The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1847.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 46.

THE OBSERVER,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—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.

☞ 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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of MOSES WHEELER, late of the Parish of Simonds, County of St. John, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ELIZA GRANT, *Administratrix,*
CHARLES GRANT, *Administrator.*

Loch Lomond, 20th April, 1847.—3w.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of CHRISTIE & M'BRINE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to JOHN M'BRINE, (previous to the 1st of April next,) who alone is authorised to receive the same; and by whom all claims justly due by the firm will be settled.

JAMES CHRISTIE, JOHN M'BRINE.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 1, 1847.

Saint John Boot Store,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT,
No. 12, South side King-Street.

THE Subscriber wishes to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, and the public in general, for past favours while connected with the above Firm, and hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business, to continue to merit their patronage. JOHN M'BRINE.

P. S.—All orders in the above line attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

St. John, 2d February, 1847.—[Tel.]

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*

CONTRACT.

THE Subscriber is desirous of contracting for 10,000 Pieces sound Yellow PINE LOGS, of the following dimensions:—

One half the quantity to be 13x14 inch diameter at the small end, 18 3-12 feet long.

The other half 16 inch diameter, 18 3-12 feet long.

10,000 pieces Hackmatac Logs, same dimensions as above, all to be delivered early in Spring, at his Pond, at Indian Town.

December 1. JOHN MACKAY.

Pine and Spruce TIMBER and Railway Sleepers.

PARTIES desirous of Contracting to deliver a quantity of PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, in the months of May and June next, of specific dimensions;—Also

100,000 Hackmatack Railway Sleepers, to be delivered in April, May, June, July, and August next—will please apply to either of the subscribers for terms and particulars.

THOMAS CORAM, NATHANIEL HICKS.

January 19, 1847.—3m.

LIVERPOOL SOAP.

EX "*Chester*," from Liverpool:—600 Boxes Liverpool SOAP. For sale by

April 13. JOHN KERR & CO.

Iron Spikes, & Patent Metal.

Landing this day ex '*California*' from Liverpool

1200 BARS BOLT IRON, ⅝ to 1¼ inch
50 bags SPIKES, from 5 to 10 in
190 Bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1 inch.

For sale low by WILLIAM CARVILL.

13th April, 1847.

LAND SURVEYING.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Treatise on Theoretical and Practical LAND SURVEYING.

BY ALEXANDER MUNROE.

THE above Work is particularly adapted for Wood-Land Surveys; it contains 20 finely executed Plates, with all the necessary Tables. Also, an Investigation and Demonstration of the rules given in the work.

☞ Price only 6s. half-bound, for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE, King-street.

July 21, 1846. V. H. NELSON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,

KIDDER'S VALUABLE

HORSE LINIMENT.

WARRANTED to be one of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains and Callouses of long standing; also Swellings, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for the last 20 years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction to the purchaser; it is cheaper than any other article as it requires but a small quantity to complete a cure. Also will answer equally as well for Neat or Horn Cattle.

Prepared only by the Inventor and Proprietor, JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

13th April, 1847.

First Spring Importations!

Per Ships "Chester" and "California;"

BROAD CLOTHS in Blues, Blacks, Browns, Olives, &c. &c. &c.
Fancy Trowserings, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds,
VESTINGS in Satin, Marseille and Cashmere.
Ladies SHAWLS and SCARFS, *newest styles;*
Newest Materials for Ladies DRESSES;
An immense variety of Newest Designs in Ladies and Children's BONNETS, with a splendid assortment of
French and British RIBBONS;
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.
French and English Garment and Furniture PRINTS,
British and French GINGHAMS,
Twilled and plain Regatta Shirtings and Checks,
Moleskins, Cantoons, Satteens, and Jeans;
Tickens, DIAPERS, Osnaburghs, and HOLLANDS,
Grey and White COTTONS, Sheetings and Warps;
Youth's and Gents. Cloth and Fancy Summer CAPS.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—Remainder of Spring and Summer Goods, per first Ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

J. D. & CO.

No 1, SOUTH WHARF.

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving, ex "California," from Liverpool

50 DOZEN *Griffin's* SCYTHES; 50 doz. Sickles and Reaping Hooks, 11 pair Smiths' BELLOWS, 6 ANVILS, 1 basket VICES; Lead Pipe, ⅜, ¾, ⅞, 1¼ inch, 2 rolls Lead, 60 bags Cut NAILS, 20 casks Wrought Nails, 100 fathoms CHAIN, 3-16 to ¾ inch, 1 CHAIN CABLE, ⅞ inch, 1 wood stock ANCHOR, 1 case CAST STEEL.

4 cases *Hoole & Co.* MILL SAWS, 5½ to 7 feet; Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS; 1 case Circular SAWS, 18 to 36 inch; 1 ton BLOCK BUSHES, assorted; 2 casks SAD IRONS; 1 cask Horse TRACES and Cart Backbands; 2 casks VICKER's hand, saw-mill and other FILES.

2 casks KNIVES & FORKS, Shoe, Butcher, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Chissels, Drawing Knives, Axes, &c.; 2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.

1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
1 cask Miners' SHOVELS, 20 doz. Barn do.
Long Handle SPADES,
1 cask Tacks, Clout Nails, Brads, and finishing Nails; 1 ton Shoe-bills, Iron and Brass;
10 casks containing Locks, Hinges, Cod Hooks, Iron Squares, Rim Latches, Plate Locks, Coffee Mills, Ship Scrapers, Whip Thongs, Oil Stone, Trowels, Gimblets, Ship Compasses, Bed Screws, Iron Weights, &c.—*Which are offered at low rates for* CASH. April 27.

☞ Remainder of Stock daily expected.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Offers for sale cheap, the following Goods, being part of his Spring Stock, received per *California, Chester, Great Britain,* &c.

1 CASK well-assorted Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives,
2 casks "Vicker's" Files and Rasps,
3 cases containing 5½, 6, & 6½ feet Mill Saws, Crosscut Saws, Circular ditto, 18 to 20 inch, Pit and Buck do, 3 bundles Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies & Hall Lamps,
2 casks Hair Seating and Curled Hair,
1 case Slates & Pencils, 1 cask Tacks & Brads,
3 ditto Traces and Ox Chains,
3 casks containing 1 ton Shot,
1 tierce Lead Pipe, 10 sheets Lead,
3 bundles Iron Wire, 1 cask Block Tin,
15 boxes best Tin Plates, 1 case Sheet Copper,
1 case Sheet Brass, 20 bundles Shovels,
60 bags Spikes, 4 to 8 inch,
150 kegs and bags wrought, rose, and clasp head Nails, 4d'y to 6d'y; Ox and Horse ditto,
8 Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inches,
6 Warranted Anvils, 6 best Vices,
25 Share Moulds, 35 bundles Hoop Iron, and Plough Plating, octagon,
1 case Sanderson, Bros. & Co's best Cast-steel, flat and square,
4 casks Teakettles, Saucepans, Tin Kitchens, Mortars and Pestles, &c.
1 cask patent enamelled Sauce and Stew-pans, Preserving Kettles, Wash Basins, &c.
1 cask Hook & Eye and Plate Hinges, 2 ditto Butt and other Hinges,
3 casks Sad Irons, 4 cases 'Thomson Augers,'
41 brls. Gunpowder, 1 bale Chalk Lines,
1 do. Coffin Cord, 1 cask best Red Chalk,
1000 Pipe and Waggon Boxes, all sizes,
1000 Pots, Boilers, Ovens and Covers, &c.
30 casks and cases well-assorted HARDWARE.

April 20, 1847.

T. R. GORDON will remove in a few days to the Store at the corner of Dock-street and Market-square. April 20.

Bar and Bolt IRON,

Spikes, Chains, Hardware, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have landing ex Ships '*Chester*' and '*California*,' from Liverpool:—

4693 Bars
75 Bundles } Common IRON;
5267 Bars
425 Bundles } Refined IRON;
118 Bags Iron SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch;
1 Case CAST STEEL,
8 Bundles Blister'd STEEL, best,
16 Pairs Smith's BELLOWS, 20 to 36 in.
1 Package VICES; 6 ANVILS,
5 Tons short link'd CHAIN, ¼ to ¾,
6 Stud CHAIN CABLES, 11-16, 3-4 & 13-16,
3 Casks SHOT; 3 Rolls Sheet LEAD,
21 Dozen round & square point Ballast Shovels,
1 Cask Borax; 1 cask Composition Nails, 1¼ in.
4 Casks Blockmaker's RIVETS,
1 Do. Block Bushes,
27 Bags Clasp and Countersunk NAILS,
2 Dozen Sand Riddles,
24 Casks and Cases HARDWARE, consisting of Birmingham and Wolverhampton Shelf and other GOODS, viz.:—Coffin Mounting, Planes, Tacks, Guns, Hair Cloth, Chain Traces, Rim and Mortice Locks, Hinges, Rules, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Blind Rollers and Pullies, Hoes, Paint, Whitewash and other Brushes, Brass and Iron Shoe Bills, &c. &c. April 13, 1847.

13th April, 1847.

Per Ship "California," from Liverpool,—

2 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR;
2 Do. Crushed SUGAR;
1 Hhd. GOLDEN SYRUP.

ARCHD. HEGAN.

COATS!

JUST finished and ready for inspection, a lot of well got up Spring or Medium Cloth COATS, adapted for the present and coming season. Sold at *one half* the price of an ordinary Cloth Coat, for CASH. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Panteechnetheca, April 13th, 1847.

THE GARLAND.

MAY.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the late lamented WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK, of Philadelphia. They breath the very odor of Spring, and the touching tenderness of a sensitive and feeling heart.

The Spring's scented buds all around me are swelling,
There are songs in the streams, there is health in the gale;
A sense of delight in each bosom is dwelling,
As float the pure day beams o'er mountain and vale;
The desolate reign of Old Winter is broken,
The verdure is fresh upon every tree;
Of Nature's revival the chain—and a token
Of Love, oh thou Spirit of Beauty! to thee.

The sun looketh forth from the halls of the morning,
And flashes the clouds that begirt his career;
He welcomes the gladness and glory, returning
To rest on the promise and hope of the year.
He fills with rich light all the balm-breathing flowers,
He mounts to the zenith, and laughs on the wave;
He wakes into music the green forest-bowers,
And gilds the gay plains which the broad rivers lave.

The young bird is out on his delicate pinion—
He timidly sails in the infinite sky;
A greeting to Mat, and her fairy dominion,
He pours on the west wind's fragrant sigh;
Around, above, there are peace and pleasure,
The woodlands are singing, the heaven is bright;
The fields are unfolding their emerald treasure,
And man's genial spirit is soaring in light.

Alas! for my weary and care-haunted bosom!
The spells of the Spring-time arouse it no more;
The song in the wild-wood, the sheen of the blossoni,
The fresh swelling fountain, their magic is o'er!
When I list to the streams, when I look on the flowers,
They tell of the Past with so mournful a tone,
That I call up the throngs of my long-vanished hours,
And sigh that their transports are over and gone.

From the wide-spreading earth, from the limitless heaven,
There have vanished an ancient glory and gleam;
To my veiled mind no more is the influence given,
Which coloreth life with the hues of a dream:
The bloom-purpled landscape its loveliness keepeth—
I deem that a light as of old gilds the wave;
But the eye of my spirit in heaviness sleepeth,
Or sees but my youth, and the visions it gave.

Yet it is not that age on my years hath descended,
'Tis not that its snow-wreaths encircle my brow;
But the newness and sweetness of Being are ended,
I feel not their love-kindling witchery now:
The shadows of death o'er my path have been sweeping:
There are those who have loved me departed from the day:
The green turf is bright where in peace they are sleeping,
And on wings of remembrance my soul is away.

It is shut to the glow of this present existence,
It hears, from the Past, a funereal strain;
And it eagerly turns to the high-seeming distance,
Where the last blooms of earth will be garnered again;
Where no mildew the soft damask rose-cheek shall nburish,
Where Grief beats no longer the poisonous sting;
Where pitiless Death no dark sceptre can flourish,
Or stain with his blight the luxuriant Spring.

It is then that the hopes which others are given,
Fall cold on my heart in this rich month of May:
I hear the clear anthems that ring through the heaven,
I drink the blest airs that enlaven the day:
And if gentle Nature, her festival keeping,
Delights not my bosom, ah! do not condemn:
O'er the left and the lovely my spirit is weeping,
For my heart's fondest raptures are larried with them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIGNING THE TREATY OF LAHORE.

The following letter from a young Scotch officer, who was present at the signing of the late treaty, which places the State and Government of Lahore fourteen years longer under the protection of the British, gives an interesting description of that showy ceremony. The letter is dated from the camp at Jundiallah, *en route* Umritsear, and is addressed to a near relation in Edinburgh:—

"My Dear——, I think the last letter I wrote you was dated from Jullunder; and here we are again on the march. We marched from Jullunder on the 23d December, and joined the Governor-General's camp at Beawal Ghaut, on the bank of the River Beas, to be present at the Grand Durbar, held there for the purpose of signing the new treaty between Lahore and the British Government. I shall endeavour to give you a description of the imposing scene. We marched down to the Governor-General's camp at eight o'clock of the morning of the 27th, in full dress, and were drawn up to form a street, leading to the Grand Durbar Tent, in the following order—first, the 2d E Regiment, then the 73d N. I., after which came the Governor-General's Body Guards, and a Regiment of Irregular Horse; and last of all, the Horse Artillery. After waiting in the burning sun for the space of about three hours, a gun announced the arrival of the Maharajah, who was met by the Governor-General; and having been placed on his right hand in the same howdah, the procession moved up the street formed by the troops, to the Great Durbar Tent. Fancy elephants, to the number of fifty, moving six a breast, with their howdahs and trappings covered with gold and silver. One felt the very ground shake as they passed. On the Governor-General entering the tent, we were allowed to fall out for the purpose of seeing the fun. The Governor-General then made a speech to the Sirdars and Chiefs, which was translated to them by Mr. Currie, Secretary to Government, during which the *Small Maharajah* yawned immoderately. The poor little fellow was then made to affix his mark or signature to the treaty,—the former, I conjecture, as he cannot, I should think, be able to write, being only eight years old, and very small for his age. He is a remarkably fair and pretty little fellow, and was dressed in a sort of robe of yellow silk, with a small white turban on his head, covered with jewels, among which, I believe, was the famous Lahore Diamond. The presents from the British Government were then brought in; the thing he seemed most taken with was a neat little rifle, inlaid with gold. His Lordship put it together for him, and the little fellow pointed in all directions—snapping the locks with an avidity quite appalling to behold. The Sirdars then were brought up, and having been presented to Lord Hardinge, and received their presents, the meeting was broken up. They are a very rascally-looking set of fellows, but the most amusing part of them were the military gentlemen; for instance, there was General Goolab-Sing, dressed in a sort of red hussar jacket, covered with gold lace and spangles, a white waistcoat, *of the very newest pattern*, a pair of bright yellow inexpressibles, made tight to the leg, with a broad gold stripe down the sides, and a pair of English pumps and white cotton stockings, with a long yellow night-cap on, the better *to set off his charcoal visage!* There were many others of the same profession dressed in quite as *outre* a manner. We were all very glad when it was over, as we had no breakfast, and it was then one o'clock P. M. We are now on our way to a place called "Umritsur," where the Governor-General holds another Durbar, but for what purpose I know not."—*Advertiser.*

THE DRESSES OF THE ROMAN LADIES, AND THEIR MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.—The Roman ladies of this period displayed more gaiety in their attire than was permitted in earlier times, for although the form of the dress was the same, they wore a variety of colours and ornamented their tunics and stolas, or gowns, with fringes, flounces, and elegant borders woven in the cloth. They endeavoured to improve their beauty by rouge and patches, and bestowed great attention on the arrangement of the hair, which was subject to changes of fashion. About the time of which we are now speaking it seems to have been the mode to curl it with irons in rows one above another to a great height, and these were kept in place by large pins of ivory or gold, the back hair being tied up in a net. Some adorned their heads with strings of pearls, others with garlands of flowers or coloured ribbons; and every woman of rank had a female slave, whose sole duty was to dress her hair. Their mirrors were made of polished steel or brass, a few only being made of glass. They used parasols abroad, as a protection from the sun; but the parasol of a lady was held over her by a slave, unless her suitor chose to perform that service, which was considered a great mark of attention. The Romans believed that some days were more lucky than others for the celebration of marriages. Girls were usually betrothed while children, and married at an early age; but their position in society, after marriage, was much superior to that of the Greek women; for the latter were the mere slaves of their husbands, like the women of eastern countries, and confined to certain apartments; while a Roman lady was complete mistress of the whole household, as English ladies are. The usual dress of a bride was a long white robe, with a purple fringe, and a bright yellow veil. Her shoes also were yellow. A particular kind of bridal cake was made on some occasions by the vestal virgins, and carried before the bride in the procession which took place in the evening, and was attended by the friends and relatives of the parties. The door of the bridegroom's house was ornamented with festoons of flowers, and the lady was lifted over the threshold, that she might not touch it with her foot, which would have been regarded as an evil omen. She carried a distaff and spindle with her to her new abode, where, on her arrival, she was presented with the keys, as a sign that the management of the household affairs was given into her charge. The company then partook of an entertainment provided by the husband; so that instead of the breakfast customary among us, the Romans celebrated their weddings with a supper.—*Miss Corner's History of Rome.*

POWER OF THE TELESCOPE.—The telescope may be considered as serving the purpose of a vehicle for conveying us to the distant regions of space. We would consider it as a wonderful achievement, could we transport ourselves two hundred thousand miles from the earth, in the direction of the moon, in order to take a nearer view of that celestial orb. But this instrument enables us to take a much nearer inspection of that planet than if we had actually surmounted the force of gravitation, traversed the wolds of space, and left the earth 230,000 miles behind us. For, supposing such a journey to be accomplished, we should still be ten thousand miles distant from that orb. But a telescope which magnifies objects 249 times, can carry our views within one thousand miles of the moon; and a telescope such as Sir W. Herschel's forty feet reflector, which magnifies 6000 times, would enable us to view the mountains and valleys of the moon as if we were transported to a point about forty miles from her surface. We can view the magnificent system of the planet Saturn, by means of this instrument, as distinctly as if we had performed a journey eight hundred millions of miles in the direction of that globe; which, at the rate of fifty miles in an hour, would require a period of more than eighteen hundred years to accomplish. By the telescope we can contemplate the region of the fixed stars, their arrangement into systems, and their immense numbers, with the same distinctness and amplitude of view, as if we had actually taken a flight of ten hundred thousand millions of miles in those unexplored and unexplorable regions, which could only be accomplished in several millions of years, though our motion was as rapid as a ball projected from a loaded cannon. This instrument may, therefore, be considered as a providential gift bestowed upon mankind, to serve, in the meantime, as a *temporary substitute* for those powers of rapid flight with which the seraphim are endowed, and for those superior facilities of motion with which man himself may be invested, when he arrives at the summit of moral perfection.—*Dr. Dick's "Christian Philosopher." Vol. II., in Collins's (cheap) Series of Valuable Works.*

INNOCENT GAIETY.—It should not be a cause of surprise that gaiety and liveliness of spirits are objects of universal encouragement and commendation; they are, as we may perceive from daily experience, absolutely necessary for the maintenance of good-will among men; nay, we may assert that the very existence of society would be questioned, if these incitements to mutual converse were wanting in the human heart, to say nothing of their contributing to bodily health. The mind of every man is by nature inclined to cheerfulness, and swayed by a desire to indulge in pursuits which will gratify this natural propensity. Even the gloomy misanthrope will find it an arduous task to restrain this eagerness of soul for objects which call forth pleasure, or awaken vivid sensations of delight. Cold indeed must be the philosophy of him who would subdue the gladdening temperament of his nature, and substitute an austere severity and a rigid indifference to the innocent amusements of the world. It would be absurd to imagine that melancholy could be consonant with the feelings of man as a gregarious creature. Few or none of the tender sensibilities which at present unite him with his fellow-men could exist, if each individual were influenced by a selfish thoughtfulness, and an utter distaste for what might excite animation or sprightliness; each would be a morose *Timon*, and the very links of social intercourse would be dissevered. But the mysterious sensitiveness which pervades the heart, and the vibration of the ligaments of which it is composed, manifestly denote that we were created for friendly union and social enjoyment. We need not, then, frustrate or endeavour to stifle our inclination to vivacity; but, by a seasonable moderation, temper it so that it degenerate not into extravagant mirth. The last is to be avoided, as the former should be supported and countenanced. But though liveliness and cheerfulness are deserving of encouragement, and qualities much to be desired, it is requisite that the heart be at times open to serious reflections. It is requisite that we should at times feel sated—that we should participate in the sadness of disappointment, and be taught by dejection to ponder on the littleness and vanity of the world, the almost incredible inconsistency of man, and the unaccountable varyings of the human condition.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

A FRUITFUL VINE!—A few days ago the wife of Rev. J. Rider, Vicar of Nuneaton, near Coventry, was safely delivered of four children, who are all living. About ten months ago she had three children at a birth, who are still living.—*Worcester (Eng.) Chronicle.*

ROMAN LUXURY.—Among the commodities obtained by the Romans from distant parts of the world was manufactured silk, which they purchased of a people who came to their eastern dominions from some unknown country beyond; but whether they were Tartars, Chinese, or Indians, is uncertain. The Romans were totally unacquainted with the nature of silk. They did not know how or where it was produced; but they were willing to give any price for it, because it was rare and beautiful. At Rome it was sold for its weight in gold, so that only a few ladies of the highest rank could obtain it: and then it was so scarce that they used to make their slaves unweave the thick eastern silks, to manufacture slighter ones, so that they might have two or three yards for one; but then it could not have been better than the thin silk which we call Persian; yet, so much depends upon the rarity and high price of a commodity, that a dress of this material, which we should now think extremely mean, was esteemed as the height of magnificence by the wealthy and luxurious Romans. It was only worn by females at this period; but in the course of time the fine gentlemen of Rome used silk in their attire, either in the form of a toga, a scarf, or a loose kind of robe; for it was about this time that the toga began to be left off, except by clients when they waited on their patrons. But silk continued to be so expensive that sumptuary laws were frequently made to restrict its use, and it was generally interwoven with cotton or wool; so that it is mentioned, as an instance of the extravagance of the Emperor Elagabulus, that he had a robe of pure silk. But the luxury of the Romans was chiefly displayed in cookery. Their tables were supplied with the most costly viands and choicest wines, in such profusion, that the supper of a Roman citizen, when he entertained his friends, might have served for a royal banquet. The dishes were often of embossed silver, of very large size; and it was about this time that they began to use table-cloths. Gentlemen going home from supper were usually attended by slaves carrying torches; and when a man of rank appeared in public two or three slaves generally preceded him to clear the way. Sedans and litters were in use at Rome, and several kinds of carriages, as the Carpentum, chiefly for ladies, which was like a covered cart, gaily painted and gilded, and drawn by two oxen, mules, or horses; the Cirrus, an open two-wheeled chariot, sometimes driven with four horses; the Curruca, a handsome four-wheeled carriage, used by persons of the first distinction, both in Rome and for travelling. There were also post-chaises for making journeys, kept at the stations along the roads.—*Miss Corner's History of Rome.*

GRECIAN WASHERWOMEN.—The memory of Homer is wedded to the Attic waters of Meles, and there is something poetical even now about the locality. The stream flows through the Armenian quarter of Smyrna, passing by a short course to the well-known Caravan Bridge, and thence into the open country. At pretty well all hours of the day groups of nymphs may be seen washing clothes in the waters, exhibiting *tableaux vivans* of Nausica and her maidens. No vulgar washerwomen are these with corrugated hands at recking tubs, but such as painters and poets might celebrate. Washing is with them a pastime, and an elegance; their laundry is a studio of art. They go right into the water, and splash about their things like maids sporting; and anon returning to the bank, put forth their little strength in beating out the clothes. It would be rash to say that the process is so effectual as our more homely method; but it is at least pretty to look at. At evening the banks of the stream assume another appearance. Gay crowds promenade, and cavaleades linger; people of many nations congregate to unbend the brow laden with the cares of the day. Fathers muse, maidens gambol, and matrons chide.—*Blackwood's Mag.*

PROGRESS OF GOOD.—We perceive, amid all the admixture of evil, and all the disorder of conflicting agencies, a general tendency, nevertheless, towards the accomplishment of wise and beneficent design. As, in contemplating an ebbing tide, we are sometimes in doubt, on a short inspection, whether the sea is really retreding, because from time to time a wave will dash farther up the shore than that which preceded it; but if we continue our observation long enough, we plainly see that the boundary of the land is, on the whole, advancing,—so here, by extending our views over many centuries, and through several ages, we may distinctly perceive the tendencies which would have escaped our more confined research.—*Archbishop Whately.*

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE ACTORS.—Dramatic art is, it seems, to have a new light thrown over it in a very few months. A correspondent of *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*, writing from Hong-Kong, December 22, 1846, "advises" the departure of a Chinese junk, freighted, amongst other curiosities, with a company of Chinese actors. The present enterprise is a speculation of a select number of residents in Hong Kong, the greater part of them English, who have purchased the junk for a sum of certainly not less than 30,000 dollars, which they have raised by shares, expecting to make a very good thing of the adventure. Among the Chinese portion of the crew there is a regular *corps dramatique*, with their tailor, property-man, &c., who are to exhibit on board the junk when she arrives in London.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Union publishes the following despatch from Lord Palmerston to Mr. Packenham, a copy of which was furnished by that gentleman to Mr. Buchanan. It is a gratifying acknowledgement of the efforts made here to relieve the suffering Irish:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 21, 1847.

Sir:—I have received your despatch, No. 8, of the 12th ult., stating that measures have been taken for the purpose of raising a subscription in the United States for the relief of the destitute Irish poor.

And I have to instruct you to take every opportunity of saying how grateful her Majesty's government, and the British nation at large, feel for this kind and honourable manifestation of sympathy by the citizens of the United States for the sufferings of the Irish people. It might, indeed, have been expected, that a generous and high-minded nation would deeply commiserate the sufferings which an awful visitation of Providence has inflicted upon so large a population, descended from the same ancestors as themselves. But the active and energetic assistance which the people of the United States are thus affording to the poor Irish, while it reflects the highest honor upon our transatlantic brethren, must tend to draw closer, and to render stronger and more lasting, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem which her Majesty's government trusts, will long continue to exist between the two great branches of the Anglo Saxon family—separated, indeed from each other by geographical position, but united together by common interests, to which every succeeding year must add increasing extension and force.

I am, &c., PALMERSTON.

To the Right Hon. R Packenham, &c. &c.
Washington.

IRELAND.—Rear-Admiral Pigot, in command on the Cork station, has written to the Cork Harbor Board to the effect that the Lords of the Treasury have received a communication from the United States government, declaring its intention to despatch a sloop-of-war to Ireland with a cargo of provisions, supplied by Boston and the State of Massachusetts. The admiral asks that all port dues and charges should be remitted to the Jamestown on her arrival, "in consequence of the service in which the ship is so generously engaged;" and the old heart of oak adds:

"All the repairs and defects of the Jamestown will be made good at Hawlbowline to the best of my power." After invoking a blessing on the good people of New England for their offering, an order was immediately made to remit all dues, and offer any other aid in the power of the board to the admiral.

EMIGRATION.—Upwards of 6000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America. The greater part of them seem to be rather well off. The town of Menden was lately so full of emigrants that it resembled the camp of a wandering tribe; the streets were literally crammed with baggage, and people waiting for the steamers. It is calculated that 120,000 Germans will emigrate this year.

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE WAR.

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

We learn from the *Evangelist* that the following resolutions, on the subject of the War against Mexico, were adopted by the Third Presbytery of New-York at its last meeting. They are the resolutions some days since introduced by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. We gladly put them on record, and hope that other ecclesiastical bodies may follow so conspicuous and honorable an example:

First, That it is against the principles of the word of God, and the law of humanity, for a Christian nation to engage in war, unless it be strictly in self-defence.

Second, That the prosecution of war cannot be justified for the sake of conquest, or for any ends of mere pecuniary, or territorial advantage.

Third, That we cannot but view with sorrow the depravation of the public conscience of our country, by the forgetfulness and concealment of the horrors of war and its iniquity through what is called the glory of our arms.

Fourth, That in our relation as a community to other communities the same obligations rest upon us as upon individuals to do to others as we would they should do to us; and that if, as individuals, the law of kindness and forbearance would not suffer us, for the sake of adding to our possessions, or even of recovering our lawful debts, or, much more, of revenging or punishing injuries, to strike down our neighbor or take away his life, the same law can no more permit or justify this course between nations.

Fifth, That we view with mourning and horror the great slaughter of the Mexicans, as well as Americans, and especially of defenceless women and children, in the recent battles and sieges against Mexico, and that every consideration of humanity, justice and duty, calls upon our government to stay the farther progress of these desolations, and to offer peace at once, or terms of the most complete generosity and forbearance.

Sixth, That all Christians, Christian ministers, churches and individuals, are called upon to use all their influence, in every proper way, to arrest the progress of this war, and to bring it to an immediate end; and especially that we are bound to beseech God that he would grant us repentance *and forgiveness for past guilt, would interpose* to save us from the commission of farther injustice, and our enemies from suffering, and that he would dispose the government of each country to forgiveness and peace.

A true copy—Attest, E. F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

KENT COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£20 for the road and causeway from the Post Road to Cocagne Cape.—£45 for the bridge over McGraw's Creek, and the road up the Cocagne River, South side.—15 for the road on the North side of the Cocagne River.—15 from the Cocagne River to the Chapel in the Ohio settlement.—40 from Buctouche river to the Chapel in the Ohio settlement.—10 from Doherty's Mill to the Great Buctouche River.—10 for the road on the south side of the Great Buctouche.—40 for the road on the north side of Big Buctouche river.—20 from the road near Beckwith's, through the settlement in rear of the Indian line, to Johnson's Mill.—12 for the bridge on the road round the Bay from Black River to O. Myers'.—8 for the road at O. Myers' Creek to the Chockpish River.—30 for the bridge at the chapel over Black River.—10 for the road leading up Chockpish river, above the Post road.—15 from the bridge over Chockpish to Little Chockpish river.—10 from the Village road to M'Gowan's, at the Post road.—5 from the Village road to Augustin Richards'.—10 from the Head of Chockpish river to East Branch.—15 from Galloway to the East Branch; £5 of which to be expended on the road leading to Charles Lawson's.—10 for the approaches to the Bridge over Atkinson's Mill Stream, and road thereto.—60 from the East Branch Bridge, including the bridge to the Coal Branch.—10 from James Irvine's to James Cochran's side line.—5 from South Branch school house to Butler's.—15 for the road and bridge East side of the South Branch St. Nicholas river.—10 for the road and bridge West side of the South Branch.—10 for the road to the South Branch French settlement.—10 for the road to the French settlement on the West Branch.—10 for the road on West side of St. Nicholas' River, above Clark's.—10 from the Main River to the Mill on the west Branch.—40 for the road on the south side of Richibucto River, from the Chapel up—10 for the road on the East side of the Coal Branch.—10 for the road on the West side of the Coal Branch.—10 for the road from Trout Brook to main river.—5 from the main river, by Anthony Cole's, to strike the road from the Coal Branch to main river.—10 for the road on the North side of Trout Brook, above the mill.—10 for the road from main river mills to Bass river, on the Harley line.—10 for the road from main river, near Powell's, to the bridge on Bass river.—12 for the bridge and road between Bass river and Molus river.—50 for the road from Molus river to the Mill creek.—15 from Oak Point to the Molus river road.—25 for the road leading up the south side of the Aldouane river.—15 for the road leading up the north side of the Aldouane river.—30 for the road on the south side of the Kouchibouguasis.—20 for the road on the north side of the Kouchibouguasis.—10 for the Bridge near the Kouchibouguacis Chapel.—10 from the Post road, by Germain White's, to the Allan settlement.—15 from the post road to the Little river, via the rear settlement on the Kouchibouguasis.—40 from Kelly's, up the south side of the Kouchibouguac, to the post road.—10 from the post road up the river, south side.—10 from the post road up the river, north side.—30 from Point Edward up to the ship yard.—10 from Kouchibouguac river to Little river.—20 from Kouchibouguac to Point Sapine.—10 from Point Sapine to the rear settlement.—10 from Twedie's Bridge to Black river.—20 for the repairs of the Ferry landings on each side of the Richibucto.—21 for a new road from the bridge near McAlmon's to the site of the contemplated Bridge over Richibucto river.