The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1849.

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The Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of JOHN APPLEBY, late of this City, deceased, will present the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber for payment, within one month from this date; and to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment. MARGARET APPLEBY, *Administratrix.*

St. John, 6th Nov., 1849.—3wp.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. Ritchie to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late James Robertson, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late James Robertson.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS, Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,
Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY:
BONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings,
GLOVES of every description,
SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors.
Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties;
A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,
GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,
Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,
Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,
Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,
Velvet and Satin VESTINGS:
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,
Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,
QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,
Blue and White COTTON WARPS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
OSNABURG, Canvas and Duck.
Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,
CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

With a variety of other Goods, the whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuth and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie Gro de Naps, French and Turc SATINS and Persians.

CLOAKINGS in French Meriros, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroider'd Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs and Scarfs, Opera and DeJonville Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and Gloves, LACES, Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Demi VEILS, Stays, Umbrellas, &c.;
A large Stock of FURS in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, of Squirrel, Fitch, Mock Ermine, Stone Marten and French Sable;
FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire, Galloway, Swanskin and Donnetts;
KERSEYS and SERGES;
BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 Prints in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;
Grey and White COTTONS;
SHEETINGS, Striped Shirtings;
BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;
Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, Fishing Thread, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜

October 2. T. W. DANIEL

Winter Importations--1849.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per "*Lisbon*," from London, and "*Snowdon*" from Liverpool, part of their *FALL STOCK*, consisting of:

PILOT, Beaver, and BROAD CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and CASSIMERES;
Superfine Double Mill'd Drab KERSEYS;
Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, and Serges;
4, 9-8, and 5-4 Fancy Printed COTTONS;
Black and Coloured Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohairs, Glacis, &c.;
Gro de Naps, SATINS, and Satinetts;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and NETTS;
FUFS in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.. &c.;
Silk Ribbon VELVETS in all colours;
Gimps, Fringes, Fancy Worsted Braids, and other Trimmings. October 2

VICTORIA HOUSE,
October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winte Goods,

From LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER and GLASGOW, per ships *Snowdon*, *Lisbon* and *Unicorn*, comprising—

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns*,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials,
Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool*, *Fine Cloth*, *Paisley*, *Maude*, &c.
CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few London made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS,
FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS, VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c.
SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors,
TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match,
British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles,
VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,
Thread and Wove Laces, Edgings and Footings,
ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c.
Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS,
Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind,
Limerick LACE CAPES,
French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemazetts, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Trimmed, with Limerick Lace,
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.
French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS,
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c.
PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS,
VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS,
FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.
Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c
Damask Table LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.
OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c.
White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *The above being personally selected in the best markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Flewwelling & Reading,

No. 16, King Street,

Have landing per *Lisbon*, from London—

23 HHDS. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY, 15 do. GENEVA,
2 ditto White Wine VINEGAR;
3 tierces LOAF SUGAR,
40 kegs *Coleman's* MUSTARD,
5 cwt. ditto STARCH,
40 dozen PICKLES—assorted,
5 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
2 cases Cassia, 1 brl. Nutmegs, 1 sack Cloves.

In Store, per late arrivals—

80 chests CONGO TEA, English importation,
10 do. Souchong ditto, very superior,
40 hhds. MOLASSES,
4 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port and Sherry Wine,
5 hhds Crushed Sugar, 30 bags Java Coffee,
15 bags Pepper, 7 casks Currants,
10 brls Cider Vinegar, 50 boxes Tobacco,
Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt, Castor Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Black Lead, Lampblack, Lamp Oil, &c., &c.—For sale at lowest market rates.

October 2.

Scotch Barley, Oatmeal, &c.

Now landing ex *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow:—

25 BARRELS fine Seconds BARLEY,
15 do. fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL
1 Cask Carbonate of SODA,
1 Bale TWINE,
75 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Ex schooner "Echo," from New-York:—

20 Barrels MESS PORK,
1 Barrel Scotch SNUFF.—For sale by

October 30. JARDINE & CO.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER

SAFES.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to the above *extraordinary* articles, which, as yet, though *severely tested* at various fires in the United States, have withstood the action of heat, and preserved their contents *unimpaired*. Specimens have been received per Schr. Covenant, and may be seen, together with certificates, &c. at the Store of

H. G. KINNEAR, Agent.
Oct. 23. No. 20, *Dock street.*

CIGARS!

The Subscribers have received direct from Havana

10 M. CARASPO;
9M. FLOR DE CABANA;
5 M. FLOR DE SILVA;
4 M. CARBARGOS.

The above are at present the best brands in Havana.—For sale by

October 30. JARDINE & CO.

SEAL OIL, &c.

Per "*Charles*," from Halifax—

10 BRLS. PALE SEAL OIL
2 cases Bermuda ARROW ROOT.

Oct. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Sugar and Tea!

Landing ex "Charles," from Halifax:—

25 HHDS. BRIGHT SUGAR.
25 chests CONGOU TEA.—For Sale by

(Oct. 23 JARDINE & CO.

The Garland.

LINES TO AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

"What wert thou, uncouth form, that liest there
Three thousand years concealed from outer air,
Thus in thy strange and gilded wrappings cased,
With bird and beast and mystic symbols traced?
Dark mummy! when we read this covering band,
Around thee twined by some fond careful hand,
Ah! can we think this black and shrivelled limb
Was once all comeliness, these feet could skim
The turf like some gazelle's, while beauty drunk
Delight from flashing eyes, now closed and sunk?
What wert thou, then?—a courtier, doomed to kneel
At Pharaoh's throne, and anxious tremors feel?
Wert thou a priest, and didst thou teach the crowd
From those blue lips, while listening votaries bowed?
Or face to face see Moses, when his rod
Shook o'er the trembling land the plagues of God?
Wert thou a sage, this hollow, grinning skull
Peopled by thoughts, with wit and wisdom full,
While through these socket-holes thy curious eye
Scanned heaven's wide arch, and read the spangled eye?
Or wert thou some great chief? and didst thou lead
Fierce myriads on to conquer and to bleed?
Did this poor arm the glittering falchion wave,
And, scattering death, send thousands to their grave?

"Alas! poor mummy, gazing on thee now,
Ambition well may sigh and Wisdom bow;
Though mute these lips, they do not teach the less;
A sermon read we in thy ghastliness.
Ah! what charmed word, what strong Medean spell,
Shall rouse to life this dried and shattered shell?
Nought but the trumpet's final wakening blast,
When thou shalt burst thy bonds, dark thing, at last;
And oh! if just and pure—and who are they
That dare condemn and quench bright Mercy's ray?—
Shalt see these blackened limbs in beauty shine,
All, all thyself again, but more divine."

[*"Ruins of Many Lands,"* by N. Mitchell.

Miscellaneous.

The Proposed Exhibition of the Produce of Industry of all Nations, in 1851.

[From the Paris Journal des Debats.]

An exhibition of the produce of industry will take place in London in the year 1851. This will not be a purely English exhibition by any means; the produce of the entire globe is invited to be present. Nor will the exhibition be exclusively confined to manufactured articles, for raw material of all sorts will figure thereat: all production, in a word, which will bear the carriage to London, so as to appear in good condition.

To sum up the speech of one of the Commissioners sent to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor by Prince Albert, to whom the initiative of this vast scheme is owing, a rendezvous is given to everything that man extracts from the surface and the bowels of our planet—to everything that he creates by combining the materials with which he is furnished by the working of the earth. Africa will be represented at the exhibition of 1851 by elephants' teeth and gold dust; Asia by her spikes, which will be placed opposite those of Europe, Italy, and the Levant. Near the cottons of Egypt will be seen those of India and China, Brazil and the United States of America; in juxtaposition with the hemp and flax of Europe will be observed the textile materials of the equinoctial regions of the globe; beside the precious metals of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and California, will glitter the gold of Siberia and Transylvania, the iron and tin of Great Britain, the silver of Germany, and the mineral produce of France; the woollens of Hungary, Saxony, and Spain will be contrasted with those of Australia, and the furs of Siberia with those of Canada; and the spectacle will be rendered complete by the addition of the spices of the Levant, the olives of the borders of the Mediterranean, the grapes or the vintages of all growths, grain of all sorts, from the corn of Poland, Southern Russia, and Sicily, to the rice of Carolina, Piedmont, China, and India, to the maize of Mexico, Turkey, and the United States of America.

In this gigantic exhibition will be included steam engines, from the locomotive to the exhausting machine of Cornouaille; looms for the manufacture of cloth, from those of Manchester and Lowell to the rude apparatus of the Indian weaver; implements of agriculture and trade, and the most delicately manufactured scientific instruments, both those of Gambey and those of the successors of Ramsden.

Every sort of fabric, every kind of art, from the rudest and most clumsy to the most refined and delicate specimen, from the most primitive contrivance to one in which taste and imagination shall be displayed in the highest degree; everything will be received and exhibited in the most favourable light, from whatever country it may have been transmitted.

The hospitality of Great Britain is offered to all that the industrious inhabitants of the planet are capable of producing.

The impulse has already been given in the British empire. The directors of the powerful company which rules the Indies have already despatched to their immense empire all the necessary orders for the transmission from these remote regions—which were the cradle of the arts—of their contingent to this great and interesting solemnity.

It will certainly be no light honour to be distinguished in the midst of competitors so numerous by a jury of independent and influential men. The medals of the exhibition of London will be titles of which the possessors will have every reason to be proud. But there will be something more than mere medals. Great prizes will be awarded to those who, by advancing art, have thereby rendered a service to civilization. There will be a prize of £2000 and four of £1000 for the four great divisions that appear to be already adopted,—raw materials or agricultural articles, machinery, manufactured articles, and sculptures, and works of art in general.

This exhibition, according to the idea of those who are its promoters, will be renewed quinquennially, as in France. The expense will not be charged to the state. The Government will merely be asked to grant a site, on which will be erected a temporary edifice for the exhibition, as in our Champs Elysees; but it may be imagined, from the particulars already adduced, what its extent will be. The funds will be raised by subscription, and it is estimated that £100,000 will be sufficient. In this manner the politeness shown to the other nations of the world will be more spontaneous and cordial.

Prince Albert, and the exalted personages who lead this movement, are persuaded that the general exhibition will be very advantageous to English industry, besides establishing relations of mutual good-will between the foreign and the native producers; and that in this manner the prejudices which perpetuate national animosities will be dispelled. As for ourselves who pen these lines, it is impossible for us not to feel a sentiment of bitterness on the occasion. The honour of the splendid initiative taken by England, France, had it so chosen, might have reserved for itself some few months ago. An exhibition of industry was opened in the bosom of France, which piques itself more than any other nation on being animated by a sentiment of fraternity towards other countries, which has talked so much about the holy alliance of nations, which since the revolution has included fraternity amongst the national mottoes, and inscribed it on our monuments, and on the standards which we show to our friends and our enemies. We might then have attained for ourselves the honour of this universal exhibition; but we have failed to do so; not because we did not think of it, but deliberately and afterthought, because we did not will it. The Government was invited to declare its sentiments on the subject. The affair was discussed in the Council of Ministers—the public was consulted through the medium of the Chambers of Commerce and the Consultative Chambers; the press argued and fought—the Government, in Cabinet Councils, made one last effort; and yet all this movement ended in nothing—absolutely nothing. The Prohibitionists, whose credit was already good before the revolution of February, and who are now more than ever masters of the situation, did not will that the French nation, which, it is said, acquired all liberties in February, 1848, should have the opportunity of comparing in the halls of the exhibition the produce of its own industry with that of the English, the Prussians, the Americans, and the Saxons. When they declared their will they were obeyed.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

[From the Lady's Newspaper.]

Walking Costume.—Dress of cinnamon-colored satinette, with ornaments of passementerie. The trimming up the front of the skirt consists of folds of satinettes, slightly widening from the waist to the feet. These folds are fixed upon a foundation of stiff muslin, and upon them is placed a row of beautiful passementerie ornaments, each consisting of a large button, surrounded by open gimp, and having two pendant tassels. There are five of these ornaments up the front of the dress, and they gradually enlarge from the waist to the feet. The same trimming is carried up the front of the corsage, which is high to the throat, and made to fit closely to the figure. The sleeves are tight and slit open from the elbow to the wrist. Each side of the slit is ornamented with a row of buttons of the same pattern as those in front of the dress, and they are carried up in a double row to the shoulder. At the point where the slit terminates at the elbow there is fixed a button with two tassels. Under sleeves, formed of bouillonnees of white muslin, fill up the slit in the lower part of the sleeve, and are finished at the wrists with full ruffles of lace. Round the throat is a small collar of worked muslin. Bonnet of cerulean blue therry velvet, trimmed with bows of the same, the ends finished with chenille fringe. Under-trimmings of white tulle, and bouquets of blue convolvulus. Gloves of blue kid, with cinnamon-coloured sewings.

Carriage and Morning Visiting Costume.—Dress of bright sea-green satin broche. The skirt ornamented with side trimmings of fringe of a novel and peculiarly beautiful pattern. This fringe is nearly a quarter of a yard in depth, one-half of that depth consisting of a network heading, which is surmounted by passementerie or gimp. Three rows of this fringe extend up each side of the skirt of the dress, each row graduating in width, and the lowest being something more than half a quarter wide. The corsage, which is high and close to the figure, has a trimming of the same fringe, one row passing along each side of the front, falling deeply over the shoulder, and graduating to a point at the waist. The sleeves fit closely at the upper part of the arms, and are wide and loose at the ends, where they are finished with a row of the same fringe which trims the other parts of the dress.—Full under sleeves of white muslin, confined at the wrists by bands of [illegible]. A second [illegible] collar. Bonnet of white corded silk, trimmed with white ribbon, and a small plume of white marabouts on one side. Swedish leather gloves.

General Observations on Fashion and Dress.—Within the last week or two we have observed the partial revival of an old fashion, which enjoyed a certain degree of vogue some five-and-twenty years ago. We allude to a row of quilling on the skirts of dresses extending from the edge to about the height of the knees. This is, of course suited only to dresses of silk or satin; and it has the recommendation of giving the solidity and substance requisite for walking dresses at the present season, without the inconvenience of flounces or other elaborate trimmings. We have seen a dress of black satin made in this style, the effect of which was at once rich and novel. It was intended to be worn with a cassavock of the same material, and quilted at the edge of the basque or skirt. Out-door dresses, and also those for home neglige, are almost invariably made high to the throat; and the corsages are frequently trimmed with passementerie. Winter bonnets, presenting much elegant variety, are now making their appearance in rapid succession. This variety, however, is confined exclusively to materials and trimming; for shapes have, during the last few months, undergone little or no change. To ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis, the following brief notice of a few of the newest bonnets may be acceptable, as affording hints by which their own selections may be determined:—1. A bonnet composed of violet coloured velvet, ornamented on one side with a bouquet of marigolds and pansies made of velvet. A white satin lining, and cap of white tulle, with small flowers corresponding with the bouquet on the outside. Strings of violet-coloured velvet.—2. Bonnet of dark-blue velvet, with a grey cassowary feather tipped with dark-blue. Bonnet of garnet-coloured velvet, ornamented on one side with a small cock's plume in shaded tints of the same colour. Under the brim of a full cap of white tulle, trimmed with convolvulus made of blue velvet.

CHLOROFORM.

Dr. Mott, in his late opening address before the Medical Students of the N. Y. University, thus alludes to Chloroform and other anæsthetic agents:

"I allude, gentlemen, to the introduction of anæsthetic agents in the practice of surgery; and since the discovery of the immortal Jenner, none more useful or universally beneficial has, I venture to say, rewarded the ceaseless efforts of the votary of medical science, toward alleviating human suffering. They have disarmed surgery of its greatest horror. The patient, wrapped in a gentle slumber, dreams, perhaps, the while of the blisses of heaven; not a fibre starts, to discompose or embarrass the operator, or divert his knife, in its cautious course between life and death. The most difficult dissection is effected in perfect tranquility; not a cry escapes, to distress the sympathizing spectator, and the victim awakes at the close, to the hardly but rapturous consciousness that his disease has been removed, and his agony spared. Humanity has no greater triumph than at the moment when the patient discovers that all he has dreaded for months—all that has made his days wretched, and his nights sleepless—has been achieved without his consciousness, and without a pang; no greater reward than his tearful smile of gratitude and pleasure, at his escape from pain and misery. Then—then, indeed, is the surgeon proud, and the patient grateful. We cannot, gentlemen, look unmoved upon this crowning glory and mercy of our art—upon the attainment of this, its long cherished desideratum. I have performed upon the persons of the tender young, operations of magnitude, which without the aid of anæsthesia, I dared not to have attempted; and when I reflect upon the blood which I have shed, and upon the suffering I have inflicted, I felt, in witnessing the pain destroying influence of chloroform, that I have lived long enough, and could almost exclaim with the prophet—"Lord, now let thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Ocean Currents.—Oceanic currents are, even up to this time, very insufficiently explained phenomena, probably because the universal law to which they are subject is modified in various manners by the conformation of the land, the many different temperatures of the sea, of which we possess very little knowledge, and a thousand other isolated circumstances. The universal law itself is not properly ascertained; we give a hypothesis respecting it, as laid before the Academie des Sciences, by M. Babinet. M. Babinet is not a seaman, but having carefully studied "Duperry's Chart of Oceanic Currents," and observed many other phenomena of physical geography, he has built on them the following hypothesis:—The equatorial zone of the ocean is naturally much hotter than the others, therefore it expands and overflows itself to both poles, while the water at the poles flows to the equator to restore the equilibrium; but owing to the revolution of the earth on her axis, the velocity of the water strata, under the equator, is much greater than that of those north and south of it, while the latter have a lesser path to describe. It results from this that the waters which flow from the equator have an inclination to advance before the motion of the earth, whilst those which come from the pole have a tendency to remain behind the motion. If we cast a glance over the formation of the several continents, the ocean will be found divided into a certain number of basins, in which the force of this law still endures; each basin has an eastern and western shore, and is enclosed on the other side by the equator and a boundary which may reach to the poles. If the water which comes from the poles to this point attains to the equatorial boundary, then it is behind the motion of the earth, which goes from east to west; the counterpart is found on the boundary opposite the pole, and to complete the course, the water which flows from the poles runs along the western boundary; and that which returns to the equator runs along the eastern boundary. Let us cast a glance on the map of the earth, and it will be seen that the great ocean is divided into five principal basins. The Atlantic contains two, separated from one another by the equator; the Pacific contains two, also separated from one another by the equator: the other is formed by the Indian Ocean, lying between India and Australia. Two circum-polar currents may also be perceived, one of which goes round the North Pole, and the other round the South Pole, from east to west. The theory speaks of certain tracts of water in the middle of each of the basins, where the fluid remains motionless, and where no current exists, shown in the chart by the absence of the arrows marking the direction of the currents. Similar, but much simpler operations are going on in the atmosphere, producing trade winds and their counter currents, the cause of which has long been known, and doubtless M. Babinet has been led through them to the present solution of the oceanic current phenomena. This double circulation of air and water possesses great influence in the mitigation of climate, and the consequences would be inconceivable if, as in the Ptolemaic system, the earth were to stand still, and the sun to revolve round her, for the revolution of the earth on her own axis, and round the sun, is one of the most important elements in the terrestrial system.—*Ireland.*

The Falls of Niagara in Winter.—The great cataract is seen by few travellers in its winter garb. I had seen it several years before in all the glories of autumn, its encircling woods, happily spared by the remorseless hatchet, and tinted with the brilliant hues peculiar to the American "Fall." Now the glory had departed; the woods were still there, but were generally black, with occasional green pines; beneath the grey trunks was spread a thick mantle of snow, and from the brown rocks, *inclosing the deep channel of the Niagara River, hung huge clusters of icicles, twenty feet in length,* like silver pipes of giant organs. The tumultuous rapids appear to me to descend more regularly than formerly over the steps which distinctly extended across the wide river. * * * The portions of the British, or Horseshoe Fall, where the waters descend in masses of snowy whiteness, were unchanged by the season, except that vast sheets of ice and icicles hung on their margin; but where the deep waves of sea-green rolled majestically over the steep, large pieces of descending ice were frequently described on its surface. No rainbows were now observed on the great vapour cloud which shrouds for ever the bottom of the fall; but we were extremely fortunate to see now plainly what I had looked for in vain at my last visit, water-rockets, first described by Captain Hall, which shot up with a train of vapour singly, and in flight of a dozen, from the abyss near Table Rock, curved towards the east, and burst and fell in front of the cataract. Vast masses of descending fluid produce this singular effect, by means of condensed air acting on portions of the vapour into which the water is comminuted below. Altogether the appearance was most startling. It was observed at one p. m. from the gallery of Mr. Barnett's museum. The broad sheet of the American Fall presented the appearance of light-green water and feathery spray, also margined by huge icicles. The great masses of rock at the bottom were covered, as it were, with pure white heaps of cotton, whilst on the left and in front of the fall a cone was in process of formation from the congealing vapour. As in summer, the water rushing from under the vapour cloud of the two falls was of a milky whiteness as far as the ferry, when it became dark and interspersed with floating masses of ice. Here, the year before, from the pieces of ice being heaped and crushed together in great quantities, was formed a thick and high bridge of ice, completely across the river, safe for passengers for some time; and in the middle of it a Yankee speculator had erected a shanty for refreshments.—*Sir James Alexander's Travels.*

Scottish Banking.—There is now reason to think that in pursuit of this object our Scottish neighbours have got considerably ahead of us here in England. The subject, indeed, seems congenial to the shrewd faculties of our northern fellow countrymen. The founder of the Bank of England was a Scotchman. A native of the same country originated the idea of the Savings' Bank. And for a long period of time the facilities and accommodations of banking have been known and practised beyond the Tweed to an extent very much above what has been attained in this country. Here, banks may be said to exist solely or chiefly for the wealthier classes of society; in Scotland the advantages which they afford are widely diffused among the middle ranks, and are shared in a large measure by the petty capitalists and retail traders of the towns and villages. As a proof of the great extension of the system, we find that throughout Scotland there is a bank for every 7500 of the population—in some districts for every 5000. In London the proportion is stated to be only one for every 32,894; in some parts of England one for every 16,000. The rapid progress in wealth and civilization which has been made by a country naturally so poor and sterile, has been attributed by many sagacious observers to the multiplication of its banks, and to the facilities afforded by them. Capital has been made to stimulate industry in a double ratio, by the increase of activity and quickened speed with which it circulates through the channels of commerce. Above all, this great desideratum has been attained without any sacrifice of the other prime requisite of sound banking—stability. Within the last century and a half it is computed that the loss to the community in Scotland by the failure of the four or five public banks which have stopped payment has not exceeded twenty-six thousand pounds. In England, during a much shorter period, the loss occasioned by those fearful catastrophes, both in London and in the country, with which experience has made us familiar, has certainly exceeded as many millions. It is also a fact of much significance, that in 1793, in 1825, and in the late crisis of 1847, the Scottish banks rode out the storm which proved fatal to so many English establishments. It seems, therefore, no undue claim which is set up on the part of our northern neighbours, to a better knowledge and more mature development of the principles of banking than have been attained in this country.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Growth of New York.—New York is increasing with a rapidity hitherto unparalelled, and bids fair soon to be among the first cities in the world. New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, and Hoboken, are essentially one City, as much as London, with its conglomeration of towns, is one City. These multitudes gathered round the magnificent harbour at the mouth of the Hudson, are spreading rapidly on both sides of the East River and of the North River, and within five years will probably number one million of people. The marts of merchandise are crowded into the lower part of the Manhattan Island, extending one or two miles up the island, and from river to river; while the dwellings of the merchants are rising like spring vegetation, in long lines of princely streets, on the shore of the Jersey's, upon the Long Island shore—where they receive the names of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh—and along the magnificent avenues of Bloomingdale and Harlæm. Greenwich and Chelsea, on the North River side, and Yorkville upon the East River, forming thriving towns four or five miles from the City, are already swallowed up by the swelling inundation. But in addition to this horizontal growth, there is a vertical growth, which is very important, though but little thought of. New York is daily rising into the air, as well as spreading along the ground. The roofs are daily torn from the houses and from the stores, and two or three additional stories added. Thus a new City is being rapidly built upon the top of the old ones. Decayed buildings, two or three stories high, are replaced by massive structures, rising seven or eight stories into the air.—*Canada Temperance Telegraph.*

Agriculture in China.—At the Churchstanton (Devon) Agricultural Association last week, Capt. Jones said:—"He had heard something said of the method of farming in China, and he might have prepared himself with a book written by the Chinese Emperor himself on the subject of agriculture. The Emperor had condescended to write a work on farming: and to avoid the tedium of giving a detailed account of it, he (Capt. Jones) might state that the great secret of farming in China was to avoid growing nettles. He had seen men imprisoned six months and upwards for allowing weeds to grow upon their land. He thought that if a law of the same kind were in operation in England, many a farmer would be committed to gaol before he was a day older. In China no regard was paid to quality of soil, and even the tops of the highest hills were all cultivated. He should, perhaps, startle the company by what he was going to say; but it was a fact, that the Chinese farmer used neither horses, carts, ploughs, drags or harrows.—Everything was done with a spade; and so well done that persons might walk over a very large extent of ground without find ng a single weed. In his casual visits to English farm yards he had seen boys engaged in washing turnips, and other like occupations; and he had thought to himself that they might be much more properly employed in weeding the fields. The farmer in China ranked *the highest of the community.* He sat at the Emperor's *table, and was in all respects* looked on as the man of the day."

An American's Opinion of English Landscape.—English landscape has a minutely finished look; it lacks grandeur; its features are delicate, and the impression left is that of softness and gentle beauty. The grass grows to the very rim of the water, like a carpet to a rich drawing-room, which must not betray an inch of unadorned floor. The fields are rolled to a perfect smoothness, the hedges look as if they had no use but beauty; the trees and multitudinous vines have a draperied air, and strike the eye rather as a part of the charming whole than as possessing an individual interest.—We have seen woodlands in the far west that were far more gracefully majestic than any we have yet seen in England; but we have no such miles of cultured and close-fitted scenery. Nature with us throws on her clothes negligently, confident in beauty: in England she has evidently looked in the glass until not a curl strays from its fillet, not a dimple is unschooled. She is *mise a quatre epingles*, as the French milliners say; but how lovely!—*Mrs. Kirkland's Holidays Abroad.*

Exercise and Health.—A word or two more, and upon what ought to be the most important argument to all. Exercise, fresh air, health, are they not almost synonymous? The exquisite bloom on the cheeks of American girls fade in the matron much sooner here than in England—not only because of the softness of the English climate, as many suppose. It is because exercise, so necessary to the maintenance of health, is so little a matter of habit and education here, and so largely insisted upon in England; and it is because exercise, when taken here at all, is too often as a matter of duty, and has no soul in it; while the Englishwoman, who takes a lively interest in her rural employments, inhales new life in every day's occupation, and plants perpetual roses in her cheeks by the mere act of planting them in her garden.—*The American Horticulturist.*

The Aurora Borealis.—M. De La Rive experimentally supports the hypothesis that the luminous matter of the aurora is due to the electric fluid contained in the atmosphere at great heights, where the air is rarefied. He shows that the light which results from the re-union of the two electricities in the upper part of the atmosphere of the polar regions, instead of remaining indefinitely distributed, is carried by the action of terrestrial magnetism round the magnetic pole of the globe, whence it seems to raise itself in a whirling column. This explains, he thinks, why the magnetic pole is always the apparent centre from which the light that constitutes the aurora borealis proceeds, or towards which it seems to converge.—*Literary Gazette.*

Howard's Love for his Wife.—No tongue (says his biographer) can tell, no pen describe the awful misery of the bereaved husband. * * * By temperament Howard was calm and undemonstrative; but there were depths in his nature not easily fathomed. His love for his wife had been an illimitable passion. The day of her death was held sacred in his calendar—kept for evermore as a day of fasting and meditation. Everything connected with her memory, how distantly soever, was hallowed in his mind by the association. Many years after her demise, on the eve of his departure on one of his long and perilous journeys across the continent of Europe, he was walking in the gardens with the son whose birth had cost the precious life, examining some plantations which they had recently been making, and arranging a plan for future improvements. On coming to the planted walk, he stood still; there was a pause in the conversation, the old man's thoughts were busy with the past; at length he broke silence—"Jack," said he in a tender and solemn tone, "in case I should not come back, you will pursue this work, or not, as you may think proper; but remember, this walk was planted by your mother; and if you ever touch a twig of it, may my blessing never rest upon you."—*Dixon's Life of Howard.*