The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1625.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 13.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*

St. John, August 7, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS McMONAGLE, late of Smyrna, State of Maine, U. S., deceased, are requested to present them within Two Months from this date, duly attested, at the Office of C. W. STOCKTON, Esq., Attorney at Law, or to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. STOCKTON, or

JOHN McMONAGLE, *Sole Administrator.*

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. } *Executors.*
WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, }

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to JOHN GARDNER, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD.
Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE.

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

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

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

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

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 24, 1849.

JULY 9th, 1849.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street, ex "Thomas":—

150 L BS. Black, Drab, and White Brown, LINEN THREAD; 150 Lbs. Linen FISHING THREAD.

—ALSO—

100 Pieces Fine White Bleached LINEN: Selling at *Cost of Importation*—Wholesale and Retail. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Now Landing,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Ex Belle Sarah, from New York:

50 BARRELS Genesee Superfine FLOUR

Ex Schr. Charles, from Halifax:

10 casks Pale SEAL OIL;
4 kegs Bermuda ARROWROOT;
15 dozen Painted PAILS.

Ex ship Jenny Lind, from Glasgow—

2 barrels Office INK;
1 barrel BLACKING.

June 19. JARDINE & CO.

CUT NAILS.

100 BAGS by the *Arch*, from Liverpool consisting of—

1½ tons LATH, 1½ tons SHINGLE,
1½ tons BOARD, 1 ton assorted sizes.

—ALSO—

57 Slabs SPELTER; 10 doz. BED CORDS.—

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
July 17. *Prince Wm. Street.*

FLEWWELLING & READING,

No. 10, KING STREET.

Have just received per "Lisbon," from London, "Peruvian," from the Clyde, and late arrivals from the United States:—

241 HDS. Martell and Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE,
40 kegs Hall & Son's F and FF Gunpowder,
25 dozen Lozenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
5 doz. " " Essence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's P, SF & DSF MUSTARD,
5 cwt " STARCH,
18 dozen Robinson's PATENT BARLEY,
18 dozen " " GROATS,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA, 1 chest INDIGO,
40 chests Fine Congou TEA,
50 boxes TOBACCO, assorted, 6 tierces RICE,
1 barrel SNUFF, in bladders,
4 casks Saleratus, 10 bales Wicking,
2 casks Epsom SALTS, 1 cask SULPHUR,
1 cask ground RICE, 1 barrel Castor OIL,
20 barrels Cider Vinegar, 1 barrel Pecan NUTS.

May 1st.

May 1st, 1849.

SPRING GOODS!

Received per *Infanta* and *Portland* from Liverpool, and *Lisbon* from London—

AN assortment of Gents' Silk and Paris HATS, Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, CASSIMERES, CACHMERETTS,
Doeskins, Drills, Cantoons and Moleskins,
Stocks, Braces, Vests and Drawers,
Blue and White Cotton WARPS, Flannels,
Furniture Prints, Moreens, Damask, Dimity and Fringes,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens, Lawns,
Cambrics, Canvas, Duck and Holland,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of all kinds,
Gimps, Fringes and Artificial Flowers,
Fancy SHAWLS, Hakfs, and Neck Ties,
Worked Collars and Habit Shirts,
PARASOLS, Umbrellas, Nets and Laces,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
A variety of new DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Checks, Coburgs, Silks, Satins, Orientals, &c. &c.

Which, together with Four Thousand Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES, are offered at the very lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

May 5th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have received their

Spring & Summer Stock,

Per the ships *Pilgrim* and *Lisbon* from LONDON *Infanta, Harriott, Harmony,* and *Thomas,* from LIVERPOOL, and *Ann* from the Clyde—of which the following are a part:

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Shades Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
Paramattas, and PATENT CRAPES,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest and most elegant designs in California, Napier, Chamelions, Madonnas, Chenese, Brilliants, Cashmere, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and Orleans CLOTHS;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4;
FURNITURE PRINTS:
French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and Cuffs;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, in all the newest and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Youth's and Children's Plain and Fancy Tuscan and Straw HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
NECK TIES; PARASOLS, newest styles;
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in Long and Square SHAWLS;
Limerick White Lace VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilla Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy Colored LACE VEILS;
Thread Laces, Half Laces, Edgings and Footings
Machinery Laces, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing Silk, Fringes and Gimps;
Illusion, Brussels and Paris white and colored Plain and Fancy NETS;
BLONDES and BLONDE QUILLINGS;
Drawing Room Window Nets and Muslins;
Ladies' plain and fancy French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto ditto;
Gent's Satin and Silk Neckerchiefs, STOCKS, Opera TIES, and Braces;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, and Medley colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmerets, Zephyrs and Tweeds, in black and all fashionable medley colours;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russell Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeenets, and Moleskins;
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, Silk and Genoa Velvets;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Plaids, Cords, Stripes, Nainsooks, Mulls, Books, Parlatans, Lappets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburgs, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings, Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire, and Swansdins;
Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS;
Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes,
LACE, and Tassels to match,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *CASH Only—No Second Price.* ☜

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, GLOVES, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS.
FISHING THREADS., &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL.

The Garland.

The Mother and her Dead Babe.

She wrapped him in a little shroud,
Her first born and her last;
Her soul with heavy grief was bowed,
Her tears were falling fast,
And even an anon she prest,
The icy burden to her breast.

She gently moved her trembling hand
Up through his silken hair;
Her warm soft breath his soft cheek fann'd
But his was wanting there;
The hushed lips spoke no joyous strain.
Alas! they never ope'd again.

His full black eye was half enclosed,
But faded was its light,
And on the drooping lids reposed
Death's pale and mournful blight,
In winning tones she called his name,
But back a hollow echo came.

His infant toys along the floor
Lay scattered far and wide,
Just as he laid them there, before
He laid down and died;
The mother raised them, one by one,
The treasures of her little son.

Within some safe and secret place,
Those precious toys she hid,
Then calmly o'er his pallid face
She drew the coffin lid—
The pall's dark mantle o'er him spread,
Yet murmured not that he was dead.

Then slow his silent form she bore
Beneath a willow tree,
Where once he loved to sit and pour
A song of childish glee;
A bird sang on a bending limb,
Perchance it sung a dirge for him.

Below, deep in the flowery sod,
A little grave was made:
Its very turf his feet had trod,
For there he oft had played.
How felt that mother, as she gave
His play-ground for her darling's grave?

Her hand was firm, her cheek was pale,
But blanched not with despair,
And sorrow only winged the wail
That rent the troubled air;
For 'twas but dust she gave the sod,
The gem she cherished was with God.

She scattered rose-buds on the spot,
And lilies pure as snow,
Then turned and sought her childless cot,
But spoke not of her woe;
"In Heaven," she said, and sweetly smiled,
"The mother meets her seraph child."

Miscellaneous.

MIRAGE ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Dr. C. T. Jackson gave, at the recent meeting of the American Scientific Association in Cambridge, Mass., an interesting account of his observations on this remarkable phenomenon, during a visit to Lake Superior in July last. The Boston *Traveller* furnishes the following report:—

The phenomena of Mirage have at all times excited the wonder and admiration of mankind, and have been fruitful in strange superstitions.

It is not surprising that

——"the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind,"

should view with superstitious awe those strange and fantastic apparitions which manifest themselves in the wonderful Mirage which so frequently presents itself on the coast of the Great Lake to which I now call your attention. The Great Manitou of the Indians appears to them in a great variety of forms, and his voice is heard in the rumbling thunder that echoes from the mountains bordering the lake shores.

Even those most versed in the cause of natural phenomena cannot fail to be strongly impressed with the magnificent phenomena of Mirage on the North shore of Lake Superior, and the philosophical mind delights in being able there to observe the causes which produce this marvellous effect. I know not whether the season, when I had the opportunity for making my observations, was one remarkable for the frequency of Mirage, but it is certain that for many successive days, the phenomena were presenting themselves in rapid succession along the Northern coast of Lake Superior, opposite to the Isle Royale, and on the coast of the Island itself in the bays which so deeply indent its shores.—At Rock Harbour, on several occasions, I observed the little islands and points on its outskirts most perfectly represented with inverted pictures of their entire forms, hanging over their summits, the images of the spruce and other trees which crown them, being seen with beautiful distinctness directly over their terrestrial originals, while the picture of a little skiff was one day seen represented beside the phantom Island, the boatman in the sky appearing to row his battean as unconcernedly as his original on the bosom of the Lake.

I endeavored to sketch this singular scene, but found it so fitful in its changes, as to render the task by my unskillful hands impossible.

On the 27th July we saw Keweenaw Point in Mirage. It is 40 miles distant from this place, and bears E. N. E. from Scovil's Point on Isle Royal.

The most wonderful Mirage was observed from the North coast of Isle Royale, while we were coasting along from the Eastern to the Western end of the Island. For several days in succession, we had almost hourly magnificent repetitions of these curious phenomena. On the 31 of August I took particular notes of the metamorphosis of Thunder Cape, which was subject to the most remarkable changes as viewed inverted in the air. A diagram may give some idea of it, but it would be impossible to represent its varied appearance, except by instantaneous daguerreotype impressions.

The Islands on the North shore, called the Paps, were also seen inverted in Mirage.

Thunder Cape, 15 miles distant to the North, a lofty mural precipice, said to be 1300 feet high, and rising directly from the lake, presents the form of an irregular truncated pyramid. By the phenomena of Mirage it suddenly changes its form into that of a huge anvil, sending out a long horn to the right, while a dark black mass rises behind it which might be represented as old Vulcan himself. This singular phenomenon attracted much attention, and on observing with care, I found that the horn of the anvil was the image of the talus of the cliff on the shore, represented in an inverted picture. The image seen at the summit was probably that of a conical peak in the rear of the cliff, represented inverted over the Cape.

Turning away from this phantom for a while, when we looked again the anvil horn had been removed, and the figure over it was gone; but it soon reappeared as before, and for several days we were gratified with a view of these singular and interesting appearances, which seemed like the changes of the magic lantern. Occasional rumblings of distant thunder came to us from afar, though no storm visited us.

Not among the least curious and important refractions are those produced on the rays from celestial bodies. At times the sun yields to the strange refractions, produced by the atmosphere over this great Lake, and as he draws near to the horizon expands his broad cheeks most good-naturedly, or sends out a long pear-shaped neck towards the horizon. Dr. John Locke took many sketches of the remarkable forms assumed by the sun, and will probably give some account of his observations. The afternoon observations for a time were found to be much affected by the unusual refractions of the atmosphere of the Lake, and evening observations of the stars were found to be utterly useless. Only stars of very high altitude, such as could not be reached by the sextant with an artificial horizon, can be employed for determination of Latitude and Longitude. This was proved by numerous trials.

The morning observations were found to be more reliable, and were exclusively used in our determinations of Longitude. It is probable that this extraordinary refraction is limited to the vicinity of the Lake. It may be worth while to endeavor to explain the curious phenomena which I have described and to account for the strange antics performed by the woodland scenery of the Lake coast, and of the inverted image of the fisherman's boat as observed.

Lake Superior being an inland ocean of fresh water, in a high northern latitude, (between 46° and 49° north,) has a nearly uniform and constant temperature, probably not far from the mean temperature of the climate. It ranges from 37° to 40° F., never rising above the latter temperature excepting in shallow places near shore. The average depth of the lake is estimated by Bayfield at 900 feet. Its height above the sea is 600 feet, hence its bottom is 300 feet below sea level.

The shores of this lake are much more elevated than those of the other great lakes, and high table lands extend far back into the interior, and are thickly wooded. The coast, especially on the north side of the Lake, is abruptly precipitous directly to the water's edge. And the air on the surface of the Lake rarely is of a higher temperature than 50°, while that in the forest at noon is frequently as high as 90°, or even 94°. It is obvious, then, that during a summer's day the air in the forests becomes highly rarified by heat, and takes up a proportional quantity of water in the state of invisible moisture. When this current of warm air slides from the precipices, over the surface of the Lake, the warm air by its specific levity from rarification floats upon the cooler air of the Lake and does not directly mingle with it. The consequence necessarily is that a *film of moisture* is condensed at the surface of contact of the warm and cold air, and thus a screen is produced on which the objects reflected from below are seen as in a mirror. Meanwhile, by refraction, this image is seen higher up than it is really painted on the mist.—This was obviously the cause of the strange phantoms which we have witnessed on Lake Superior.

It is no uncommon thing on other parts of the Lake to see vessels inverted in the air before their hulls become visible above the horizon; and it is well known that similar appearances *very rarely* occur on our sea coast, and have given rise, in former times, to strange and superstitious tales.

Professor Agassiz mentioned an additional phenomenon which has been frequently witnessed by himself and his party upon Lake Superior. Not only did the shores and islands, with all their vegetation, appear repeated, higher up and in an inverted position, but that above this inverted landscape, there was sometimes still another, in which every thing was upright, so that the picture was twice repeated above the surface of real nature—once inverted, and above that, the same erect. This fact must be explained by any theory which professes to account for similar phenomena; but it may be simply the image of the landscape, inverted upon the surface of the lake, not produced with the inverted image of the landscape itself.

CREATION.—The work of creation is described in Genesis as one of new combinations. "The Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground;" and out of the dust of the ground we continue to be formed. Food is constantly being assimilated into the solids and fluids of the human frame: that food is first extracted from the ground, and composed of earthly elements. What is this, in the case of the growth of a child into a man, but a visible creation of bone and muscle—flesh and blood—whether by another process, or the same with that through which the first man became "a living soul." Whereon is growth in the vegetable world different from a continued creation of bark and wood fibre? When we are told that a single acorn contains the germ of a whole forest, does the term germ convey any intelligible idea of a vital property to our minds? Is the acorn anything more to us than a sign that, certain conditions fulfilled, the creative energy which is universally present will develope into being the shrub, the tree, and ultimately the forest? With this sentiment on our minds we have often watched in spring the development of young shoots and blossoms, and always with the highest interest. The process in the case of the horse-chestnut tree is one of great rapidity. A bud forms, half an inch in length, and, within a fortnight, in favourable seasons, the bud expands into a shoot twelve inches long, with pendant green leaves, resembling a green parasol. We have asked ourselves the question—is it possible that, a fortnight ago, this green parasol was shut up in the small bud which then drew our attention? It is not to be believed. The bud was the beginning of a change which has been followed by other changes. Were those changes so rapid that, within as many seconds as now days and years, a full-grown chestnut tree should start out of the earth before our eyes, we should exclaim, "A miracle!—this is the hand of the Creator." And why are we not to recognise the hand of the Creator because the miracle is of less speedy accomplishment? Is not every stage of the process—every stroke of the master workman—a separate miracle, over which we are invited to pause, wonder, and adore? It is a beautiful thought, and one that belongs to the sublimest conceptions of both philosophy and religion, that the work of creation has not ceased with the past; that every birth is the creation of a new being; that every spring is, to the vegetable world, resurrection as literal as that which has been promised to man;—that the impulse of gravitation, the centripetal and centrifugal forces, all the laws of nature, are the direct acts of Deity, guided by his own infinite wisdom.—*Westminster Review.*

PRINTER'S BOY.—Mr. Buckingham, in his 224 number of the "Croaker,"—published in the Boston Courier—briefly notices the hands in the printing office in which he was first employed in Boston, and speaks of the youngest apprentice as follows:—

"The third and youngest apprentice has always floated on the flood tide of prosperity—a tide which yet "knows no retiring ebb." His duty then was (like all *youngest* apprentices) to make the fires, sweep the office, pick up the types that were dropped on the floor, distribute *pi* and *tread the pells* Having passed through this state of tribulation, and finished his time of service, he began business as printer in State street, at the corner of Flag Alley—a locality which is now dignified with the name of Exchange Avenue,—where he and his partner published a weekly literary journal, entitled The Emerald. He removed to Charlestown, where he published a well known monthly religious magazine, called The Panoplist.—Returning after some years to Boston, he pursued the business of printing and publishing on a more extended scale, and to that business added the very natural one of a bookseller.—His industry was untiring, his friends wealthy and willing to aid—his publications popular with a large and zealous religious party, and his profits sure and rapidly increasing. He could not be otherwise than rich; and he retired from active business many years ago, to enjoy the fruits of his enterprise and perseverance. But the public required his services. He represented Boston several times in the General Court, has been Mayor of the city, Lieutenant Governor, and for the greater part of one year, acting Governor of the Commonwealth. He has twice visited Europe, and spent some years in London, Paris and Rome. His mansion is one of the most delightful situations in the city, and here he lives in an enviable state of ease, affluence and independence. What a contrast is exhibited in the early and the present condition of this gentleman! And what a contrast between his condition and that of most of those who have been his contemporaries from boyhood to greyheaded old age! Well! his wealth and honors have been honestly and honorably acquired. May he too, live long, unmolested by the "moth and rust" which corrupt earthly treasures, and at the close, find all the *pages* of his life approvingly *registered.*"

It is hardly necessary to say that the person referred to is Lieut. Governor Armstrong."—*Boston Transcript.*

ENVELOPES.—Under the cheap postage system, envelopes have become things of common use. The North American gives an account of the process through which the paper passes before it is converted into its destined form. The daily manufacture in one establishment at Philadelphia is said to be immense. The process is as follows: A pile of paper is first laid under the cutting press, and the flat forms of the envelope are cut out at once. These are then taken to the folding machine, which is one of the most singularly constructed and beautiful pieces of mechanism we have ever seen. It requires but one person to feed it, and performs all the rest of the operations itself; for the paper, cut in proper form, being placed in a fixed position, is seized by nippers and drawn forward to a bed where it is held firmly by an over-hanging plate of metal which covers just so much as marks the size intended to be made, leaving the parts to be folded over loose. The sides are then by means of plates advancing towards each other, folded over, and as they retire, a roller covered with gum passes under the surface of a double curved piece of brass, which instantly falls upon the paper, and as it rises, another plate turns over the outside fold, while at the same time a roller presses on it and causes adhesion. This being done, the bed on which the envelope rests falls to an inclined position; and, being caught between rollers, the finished article is passed through a trough into a receiving basket. The only remaining labor is to gather the envelopes up and sort them into packages of twenty-five each. The whole is done with great rapidity, and so various and contrary are the motions of the machine, that it appears almost to be in some degree sentient.

CHOOSE YOUR COMPANY.—The following advice, which we have in an exchange, will serve for any meridian. It is addressed to *young men,* whose aim it should be to go into good society—we mean not the rich, nor the proud, nor the fashionable, but the wise, the intelligent, and the good. When you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation you can get information, it is always safe to be found with them. It has broken down many a man to associate with the low and vulgar, where the ribald song was sung, and the indecent story told to excite laughter or influence the bad passions.

Lord Clarendon attributed success and happiness in life, to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than ourselves. If you wish to be wise and respected, if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and good. Strive for excellence and strict integrity, and you will never be found in the sinks of pollution, or in the ranks of profligates and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course, and no punishment would be greater, than, by accident, to be obliged, for half a day, to associate with the low and vulgar.

[From the Liverpool Journal.]

HUNGARY has fallen. The axiom of the Duke of WELLINGTON, that a small army, however well disciplined, has no chance ultimately against a large one, however badly generalled, has again received a melancholy illustration. Patriotism, bravery, prudence, and consummate military skill, have been unable to resist the ponderous pressure of the multitudinous forces of the Czar; for, against such odds, even successive victories, by rendering necessary losses, only led to subsequent defeat. GEORGEY, like NAPOLEON, has yielded to the power of numbers. The tactics of BONAPARTE, in resisting the onward march of the allied armies in 1814, according to NAPIER, exhausted all the resources of military science; but, despite the efforts of the greatest of generals, the Cossacks entered Paris. GEORGEY, in the late campaign, has extorted praise from his enemies; and we hesitate to impugn the act of surrender, until we know all the circumstances which, at the time, operated on his mind.

As yet nothing positive is known beyond the fact of Georgey's surrender. We do not believe that the Hungarian general has been tempted by Russian gold, or that he was influenced by party differences, because enough presents itself to intimate that the act was rendered prudent by events the most adverse. The enemy was multiplied in opposite directions, there was an utter want of money, and Bem had been totally defeated. These things will suffice, without supposing treachery; but in the conflict of statements, we think we discover proofs of discretion in the proceeding of Georgey. His keen perception of impending difficulties, increased daily by the evils of war in the centre of the nation, must have disposed the Magyar leaders to desire peace on favourable terms. A party in Austria urged the necessity of negotiation, and the visit of the prime minister to Warsaw may have reference to an arrangement. It does appear that a Russian general did visit the camp of Georgey; and although his surrender is announced as unconditional, this may be only a permitted flourish to conciliate the Czar.

The defeat of Bem, it is understood, left Georgey without the remotest hope of successful resistance, and the possession of Kossuth's letters by Luder exposed the utter helplessness of the Magyars as to pecuniary resources. The government had 165,000 men in arms to pay, clothe, and feed; they had 24,000 prisoners to guard and support, and they had paper money only. Even of this they had not enough; for owing to the removal from Pesth, and the want of mechanical means, they could not print enough of notes for the want of the army. Bem, too, had committed some imprudences which compromised the government. Kossuth's letters revealed the secret that the Turks were playing a double game, and the mental anguish of the noble-minded writer assured his enemies that the cause to which they were opposed was hopeless.

Whatever conditions Georgey may have made, we may conclude that, for the present, absolutism triumphs, and that ultimately Russia will dictate to Europe, unless better counsels govern our cabinets. Austria is said to have given her a footing in the Adriatic, and if she retires from Hungary, it will only be to descend on Turkey. The apparent peace proceeding out of the fall of Hungary may prove deceitful. France may be provoked to question the designs of despotism by supporting Piedmont against Radetsky; and England may be compelled to anticipate Nicholas's intentions in respect to the Sultan. A war may grow out of these considerations; but if not—if Europe continues supine and cowardly—the prediction of Napoleon will be verified, and the civilized world become Cossack. The incidents attendant on the fall of the Roman empire will be repeated, and there is in prescient minds an apprehension that Providence, in the way of punishment, is moulding men's views to so dreadful an issue.

France feels uneasy, and the government seem to think that to calculate on reaction is to invite destruction. The serpent they have warmed may sting them to death; and we fancy we discover fears of this kind in the tacit condemnation of the Pope's conduct. France retains possession of Rome, and will not surrender its authority unless the pontifical government is based on liberal principles. This may be only an excuse for keeping a force in Italy; but, if so, it denotes a foregone conclusion. Not only France, but England, must now see that they have permitted absolutism to steal a march on them.

We are about to have another war in India. Experience is lost upon us; native chiefs always deceive us, and yet we again confide in them. If our oriental dominions are to be tranquil and safe, we must permit no sovereignty but our own.

The other news of the week is scanty and unimportant. At home all is prosperous and happy.

HISTORY OF GENERAL BEM.—Of a noble Gallician family, he first saw service as a lieutenant under Davoust and Macdonald in the French Expedition against Russia. On the re-organization of the Polish army, his military talents secured him a military professorship; but his independent spirit, and his bold utterance of free opinions, subjected him to long imprisonment, and even torture. In the Polish revolution his great skill as an artillery officer gained him the command of that branch of the service. Up to a recent period he has lived in retirement in France and England, devoted to scientific pursuits. He was on his return to his native land, when the command of the National Guards of Vienna was conferred on him, which he held with honour up to the surrender of the city. A price being put on his head, he escaped to Pesth; and Kossuth and the war committee gladly availed themselves of his military genius, since so amply displayed in the fields of Transylvania. Bem's greatness and gallantry as a soldier are not more remarkable than his humanity as a man. Despite the vile calumnies of the insatiate libellers of freedom in the German and English press, he has in no single instance abused the fortune of war, but he has been generous to excess in forbearance. Indeed, throughout the war, the whole conduct of the Hungarians towards their prisoners has been chivalrous, and offers a noble contrast to the cold-blooded fusillades on defenceless men, and the scourgings of delicate women, of the Austrians.—*Westminster Review.*

The HUNGARIAN GENERAL BEM announced his victory over the Ban Jellachich to Kossuth in these three words, "*Bem Bam bum!*" that is *Bem's beat Ban!* a proclamation superior in brevity, and scarcely inferior in other respects, to the celebrated *Veni, vidi, vinci,* of Julius Cæsar.

GENERAL HAYNAU, the Austrian butcher, and Prince WINDISCHGRATZ, the bombarder of Vienna, are both illegitimate descendant of royal houses. Hence the wags of Venice say, "What a pity that natural children should turn out such unnatural men!"

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.

COMMERCIAL.—Money is still abundant, but the demand is greater, and the rates of discount rather higher, except for first-class paper, which is yet obtainable at 2 to 2½ per cent.: on call it is worth 2 per cent.

The *European Times* of the 1st inst. says:—From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex the grain sheds wonderfully. In the northern counties, where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. The average price of corn is now about 46s. 3d., having declined from about 49s., the highest point during the last six weeks. From the Baltic ports generally, prices continue firm; and the yield of corn does not appear to have been so abundant as in the west and south of Europe. In Holland they have experienced bad weather; but the reports from France are in the highest degree favorable.

THE CHOLERA.

The official weekly report for all England, ending the 25th day of August, of deaths from cholera was 2368, out of 5168 attacks. About 100 of these took place in the metropolitan districts, 1000 in various towns in England, of which Liverpool furnished no fewer than 216 victims; and 176 took place in Scotland, 101 of which happened in Dundee. Since the 25th of August the daily reports have fluctuated almost in the same ratio they did last week. On the 25th August they were 355; on the 26th and 27th they were 591; on the 28th the day's mortality was 401; on Thursday, the 30th, the deaths were 527, including 120 deaths in three weeks in Gainsborough.

CAPITULATION OF VENICE.—The *Venice Gazette* publishes in its official part the *procès verbal* of the capitulation of Venice, which took place on the 22d instant in the presence omit to notice the kind attention which the question received from the French Ambassador to our Court. His manly, enlightened and liberal views are a credit to the nation by whom he is delegated, and will do much to promote international union.

Since the above was written, we learn that the order of the Council for Dr. Achilli's release is *imperative,* founded on his being arrested in the name of the French power. We believe that the use of the name of the French Prefect can be proved by several witnesses, so that we may trust that, through the Divine goodness, Dr. Achili will soon be out of the clutches of the unrelenting enemies of God and man.

FRANCE.—*Proposed Matrimonial Alliance.*—The *National* announced, on Monday, that the President of the Republic has asked and obtained the hand of his cousin, the daughter of the Queen of Sweden. Matters are not, however, so far advanced as the French journal would lead people to believe. There is no doubt that Louis Napoleon has asked, and that negotiations are going on to obtain the hand of a lady who would bring a dowry of four millions of francs, but nothing has been concluded as yet.