The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 34.

The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

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

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birthday, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever*." In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President; Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ Sent Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John. AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed MR. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851. }

DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES,

FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, WOOD STOVES, AND PLOUGHS,

of the newest and most approved Patterns, to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in *Prince William Street*, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention, JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John N. B., 27th Sept., 1851.

HARDWARE. W. Tisdale & Son

Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'—

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse TRACES and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7½ feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS;
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—
—quite new styles, and much approved
low rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP

Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,

BRICK BUILDING,

No. 1, Prince William Street.

THE Subscribers have completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS of 112 Packages by the *Fusiade* and *Highland Mary*, from London; *Montrose, John S. DeWolfe, Speed*, and *Boadicea*, from Liverpool; *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow; *Richard Cobden*, from New York; *Portland* and *Creole*, from Boston. They now offer their splendid Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, personally selected by one of the Firm from the various Markets, at reduced prices, viz:—

40 doz. Gents. beautiful SATIN HATS;
Prize Exhibition, Cork body Hats, from 17s. 6d.;
Also—Patent Sweat HAT, which resists the perspiration. The above are worth a call.
30 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, a fine article; 10s. to 12s. 6d. *Astonishing cheap.*
60 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.
60 dozen Gents, Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green, California, and Scarlet Sporting Hats, from 7½d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico and Farmer's Hats, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS every style, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
30 dozen Men's and Youths' Glazed Caps, every style, from 7½d. upwards;
60 dozen Glengarry Caps, Thistled;
10 dozen Balmoral Caps, new style, at 2s. 6d.
100 dozen Gents. and Youths' FUR CAPS, in rich Furs, and new style, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets in rich FURS, latest fashions; a large and varied assortment, cheap.
Gents. and Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
Gents. CLOTH GLOVES, lined with Chamois, Lambskin and Scarlet Wool, very fine.
Gents. French Kid Gloves, best, at 3s. 9d.;
2 Cases very large Gingham Umbrellas, expressly made for this climate.
Gents. Seal, Lamb, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, in dispensable to Travellers.
Gents. Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Silk Hdkfs, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Trunks, Valisses, Carpet Bags, Peaks, Straps, Children's Belts, Table Oil Cloth, Brushes, Mourning Hat Bands, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, and 100 Buffalo Skins, from 12s. 6d.

☞ A large discount for Wholesale Trade.

LOCKHART & CO.

Oct. 21.—6i.

JAMES BURRELL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Highland Mary* from London, *Olive* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season.

Dress Materials,

In Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines and Cashmeres;
Gala Plaid CLOAKINGS,
4-4, 5-4 PRINTED COTTONS, newest styles;
Grey and White COTTONS;
9-4 Sheetings, Bed Tick, Twilled Stripes;
Red and White FLANNELS;
BLANKETS;
Cotton Warps, Cotton Batting, Wadding.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Black and Col'd Velvets;
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods & Polkas
Pelerines and Comforters;
HOSIERY and GLOVES, in great variety;
Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions;
Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions
Infant's Frock Bodices and Caps;
Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Sewed Muslin, Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH RIBBONS.
Purses,
Whalebone,
Brushes, Braces,
Umbrellas, Stocks,
Hair Nets, Plaits, Gimps,
Unions, Lawns, Diapers,
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts, and Collars, Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
Neck Ties, Black and Col'd
Veils, Stays, Combs,
Pound Cottons;
APRONS,
Reels,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Oct. 28.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Prince William street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cacamerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

In Silk and Wool Bareges, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, plain and plaided); Crape de Soi, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleon Cloths, &c. &c.

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indiana, Printed Cashmere, Barege, &c &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per Ships "Highland Mary," from London, and "Speed," from Liverpool:—

21 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella BOOTS;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing SLIPPERS;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House SHOES, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality;
Do. Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS.
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's CLOTH BOOTS, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*

S. K. FOSTER.

Buffalo Robes!

FUR CAPS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—ALSO—

Part of our supply of Fur, Sealette, Glengary and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Satin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can WARRANT and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

East side Market Square & North side King

31st October.

LONDON HOUSE.

MARKET SQUARE.

December 20th, 1851.

Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:

RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

Hams and Mess Pork.

EX *Eliza Jane* from Boston—2 Casks Smoked HAMS; 11 barrels and 7 half barrels MESS PORK, for sale by

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOOD'S Refined COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by

THOMAS M. REED.

Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

London Tract Society.

300 VOLUMES of excellent Publications of this Society, suitable for the present season, nicely bound, from 6d. to 1s. each.—Also.—Tracts in parcels of sixty, (five different numbers,) at JOHN KINNEAR'S,

Dec. 27. Prince Wm. Street.

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

Landing this day ex schooner "Messenger," Boucher, master, from Montreal direct—

784 BRLS. choice brands Canada Superfine FLOUR;
150 brls. Canada Mess Pork (very heavy).

Also—on consignment:

75 barrels Canada MESS PORK;
100 do. do. Prime Mess do.;
25 do. do. Prime do.;
10 do. do. Prime Mess BEEF;
50 kegs BUTTER.

All which will be sold very low, before storing, by R. RANKIN & CO.

Dec. 9.—3i.

POETRY.

THE WATER LILY.

There is a flower whose leaves enfold
(Themselves of purity unstained)
A treasure as of finest gold,
Within their pure embrace contained.

And, in this guardianship secure,
Upon the ruffled lake it lies:
Closed to the touch of aught impure,
But ever open to the skies.

So be thy precious soul within
Buoyed ever up by faith and love—
Shrined in a body pure from sin,
And looking steadfastly above.

ANNUAL REPORT. OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

"Be Merciful after thy power. If thou hast much give pleateously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little." "For God loveth a cheerful giver."

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1851.

Mrs. Barnard,	£0 15 0	Mrs. Parker,	0 10 0
Mrs. Chipman,	0 10 0	Mrs. R. Parker,	0 10 0
Mrs. W Chipman	0 10 0	Mrs. Patton,	0 5 0
Mrs. R. W. Crookshank,	0 5 0	Judge Parker,	2 0 0
		Mrs. B. Robinson,	0 10 0
Hon. Ward Chipman,	1 0 0	Mrs. W. H. Robinson,	0 10 0
Mrs. DuVernet,	0 10 0	Mrs. J. M. Robin-	
Mrs. Daniel,	0 10 0	son,	0 5 0
Mrs. Deveber,	0 5 0	Mrs. Rawleigh,	0 5 0
Miss DeWolfe,	0 5 0	Mrs. Robilliard,	0 10 0
Mr. Daniel,	0 10 0	Mr. J. Ruel,	0 10 0
Mrs. Frith,	0 5 0	Mr. Sturdee,	0 5 0
Mr. H. W. Frith,	0 5 0	Mrs. Scovil,	0 10 0
Mrs. H. Gilbert,	0 10 0	Mrs. W. H. Scovil,	0 5 0
Mrs. Gray,	0 5 0	Mrs. H. B. Smith,	0 10 0
Mrs. Ellman,	0 5 0	Mrs. A. Stewart,	0 5 0
Mrs. R. L. Hazen,	0 10 0	Mr. W. Starr,	0 5 0
Mrs. Hersey,	0 5 0	Mrs. E. Sears,	0 10 0
Mrs. J. Howe,	0 7 6	Miss Simonds,	0 10 0
Miss Hazen,	1 0 0	Mrs. Thurgar,	0 5 0
Mrs. H. Johnston,	0 10 0	Mr. Tilley,	0 5 0
Mrs. W. Jack	0 5 0	Mrs. Tisdale,	0 2 5
Messrs. Jardine & Co.,	0 10 0	Miss Thomson,	0 10 0
Mrs. Millidge,	0 10 0	Mrs. White,	0 5 0
Mrs. T. E. Millidge,	0 5 0	Mrs. T. Walker,	0 5 0
		Mrs. F. Wiggins,	0 5 0
Mrs. Noyes,	0 5 0	Mr. White,	0 5 0
		Total	£22 0 0

The Committee beg also to acknowledge the following:—From Messrs. Horsefall and Sheraton, Clothing Materials to the value of £1 1 8.—From Mr. John Kinnear, in Groceries £1.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

—DR.—

To Balance from 1850,	£18 19 1	
To Subscriptions in 1851, as above	22 0 0	
		£43 19 1

—CR.—

By expended during the year—		
For Groceries,	£7 15 4	
For Bread,	2 8 3	
For Fuel,	2 19 0	
For Clothing,	9 4 2	
For small sums of money given	4 13 6	
		£23 11 3
Balance in Treasurer's hands		£17 7 10

L. KINNEAR,

St. John, January 1852. *Treasurer and Sec'y.*

☞ Editors of City papers will materially assist the Society by inserting the above Report.

A very rich sulphur-mine has been opened at Bohar, on the Red Sea. The sulphur can be delivered pure at Alexandria for 62½ cents the cwt. Hitherto Egypt has imported yearly some 12,000 cwt., at a cost of $5 50 per cwt. This mine will yield some 25,000 cwt. for exportation during the present year, and will change materially the price of the article in Europe.

THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

BY LIEUT. M. F. MAURY.

From a very able article in the November number of the S. L. Messenger, we extract the following fine description of this Valley:—

"Of more than twice the size of the Mississippi valley, the valley of the Amazon is entirely intertropical. An everlasting summer reigns there. Up to the very base of the Andes, the river itself is navigable for vessels of the largest class.

"A natural canal through the Caciquiari connects it with the Oronoco. Giving drainage and fertility to immense plains that cover two millions square miles, it receives from the north and south innumerable tributaries, which it is said, afford an inland navigation up and down of not less than 70 or 80 thousand miles in extent. Stretched out in a continuous line, the navigable streams of that great water would more than encircle the earth round at its largest girth.

"All the climates of India are there. Indeed, we may say, that from the mouth to the sources of the Amazon, piled up one above the other, and spread out, Andesan like, over steppe after steppe, in beautiful unbroken succession, are all the climates, and all the soils, with the capacities of production that are to be found between the regions of everlastitig summer and eternal snow.

"The valley of the Amazon is the place of production of India-rubber—an article of commerce which has no parallel as to the increase of demand for it, save and except in the history of our own great staple since the intervention of the cotton gin. We all recollect when the only uses to which India-rubber was applied, were to rub out pencil marks and make trap-balls for boys.

"But it is made into shoes and hats, caps and cloaks, foot-balls and purses, ribbons and cushions, boats, beds, tents and bags: into pontoons for pushing armies across rivers, and into camels for lifting ships over shoals. It is also applied to a variety of other uses and purposes, the mere enumeration of which would make us tedious. New applications of it are continually being made. Boundless forests of the Saring tree are found upon the banks of this stream, and the exportation of this gum from the mouth of that river is daily becoming a business of more and more value, extent and importance.

"In 1846-7, pontoons for the British army in India, and tents for the American army in Mexico were made from the India-rubber of the Amazon. It is the best in the world.

"The sugar cane is found here in its most luxuriant growth, and of the richest saccharine developement. It requires to be planted but once in 20 years.

"There too are produced of excellent quality, and in great profusion, coffee and tobacco, rice and indigo, cocoa and cotton, with drugs of virtues the most rare, dyes of hues the most brilliant, and spices of aroma the most exquisite.

"Sells of the richest loam and the finest alluvian are there. The climate of India—of the Moluccas and the Spice Islands are all there.—And there too, lying dormant, are the boundless agricultural and general capacities of the East and West, all clustered together. If commerce were but once to spread its wings over that valley, the shadow of it would be like the touch of a magician's wand: those immense resources would spring at once into life and activity.

"In the fine imagery of their language, *the Indians* call the Amazon the "*King of Rivers*." It empties into the Ocean under the Line."

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—SYMMES' HYPOTHESIS.

We cut the following remarks from the *Charlotte Town* (P. E. I.) *Islander:*

Since the experiment of Maskelyne and Cavendish, it is certain that the earth is only a hollow shell, and it is not physically impossible that there may be an opening at the poles, but there are no grounds for that conclusion. To external objects, the attractive force of a sphere, whether solid or hollow, is the same as if all its matter were condensed at its centre. But internally the rule is reversed. As matter attracts with a force proportioned to the square of the distance, the Ocean would firmly adhere to the concave surface of the inner crust: nor is there any sufficient reason to presume a current inwards rather than outwards. The reasons against the theory of open poles are numerous and convincing, but we can only stop to notice one that occurs to us, and which would, at least be fatal to the existence of beings organized as we are. Air presses upon the surface of the earth with a force equal to fourteen pounds on the square inch, and decreases upwards in a geometrical ratio; but terrestrial animals cannot live in a very rarified, nor a highly condensed medium. The height of the atmosphere is not sensible above fifty miles, but internally, towards the equatorial regions, it would necessarily have an elevation of more than 3,000 miles; and comparatively weak as the attraction on any point of the concave surface would be, yet the immense height of the column of air, also increasing in a geometrical ratio from the centre to the surface, would exert a weight sufficient to force the gases of the under strata into chemical combination, and impregnate the Ocean strongly with *aquafortis*, which we know is not the case. Moreover, that combination would continue so long as the air was subjected to the requisite force, which would not cease until long after all the external air flowed in at all the poles, to be "used up," but of any such current there are no symptoms whatever. Hence the poles are closed.

But there are good grounds for believing that the Ocean which covers and surrounds the pole, is free from ice; that Sir John Franklin may have penetrated that arctic sea, even to the Pole, and be imprisoned beyond the power of extrication.—From a comparison of a vast number of thermometrical observations made in many countries, a general Law has been detected which satisfactorily expresses the decrease of temperature from the Equator to the Poles, for every Latitude. It is found by multiplying the average temperature under the Equator, into what Geometers call the square of the cosine of the Latitude. Now these computations afford the remarkable result that only in middle latitudes does the mean annual temperature vary much. From the Equator to the Tropics, and from the arctic to the pole, the difference is hardly perceptible. Accordingly, the difference of temperature should not exceed three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer from Wellington Channel, up which Franklin has undoubtedly sailed, to the pole itself. But this general law is exceedingly modified and affected by the unequal distribution of land and water. No country under the Equator is so hot as Arabia, the whole of which lies considerably to the north of that circle. And if the North Pole be covered with water, we should conclude that the northern extremities of the American and Asiatic continents were the coldest parts of our hemisphere. If we recollect rightly, Admiral Wrangell, of the Russian service, encountered severity of climate on the north of Siberia equal to the Melville Island, but reported an open sea far to the north. A solid barrier of ice prevented Captain Penny in his search for Franklin, from taking his ship from Barrow's Straits into Wellington Channel, up which, however, he proceeded northerly. He also perceived drift wood, "sea-birds in enormous numbers, and all the signs of an improved climate," about the beginning of May, when even the gulf of St. Lawrence is filled with drift ice. Captain Ross, in one of his early voyages, also discovered that, as winter closed in, the sea-birds flew to the north. That the sea should be open round the pole during winter need not surprise us when we reflect on the enormous heat which it must accumulate during the six months sunshine of summer. At the summer solstice the pole receives more light and heat in twenty-four hours than does the equator, the Sun's continuous elevation more than compensating for his obliquity.

INFLUENCE OF WATER ON HEALTH.

The conditions of life in England—and, we may add, in America—are much changed within this century; much changed since the beloved Andrew Combe gave us familiar books, to show us something of the laws of health, and teach us, among other truths, the nature and business of the human skin. It is within the period of steam-boat travelling that American ladies were wont to emerge from their berths in the morning, ready dressed, and to dip the corner of a towel in water, wipe their eyes and mouth, and consider themselves finished for the day. It is within the memory of middle-aged English women, that when at school, —at an expensive and eminent school,—the pupils had one foot-bath for the whole number, and only on Saturday nights. It is within the memory of middle-aged men that they were struck with astonishment and amusement on first hearing of such a thing as washing all over every day.—And, perhaps, it is too much within the observation of us all, (as Mr. Tremenheere tells us of the pitmen in collieries), that, for years together, the clean shirt goes on every Sunday, over an unwashed skin.

Till lately, the gentle knew as little as the simple now do, what they suffered from neglect of the skin, nor how it was that they suffered as they did. They did not know how, when the pores of the skin are loaded, and its action checked, an undue burthen is thrown on the interior organs. When, in this state of chronic fever, the interior organs flagged in their work, and the sufferer was oppressed by sensations of sinking and languor, he was apt to resort to stimulants, which, affording relief for the moment, aggravated the mischief; and when, at last, the weakest organ gave way, and some attack of illness occurred, the treatment was for the immediate symptoms alone, and the false system of management went on, till occasion was ripe for another fit of sickness. All the while the portion of the brain appropriate to the performance of the bodily functions was suffering.—By day, there was oppression, languor, and dull pain somewhere; by night, disturbed sleep, and bad dreams; and always, night and day, and from month to month, liability to low spirits and all the moral mischiefs which attend unhappiness. Wordsworth used to say, to the last, that times were changed for the better, in homes and in society, since he was young. In his early days, everybody was understood to have a temper; and the admission in the abstract did not much help the endurance of such peculiarities by neighbours, in daily life. But now, it was considered the rule that people should be amiable, and it has become a sin to be otherwise.

No doubt, the bodily state of bad washers,—that is, of the vast majority—subject, as they were, to low spirits—must have had an incalculable amount of influence on the domestic temper; however gay may be the *traditions* that have come down to us of the *mirth* of society in the last and preceding centuries. If we would see the difference now, let us look round for (not the bad washers, for that is disagreeable—and the good ones will answer every purpose) the most healthy and cheerful households we know. Is there a house where the doctor seldom enters, but as a guest,—where the lads are brisk in shop or warehouse, and the lasses merry at home?—It is pretty certain that early hours are found there,—and plenty of cold water! The fever patient finds inexpressible relief from the sponging with vinegar and water; the same kind of relief is given by ablution, under the lesser fever of toil. The anxious merchant or statesman is haunted in his bed by images of terror, or wearied with galling cares; his morning draught and his morning bath restore all things to their true aspect and their right proportion. The author—the most sensitive of human beings—has gone to a watering place, burdened with care and dread, trembling at the arrival of the mail, recoiling from the sight of reviews and newspapers—and a week or two has omitted to speculate on the fate of his own book. So one of the fraternity bears witness to his friends in private; and, if one of the *genus irritable* is thus made serene by cold water, what wonder is there in any effect that it may have had on the temper of man in general?—*Household Words.*

EARLY RISING.

The winter season, in a Canadian climate, may not appear the most opportune, in which to recommend this desirable and most valuable habit. The resolution and imagined self-denial involved in the formation of this habit, constitute some of the most useful and important elements of human character. Early rising is naturally conducive to health of body, clearness and strength of mind, and success in the various pursuits of life. To witness at all seasons of the revolving year that glorious diurnal phenomenon, the rising of the bright orb of day, not only affords us the full natural advantages of the day, either for study or business, but to the reflecting mind may help us to perform its duties, and manfully bear its burthens. We hear people constantly complaining of the shortness and uncertainty of life; and yet how few make the most and best use of the time that is mercifully allotted them. Young people would find it to their improvement and happiness to ponder well this matter. By forming the invaluable habit of early rising, they secure a larger amount of mental and physical enjoyment, and practically lengthen out the span of their existence.

Dr. Doddridge, an English divine, highly distinguished for piety and learning, has the following remark in reference to this subject. "The difference of daily rising two hours earlier, supposing the same time of going to rest be observed, and the practice maintained for forty years, *adds six years to a man's waking life!*"—and states that his great work, "The Family Expositor," was the fruit of early rising. Well might he adopt the sentiment of his family motto, *Dum Vivimus Vivimus*—"While we live let us live," on which he composed the following lines, pronounced by Dr. Johnson "the finest Epigram in the English language:"

"'Live while you live,' the Epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
'Live while you live,' the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies.
Lord, in my view let both united be!
I live in pleasure while I live to Thee."

THE TEARS OF OYSTERS.

Glancing around the anatomical workshop, we find amongst other things, some preparations shewing the nature of pearls. Examine them, and you will find that there are dark and dingy pearls just as there are handsome and ugly men; the dark pearl being found on the dark shell of the fish, the white brilliant one upon the smooth inside shell. Going farther in the search, we find the smooth glittering lining upon which the fish moves is known as the *nacre*, and that it is produced by a portion of the animal called the *mantle*, and for explanation sake we may add, that gourmands practically know the mantle as the *beard* of the oyster. When living in its glossy house, should any foreign substance find its way through the shell to disturb the smoothness so essential to its ease, the fish coats the offending substance with nacre, and pearl is thus formed. The pearl is in fact a little globe of the smooth glossy substance yielded by the oyster's beard; yielded ordinarily to smooth the narrow home to which his nature binds him, but yielding in large drops—real pearly tears—if he is hurt. When a beauty glides proudly among a throng of admirers, her hair clustering with pearls, she little thinks that her ornaments are products of pain and diseased action, endured by the most unpoetical of shell-fish.—*Household Words.*

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table of the Area and the number of Inhabitants to the square mile in each State and Territory in the Union.

State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1850.	No. of inhabitants to sq. m.
Maine	30,000	583,188	19.44
New Hampshire	9,280	317,964	34.26
Vermont	10,212	313,611	30.08
Massachusetts	7,800	994,499	126.11
Rhode Island	1,306	147,554	108.05
Connecticut	4,674	370,791	79.83
New York	46,000	3,097,394	67.66
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	60.04
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware	2,120	91,535	43.64
Maryland	9,356	583,035	62.31
Virginia	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina	45,000	869,903	19.30
South Carolina	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia	58,000	905,999	15.63
Alabama	50,722	771,671	15.21
Mississippi	47,156	606,555	12.86
Louisiana	46,431	511,974	11.02
Texas	237,321	212,592	.89
Florida	59,268	87,401	1.47
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	26.07
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,625	21.98
Missouri	67,380	682,043	10.12
Arkansas	52,198	209,639	4.01
Ohio	39,964	1,980,408	49.55
Indiana	33,809	988,416	29.23
Illinois	55,405	851,470	15.37
Michigan	56,243	397,654	7.07
Iowa	50,914	192,214	3.77
Wisconsin	53,924	305,191	5.65
California	188,982	..	..
Minnesota	83,000	6,007	.07
Oregon	341,463	13,293	.03
New Mexico	219,774	61,505	.28
Utah	187,923	11,381	..
Nebraska	136,700	..	..
Indian	187,171	..	..
North West	587,564	..	..
District Columbia	60	51,687	861.45

The following statement will show the accessions to the United States population from immigration fro a 1790 to 1850:—

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of ten years	47,560
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820	114,000
Increase of the above to 1820	19,000
Increase from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810	58,450
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820	359,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1830	203,979
Increase of the above	35,728
Increase from 1820 to 1830 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1820	134,130
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants arriving from 1830 in the U. States in 1830	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840	778,500
Increase of the above	135,150
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	254,445
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850	1,542,850
Increase of the above at twelve per cent.	185,142
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840.	722,000
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850	4,350,934

MILITARY COSTUME.

Rumours are current in the purlieus of the Horse Guards, of important changes (not until much wanted) in the costume of the army. The heavy cavalry dress will, it is understood, undergo a complete revision at the next issue of clothing. The absurd tailless jacket is to be exchanged for a frock-coat, loosely made about the sleeves, and with no other ornament than the row of buttons destined to connect one side of the coat with the other. The brass shoulder-scales, as useless as inconvenient, are to be abolished, the authorities having at length discovered that they press disadvantageously on the sword arm. The new helmet is to fit the head closely, and to be no larger than it need be. The "swinging horse-tail at each valorous back" is to be discontinued; as is also the huge blak muff, weighing several pounds, which is at present stuck upon the heads of Grenadier Guardsmen, and which, during the dog-days more especially, makes them the object of everybody's sympathy. It is impossible to conceive any costume less picturesque or more uselessly absurd than much of our military dress and accoutrements. If any reform be introduced, it ought to be a sweeping one.—*Art Journal.*

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

In France affairs are much as last reported. The new Constitution was to have been promulgated between the 15th and 20th January. The papers are filled with the accounts of the removal of the prisoners sent to Cayenne.

A second list of proscribed persons was expected to have been published, containing the names of some of the most eminent members of the Council of State, and several of the editors of the Orleanist papers, but it had not yet appeared. The dissolution of the National Guards had taken place, the posts previously occupied by them are now guarded by troops of the Seine. A decree had been issued, declaring that within three days the property of insurgents who had taken flight, was to be sequestered and administered by the Directors of the State domains. The following is an outline of the new Constitution:—

The President to be responsible Governor for ten years—Justice to be dispensed in the President's name—he has the initiative of laws, and the right of pardoning—he is to present an Annual Message—commands the land and sea forces—declares war, makes Treaties, and appoints to all functions. The oath required from all public officers is this:—"I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President.