# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1847.

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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.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.



## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per Ships California and Queen Pomare, part of his new Spring Stock, which he will offer at very low prices for Cash:

CACHMERE, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Satin Crape and Net SHAWLS and HANDKFS, Mous de Laine, Cachmere, Orleans and Barege DRESSES;
Cobourgh, Orleans, Indiana, and Paramatta Cloths, Printed MUSLINS, and Muslin Ginghams, Sewed Muslin Robes, Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Sleeves and Cuffs, Trimmings and Insertions;
Jaconet, Check, Book and Mull MUSLINS,
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Yorkshire and West of England Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES,
Scotch Tweeds; VESTINGS,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Hearth Rugs,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Gossamer and Beaver HATS,
LINENS, LAWNS, Damasks, DIAPERS and SHEETINGS.

Prince William Street, April 27, 1847.

## LONDON HOUSE,

**Market Square.**

### MAY, 1847.

THE *Spring* and *Summer* STOCK of this Establishment is now complete, forming a General and Extensive Assortment of

FANCY AND SUBSTANTIAL

## DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. W. DANIEL.

## Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

### J. & J. HEGAN

*Have received, per ships Britannia and Maranham, from London, Chester and California, from Liverpool, and Queen Pomare, from Glasgow, part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising—*

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Fancy Trowserings;
Plain and Fig'd Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere and Marseilles VESTINGS;
A large assortment of Newest Materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Plain and Fig'd Orleans, Cobourgs & Saxonies;
Cashmeres, Llama Cloths, and De Laines;
Black & Col'd SILKS, Satinetts, & SATINS;
Very rich (new style) Dress SILKS;
A splendid Assortment of Ladies' SHAWLS, SCARFS, & HANDKERCHIEFS;
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, &c.
MUSLINS, Muslin Collars, Laces & Edgings;
Fancy Cap Netts, Lace Veils, Fringes, &c.
Gents' Scarfs, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties;
Grey, White & Printed COTTONS, LINENS, Lawns, Osnaburg, Sheetings, &c.
TICKS, Regatta Stripes, and Homespuns;
TABLE CLOTHS & Covers, Dish Mats, small Wares, &c.
Counterpanes, Dimity, Furniture Prints, &c.
Damask and Watered Moreens, Oil Cloths;
CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats;
Straw and Tuscany BONNETS, by the case.

The above Stock has been carefully selected in the best markets, and will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices.

☞ The remainder expected per *Helen*, from London, *Thomas*, and *Prompt*, from Liverpool, and *Orbit*, from Glasgow.

Prince Wm. Street, May 11, 1847.

## Coffee & Silk Handkfs.

*Just received and on sale by the Subscriber;—*

60 BAGS COFFEE, of excellent quality.

—ALSO—

A Case of SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, of various and beautiful patterns.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
1st June, 1847. *N. Market Wharf.*

SCYTHE SNEATHS.—50 Dozen Patent, Wrench, and Common, good quality, for sale by [June 15.] C. & W. H. ADAMS.

## English Window Glass.

*Landing ex Thomas from Liverpool, and now in Store—*

264 BOXES SHEET GLASS, comprising—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2500 feet | 7 x 9 | |
| 4000 do. | 8 x 10 | |
| 2500 do. | 10 x 12 | |
| 300 do. | 9 x 12 | |
| 1000 do. | 10 x 14 | |
| 500 do. | 12 x 14 | |
| 400 do. | 16 x 12 | |
| 400 do. | 18 x 12 | |
| 800 do. | 20 x 14 | |
| 200 do. | 24 x 16 | |
| 300 do. | 24 x 18 | |

May 25. H. G. KINNEAR.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SEYMOUR PICKETT, Esq., late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, (at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

L. F. PICKETT,
*Administratrix.*

St. John, N. B., April 3, 1847.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM RENSHAW, late of the Parish of Hampton, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
*Sole Administrator.*

Sands' Arcade, St. John, N. B.,
April 6th, 1847.

## NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

### ALBION HOUSE!!

THE proprietors of the Albion House are now opening a part of their SUMMER STOCK, received per ship *California* from Liverpool, and *Great Britain* from the Clyde. The Stock embraces

Plain and figured ORLEANS and COBURGS,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Bed Ticks and Shirting Stripes,
Cantoons, Moleskins, FLANNELS,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheeting, &c.

*Per "Queen Pomare":—*

Satin, Cachmere, Barege, Norwich, Indiana, Maud, Shetland and Cloth SHAWLS,
MUSLINS, Mousline deLaines, Balzerines, Ginghams, Printed Jaconets, &c. &c.
Table Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks,
LINENS, Lawns, Hollands, &c.
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, VESTINGS,
Silk and Satin STOCKS, SCARFS,
Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c.

*Per "Maranham":—*

Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Muslin Collars, Neck Ties,
Black, Colored and Check'd SILKS. Brocaded. Lustres, Roslyn Checks, Printed Cachmere, Mohair, Brocade, Indiana, Barege, and Polka Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALBION HOUSE!!

BEARD & VENNING.

May 4. *North side King-street.*

## Flewwelling & Reading,

*No. 10, King Street,*

Have received per ships *Chester*, from Liverpool, *Maranham*, from London, sch'r. *Joseph Howe*, from Boston, and other late Arrivals:

20 HHDS. "Martell's" and "Hennessey's" Dark BRANDY,
1 ditto "Martell's" Pale ditto,
20 ditto Pale Holland GENEVA,
10 pons. and 10 barrels fine flavored RUM,
4 pipes RED WINE,
5 quarter casks PORT ditto,
4 hhds. Madeira ditto,
50 barrels and 5 hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR,
10 hhds. Loaf and Crushed ditto,
50 chests Fine Congou TEA,
20 do. do. do. do.—(a superior article,)
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 boxes TOBACCO—assorted brands,
120 whole, half, and quarter boxes RAISINS,
25 kegs Coleman's F. SF. and DSF. MUSTARD,
10 bags PEPPER, 5 do. Allspice,
10 do. Root Ginger,
1 barrel NUTMEGS, 2 cases Cassia,
1 case Candied CITRON, Lemon and Orange Peel,
15 bls. Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste Blacking,
30 kegs Hall & Son's F. and FF. POWDER,
60 bags Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 cases BLACK LEAD,
30 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 10 cwt. CHEESE,
4 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
60 reams Wrapping Paper, 10 bags Corks,
10 boxes Starch, 1 case Indigo, 5 cases Button Blue,
30 dozen Black, Blue and Red INK,
10 do. "Arnold's" INK POWDER,
5 boxes Old Brown Windsor SOAP,
1 barrel Blue Vitriol, 1 hhd. Glue,
3 carotels CURRANTS, 3 kegs Saltpetre,
30 dozen Bed Cords, 1 case Camphor,
2 sacks DRIED APPLES,
10 do. Filberts, Walnuts, and Castanna Nuts,
Cream Tartar, Salts, Senna, Castor Oil,
CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.

☞ All which will be sold at lowest market rates.

May 4th, 1847.

## SPRING IMPORTATION, 1847.

*Landing ex the 'Helen', from London:*

60 CHESTS Strong Blackish Leaf CONGO TEA;
20 ditto fine high-flavored ditto do.
6 ditto fine old HYSON and fine Souchong TEAS;
30 catty boxes fine Oolong Souchong, 13 and 14lbs. each;
20 kegs MUSTARD, F.SF. DSF.;
8 hhds. double refined Loaf and Crushed LOAF SUGARS;
15 casks Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste BLACKING;
1 hhd. 50 dozen PICKLES and SAUCES, *Lazenby's*;
1 case Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
1 chest fine NUTMEGS;
1 bale CLOVES; 1 box White PEPPER;
1 cask Cayenne Pepper; 1 chest Pearl Sago;
1 box Mace; 10 kegs Ground GINGER;
1 barrel SALTPETRE; 1 barrel Tapioca;
1 case Vermicelli; 1 case Refined LIQUORICE;
1 ditto Jujubes; 1 do. Citron, Lemon, and Orange Peel;
5 boxes Brown and White Sugar Candy;
1 cask Robinson's Patent Groats of Barley;
1 beg Bitter ALMONDS;
1 case Isinglass; 1 box Candle Ornaments.

*Per 'Thomas,' from Liverpool:—*

6 hogsheads moist Refined SUGAR,
6 barrels Bath Bricks; 1 brl. Ground Rottenstone,
1 case Black LEAD; 15 boxes Poland STARCH,
1 pierce Table SALT; 3 carotels CURRANTS, *Zante*;
2 bales soft-shell Almonds; 40 drums Turkey FIGS,
2 cases 1-2 boxes PLUMS,
10 hampers Cheshire and Cheddar CHEESE.

ALSO—daily expected per '*Orbit*,' from Clyde:—Pearl and Pot BARLEY; Pale Yellow and White Soap; Scotch OATMEAL; Pots; Wrapping PAPER, with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
May 25, 1847. *Market Square.*

April 20, 1847.

## NEW GOODS.

PER Ships *California* and *Chester*, from Liverpool:—viz:—

6 Packages Sundry Materials for DRESSES,
16 " Fancy Printed COTTONS,
13 " Grey Cottons,
10 " White do,
10 " Cotton Warps,
2 " BRUSSELS CARPETING
2 " Assorted Druggetts,
2 " Hemp and Cotton CARPETING,
2 " Checks, Stripes and Homespuns,
2 " Red and White FLANNELS,
3 " Fancy Trouserings,
2 " Linens, Lawns and Damasks,
2 " Jaconet and Checked Muslins,
1 " White Counterpanes,
4 " Plain and Twill'd Linings,
3 " Moleskins,
2 " Moreens, Damask Fringes and Bindings,
19 Pieces Painted Floor Cloths, say 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 widths. ALSO,

*Per "Great Britain," from Greenock:*

2 Packages FANCY DRESSES,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
1 " Hollands and Sheetings,
2 " Canvas and Osnaburgs.

W. G. LAWTON.

LANDING,

**Ex Maranham, from London:**

62 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
11 tierces double refined Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes Button Blue,
6 packages plain and printed COTTONS.

*Ex "Belle," from New-York:*—111 packages TOBACCO—comprising "Woodrow," and other *select brands*,—for sale at lowest market rates.

May 4. JOHN KERR & CO.

## Genesee FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex schr. *Sir Robert Sale* from New York:

61 BRLS. and Halves Genesee Superfine FLOUR; Jars and Bladders Lorillard's best SNUFF.—For sale by

June 1. JARDINE & CO.


## The Garland,

### MY OLD COMPANIONS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

My heart has yearned like other hearts,
With all the fervour Youth imparts:
And all the warmth that feeling lends
Has freely cherished "troops of friends."
A change has passed o'er them and me—
We are not as we used to be;
My heart, like many another heart,
Sees old companions oft depart.

I mark the names of more than one,
But read them on the cold white stone;
And steps that followed where mine lead,
Now on the far-off desert tread:
The world has warped some souls away
That once were honest as the day;
Some dead—some wandering—some untrue—
Oh! old companions are but few.

But there are green trees on the hill,
And blue flags sweeping o'er the rill;
And there are daisies peeping out,
And dog-rose blossoms round about.
Ye were my friends "long, long ago,"
The first bright friends I sought to know;
And yet ye come—rove where I will,
My old companions, faithful still.

And there are sunbeams, rich and fair,
As cheering as they ever were;
And there are fresh winds playing nigh
As freely as in times gone by;
The birds are singing as of yore,
The waves yet ripple to the shore;
Howe'er I feel—where'er I range,
These old companions never change.

I'm glad I learn't to love the things
That fortune neither takes nor brings;
I'm glad my spirit learnt to prize
The smiling face of sunny skies;
'Twas well I clasped with doting hand,
The balmy wild flowers of the land;
For still ye live in friendship sure,
My old companions, bright and pure.

Though strong may be the ties we make,
The strongest mortal tie may break;
Though warm the lips that love us now
They may, perchance, forswear the vow,
We see pale Death and envious Hate,
Fling shadows on life's civil plate;
Noting the hours when dark sands glide,
And old companions leave our side.

But be we sad, or be we gay,
With thick curls bright, or thin locks gray,
We never find the spring bloom meet
Our presence with a smile less sweet.
Oh! I am glad I learnt to love
The impled wood and cooing dove;
For these will be, in good or ill,
My old companions, changeless still.

## Miscellaneous.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

### THE VALLEYS OF THE AMAZON AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

The two greatest and most fertile of all the valleys of the earth are those of the Amazon and the Mississippi Rivers; and both seem destined by nature to be the seats of future empires, vast, wealthy and powerful. Both penetrate into the inmost depths of mighty continents, covering them, through their tributaries, with thousands of leagues of navigable canals, ready to sustain the burdens and invite the energies of commerce; and both seem almost to promise, in the coming times, available routes for uniting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Projects for effecting such union have been, in fact, long since broached; and rival schemers advocate, and contest, the superior claims of either river. The Amazon rolls along the Eastern foot of the Andes, in some places, to appearance, not more than thirty or forty leagues from the South Sea; but the Cordilleras intervene, presenting tremendous ridges, through which it is doubtful whether any practicable passage for a canal can ever be actually found. The Missouri, being the single obstruction of the Great Falls, which is, however, a very serious one, winds in the very heart of the Northern Cordilleras, or Rocky Mountains; where, through the great North Pass, it seems possible to connect it with the waters of the Columbia.

In point both of extent and fecundity of soil, the Valley of the Amazon may undoubtedly claim superiority over that of the northern Father of Waters; and there is a disposition among some writers and seers into the future to predict an era when the Mississippi, with all its magnificent prospects, is to be surpassed and beaten in the race of empire by the grander progress of the Brazilian river.

The latest work conveying instruction on the subject of the Southern Valley, is the very agreeable "Voyage up the River Amazon," by Mr. William H. Edwards, New York, recently published by the Appletons. The author, though alive to all the obstacles arising from absurd commercial restrictions and a bad government, seems strongly disposed to admit its superior advantages and prospects. "The country of the Amazon," says he, "is the garden of the world, possessing every requisite for a vast population and an extended commerce. "It is also," (and this will be information rather surprising to the reader,) "*one of the healthiest of regions*, and thousands who annually die of diseases incident to the North, might here find health and long life." We should add, for the benefit of persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, could we only share in his sanguine temper, that he recommends such to seek health at Para, where they can "reside for comparatively nothing, with a certainty of recovery."

"There is scarcely a product," says Mr. Edwards, "raised in the two countries, in which Brazil could not undersell the United States in every market of the world, were it not for this export tax. Its cotton and rice, even during the past year, have been shipped from Para to New York. Its tobacco is preferable to the best Virginian, and can be raised in inexhaustible quantities." "Were Para a free and independant state, its vast wilds would, in a few years, be peopled by millions, and its products would flood the world. It contains an area of 950,000 square miles, nearly half the area of the United States and all its territories. Its soil is every where of inexhaustless fertility, and but an exceedingly small portion of it is unfitted for cultivation. The noblest rivers of the world open communication with its remotest parts, and lie spread like net-work over its surface. It is estimated that the Amazon and its tributaries present an aggregate navigable length of from 40,000 to 50,000 miles. The whole territory is as much superior, in every respect, to the valley of the Mississippi, as the valley of the Mississippi is to that of the Hudson." And lest the equatorial situation should alarm the reader with the idea of a torrid clime, the author declares that the heat is "less oppressive than in the latitude of New York;" that the mean temperature during the three summer months was only 80° 48' Fahrenheit, the range being 9 degrees, from 77° the lowest, up to 86° the highest temperature; and that the nights were so cool that he "invariably slept under a blanket."

All these are fine things to be said of the country of the Amazon; but they afford no sufficient reasons to believe that it can outstrip, or even anticipate a destiny so august and glorious as that which seems to await the valley of the Mississippi. The single circumstance that the one region is situated within the tropics, and the other within the temperate zone, speaks volumes to all who would cast the political horoscopes of the two valleys. There have been, and there still exist, great semi barbaric empires within the torrid zones; but it is only in the temperate regions, where man enjoys every faculty, mental and physical, in full perfection, that population flourishes, and States are erected upon the deep and solid foundations of civilization. Mr. Edwards himself admits that the reason why blankets and flannels are necessary, at Para, with the thermometer at 77°, is because, "in a very few weeks, a person becomes so accustomated as to be sensitive to a very slight degree of variation in the temperature," (a peculiarity that is observed in all tropical climates,—as in the West Indies;) and he also says, "it is not to be denied, that although the climate is singularly healthy, its constant heat is enervating, and that natives of colder regions, after a few years' residence, have not that bodily strength requisite to daily and protracted toil;" that "it is only in the early morning, and late in the afternoon, that white men can labor in the open air;" and that "it is difficult to conceive how the resources of Brazil can be successfully developed, without the co operation of the two races,"—that is, without negro labor.

In short, the country of the Amazons is a most noble one, although under the equator. But the land where white men cannot labor, the land of the gymnotus, and the boa, and the vampire bat, and the thousand venomous reptiles and pernicious insects which endanger or torment, is not the land for sustaining a great people, collected into a great State. It is the glory of the Mississippi Valley that it is in the temperate zone. It is another glory that it is the chosen habitation of freemen of the only modern race which understands the mysteries of civil liberty, and appreciates the wealth and dignity of industry. The Portuguese may plant and multiply upon the fat lands of the Amazon; they may raise cotton and sugar, rice and tobacco, and occasionally under-sell their northern rivals in New York; but nature and the Republic place the Americans upon the vantage ground; and the valley of the Amazon will be yet but an unfilled void, when a hundred millions of Americans are teeming in the Northern Valley, and the wealthy products of their soil and their workshops are rolling from the Mississippi and the Lakes, and from a hundred railroads and canals, to fly in American ships and American steamers to the uttermost bounds of the earth.

### Sunrise off Constantinople.

The following morning I was early upon deck. The sun had not yet risen, and the air was fresh and invigorating; white upon the white, heavy, oily sea, was a slight fog, which the breeze was dispersing in flakes. Around us a quantity of porpoises were either splashing in the midst of the waves or floating like buoys upon the surface. The most profound silence reigned upon the deck of the steamer. Wet with the night-dews, the half-slumbering seamen of the watch were seated in a circle near the funnel; while numberless Turks, rolled up in their yellow coverlets striped with red, were sleeping forward beneath the netting; the steersman at the wheel and the man on the look-out were alone really wide awake. Suddenly, I perceived dawning in the east a greenish light, which became yellow as it ascended in the heavens; the low and flat shore appeared like a black line upon this luminous back-ground, and by degrees the sea resumed its azure tint. An hour afterwards we were within cannon-shot of the Seraglio; but, alas! a thick fog covered the city. Constantinople was invisible—and I was deploring the mischance, which was depriving me of a long-anticipated pleasure, when suddenly the sun shone out brightly, and the fog acquired, as if by enchantment, a wonderful transparency. The curtain was, as it were, torn to bits, and from all quarters at once there appeared to my dazzled eyes forests of minarets with gilded peaks, thousands of cupolas blazing in the light, hills covered with many-coloured houses, surrounded by verdure; an immense succession of palaces with grotesque windows, tiles-roofed mosques, groves of cypresses and sycamores, gardens full of flowers, a port filled as far as the eye could discern with ships, masts, and flags; in a word, the whole of that enchanted city, which resembles less an immense capital than an endless succession of lovely kiosks, built in a boundless park, having lakes for docks, mountains for background, forests for thickets, fleets for boats,—in fine, an incomparable spot, and at the same time so grand and elegant, that it seems to have been designed by fairies and executed by giants.—*Blackwood.*

### The English Language.

It used to be the fashion to say that English—our own old earthaginious tongue, as a quaint writer styles it—is an unmusical language; and even Byron, whose own melodious verses shew the infinite power and variety of our language, does yet, in one of his moments of impertinent caprice, describe it as

"Our harsh northern, whistling, grunting gutteral,
Which we're obliged to use, and spit, and sputter all."

Yet this is most ridiculously untrue. English is, to the full, as noble and copious a tongue as that "miraculous language," the ancient Greek, and is, in the appropriate vehicle to give forth to an admiring world

"Man's towering thoughts in lofty language dressed."

Besides, with the solitary exception of the Greek aforesaid, which is beyond all criticism and comparison, it is the most musical of languages that the children of clay have ever yet learned to use. That is to say, when properly and fully pronounced, melodiously read, or wisely and feelingly recited. But the fact is, not one in every ten thousand,—nay, peradventure, not one in every hundred thousand of her Majesty's British subjects, know how and feel how to do justice in reading or recitation to our English tongue. Men may learn most things abroad, in schools and colleges, but the secret is, to read English well; the boy must learn to read at home under the guidance of gentle and accomplished parents, who know how to read themselves, and have music in their souls. Read well, and you will disclose passages to the charmed ear in prose and verse—in Bacon, in Bolingbroke, in Burke, in Shakspeare, in Spenser, in Milton, and in a host of others—the leaders in our mighty literature, which are altogether unequalled in fervour, grace, and melody, except in the Greek. —*Fraser's Magazine.*

### City of Mexico.

Of all the cities built by the Spaniards in the New World, Mexico is the handsomest; and Europe might be proud of reckoning it amongst her capitals. In the midst of terraces, of houses, and of flowers which ornament these terraces, rise up churches, with domes of blue and yellow earthenware; houses, with bright, many-coloured walls; and balconies overhung with canvass, which gives them the appearance of a constant gala. The cathedral occupies one side of the Plaza Mayor, and towers over the palace of the presidency, a low parallelogram, containing within itself the seven administrations, a prison, a botanical garden, a barrack, and the two Chambers. The Ayuntamiento (municipality) forms with the palace a right angle, continued by the porticos of Las Flores and the Parian, vast commercial stores. The streets of Santo Domingo, of San Francisco, of Tacuba, of La Monnaie, and of Monterilla, pour into the Plaza Mayor a crowd incessantly renewed, always in motion; a few minutes spent in which, suffice to shew you Mexican society in its strangest contrasts of vice and virtue, of splendour and of misery. —*Fraser's Magazine.*

A Quaker Wedding.—*Marriage of John Bright, Esq., M. P.*—Thursday morning being the weekly meeting of the Friends at their meeting house, George street, in Wakefield, was fixed upon as the day upon which Mr. Bright's marriage with Miss Leatham should be solemnised according to the usual form of that body. Half an hour previously to the time appointed (half-past ten o'clock) the chapel began to be filled by a numerous and respectable portion of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood. Amongst the company present, most of whom where of the fair sex, we observed a great number of Mr. Bright's political friends. Within a few minutes of half-past ten o'clock the wedding party arrived, and immediately took the seats apportioned to them. The whole company sat for about three quarters of an hour in perfect silence, when Mr. Bright arose, and, taking the right hand of Miss Leatham, pronounced in a low but distinct voice, the following words:—"Friends, I take my friend, Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, to be my wife, and promise, by Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until it shall please God to part us by death." While still holding hands, Miss Leatham pronounced the same words, substituting John Bright for her own name, in a low but tremulous voice. After which another pause of some minutes occurred, when one of the congregation offered up a short prayer, the whole assembly standing. After some minutes had again elapsed, Mr. G. Benington, draper, read the certificate, or declaration, which was signed by the bride and bridegroom, and their relations and friends, and afterwards by a large number of the congregation. The whole ceremony lasted about an hour and a half.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Largest Bridge in the World.—According to reports of travellers, the bridge of Luyang, over an arm of the sea, in China, is the largest bridge in the world. Erected in a similar way as the bridge of Babylon, but entirely of stone. Its length is said to extend to 2,800 Paris feet, and comprises 300 arches, or rather openings of pillars. These are not overspread by arches, but there are placed above them large slabs of stone, which form the roadway, 70 feet broad. The distance of the pillars is nearly 74½ feet, the latter being 70 feet high and 15 feet broad, and strengthened with stone facings of the form of triangular prisms, which extend over the whole height of the pillars up to the transversal slabs. The latter (of course more than 70 feet long) extend in breadth to 15 feet, and have 9 feet in thickness. Other reports, however, assign no more than 43 feet, old Paris measure, to the distance of the pillars, and only 14 feet to the breadth and thickness of the transversal slabs—by which, of course, the length of the bridge is reduced one-half. Even so, it would be an astonishing structure, *being six times the length of the longest bridge in Europe*, namely, the Pont de St-Esprit, at Lyons. The parapet is, according to some reports, a railing,—according to others, a balustrade, and every pilar supports a pedestal, on which a lion, 24 feet long, and made of one block of marble, is placed.—*The Builder.*

Effects of Poverty on the Domestic Affections.—The most delicate sentiments find much to chill them in the abodes of indigence. A family crowded into a single and often narrow apartment, which must answer at once the ends of parlour, kitchen, bed-room, nursery and hospital, must, without great energy and self-respect, want neatness, order, and comfort. Its members are perpetually exposed to annoying petty interference. The decencies of life can with difficulty be observed. Woman, a drudge and in dirt, loses her attractions. The young grow up without the modest reserve and delicacy of feeling in which purity finds so much of its defence. Coarseness of manner and language, too sure a consequence of a mode of life which allows no seclusion, becomes the habit almost of childhood, and hardens the mind for vicious intercourse in future years. The want of a neat, orderly home, is among the chief evils of the poor. Crowded in filth, they cease to respect one another. The poor man's table, strewed with broken food, and seldom approached with courtesy and self-respect, serves too often to nourish only a selfish animal life, and to bring the partakers of it still nearer to the brute. We speak not of what is necessary and universal; for poverty, under sanctifying influences, may find a heaven in its narrow home; but we speak of tendencies which are strong, and which only a strong religious and moral influence can overcome.

Splendid Astronomical Instrument.—The great Refraction Circle, ordered for the National Observatory some two years ago from the Messrs. Ertel, of Munich, has arrived. It came in eight large boxes, and is one of the most splendid instruments—not to be used as an equatorial—in the world. It has an object-glass of seven inches, with a focal distance of one hundred and eight. It has two circles of four feet each, with twelve reading microscopes. It is so constructed that it is its own collimator, and its eye-pieces, of the highest power, are collimating eye-pieces. It has a collimator, also, through the axis of rotation. It has the advantage of reversing readily between two piers, instead of at the side of them—a most important point. Yet so perfect is the machinery for reversing the instrument that the immense weight—more than two thousand pounds—can be raised with the little finger. In all its parts it bears the marks of the most exquisite workmanship. It was made, to the minutest parts, after plans and drawings furnished by Lieut. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, and is pronounced by the makers to be the best and most perfect instrument that has ever come from their hands. It is for the purpose, among other things, of investigating some of the most interesting and delicate problems in practical astronomy, viz. parallax of the fixed stars, atmospherical refractions, and the effect of the moon upon the plumb-line. We understand the duties upon it amounted to upwards of $2,500. —[Washington Union.

Death of Mr. Charles Sheridan.—Society has lost one of its choicest favorites and ornaments in Mr. Charles Sheridan, who combined all the gifts and qualities that distinguish his remarkable family,—wit, beauty, accomplishments, the grace of manner, and the charm of a cordiality the most sincere and genial. We know of no one who was more universally welcome wherever he went, and so liked and admired. His conversation was full of liveliness and zest; his wit was light, easy, and managed with good taste and feeling. His talents were excellent, and all that he wanted was the energy for their application, which his health, perhaps, refused him, the symptom of which was a prevailing languor when unexcited. The premature end of one so young and so gifted seems to bear out the thought, turned in so many forms from Sophocles to Shakspeare, down to Jeffry, Moore, and Byron, that "Heaven sends its favorites an early doom."—*London Examiner.*

Ireland and her Great Men.—With Burke and Berkeley, in philosophy; with Swift and Maginn, in humour; with Goldsmith, in poetry; with Sheridan and Flood, in eloquence; with Farquhar and Congreve, in the comic drama; with Knowles and Shell, in tragedy; with Hogan, M'Dowell, and Kirk, in sculpture; with Barry, Maclise, and Danby, in painting; and, last of all, with Wellington in war, and Wellesley in the council and in elegant scholarship, what country in the world can produce a brighter galaxy than this? And illustrated as Ireland has been by the birth of such men, how mean, and vile, and base, are those jealousies which keep Irishmen in disunion and in weakness, and which, urging on brother against brother, have made her name a byeword and a mockery among the people of the earth, and herself the weeping Niobe of nations. For behold how infamously we treat all our illustrious men! Has Swift a statue? Has Flood a column? Has Goldsmith a bust? Has Sheridan a picture, or Burke a shrine, or Maginn a cenotaph, or Barry a niche? I could weep for the degradation we have sunk into, and the hopeless monomania in which we now labour, when we raise altars and busts to dog-faced demagogues of nine-and-twenty, while Knowles is struggling for life, and all our men of intellect are exiled in other lands!—*Dublin University Magazine for May.*

[From the Miramichi Gleaner, June 29.]

### WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following account of the 4th Annual Examination of this deservedly popular, and highly useful seminary of learning:

The Annual Examination of this Institution commenced on Monday the 21st inst., and was continued during the two following days.

The Examination began at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, with the classes in Arithmetic, of which there were four, comprising some 70 to 80 pupils. These were succeeded by 2 classes in English Grammar, 2 in Geography, 1 in History, and 4 in Penmanship, which completed the work of the forenoon. The Arithmetical classes were so arranged as to exhibit during the examination, a complete system of Arithmetic as taught in the Institution, commencing with the elementary rules, and closing with its application to the most intricate calculations. The training of the classes was evidently practical, and they appeared taught to consider every step they took as a preparation for the every day business of life. Particular attention was given to mental Arithmetic, in which many excelled.

The examination of the classes in Geography afforded the highest gratification to those who were present. A number of maps of from five to six feet square were drawn in chalk on a large black board, on which the students pointed out, with the greatest readiness and accuracy, the geographical divisions, &c., of each country, giving at the same time oral descriptions of the productions, governments, remarkable localities, &c. &c. and exhibiting an almost perfect acquaintance with their text book. The descriptions were well interspersed with historical notices of the various countries, sometimes elicited by the teachers, or other gentlemen present, and sometimes volunteered by the students, who were allowed, when their attention was called to a particular country, to go on and *say in their own way* and in their own language *all they knew about it, after which any* question that suggested themselves were put to the classes, and answered with the greatest promptitude and correctness. This mode of examination showed that the students, old and young, were allowed and taught to think for themselves; and this is thought to be a prominent feature and excellency in the system of instruction in the Institution generally. The classes were provided with a complete set of the Messrs. Chambers's large school room maps, as well as with several other maps, and a fine terrestrial globe. With all of these maps the students were perfectly familiar, and appeared quite at home, to whatever country their attention was directed.

The classes in English Grammar were also well prepared both in the memoriter parts, and in the higher and more advanced exercises in parsing and analysis of the language.

After an intermission of an hour the exercises were resumed by the examination of 2 classes in Algebra, 2 in Plane Geometry, 1 in Practical Geometry, including mensuration of surfaces and solids, calculations of Artificer's work, &c. &c., 1 in Land Surveying and Navigation, and 1 in Natural Philosophy. The lower classes in Algebra had gone through simple equations, and the higher through the entire course comprehended in the ordinary treatises on the subject. The second class in Geometry was examined in the first three books of Legendre's work, and the first class in the whole of Chambers's edition of Euclid.

The examination in Natural Philosophy, was a very interesting one. The class consisted of from 15 to 20 young men, who did themselves much credit by their proficiency in the study. A number of very elegant articles of Philosophical apparatus were in the room, the construction and use of which were described in an independent and manly style by members of the class; and the apparatus was used by the class themselves in illustrating the different principles referred to in the course of their examination. In fact the exercises in this class were more like a number of brief lectures on the different parts of Natural Philosophy, accompanied by illustrations and experiments by the students, than like the mere question and answer style often adopted in examination.

On Tuesday, the classes in Latin, Greek, and French were examined. Those in Latin, consisted of 1 in Latin lessons, 1 in Latin Reader, 1 in Cæsar, 1 in Virgil's Æneid, 1 in Cicero's orations, and 1 in Livy; those in Greek, of 1 in Greek Lessons, 1 in Greek Reader, and 1 in Demosthenes; and the French classes, of 2 in French Grammar and Reader, 1 in Charles 12th, and 1 in Merlet's Tableau Litteraire. Persons capable of judging expressed themselves highly gratified with the state of these classes, and especially with the correctness of the higher classes in Latin, in the matter of pronunciation, quantity, scanning, &c.

On Tuesday evening the classes in Logic and Astronomy were examined. The text book in the former was Whately's Elements, which the class had gone through, and with which they manifested a thorough acquaintance. The class in Astronomy was a large one, and was furnished with 16 or 18 large school-room maps, by which the whole course of study was admirably illustrated, and the principles of the science brought distinctly before the mind of the student. There was also in the room a fine celestial globe, on which the members of the class solved several problems in the course of the examination.

During the Term a periodical called "The Mount Allison Students' Repository" has been got up, the object of which is to afford an opportunity for the display of talent in composition, and to aid in the cultivation of a refined literary taste among the students generally. Two persons are chosen, by ballot, from the senior class in English composition, to act as editors, and remain in office for four weeks. It is the duty of the senior editor to receive communications, decide upon their merits, correct or comment upon their faults &c., and prepare articles for the Editorial Department; and of the junior editor to prepare ornamental headings, &c., and copy all the communications neatly into the Repository. It consists of two large sheets closely written in double columns, and is published weekly by being read by the