appointing me as an officer who has frequently distinguished himself by meritorious actions, to be a special commissioner for reducing to order these distant districts, and for taking measures with irresponsible authority to prevent the further influx of opium. Were I to go back and sit in judgment on your reiterated crimes as relates to the selling of opium, then indeed to spare you would be impossible; but remembering that ye are foreigners from afar, and that hitherto ye may not have known that our laws are so severe, I now clearly expound the statute to you, not bearing to slay you, without previous instructive warning.

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin, and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention is to dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more? And seizures being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? This time opium is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison; why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and of other accidents which no man can foresee?

I, therefore, uniting all these circumstances, now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners, let them immediately, and with due respect in conformity thereto, take all the opium in these said storeships, and deliver it up to the officers of government; and allow the Hong merchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let the Hong merchants make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole and have it burned and destroyed, so as to cut off its power of doing mischief; a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and foreign character, stating clearly that the ships afterward to arrive here shall never to all eternity dare to bring any opium; should any ship after this bring it, then her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated and her people put to death; and they will willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime; all this to be stated clearly in the said bond.

I have heard it said, that in the ordinary transactions of life, ye, the said foreigners, attach a great deal of importance to the words "good faith." If then, you will readily do as I am commanding you; i. e. take that opium which has come and deliver every atom of it up to the officers of government, and in relation to that opium not yet arrived, prevent it from ever coming here, and thus you will show that you really can feel contrition for your crime, and fear the laws of the land; this, then may spare your previous iniquities being raked up and brought against you. I, the imperial commissioner, will then forthwith consult with the governor and fooyuen that we conjointly memorialize the great emperor, that he may grant you extraordinary indulgence, and that he not only forgive you your previous sins, but that he may also bestow upon you some proof of his favor so as to testify his approbation of your contrition and repentance; and after this your trade may go on the same as ever.

Thus not losing by being good foreigners, and by means of an honorable traffic attaining to riches and honor; can any thing be more respectable than this? But if, on the other hand, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and will not awake, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle inquiry by giving to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten, then shall all such procedures show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness without prospect of change; then I say that, although it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness men from afar, yet we cannot suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately, in conformity with the new statute, punish them with the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion, I, the imperial commissioner being at Pekin, in my own person received the Emperor's commands: the law, when once uttered, must be put in force. Moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this; I am sworn to have the same beginning and end (Anglice to stand or fall,) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man raised against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent—if profit continues to be your sole object—then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water, that we may sweep you off; but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you.

Farther, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships' holds, and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders who come from distant countries, how is it that ye have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? The great difference betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many.

In reference to those vagabond foreigners who reside in the foreign hongs and are in the habit of selling opium, I already know their names full well, and those good foreigners who do not deal in opium; I am no less acquainted with them also. Those who can point out the vagabond foreigners and compel them to deliver up their opium, and those who first step forward and give the bond before spoken of, these are good foreigners, and I, the imperial envoy, will speedily bestow upon them some distinguished mark of my approbation. Woe and happiness, disgrace and honor, are in your hands! It is ye yourselves who select for yourselves.

I have now ordered the hong merchants to go to your factories, and explain the matter to you; and I have limited three days within which they must let me have a reply, and at the same time produce the duly prepared bond afore mentioned.

Wait till I have consulted the viceroy and fooyuen, when we shall clearly proclaim the time within which the opium must be delivered up.

Do not indulge in idle delay and expectation, which will only lead to a vain repentance. A special edict. Taukwang, 19th year, 2d moon, 4th day. 18th March, 1839.

Simultaneously with the above a proclamation to the hong merchants was issued, recapitulating the frauds and evils of the opium trade, severely rebuking them for conniving at it and for their defence of foreigners, and threatening them with death to some of their number, if they should fail in prompt and implicit obedience.

From the New York Herald.

British India Society—*East India Cotton.*—A large meeting has been held in London, for the purpose of forming a Society with the above title, the objects of which are to attempt to furnish England with a large supply of what the projectors call "free-labor cotton;" to establish boundless markets for the products of English industry, and by a proper use of the resources of India to purify and render of a healthy character the whole industrial system of England. Such are the avowed objects of the Society, the success of which is very problematical. The state of feeling existing amongst the leaders of the meeting may be gleaned from the following extract of a speech made on the occasion:—

"India affords us an opportunity of putting an end effectually to the horrible evils of ... ing us with an unlimited amount of free labor—[cheers.] Thus, out of our resources, and in British India, we might reap an abundant harvest to reward our enterprise and benevolence; and we should be no longer in the anomalous position of crying out against slavery, and at the same time be supporters of slavery, as the best customers of the planters—[cheers.] He believed that we might find as efficient laborers in British India for 3d. a day, as the slave proprietors could for 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. a day. This was one of the facts on which he rested the great probability of success. He believed an extensive sympathy would now arise in this country on behalf of British India. He had found his appeals most kindly responded to in Liverpool, Manchester, and in other important places, and he was sure the present appeal would not be made in vain here—[cheers.] He believed the present moment was well timed—because it commenced at a period when our manufacturers were suffering bitter distress on account of not being able to obtain remunerative prices for the fabricated cotton which they bought in the raw state from the slave-holding cotton growers of the United States—[hear, hear] and who were, therefore, compelled to shorten the hours of labor, upon which so many thousands depended for subsistence; for to continue to work out the whole usual period would be more ruinous to those employers than would be the shutting up of their manufactories. Therefore it was evident how advantageous it would be to our national interests to employ the cheap working cotton producers in British India. This Society would, therefore, proclaim British India as the land where cotton can be produced at the cheapest rate for this country."

Many speeches, equally violent, were made by several wealthy and influential merchants, all of whom expressed their determination to use every effort in their power to carry out the objects of the meeting. The speakers seemed amazingly sanguine on the subject. They desired that English capital might be extensively employed in India, where there was ample scope for it, and a fair prospect that in the markets of India, English industry might find inexhaustible returns.

The advocates for the support of the Free Labor Cotton System, say India produces cotton as well as America. In India labor is cheap in a degree unknown in Europe. In India the extent of water power applicable to manufacturing purposes, is boundless; that India is the natural seat of our cotton manufacture—and that to India, therefore, ought that manufacture to be removed; and on this subject they bring to bear the contents of a paper, published to show that India *can* supply England with all the cotton she requires.

The object of this paper is to show that British India is capable of growing cotton to such an extent as to render it unnecessary for England to have recourse to America, or to any other foreign market, for the supply she needs. The facts contained in this paper are these:—India possesses a population of 150,000,000; these, from the remotest ages, have been clothed with cotton, the growth of Indian soil. To this is to be added the immense supply required for other purposes, and especially for those purposes peculiar to a tropical climate, such as blinds, canopies, tents, &c. Yet, in addition to what has been required for home consumption, China takes from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 of pounds annually, and England, on some occasions, has taken as much more. —The average export from India, for many years, has been 100,000,000 pounds, and in the year 1818 it exported to England and China alone, 140,000,000 pounds. The plant is indigenous to India, and the samples which have been produced and sold, both at Liverpool and in London, have been equal to that of the greatest portions of other cottons brought into the English market. The defect of the Indian cotton brought into the English market is, that it is badly cleansed and carelessly picked—a circumstance which is to be clearly traced to the excessively low price of wages, that price being but from one penny to three pence per day. At Dacca, not far distant from the sea, within the Delta of the Megna and Burampootra rivers, superior kind of cotton has long been grown, which produces those incomparable cloths called Dacca muslins. The cottons of the New World have been tried in various parts of the Coromandel coast, and the result has almost every where been favorable. The Bourbon cotton has nearly superseded the indigenous growth of Coimbatore Tinnevelly, and Salem. The province of Trichinopoly, which has hitherto refused to grow the cotton of the country, is now producing fine crops of New Orleans. The South Sea Island cotton—the best kind that proceeds from the American market—has produced well in South Arcot; and experiments now making under the auspices of the Madras Government, and under the supervision of Dr. White, bid fair to prove that cotton of the finest quality, and of the very best kind, will be produced in that part of India. The cottons grown in the Western coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at Singapore, have proved equal to the original growths of Pernambuco and Bourbon; while a sample from Saugor Island close to the sea, has so closely resembled the true Sea Island cotton, as to render it difficult to distinguish it. At Allahabad, Delhi, Hansi, the Deira Doon, and other parts of the northwest provinces, the New Orleans and Upland Georgia cottons are thriving, and promise to yield a sample equal to the parent stock. The obstacles to the success of this trade are said to be the want of a higher price for picking and cleaning, and greater facilities of communication with the different parts of the country—both of which obstacles, it is stated, might be easily removed by the East India Company, with immense advantage to themselves, and with a certainty of removing the famine and other disasters under which the people of that country have groaned.

Richmond Palace.—Of the ancient palace of England which stood on Richmond-green little is left now except the gateway, and that little offers nothing to satisfy the gaze of any but the mere antiquary. It does not look old and venerable enough for the lover of the picturesque, being so patched up and wedged in between surrounding houses as to have almost lost its distinctive character. Several kings and queens of England lived and died upon this spot: Edward I and II. resided here, and Edward III. died here, deserted in that last hour by all the flatterers and parasites who had fattened upon his bounty; even Alice Pierce, the mistress of his bosom, flying from his side, and leaving him to die with no more attendance than it he had been a beggar giving up the ghost in a ditch. Richard II. the next king, passed much of his time at this manor; in whose days, at Sheen, as we are informed by that veracious chronicler, Stowe, "there was a great fighting among the gnats! They were so thick gathered," says he, "that the air was darkened with them, and they fought and made a great battle. Two parts of them being slain, fell down to the ground, the third part having got the victory, flew away, no man knew whither. The number of the dead was such that they might be swept up with besoms, and bushels filled with them." With what a gusto does the old historian describe this battle! how persuaded he seems of its truth! and with what a relish for the marvellous, and expectation to find the same in the reader, does he note every circumstance! Many of the battles between the rival houses of York and Lancaster are dismissed by him with hardly more notice.

Anne, the Queen of Richard II. died in this building. She was so tenderly beloved by her husband, that he cursed the place where she died, and would never afterwards inhabit it. The very sight of the building so moved him to grief, that he gave directions that it should be pulled down. The order was only partially executed, but the building remained in a ruinous condition until the time of Henry V. who repaired it, and founded three religious houses near it. It was destroyed by fire in the reign of ... who built it up again more ... and first alter ... VIII. also resided here in the early part of his reign, and once instituted a grand tournament on the Green, at which he fought in disguise. He afterwards exchanged it with Wolsey for the more magnificent palace of Hampton Court; but after the fall and death of that minister, the palace again reverted to the Crown. Elizabeth was confined in it for a short time during the reign of her sister, and here she died broken-hearted for the death of the Earl of Essex. During the dissensions of the revolution, this palace met some rough treatment from the hands of the Republicans, and the greater part of it was pulled down. It has never since held up its head in the world, but has gradually pined away to its present condition.—*Rambles among the Rivers in Bentley's Miscellany.*

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia is certainly, in appearance, the most wealthy and improving city in the Union. It is well built, and ornamented with magnificent public edifices of white marble; indeed there is a great show of this material throughout the whole town, all the flights of the steps to the doors, door-lintels and window-sills, being very generally composed of this material. The exterior of the houses, as well as the side pavement, are kept remarkably clean; and there is no intermixture of commerce, as there is at New-York, the bustle of business being confined to the Quays, and one or two streets adjoining the river side.

The first idea that strikes you when you arrive at Philadelphia, is that it is Sunday: every thing is so quiet, and there are so few people stirring; but by the time you have paraded half a dozen streets, you come to the conclusion that it is Saturday, as that day is generally speaking, a washing-day. Philadelphia is so admirably supplied with water from the Schuylkill water-works, that every house has it laid on from the attic to the basement, and all day long they wash windows, door, marble step, and pavement in front of the houses. Indeed they have so much water, that they can afford to be liberal to passers-by. One minute you have a shower bath from a negress, who is throwing water at the windows on the first floor; and the next you have to hop over a stream across the pavement, occasioned by some black fellow, who, rather than go for a broom to sweep away any small portion of dust collected before his master's door, brings out the leather hose, attached to the hydrants, as they term them here, and fizzes away with it till the stream has forced the dust into the gutter.

Of course, fire has no chance in this city. Indeed, the two elements appear to have arranged that matter between them; fire has the ascendancy in New-York, while water reigns in Philadelphia.—If a fire does break out here, the housekeepers have not the fear of being *burnt* to death before them; for the water is poured on in such torrents, that the furniture is washed out of the windows, and all they have to look for, is to escape from being drowned.—*Maryatt.*

From Colburn's New Monthly for July.

Universal Dependence on Foreign Trade.—To despise foreign trade is to throw contempt upon the very means by which every man in this town gets his living. Fading beauty paints its cheeks, and the convivial man his face from the spoils of the continent: you cannot make a shoe without sending to Russia for bristles; and your coat and your caput must equally require the brush that divides its parentage between Honduras and Kamschatka; the scarlet that enrages the bull and pleases the ladies; the perfume that scents the beau and the pearl that adorns the belle; the silken 'kerchief that wipes the tear of the sorrowful eye, and is stuffed into the mouth that is checked in the career of laughter; the brown juice of Mocha's sober berry and the goblet that carries it to the lip; the oil that at midnight sheds its useful lustre upon the laborious student and illuminates the gorgeous hall of rejoicing revelry; the silver which the butcher gets for his meat, and the table on which the banker rings it; the veil through which beauty may blush unseen, or coquetry flirt as through a casement; the skin of the young kid that encloses the small foot, or encircles the snowy arm of Eve's fair daughters, and the tooth transferred from the elephant's mouth to the mumbling man's; or the cork that supplies the want of an amputated limb; the wood that discourses most eloquent music; the marble that makes the breathing statue, and the paint that perpetuates in the glowing picture the lofty conceptions of nature's noblemen; all that we see or touch or handle, is derived more or less from the uttermost parts of the earth. Stop or discourage foreign trade, by injuring the prosperity of the manufacture which alone we can exchange for foreign commodities, and instantly every shopkeeper and merchant becomes a ruined man.—*From Mr. Sydney Smith's Lecture.*

The Cossacks of the Caucasus.—The weather was delightful during my stay; the heat of the summer was past, and the breeze from the mountain was fresh and balmy. Most thoroughly did I enjoy the lovely scenery and climate. The verdure of summer was beginning to give place to the rich tints of autumn, and the orchards were bending beneath their load of fruit. The change of life, from restless travel to the quiet of the little village, was most welcome; and the homely fare of the German colonists was sweeter to me than all the delicacies of Persian cookery. The home baked loaf, fresh butter, and rich cream, were luxuries to which I had been long a stranger; and the heartfelt kindness of my worthy hostess and her daughter was quite refreshing. They would often bring their work into my room for fear I should feel lonely; and it was kindness not curiosity which prompted them. My days were spent in reading, and in strolling thro' the neighborhood, although the sentries, posted in our very garden, warned me not to wander very far, and often checked my steps when some winding path had tempted me into the outskirts of the forest. In the evening it was my delight to sit in the little garden and listen to the songs of the Cossacks, whose guard-house fronted the village church. These wild natives of the Don possess a taste for music which the most civilized nations might be proud of; but it was not the harmony which struck me the most: it was the subject of their singing. Theirs no noisy songs in praise of drunkenness, such as the bacchanals of some European nations resound with; all theirs were in praise of their distant country and its maidens.—*Captain Wilson.*

Woman.—There's a purple half to the grape, a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a "*better half*" to man.

Slander.—How frequently is the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of by a smile or a shrug! How many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives by a mysterious and seasonable whisper! Look into the companies of those whose gentle natures should disarm them, and we shall find no better account. How large a portion of chastity is sent out of the world by distant hints—nodded away, and cruelly winked into suspicion, by the envy of those who are past all temptation of it themselves! How often does the reputation of a helpless creature bleed by a report—which the party who is at the pains to propagate it, beholds with much pity and fellow feeling—that she is heartily sorry for it—hopes in God it is not true; however, as Archbishop Tillotson wittily observed upon it, is resolved in the meantime to give the report her ... that at least it may ...

Artificial Granite Roads.—Since Wednesday week, a number of workmen have been employed in laying down a pathway in that part of Bird-Cage walk just at Storey's Gate, and fronting the late residence of the honorable Mrs. Norton. The material composing the pathway is a new invention, styled "Artificial Granite," and a "mineral, animal, and vegetable combination." The process adopted in the laying it down is similar to that of the asphalte, the composition being poured out boiling hot upon the loose gravel, with which it amalgamates. A few minutes suffice to make the composition quite cold, and as hard as the hardest stone. The appearance of that part of the pathway already finished is that of a finely polished and black block of marble. It is said to be impervious to wet, will not be affected by the sun, like the asphalte, and its durability is even greater than marble itself, which has been proved from the fact, that a rough piece of marble or granite can be rubbed perfectly smooth on a block of this composition without apparently wearing the latter. Its hardness may be judged from the following test: A block, about five feet by three, and two inches in thickness, was struck for several minutes with heavy sledge hammers by the workmen and it failed to break; whereas marble, granite, or any other stone would have flown to pieces. This composition is the invention of M. d'Harcourt, a French gentleman, who is laying down the above mentioned pathway by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who intend, should the experiment succeed, to have the whole length of Bird-Cage walk laid down in a similar manner, as also the parade in front of the new Palace. —*British Journal.*

Ornamental Shrubs.—It is amusing and scarcely credible to see how very few ornamental shrubs and low trees were known to our ancesters. In the days of Queen Anne and George I. almost the only ornamental trees and shrubs were variegated hollies, and a few of the commoner kind of roses. What our ancestors wanted in the variety, and we may add quality, of their shrubs, was however, made up in the great quantity of each sort that was planted. High box, yew, or holly hedges, wildernesses of hornbeam, and bowers of roses, were the staple ornaments of their pleasure grounds, and a few lilacs and laburnums were introduced by those who wished it to be thought that they possessed a taste for botany. During the whole reign of Anne, according to Loudon's "Arboretum Britannicum," not above half a dozen flowering shrubs were introduced; and in the reign of George I. not above nine or ten more. About the middle of the century the American rhododendrons and kalmias began to be replanted in English gardens; and from that period to the present time, the taste for, and consequently the importation of foreign trees and shrubs have increased so rapidly, that between 1811 and 1830, above 700 new ornamental trees and shrubs were introduced into the British pleasure grounds. —*Monthly Chronicle.*

Commerce of the Lakes.—How little are they aware, in Europe, of the vastness and extent of commerce carried on in these inland seas, whose coasts are now lined with flourishing towns and cities, and whose waters are ploughed by magnificent steamboats, and hundreds of vessels with merchandize. Even the Americans themselves are not fully aware of the rising importance of these lakes as connected with the West. Since the completion of the Ohio Canal, which enters the Lake Erie at Cleveland, that town has risen almost as rapidly as Buffalo. It is beautifully situated. It is about six years back that it may be said to have commenced its start, and it now contains more than ten thousand inhabitants. The buildings are upon the same scale as those of Buffalo, and it is conjectured with good reason, that it will become even a larger city than the other, as the ice breaks up here, and the navigation is open in the spring, six weeks sooner than it is at Buffalo; abreast of which town the ice is driven down and collected, previous to its forcing its passage over the falls.—*Maryatt.*

New kind of Wheat.—The Charlestown, Va. Press says that "a new kind of Wheat, of superior quality, and which yields much more abundantly than any hitherto raised in that county, has been cut the present harvest on the farm of Mr. John Vysong, near Shepherdstown. Mr. W. obtained the seed from Mr. Stonebraker of Maryland, who became in possession of a small quantity by accident, two or three years since. From three bushels and three pecks sown by Mr. W. on ground, not the most favorable part of his farm for wheat, he will it is thought, have a yield of at least 125 bushels—some competent judges say 150 bushels. The heads are very large, and contain many more grains than the heads of wheat now generally grown in Jefferson county. It attracts much attention, and is evidently a new and very superior kind of wheat, well worthy the attention of farmers. In a favorable season, and land not unfavorable to the production of wheat, it is believed it will always yield from 40 to 50 bushels per acre."

The Linden Tree.—Of every other tree connected with rural economy perhaps the Linden is the most valuable. In Russia, its properties are so well understood, that we see it growing in every hamlet and village possessing a soil capable of nourishing it. The wood is not only manufactured into furniture, but into a variety of domestic utensils.—Cords and matting are made from its inner rind, while its aromatic blossoms not only perfume the air and feed the bees, but make an agreeable tisane for the invalid. The Circassians feed their bees on the blossoms to produce the fine green honey, aromatic in odour and delicious in flavor, esteemed so great a delicacy by the rich gourmands of Constantinople and Teheran. In order to ensure its good qualities, the honey is received from the hive previously to the blossom changing its color. The young and tender sprigs, with their foliage, serve to mix with the fodder during the depth of winter, being highly palatable to the cattle ... my previous works. more