Pouth's Corner.

THE YOUNG COMPLAINER REPROVED. "How cold and comfortless it is to-day," said a little boy a few days since, when the weather changed so suddenly, as to give us the promise of winter bursting on us. "I wish it was always summer, and then we might always feel happy. I cannot help feeling cross when I am half perished."

"If you were really half perished, my dear, answered his mother, "you might have some better excuse for that sour, discontented little countenance, and those words of complaint but really, you seem to be in tolerably pleasant circumstances! See how the coal blazes in the grate, while our nice breakfast is smoking pleasantly on the table!"

"Oh, mother! you know I don't mean quite what I say," said the child blushing. "But I really was very cold, and I do wish it was sum mer always!"5

"You know, my son, that there are many countries in which the weather does continue warm throughout the year," replied his mother. "But as far as I can learn from those who have travelled in such regions, happiness is not more universal, nay, not half as much so, as in the countries, which, like ours, are situated in the temperate zone. We have our pleasures, and they have theirs, but strength of body, and spirits to enjoy them, are far less generally to be seen in the torrid zone than in America. Our cold winters and autumns brace our frames, and give life and energy to our minds, that cannot be supplied in hot climates. Besides we have many enjoyments which they cannot have. Recollect your cheerful winter sports, both in-doors and in the open air. What hours did I once hear you

any were the shortest?"
"Oh mother! you have always such a way of showing me that I am in the wrong, and yet you do it so kindly that I cannot feel angey. remember well last winter, I agreed the evening hours we passed round the cheerful fire, with you to talk to, or some one to read nice things to us, and a fine apple to eat, were the pleasantest!"

"Well, my dear, if you forsake a country where frost and snow sometimes reign, you must give up those enjoyments which are peculiar to it. So learn, little complainer, in the state in which God has placed you, therein to be content!" M. C. -IF. Ep. Obs.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

A Danish man-of-war, Galathea, is now on a voyage round the world. She is said to have been the first man-of-war that ever visited China from Denmark. The Danes were among the earliest to open a trade with China, but unlike the Portuguese, who led the way to the Celestial Empire with men-of-war and merchantmen together, they went only as merchantmen. Previously to 1745, the Danes had sent to China 32 ships, 22 of which never returned, so difficult and dangerous was the navigation of the Eastern seas in those early times.

The Galathea is a corvette, carrying 26 guns. The object of her cruise is both scientific and diplomatic. She is commanded by Captain Steen Bille, chamberlain to her Royal highness the Princess Caroline of Denmark ; and she has on board a scientific corps, including zoologists, botanists, mineralogists, painters for the department of natural history, &c., with a crew of 230 men. She left Copenhagen in June 1845, and touching at Madeira, Tranquebar and Madras, reached Calcutta early in November. During her stay at Tranquebar and Calcutta, a formal transfer was made, to the British authorities, of the Danish possessions on the main land. At Calcutta, the expedition was inited by a commercial agent, appointed by the king of Denmark, and who had arrived by the way of Suez. A steamer was purchased on account of the Danish Government, at Calcutta, and sent to Pulo Penang, to carry a company of Chinese labourers to the Nicobar Islands where some of the officers and the mineralogists designed to remain, for purposes of exploration.

The Galathea reached the Nicobars early in January, 1846, and remained there several weeks, during which time great pains were taken to explore those long-neglected islands. The search for coal is said to have been successful. Having stopped at Penang, Singapore, Batavia, and Manilla, the Galathea reached Hong Kong in June, just a year from the time of her sailing from Copenhagen. She was at Wampoa in July, and her mariners went up to Canton, to quell the riot which occurred there on the 25th of that month. She afterwards visited Amoy and Shanghai, and subsequently sailed for the Sandwich Islands, Sydney, and the West coast of America, intending to pass round to Copenhagen, where she expected to arrive about the present time .- Prot. Churchman.

[Will the young reader take a map of the world, and follow the course of the voyage as above described-that will give him the right use of this article.—EDITOR.]

PALACES OF THE INCAS.

The royal palaces were on a magnificent scale, and so far from being confined to the capital, or a few principal towns, were scattered over all the provinces of their vast empire. The buildings were low, but covered a wide extent of ground. Some of the apartments were spacious, but they were generally small, and had no communication with one another, except that they opened into a common square or court. The walls were made of blocks of stone, of various sizes, rough hewn, but carefully wrought near the line of junctions, which was scarcely visible to the eye. The roofs were of wood or rushes, which have perished under the rude touch of time, that has shown more respect for the walls of the edifices. The whole seems to have been characterized by solidity and strength; rather than by any attempt at architectural ele-

But whatever want of elegance there may have been in the exterior of the imperial dwellings, it was amply compensated by the interior. in which all the opulence of the Peruvian princes was ostentatiously displayed .- The sides of the spartments were thickly studded with gold and silver ornaments. Niches, prepared in the walls, were filled with images of animals and plants curiously wrought of the same costly materials: and even much of the domestic furniture, including the utensils devoted to the most ordinary menial services, displayed the like wanton magnificence! With these gorgeous decorations were mingled richly coloured stuffs of the delicate manufacture of the Peruvian wool, which were of so beautiful a texture, that the Spanish sovereigns, with all the luxuries of Europe and Asia it their command, did not disdain to use them. The royal household consisted of a throng of menials, supplied by the neighbouring towns and villages, which, as in Mexico, were bound to furnish the monarch with fuel and other necessaries for the consumption of the palace.

But the favourite residence of the Incas was at Yucay, about four leagues distant from the In this delicious valley, locked up within the friendly arms of the sierra, which sheltered it from the rude breezes of the east and refreshed, by the gushing fountains and streams of running water, they built the most beautiful of their palaces. Here, when wearied with the dust and toil of the city, they loved to retreat, and solace themselves with the society of their favourite concubines, wandering amids groves and airy gardens, that shed around their soft, intoxicating odours, that lulled the senses to voluptuous repose. Here too they loved to indulge in the luxury of their bath replenished by streams of crystal water, which were conducted through subterraneous silver channels into basins of gold. The spacious gardens were stocked with numerous varieties of plants and flowers that grew without effort in this temperate region of the tropics, while parterres of a more extraor dinary kind were planted by their side, glowing with the various forms of vegetable life skillfully imitated in gold and silver! Among them the Indian corn, the most beautiful of American grains, is particularly commemorated; and the curious workmanship is noticed with which the moment of separation was arrived; she whose golden car was half disclosed amidst the broad leaves of silver, and the light tassel of the same material that floated graciously from its top.

If this dazzling picture staggers the faith of the reader, he may reflect that the Peruvian mountains teemed with gold; that the natives understood the art of working the mines to a considerable extent; that none of the ore, as we shall see hereafter, was converted into coin; and sovereign for his own exclusive benefit, whether for purposes of utility or ornament. - Certain is is that no fact is better attested by the conquerors themselves, who had ample means of informa-Italian poets, in their gorgeous pictures of the gardens of Alcina and Morgana, came nearer the

[Such was the splendour of their palaces; but where was happiness?—Epiton.]

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE. If we suppose ourselves stationed in a boat in the middle of the Menai Strait, a few hundred yards distant from the new bridge on the south side, and suppose it finished, we shall val of Austrian aggression. Without a declar-see a wonder of the world of this kind: first, ed alliance, the conduct of Tuscany is that there is the middle pier rising out of the water of imitation and sympathy. Sardinia maintains founded on the Britannia rock, after which the her friendly declaration with offers of troops bridge is named. This rock can be seen at and arms. It may now be said that all Italy low water. The breadth of this picr is 62 feet is with the Pope. Naples is a good third of by 53 feet and a quarter of an inch. The blocks the peninsula; Tuscany will complete the of stone are seven and eight feet long by three half; the Roman state, with Piedmont and and four feet in breadth and deepness, and they Genoa, another quarter. Austria may, perrise, stone upon stone, until the pier is two haps, boast the alliance of Lucca and Modena, hundred and thirty feet high.

At the distance of four hundred and sixty feet on each side of this centre pier there rise, near the water's edge, two other piers of the same gigantic breadth and height; while on each side of these two piers, at the distance of 250 feet, there rise two walls .- Continuing outwards, the wall on our right hand, on the Carnarvon shore, does not extend its ponderous bulk far can no longer hold back, and is said to have back, for the land is high and bold, and the made an offer of arms. No country has yet railway comes along its alevated brow and declared for the government of Vienna. On at once lays hold of the bridge. But on the contrary, some of the Austrian provinces our left hand, which is the Anglesea shore, the are known to constitute a standing diversion wall is the forehead and end of the mighty embankment, on which the railway is raised to the level of the bridge.

There, then, are the four spaces before us, across which, in the iron tubes, the railway is reader measure 160 feet on a street or on a structure); and two more spaces of 250 renumber, each of them 30 feet on the exterior side, and 27 feet high in the interior. Each is 14 feet wide, and they are laid in couples parallel to each other. In the whole, with the breadth of the piers and the land-ward buildings, the length of the bridge is one-third of a

In height the three piers are, as already said, 230 feet. Measuring from low-water mark to the bottom of the tubes, the height is 130 feet, the tubes being 30 fect on the side, and the pier 70 feet above their upper surface. As ornaments to the walls which rise upon each feet of stone. They lie couched, and yet the heigth of each is 12 feet : the greatest breadth across the body is 9 feet; the length 25 feet;

the breadth of each paw two feet four inches.

ed of iron plates set on edge, the cells of the roof being within a fraction of one foot nine inches square, and those of the floor being one foot nine inches wide, and two feet three inches deep. The rails on which the trains run are laid on these cells of the floor. The flat bottom, the two upright sides, and the flat roof of each tube are formed of plates, the thinnest of which is a quarter of an inch, and the thickest three quarters of an inch. The weight of est three quarters of an inch. each of the four long tubes will be about 1300 tons; the weight of each of the four short ones about 600 tons. In the whole there will be at least 7600 tons of iron used. The masonry was contracted for by B. J. Nowell & Co., at £130,000; but from alterations in the plans, it will cost £200,000. They expect to finish the masonry by August 1848. It will contain one million and a half of cubic feet of stone. Corresp. of Manchester Examiner.

PURCHASING A SLAVE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A most interesting group presented itself before us; two young female slaves, both with most pleasing countenances, stood together closely embraced, the arm of the one round the neck of the other; their attutude, as well as the strong likeness between them, pointing them out at once as sisters. By their side was an African slave-dealer, in whose ferocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feeling. He was armed with a large heavy stick, with which he drove them to and fro, literally like a herd of animals. Three or four Turks were discussing with considerable animation the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been struck just before we came in, and one of the party, a stout, good-looking man, was paying down the money.-When this was completed, with an imperious movement of the hand, he motioned to his newly-purchased slave to follow him. It was the youngest and the most timid of the two sisters whom he had selected. Nothing could have been more painful than to watch the intense, the terrified anxiety, with which both had followed the progress of sale; and now it was concluded, and they knew that the fate had been scaled, disengaged herself, and, turning round, placed her two hands on her sister's shoulders, with a firm grasp, and gazed into her eyes. Not words, not tears, could have expressed one-half of the mute, unutterable despair that dwelt in that long, heart-rending gaze. It were hard to say which face was most eloquent of misery : but the Turk was impatient; he clapped his hands together. that the whole of it passed into the hands of the | This was a well-known signal. A slight tremor shook the frame of the young slave; her arms fell powerless at her side, and she turned to follow her master. The voiceless but agonised farewell was over. In another moment we tion, and no motive for misstatement. The could just distinguish her slender figure threading its way through the crowd, in company with the other slaves belonging to the Turk. truth than they imagined.—Prescott's Conquest Her sister had hid herself behind her companions, and now sat on the ground, her head sunk upon her folded arms.—Il ayfairing

> ITALY AND AUSTRIA. Naples is now said to have declared her concurrence in the Roman policy of internal reforms, and to have expressed her disapproand the little states; and she retains her somewhat doubtful sway in her own territory; Austria occupies barely one quarter of Italy; three quarters are against her.

It does not appear that Austria gains in any other parts of Europe that support which in Italy she is manifestly losing. England is understood to stand by Rome. Even France in favour of the Italians; and at this very moment the Imperial government is refusing concessions demanded by Bohemia.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Austria should show signs of a disposition to retract laid, namely, two spaces on each side of her false move at Ferrara. This penitent disthe centre pier of 460 feet each (let the position is displayed in a manner intended to save the dignity and feeling of the aggressive road, and he will wonder at the vastness of this power; the responsibility of the military advance is laid upon the Austrian commander, spectively, at each end. The tubes are eight in Radetzky, but without disapproval; hostile intentions are disclaimed; an offer is made to refer the question of right to the arbitration of any foreign power, to be chosen by the Pontiff. Such is understood to be the nature of the concession made by the government of Vienna. As to the responsibility of the local commander, that may very probably be true. It is evident that the infirmities of Prince Metternich are telling seriously on the administration of Austrian affairs: had he done the work himself, it is not probable that he would have made so great a political blunder as the gratuitous aggression on the Roman territory. But shore, are four lions, two at each end of the in his decline a good deal is necessarily left to bridge. The lions contain about 8000 cubic subordinates. And that fact furnishes Austria with a loophole to back out by.

The Pope is said to have declined to negociate until Austria should have relinquished her armed occupation of his territory; but practi-The tubes are made of plates of iron of various | cally the question has been brought within di-

cells, and also the floors. These cells are form- I Italy among the nations without bloodshed or | collecting, from £900, and the balance will be war, the achievement would be worthy of the but £675; which is exactly 11s. 3d. to each enlightened views which statesmen of our day so loudly boast. - Spectator.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Nothing can be more annoying to an Englishnan who settles in British America and scarcely any thing more disastrous, among all the strange practices he may meet with, than the credit system. Trained up to consider his word equal to his bond, in a country where every person, almost, pays ready cash for every article he purchases-where the labourer, whatever may be his calling, is paid every Saturday night, and only gets credit from his Baker, his Butcher, or his Grocer from one Saturday night to another, and where barter is unknown-he is but ill qualified to work his way where all is credit and speculation, -much of the latter unsound—and where people trade upon other people's money. He at first fears to enter into the practice, fights shy, -- holds it at arm's length, as it were, and looks upon it with incredulity. At the same time he deals upon the ready-money principle, and is Victimized, for while every lure is held out to induce him to part with his gold, (if he has any) and while he believes he has found a profitable investment for it, when he comes to sell he finds that he, too, must adopt the credit systemwhich he is loth to do-or sell at ruinous prices. After a year or two, if he has still any money left, he fancies he understands the system, and he launches his bark upon the treachcrous tide of human artifice, without dread But what is the result? Why, he pays out his money to whomsoever he may owe, upon the principle of " first come first served;" he does not pretend (like others) that he has no money, in order to force his creditors to trade, or to compromise, and he reckons the sums charged in his books, as so much available assets, until he tries to collect them. Then again, he is easily put off by his debtors; they complain of "hard times," or make fair promises, and he does not like to sue them; while on the other hand he is harrassed to death by duns .- Many an old

in the statement here made, But it were well, perhaps, to take into consideration the tendency of this system, and look ahead to see where it is likely to lead us It is generally supposed to have originated in the want of a proper circulating medium, or rather in the scarcity of the precious metals. But we believe the cause can be traced to our lumbering operations. Merchants have found it profitable to supply Lumberers -- men without capital—with provisions and other necessaries while they get out logs, or timber, during the winter season. If timber sells at good prices the ensuing spring, probably the Merchant may get all his pay for the goods he sold at on immense profit, and the operative may also be enabled to pay his other debts. If the season is bad, the Merchant gets, the timber, and other creditors go unpaid. This practice has led to another, where a person with one thousand pounds capital lumbers to the amount of five or ten thousand pounds, supplying his own party. Of course he incurs heavy liabilities, to wholesale Merchants, to his workmen, and to the farmers from whom he purchases hay, grain, potatoes, &c. If the season prove a good one, he pays, every one; if not, he either holds on to his timber for a year, making his creditors wait, or sells at a sacrifice, and finds himself a bankrupt.

countryman in this province will bear us out

As lumbering has, by these unnatural means, been carried on too extensively, the trade has not only been injured thereby, but every person in the Province becomes more or less interested; for a large portion of the people being thus engaged, who have dealings with the other portion, the payment, or nonpayment of so many large sums, are felt throughout all the ramifications of society. Many from their close connexion with the Lumberers are obliged to adopt the credit system, and many more. who are not thus compelled, fall into it from indolence, or from niggardliness. That the system is highly pernicious, both to our finances and our morals, is now generally admitted and may be inferred from the panies, which occur once in every three or four years. For instance, how few of our business men are aware of the exact amount of their income! Nay, how many of them can guess anything near the amount! And let us consider how prone we are—the unexperienced especially to fancy our income larger than it really is (when our bad debts are deducted) and thus be tempted to live upon our means. Few people in the world (comparatively) are capable of taking care of themselves, if their credit is unbounded. And what will induce a man to lose his self-esteem quicker than the consciousness that he has incurred obligations he can never hope to wipe off? Nothing, surely, can be more galling to an honorable mind; and the first knowledge of such a position must fall upon it with blighting effect.

But the people, generally, are the losers by this foolish system. Scarcely a Merchant in the Province who purchases his goods in the British Market with ready cash; -they cannot do it, as they give long credit at home. Consequently they cannot afford to sell cheap, and are obliged, also, to place a large per-centage on their prices to cover losses! Do the people ever think of this? Do those who are able and willing to pay, ever reflect that in every thing they purchase they are contributing towards the maintenance of the roguish portion of the population—actually paying for their clothes and food ! Here is an instance ! Let us suppose that we have 1200 subscribers to the Loyalist. The income at 153. per annum should be £900; now we lose, annually, at least one-fifth of the amount in bad debts, and it costs us not less than £45 a year in colthickness, rivetted together. The iron increas- plomatic discussion, and it is to be hoped that loction, besides occupying about half of the es in thickness as we proceed towards the the wiser spirit now manifested by Austria may Editor's time, and compelling him to keep According by the yeartre. The roofs of the tubes are formed of he improved. If it be possible to re-establish count Books. Deduct £180 loss, and £45 for as may be agreed upon.

subscriber; so that the reader will at once perceive that if the cash system prevailed, we could furnish a better paper for one fourth less than the present cost! without taking into consideration that the reduced price would increase the circulation. Our paying subscribers will also perceive that a portion of each subscription goes to make up the deficiency occasioned by dishonest persons. Again; the proprietor has recently been making out bills, due in the Counties of Charlotte, Carleton, and the upper part of York, (where he is about to travel) and in those two remote Counties, and a fraction of a third, there is now due this establishment three hundred and twenty three pounds! While money is thus due in all directions, which we should have to extend our business, we are sometimes harassed for trifling debts! We do not mention our own case as being one of peculiar hardship, but merely to illustrate the baneful effects of the credit system, felt by all men in business.

But the evil effect of the system is felt in mother way. We frequently see men who, believing they have an opportunity of doing a good business, obtain credit sufficient, as they magine, to establish themselves; and embark upon borrowed capital. Sometimes they fail, and their first creditors are not the only sufferers; but we have seen those who have commenced in this manner getting custom, and having a more than average prospect of success, when their creditors pounce upon them, seize upon their persons, or their goods, sell the latter at a sacrifice, and the poor debtorwho might before his credit, have made a decent living in a small business—is ruined for ever .- St. John, N. B., Loyalist.

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