SAINT JOHN OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER,

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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 demands against the Estate of the late XENOPHON COUGLE, Esquire, of Sussex Vale, King's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to MARY COUGLE, *Administratrix.*
Sussex Vale, May 28, 1853.

MARKET SQUARE,
MAY 3, 1853.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

HAVE received per ships *Liberia* and *St. John*, and steamer *Admiral*, an extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of
Paisley, Cachmere and Barege Long and Square SHAWLS;
An elegant assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Bagadere, Embroidered and Fancy BORDS, Printed and Embr'dered MUSLINS, CACHMERES, Delaines, Lustres, &c.
A large assortment of BONNETS, in all the new styles, with a very beautiful assortment of *RIBBONS, PARASOLS*, &c.
Muslin COLLARS, Habits, Under Sleeves;
Printed COTTONS, Grey and White do. Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Ticks, Braces, Dimms, Drills, Cotton Warps, &c., which are offered at the very lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
☞ The remainder of Stock daily expected.

April 16, 1853.

Just rrived, per English Steamer.

120 DOZENS French KID GLOVES, comprising light and dark fancy colours—also, Black and White.

Also, per Liberia, *from Liverpool*—
3 bales WHITE COTTONS,
6 " CARPETING,
1 " RUGS; 1 bale BLANKETS,
4 cases DRESS GOODS,
1 case DAMASKS and FRINGES,
3 cases PRINTED COTTONS,
1 case FURNITURE PRINTS,
1 case WOOLLEN CLOTHS,
2 cases BONNETS; 1 case REGATTAS,
4 bales sundry SMALL WARES.

Per ship Saint John,
from GLASGOW:
A Large Assortment of CARPETS, with RUGS to match;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Fancy Printed MUSLINS and DELAINES;
Gingham GINGHAMS;
LINENS, Damask and Huckabacks;
Hogskin and Capsil Handkerchiefs;
Cotton Reels, Linen Threads;
Plain and Figured MUSLINS;
Boys' HATS and Cloth CAPS.

Also, per Steamer—
A Variety of PARISIAN MANTLES.
April 26. W. G. LAWTON.

First Spring Importations.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per Packet Ship "MIDDLETON,"
CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS,
PRINTED DRUGGETS,
Moreens and Damasks,
SHEETINGS,
White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Prince William Street, 8th March, 1853.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW FALL GOODS,
Per Packet Ship "LIBERIA,"
Beaver, Pilot and Broad CLOTHS,
Blankets and Flannels,
ORLEANS, COBURGS, CASHMERES, PRINTS, Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS,
Rich Tapestry CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
T. W. DANIEL.
St. John, August 23, 1853.

16th July.
JUST RECEIVED AT
GILMOUR'S
Tailoring Establishment, King-street.

PER LAST ENGLISH STEAMER;
A Choice Selection of VESTINGS, as follows:
Rich Cut Figured VELVET;
Fancy Fig'd SATIN and Satin Shapes, and Cloth embossed with Velvet.
Also—A good assortment of Fancy NECK TIES, Patent Shirt Collars, *SHIRTS*, etc.
A superior piece of Black Satin, Black *Cassimere*, and West of England Black Broad Cloth, always on hand.
19th July, 1853. A GILMOUR.

Canvass, Oakum, &c.
Landing, ex "IMPERIAL,"
12 BALES Bleached Gourock CANVASS.
Ex "Miramichi," from London—
10 tons first quality OAKUM,
An Invoice of White, Black, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT, from BRADURAM BROTHERS.
Boiled and Raw *LINSEED OIL*.—For sale low, by JOHN WALKER.
May 17. Corner Peters' Wharf & Ward-St

JARDINE & CO.
Are now receiving from New York, ex *Acadian*
50 BRLS. extra Genesee Sup'fine FLOUR;
10 tierces RICE.
From Boston, ex Schrs. *Franklin, Mary* and *Pearl*:
80 Wash TUBS, assorted sizes;
5 Agricultural BOILERS, new pattern;
51 bags best Java COFFEE;
50 catty boxes TEA;
1 bale Fluid WICKING;
bags Fine SALT. Oct. 11.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
FOSTER'S CORNER, Germain Street.

New Fall Boots and Shoes.
Just received per Packet Ship *Essex*—
LADIES' French Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Do. Cloth and Prunella BOOTS;
Do. Cashmere and Silk Lasting Boots;
Do. Walking SHOES, for Fall;
Do. Black and Fancy Carpet SHOES;
Girls' Black Cloth, and Merino Walking Boots;
Do. Prunella and Felt BOOTS;
Children's Cloth and Prunella Do.;
Girls' and Children's best Walking SHOES;
Men's Carpet, Felt, and Leather SLIPPERS.
ALSO—per Halifax Steamer—
Children's Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Do. do. Bortekins, and Gaiters;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Elastics, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail.
Sept. 27.—2i. S. K. FOSTER.

Teas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c.
The subscriber offers for sale, at lowest market prices, the undermentioned Goods, Wholesale—
Water & Prince William-streets:
100 CHESTS and Half Chests assorted BLACK TEAS;
100 hhds. & 20 tierces superior Clayed MOLASSES;
50 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico SUGARS;
8 hhds. Crushed and Loaf SUGARS;
30 boxes Fine Brands TOBACCO;
4 tons OATMEAL—this country and Scotch;
30 brls. Scotch BARLEY and Split PEAS;
100 boxes *TOBACCO PIPES*;
75 boxes superior Mould CANDLES;
2 tons REDWOOD;
50 casks *PALE SEAL OIL*.
—TO ARRIVE—
300 barrels Canada Superfine FLOUR;
50 barrels CORN MEAL;
50 barrels MESS PORK.
Sept. 27. JAMES MACFARLANE.

HARDWARE,
Corner of Dock Street and Market Square.

W. H. ADAMS,
Has just received, per Packet Ship *Liberia*,
1 CASK HANDSAWS and Tenon Saws;
1 case Cross-cut and Pit Saws;
3 cases "Hoole & Co.'s" Gang and Circular do
1 cask CUTLERY, containing Cooks' and Butchers' Knives, Pocket and Dessert Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, etc.
1 cask TOOLS, containing Plane Irons, Chisels, Gouges, Carvers' Tools, Butchers' Bow Saws, Drawing Knives, Coopers' Inshaves, and Coopers' Compasses, etc.
1 case Thomson's Screw Augers;
4 casks Sad Irons;
1 cask Carpenters' Patent Rim Locks;
1 cask Planes;
12 cases containing Stocks and Dies, Bench and Hand Vices, Braces and Bits, Files, Sheep Shears, Screwdrivers, Gimlets, Nippers and Pincers of all kinds, Whitesmiths' and Watchmakers' SCREW PLATES, Skates, Pistols, Wire Tacks, Halter Chains, etc. etc.—All of which, with the stocks previously received, will be sold at low prices, wholesale and retail. August 23.

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-street,
15 TONS WHITING, in casks and barrels; 15 casks Linseed OIL; 4 tons London White Zinc PAINT; 2 tons Coloured Paints; 1½ tons assorted Shot; 40 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL; 3 tons Epsom Salts; 1½ tons Alum; ½ ton Washing Soda; 1 ton Bicarbonate of Soda; 2 tons Green Copperas; 8 cwt. Brimstone and Sulphur; 5 cwt. Blue Starch; 50 kegs Mustard and Ginger; 5 cwt. Black Lead, for cleaning stoves; 25 chests Congou TEA; 1000 lbs. Steamed Feathers; 40 casks 10 d'y and 12d'y wro't Nails; 500 boxes assorted *WINDOW GLASS*.
Sept. 13.

Tea, Pork, Beans, &c.
Landing ex "CUBA,"
200 BOXES very fine Souchong TEA, 14 lbs. each;
60 barrels Prime PORK;
40 " Rump ditto;
25 " Mess BEEF.
—*In Store*—
10 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
10 casks, 20 brls. Mathiew's Pure Cider Vinegar;
10 barrels White Pea Beans;
10 " Dried Apples.
All of the above being on consignment, will be sold at low rates.
Aug. 23. GEORGE THOMAS.

TRUNK FACTORY DEPOT,
Germain Street.
ON HAND—Travelling TRUNKS of the best Russet and Black Grain Leather, in quality, style and finish, superior to any ever offered in this market.
ALSO—Superior Russet and Black Grain Leather VALLISES, CARPET BAGS, Medium and low priced *TRUNKS*, VALLISES, and Carpet Bags, in great variety—*Wholesale and Retail.*
☞ Travellers will consult their interest by buying of the Subscriber, the articles being all of domestic manufacture, and warranted in materials and workmanship. He also manufactures to order English and other styles of Sewed Leather.
PORTMANTEAUS; Soft top Trunks, &c. &c.—*Trunks Repaired.*
Oct. 18.—y. JOHN SIME.

Ship "MIRAMICHI," from London.
MYLES & HOWARD have received by the above ship, a splendid assortment of West of England CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, and French *VESTINGS*, &c.
The above Goods were personally selected by Mr. Jas. Howard, in London and principal manufacturing Towns in England. For style and texture these Goods cannot be surpassed by any House in the Province.
A good assortment of ready made CLOTHING always on hand, &c. May 31.

Ex "Miramichi," from London
1 CASE containing CHARTS for all parts of the World; 1 case containing Norrie's EPITOME; Griffin's do.; Declination Tables; Thomson's Table; Sumner's Method for finding a Ship's position at Sea; Chronometer's Companion. Great Circle Sailing; Lee's Laws; Lee's Manual; Nautical Almanac for 1853 and 1854.
—ALSO—
QUADRANTS, BAROMETERS, Telescopes, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.—For sale by.
May 17, 1852. JOHN WALKER.

SUGAR.
LANDING from Brig *Lucy Ann*—40 hhds. very bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale low by
May 21. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Poetry.

THE CHILD AND THE FALLING LEAVES.

BY ADA TRIVASION.

A PALE child through a forest strayed,
When sunny days had reached their close;
Where he in the sweet spring had played,
With bounding step and cheek of rose.

The faded bowers no fragrance lent,
The sear leaves fast around him fell;
Each, like a sigh from heaven sent,
His brief life's mournful doom to tell.

The yellow leaves went rustling by,
The chill gale would not let them stay:
Each whispered, "Learn of us to die,
Fair boy we go the self-same way!"

"Nay," said the smiling child, "I go
Unto a far and sunnier land,
Where the green leaves no winter know,
By spring's soft breezes ever fann'd."

THE OLD YEAR

Lo, now, when dark December's gathering storm,
With heavy wing o'er-shadows many a heart,
Beside us the old year, with a mailed form,
Stands ready to depart.

Weighed down as with a pondrous sale of woe,
How dim his eyes, how wan his cheeks appear!
Like Denmark's sceptre king, with motion slow
He beckons the young year.

Miscellaneous.

The Dardanelles.

The strait of the Dardanelles which divides Europe from Asia is upwards of fifty miles in length, with an average breadth of two miles. The shore on either side is fringed with cyprus groves, and the strait itself presents a very animated appearance, thousands of white-sailed caiques gliding lightly over the waves, and coming and going incessantly from shore to shore. There is a strong current setting constantly from the Sea of Marmora into the Archipelago, and this, added to the defences of the place, render the forcing of the passage by armed vessels a very hazardous undertaking. The fortifications originally consisted of four castles, two on the Europeans, and two on the Asiatic side. Of these two stand at the southern extremity, and two about eight miles further up the strait. The name Dardanelles is now especially applied to some fortifications, erected in modern times between the new and the old castles, a short distance from the entrance of the straits. The number of guns mounted on these fortifications, and some others of lesser importance, is nearly seven hundred, besides eight large mortars for throwing shells. Among them are several immense guns, from which stone shot are discharged. The quantity of powder which these guns require is enormous; the largest is charged with 3300lb. of powder, and throws a stone shot 800lb. or 1,000 lb. weight. They are more formidable in appearance than reality, and the firing of such large pieces of ordnance is not unattended with danger to their own artilleryman.

The old gates of Janus were opened when Rome was at war; and their modern prototypes, the Dardanelles straits, are open only when a state of war makes treaty stipulations void, and the Porte deems it to be necessary to admit his allies through them to protect his capital. The accounts we have are that they are now open for the passage of the British and French fleets.

The Dardenelles, from which the strait, or Hellespont, derives its name, are four strong castles built opposite to each on the European and Asiatic coasts, and are the keys to Constantinople.—Two of these castles, the old castles, were raised by Mahommed II., soon after the conquest of Constantinople, in 1453; the other two, the new castles, were built in the middle of the seventeenth century, to protect the Turks against the Venetians. The latter command the entrance to the Hellespont, and the distance from each is about two miles and a quarter; in four hours' sail up the strait are the old castles, which are about three quarters of a mile apart. These are well mounted with formidable batteries. All along the European shore to the Marmora the aspect of nature in its ruggedness corresponds with the frown of the guns; but the scenery on the Asiatic shore is beautiful. The region abounds too in places famous in classic story.—Here it was Leander paid his nightly visit to Hero; here the ill-fated hosts of Xerxes crossed a bridge of boats; here Solyman crossed on a bare raft; and in modern times, here Byron swam from Sestos to Abydos.

These famous straits have been more than once passed. In 1770 the Russian squadron, under Elphistone, appeared before the tower castles; and the admiral actually went by without damage.—But the other ships did not follow him, and he returned with drums and trumpets sounding. A British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, forced their passage in 1807. Duckworth, in his despatch to his government giving an account of this fact, acknowledges that he ran a narrow chance. He set sail on the morning of the 19th of February. At a quarter before nine the whole squdron, under a tremendous fire, had passed the outer castle; at half-past nine the leading ship, the Canopus, entered the narrow passage of Sestos and Abydos, under a heavy cannonade from both castles, receiving stone shot of 800 pounds weight. Each ship, as it passed, had to endure this cannonade.—The admiral remained before Constantinople until the 3d of March, when his squadron of ten ships returned. In this interval the Turks had been so busy that the castles were made "doubly formidable." The admiral weighed anchor in the morning of this day, and every ship was in safety outside the passage about noon. The admiral in his dispatch, expressed his "most lively sense" of his good fortune, and admits that had the Turks been allowed a week longer, "it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return would lay open to him at all." He lost 42 killed and 235 wounded. The Turks were so indignant at the escape of the British fleet that they believed the Governor of the Dardanelles was bribed by Duckworth, and beheaded him

The Dardanelles are said to be in such a formidable condition as to be impregnable.

Commodore Perry in Japan.

Bayard Taylor communicates a very full account of the movements of the American squadron in Japan to the *N. Y. Tribune*, from which we make the following extract descriptive of the interview between Commodore Perry and the Japanese officials, delegated by the Emperor to receive the letter of the American President:

"The boats of the Mississippi, Plymouth and Saragota were alongside in less than half an hour after our anchor dropped, and preparations were made for leaving at once. Both steamers lay with their broadsides to the shore, and the decks were cleared, the guns primed and pointed, ready for action, in the case of treachery. Commanders Kelly and Lee remained on board their respective ships in order to act in case of necessity.

The detachments from the ships, including officers, to accompany Commodore Perry ashore, were upwards of 320 persons, while the Japanese troops amounted as they themselves informed us, to five thousand. We had 112 marines, about 120 seamen, 50 officers, and 30 or 40 musicians. About a hundred yards from the beach stood the foremost files of the Japanese, in somewhat loose and straggling order. Their front occupied the whole beach, their right flank resting upon the village of Gorihama, and their left against a steep hill, which bounded the bight on the northern side. Those in the front rank were armed with swords, spears and matchlocks, and their uniform differed little from the usual Japanese costume. There were a number of horses, of a breed larger and much superior to the Chinese, and in the back ground we saw a body of cavalry. On the slope of the hill near the village, a great number of natives, many of whom were women, had collected, out of curiosity to witness the event.

A salute was fired from the Susquehanna, as the Commodore left, accompanied by his staff, Commander Adams and Lieutenant Contee, and the men had scarcely been formed into line before his barge approached the shore. The other officers commanding detachments were Commanders Buchanan and Walker, and Lieutenants Gillis and Taylor. The officers composing the Commodore's escort formed a double line from the jetty, and as he passed between them, fell into the proper order behind him. He was received with the customary honours, and the procession immediately started for the place of reception. A stalwarth boatswain's mate was selected to bear the broad pennant of the Commodore, supported by two very tall and powerful negro seamen, completely armed. Behind these followed two sailor boys, bearing the letter of the President and the Commodore's letters of credence, in their sumptuous boxes, wrapped in scarlet cloth. Then came the Commodore himself, with his staff and escort of officers. The marine force, an athletic body of men, commanded by Major Zeilin, with a detachment from the Mississipi, under Capt. Slack, led the way, and the corps of seamen from all the ships brought up the rear.

The house of reception was directly in front of the landing, but an intervening screen rendered a slight detour necessary in order to reach the entrance; and Major Zeilin made the most of this circumstance, in order to display our forces to the Japanese. There certainly was a marked contrast between the regular compact files of our men and their vigorous, muscular figures, and the straggling ranks of the mild, effiminate-featured Japanese. In front of the house were two old brass four-pounders, apparently of Spanish manufacture, and on each side stood a company of soldiers, who belonged either to the Imperial forces, or to the body guard of the Prince. Those on the left wore a uniform somewhat resembling the modern Egyptian dress. It was of a dark gray color, having full trowsers, gathered below the knees, a broad sash around the waist, and a white cloth similar to the turban bound upon the head. They were armed with the old Tower muskets, which are to be found in every part of the world, with flint locks and bayonets. Those on the right wore a different uniform, exhibiting a mixture of dull brown and yellow in its color, and carried matchlocks of an antique fashion.

Yezimon and the interpreter preceded us, in order to show the way. The distance from the jetty to the door of the building was so short, that little opportunity was given me for noticing minutely the appearance of the Japanese, or the order of their array. The building into which the Commodore and his suit were ushered was small, and appeared to have been erected in haste. The timbers were of pine wood, and numbered, as if they had been brought from some other place. The first apartment, which was about forty feet square was of canvass with an awning of the same, of a white ground, with the Imperial arms emblazoned on it in places. The floor was covered with white cotton cloth, with a pathway of red felt, or some similar substance, leading across the room to a raised inner apartment, which was wholly carpeted with it. This apartment, the front of which was entirely open, so that it corresponded precisely to the divan in Turkish houses, was hung with fine cloth, containing the Imperial arms, in white, on a ground of violet. On the right hand was a row of arm chairs, sufficient in number for the Commodore and his staff, while on the opposite side sat the Prince who had been appointed to receive the President's letter, with another official of similar rank. Their names were given by the interpreter as 'Toda Idzu-no-Kami,' Toda, Prince of Idzu, and 'Ido Iwami-no-Kami,' Ido, Prince of Iwami. The Prince of Idzu was a man of about fifty, with mild, regular features, an ample brow, and an intelligent reflective expression. He was dressed with great richness, in heavy robes of silken tissue, wrought into elaborate ornaments with gold and silver thread. The Prince of Iwami was at least fifteen years older, and dressed with nearly equal splendor. His face was wrinkled with age, and exhibited neither the intelligence nor benignity of his associate. They both rose and bowed gravely as the Commodore entered, but immediately resumed their seats, and remained as silent and passive as statues during the interview.

At the head of the room was a large scarlet-lacketed box, with brazen feet, beside which Yezimon and the interpreter, Tatsonosike knelt.—The latter then asked whether the letters were ready to be delivered, stating that the Prince was ready to receive them. The boxes were brought in, opened, so that the writings and the heavy golden seals were displayed, and placed upon the scarlet chest. The Prince of Iwami then handed it to the interpreter, who gave to the Commodore, an official receipt, in Japanese, and at the same time the interpreter added a Dutch translation.—The Commodore remarked that he would sail in a few days for Loo Choo and Canton, and if the Japanese Government wished to send any despatches to those places, he would be happy to take them. Without making any direct reply the interpreter asked: "When will you come again?" The Commodore answered: 'As I suppose it will take some time to deliberate upon the letter of the President, I shall not wait now, but will return in a few months to receive the answer.' He also spoke of the revolution in China, and the interpreter asked the cause of it without translating the communication to the Prince. He then inquired when the ships would return again, to which the Commodore replied: 'that they would probably be there in April or May. 'All four of them?' he asked. 'All of them,' answered the Commodore, 'and probably more. This is but a portion of the squadron.' No further conversation took place. The letters having been formally delivered and received, the Commodore took his leave, while the two Princes, who had fulfilled to the letter their instructions not to speak, rose and remained standing until they had retired from their presence.

The return to the boats was made in the same order, the bands playing 'Hail Columbia' and 'Yankee Doodle' with more spirit than ever before, and few of those present, I venture to say, ever heard national airs with more pride and pleasure. Yezimon, Saboroske, and the two interpreters attended the Commodore to the boat, and as the embarkation of the different boats' crews occupied some time, on account of the smallness of the jetty, several of the Japanese soldiers profited by the delay to come down and examine us more closely. Many of our men arrayed along the beach, picking up shells and pebbles as mementoes of the visit. In less than twenty minutes, however, all were embarked, and we returned to the ships accompanied by the Japanese boats which had piloted us to the shore. Before twelve o'clock the anchors were lifted, and both vessels were under way on a cruise up the bay."

After an exploration of the upper Bay of Yedo, which Mr. Taylor pronounces one of the largest and finest in the world, and second to none in the varied and delightful scenery of its shores, the expedition departed from Japan for Loo Choo, making many valuable discoveries on the way. Islands not named on any chart were honoured with the names of the Mississippi, Susquehanna, Plymouth, and Saratoga.

The Coal Measures of North America.

[*From Professor* HITCHCOCK'S "*Outline of the Geology of the Globe.*"—Boston; 1853.]

"The great Coal formation of this country consists, like those in other parts of the world, of beds of coal, from a mere line up to fifty feet in thickness, interstratified with sandstone, shale and limestone, which constitute the great body of the formation. It is enormously developed in North America, as an inspection of the geological map will shew. We have first in the north-eastern part, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a coal-field covering not far from ten thousand square miles. In the south-east part of Massachusetts, and in Rhode Island, is a deposit covering about five hundred square miles, which, we have become convinced, and were there room, we think we could easily shew, is a metamorphic coal-field, and, although as yet but little explored, we cannot doubt but it will hereafter be found to contain important seams of workable coal. The great Appalachian coal-field, extending from New York to Alabama, seven hundred and twenty miles in length, covers nearly one hundred thousand square miles. The Indiana coal-field, three hundred and fifty miles long, embraces about fifty-five thousand square miles. Another occurs in Michigan, one hundred and fifty miles long, covering about twelve thousand square miles. The Missouri and Iowa coal-field, which has been mapped by Professor Owen in his Report, and which I have transferred to the map accompanying this work, may be set down at fifty thousand square miles. The grand total, to say nothing of fields yet further west, amounts to more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles, equal to about twenty-eight such States as Massachusetts! If we suppose the average thickness of all the beds to be fifty feet, (some single beds are as thick as that,) the whole amount, in solid measure, of the coal in the United States, would be THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF of cubic miles!—a quantity absolutely inconceivable, yet the calculation is certainly a moderate one.

Whatever else, therefore, fails in the United States, her coal can never be exhausted; and when we think of the immense extent to which the use of steam will hereafter be increased on this continent, in consequence of the use of coal, we can form no adequate conception of the future populousness and prosperity of this country. If we suppose our numbers to become as many only to the square mile as now are found in Great Britain, namely, two hundred and fifty, the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, would contain nearly five hundred millions, and, including Oregon and California, more than seven hundred millions, equal almost to the present population of the globe.

In view of such statements, it is no wonder that almost every community feels a deep interest in the discovery of beds of coal."

Mineral Deposits of Greenland.

The expedition which left Great Britain, early in spring, to examine the mineral deposits in Greenland, discovered by Mr. Lundt, have returned, bringing with them sixteen tons of copper ore, together with a number of specimens of silver-lead, &c.—all indicating great metalliferous wealth. It may be remembered that, some two years since, when the discoverer was in this country, we gave our opinion of the value of the specimens which he had brought from Greenland; at the same time we mentioned that, though the idications were very promising, yet, owing to climacteric influences, and other causes, we much doubted whether mining could be profitably pursued in the Arctic regions. Experience has shown us, that in most countries which have been explored, the lodes do not exist regularly, but that the ore is generally found in squats or bunches—they being very irregular, rich one day and cut out the next; and this feature is predominant over nearly all the northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula—the only two mines of any note, or steadiness, being those of Alten and Quænangen; while it is well known, the whole of Norwegian and Swedish Lapland is interspersed with mineral indications, Coal, highly bituminous, as well as lead, copper and plumbago of the first quality, has been found at Spitzbergen; but the climate is so severe, that, during the winter, which there extends over ten months, it is impossible for those who may be there, to leave the shelter of their huts for several days. The climate of Greenland is not so inhospitable. The summer there lasts about three months, while probably at the spring and fall, there is about three weeks or a month of open weather; but it must be borne in mind that, although mining operations may be carried on with greater advantages, as levels can be driven into the mountains, so as to intersect the lodes without the necessity of sinking or forking the water, which here, as well as in mines similarly situated, would find its own level, yet it would be absolutely necessary, previous to embarking in an enterprise of this magnitude, entirely to colonise the locality in which the mines might be situated. For fuel, provisions, stores, materials, &c., they must be dependent on foreign aid. It would be necessary that their miners should be brought from other countries—there being no opportunity of finding native labour on the spot. the Esquimaux, like the Laplander, having a great dislike to regular work; and it is notorious that, during the twenty-seven years the Alten mines have been in operation, they have been solely dependent for labour on the southern parts of Norway, or the Finnish Quans. In no instance have they been able to obtain the assistance of the aboriginal Laplander. It is well known the large sums of money which were expended there on building purposes; and when we calculate that there was abundance of fuel, and means of purchasing houses, we may form some idea of the cost which would be required to colonise a spot where some of these advantages existed. The per centage of the ore may be great, and the lodes well defined; but to develope these, not only is capital required for that purpose, but likewise to found a colony, and then support it. No one will go there unless at a high rate of wages. When all these circumstances are dispassionately considerod, some idea may be formed of the cost and profits to be derived from mining in Greenland.—*English paper.*

The Cossacks.

The organization of Cossack regiments is conducted in nearly a similar way as the regular service. All the Cossacks are soldiers born, their term of service being twenty years abroad or twenty-five at home; they pay no taxes, but are obliged to equip themselves at their own expense. Out of a population of little more than half a million there are 50 regiments of 850 men each, and nine companies of artillery, having each eight pieces of cannon. When troops are wanted for the Caucasus, each district receives notice of the number of soldiers and officers it is to supply, and the first names in the military books are selected without distinction. They are marched to the frontier, and when assembled, classed in squadrons, and officers appointed to command them. Recent attempts to subject them to European discipline have it is said, destroyed their valuable aptitude for acting as skirmishers. The rearing of cattle, particularly horses, is the chief source of gain to the Cossacks, and Count Platoff's studs are in the highest repute. The vast herds are allowed to wander about the steppes without care or superintendence. They never enter a stable; summer and winter they are in the open air, and must procure their own food, and hence become extremely vigorous, supporting the most trying campaigns with remarkable hardihood. Nothing can be more simple and expeditious than the mode in which they are broken in. The horse is caught with a noose, he is saddled and bridled, the rider mounts him, and he is allowed to gallop over the steppe until he falls exhausted. From that moment he is perfectly tamed, and may be ridden without danger.—*N. Y. Illustrated Journal.*

The New Chinese Calendar.

The insurgents in China, among the other reforms they propose, have proclaimed a new method of computing time. A late manifesto is dated as the "Third year of the Celestial Dynasty of T'hae Ping," and commences: "All high officers kneeling before our sovereign and elder brother, the Celestial King, whom we wish to live for myriads of years, added to myriad of years and myriad of years, report that we have prepared a calendar and fixed the seasons." This calendar makes every year to contain 360 days, every odd month 31 days, and every even month 30 days. The seasons are: commencement of spring, beginning February 14th; clear and bright season, beginning April 5; period of bearded grain, beginning June 6; commencement of autumn, August 8; season of cold dew, date not given; and season of great snow, December 7.

The editor of the *North China Herald* remarks of this new calendar, that it is undertaken to form a solar division of the months, instead of that combination of solar and lunar which has existed from time immemorial. Each of their months consists of two solar terms, or one sign of the zodiac. They also make another error in making the solar year consist of three hundred and sixty-six days every year, instead of once in four years. They also make their Sabbath fall on Saturday.

Another part of the proclamation, relative to lucky and unlucky days, may be read with profit even by some in our civilized land:

"All the corrupt doctrines and perverted views of preceding almanacs are the result of the devil's cunning devices to deceive and delude mankind; we, your Majesty's servants, have therefore set them aside; for the years, months, days and hours are all determined by our Heavenly Father; thus every year is lucky and favourable, every month is lucky and favourable, and every day as well as every hour is lucky and favourable; how can they be classified under good and bad, and what can be the use of selecting one period above another?—Whoever truly venerates our Heavenly Father, the Supreme Lord and Great God, is under the protection of Heaven, and can engage in his duties whenever he thinks proper; every season, therefore, may be considered prosperous and favourable."

ONE KIND OF 'HELP.'—A tradesman was waited upon in his shop by a superbly-attired female, whom he politely addressed and desired to know what commands she wished to honour him with.—The lady, after lifting her veil, which hid not an unhandsome face, intimated, in a style corresponding with her dress, that hearing there was a vacancy in the gentleman's service, she desired to be engaged by him as housemaid. The gentleman stated that his 'better-half' was at their residence, in the suburbs. The following dialogue ensued:

Servant-girl, (in a querulous and disaffected tone) "Then you reside in the country—that would be so inconvenient."

Gentleman—"But, then, we could remove to town."

Servant girl—"And the washings, I am given to understand, are done at home, which I don't much like."

Gentleman—"But, then, we could give them out."

Servant girl—"And are there any children?"

Gentleman—"Twelve."

Servant girl—(in great excitement, and half in clined to faint;) "Twelve children

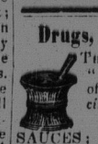
Gentleman—"But, there, to oblige you, we could drown a few of them."

The lady servant turned upon her heel, and swept away from the premises with the air of a Cleopatra.

Divorce Obtainable with or without Money.—"I've a friend who wants to get divorced," said a gentleman to a legal friend, "how is he to set about it?" "If he is rich, go to Doctor's Commons, and, provided he can prove the necessary facts, he may do so for a thousand pounds." "But he is poor, Sir." "In that case," said the lawyer, "he must go to the workhouse, where, without proving any crime against his wife at all, they will divorce them directly."—*Punch.*

CHINESE MODE OF LEADING THEIR PIGS.—In England we must humour and amuse our pig, or he will not budge an inch, but a Chinaman has neither time or inclination for such an occupation, so when he takes his pig to market he merely passes a thin cord through either ear of the animal, in the form of a loop, to which a piece of rope is attached, which the Chinaman holds in his hand; in the other he carries a thin cane, but it is rarely needed, as the pig proceeds along the road as quietly and decorously as if he were going to a funeral. We have seen scores of pigs taken to market in this way, and never saw or heard of an instance of misbehaviour on the part of any one of them.—*Rambles in Java and the Straits.*

Drugs, Medicines, and Perfumery.



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