The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1604.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 1.

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 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.

Administration Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN LANDERKIN, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT,
Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.

St. John, 26th February, 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.

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, Hdkfs, 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.

Spring Importations.

Received per *Infanta*, *Portland*, and *Lisbon*, and to arrive per *Ant* from Glasgow—A large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season—consisting of

NEW Styles DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Brilliants, Cashmeres, Coburgs, MUSLINS, Organdies, Balzerines, GINGHAMS,
SILKS, SATINS, and Orientals,
Shawls, HDKFS., and Fancy NECK TIES,
LACES, Netts, QUILLINGS and Edgings,
Gloves, HOSIERY, Umbrellas and Parasols,
BROAD CLOTHS, Fancy DOESKINS, and CASSIMERES,
Cassinett, Tweeds, Russel Cords and Cashmerettes,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Twilling,
Gray, White and Printed Cottons,
Gent's Silk, Beaver and Paris HATS,
Ladies' and Children's STRAW BONNETS, in great variety.
Tailors' Trimmings, Cotton Warp.

Which are offered at very low prices, wholesale and retail.

May 1. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

5000 Bushels SALT!!

TO arrive per ship *Home*, and for sale by
May 18. GEORGE THOMAS.

HARDWARE!

CORNER OF
Market Square and Dock-street.
MAY, 1849.

T. R. GORDON,

Has received ex "*Infanta*,"—

1 CASK Hair Cloth and Curled HAIR;
1 do. GLUE; 1 do. BORAX;
1 pkg. Black Lead; 1 case Slates & Pencils;
2 baskets Scythe and Shoe Stones;
1 case SHOT; 3 sheets LEAD;
1 cask Sad Irons and Tailors' Irons;
1 basket VICES; 3 ANVILS;
2 casks Tacks, Brads and Clout Nails, &c.;
1 cask BRASS KETTLES;
1 cask Carpenters' patent Rim and Mortice Locks; 2 casks HINGES;
3 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Glue Pots, and Enamelled Preserving Kettles, Stew and Sauce Pans, and Tea Kettles;
10 bundles Shovels and Spades;
7 casks HARDWARE, well assorted.

Ex "Harriott"—

2 casks of Table and Pocket CUTLERY—well assorted; FILES and RASPS;
2 bundles best BLISTER STEEL;
'Cam's' Edge Tools; 'Groves and Son's' Buck SAWS, &c.

Ex "Queen Pomare"—

446 Pots, Ovens, Covers, Boilers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.; 1 cask Cart Boxes;
1 case 'Thomson's' SCREW AUGERS;

Ex "Harmony"—

75 bundles Fry Pans; 6 bundles WIRE;
7 bags and 11 casks, wro't, rose and clasphead Nails, Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails;
1 case GUNS and Pistols; 1 do. Tea Trays;
11 casks well assorted BRASS GOODS, Tacks, Hinges, Places, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture and Cord, Twine, Sash Cord, Chair and Girth Web, Hammers, Sledges, Fire Irons, Hand Irons, Coffee Mills, Weighing Machines, Brass and Copper Wires, Bell Levers, Lamps, Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Wire Cloth, Italian Irons, Box Irons, Crimping Machines, Urns, B. M. Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, Snuffers and Trays, Toast Racks and Castors;
2 casks Oil Lamp Shades and Chimnies.

Also—25 tons best *Nail Iron*, now being cut into NAILS of all sizes of superior quality, to be sold for *Cash*, wholesale and retail, at cost.

The above mentioned Goods, with the Stock on hand, forms the best assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, &c. in this City, and for CASH will be sold very low.

No. 2, North Wharf.

HARDWARE, POWDER, WHITE LEAD, &c.

Received per ships *Harmony*, *Infanta*, and *Harriott*, from Liverpool, *Peruvian* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, a Variety in the above line, which, with previous Stock, comprises a good assortment, viz:—

RIM, Mortice, Stock, Pad, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Book-case LOCKS;
Bolt, H. HL. T, Strap, Chest, Venetian, Hook and Eye, and Barn Door HINGES;
SCYTHES, Hoes, SICKLES, Reaping Hooks, Scythe Stones, Cow Bells;
Enamelled TEA KETTLES, Sauce Pans, Preserving Kettles, Basins, &c.
Tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fish Kettles, &c.; Door Scrapers,
"Houle, Staniforth & Gray's," "Beardshaw's," "Marshes & Shepherd's," and "Grove's" SAWS;
"Cam's" EDGE TOOLS;
"Vickers'" and "Marshes & Shepherd's" FILES;
"Thomson's" AUGERS; sets, superior Brass-necked BRACES and BITTS;
Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Spare Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Carriage SPRINGS, London Patent AXLES;
HAIR CLOTH and Curled HAIR, Glue, Castors, Brass Nails, setts Draw Locks, &c.;
Smoothing, Jack, Trying, Jointer, Plough, Bead, Moulding and other PLANES;
Mathematical Instruments, Tape Lines, Pocket Compasses, &c. BRASS WIRE;
Wove Wire Cloth, Window Lattice, Iron Wire; Copper BELL WIRE and BELLS; Surveyors' Board Rules and Scales;
COUNTER SCALES, with Copper and Tin Scoops Stand Scales, Weights, &c.;
Whitewash, Paint, Dust, Scrub, and other BRUSHES;
Wrought and Domestic Cut NAILS, always on hand Tacks, Brads, Screws;
Copper Brads, Tacks and Boat NAILS; FIRE IRONS, AND-IRONS
Shovels and Spades, iron and steel; Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Wire Seives;
GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Flints, Nipples, Turnscrews, &c.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Dram Flasks, &c.
Table and Pocket KNIVES, Scissors, Steels,
"John Wilson's" Shoe and Butcher KNIVES,
Rules, Squares, Compasses, &c.
Shoemaker's Awls, Bristles, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Bills, Threads, Tacks, &c.
One set "Joseph Rodgers & Son's" superior Ivory Handle KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany case, for sale at cost;
A few handsome 2-light GAS PENDANTS, Plain Brackets and other Fittings,
Brass Toddy and Preserving KETTLES, and *BRASS GOODS* in great variety.
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Chest Handles, Rim and Knob spring LATCHES; Thumb Latches, Candlesticks, Lamps, Knobs, Cash Boxes, Dressing and Paper Cases, Sandwich Cases, Molasses Gates, &c.
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord,
COFFIN CORD AND MOUNTING,
6 Rolls sheet LEAD; 1-2 ton sheet ZINC,
5 tons short link CHAIN, assorted sizes, from 3 to 7-8 inch; 2 tons WHITING,
1-2 ton Block Bushes, Block Rivets,
3 tons WHITE LEAD,
57 kegs FF and Canister Sporting POWDER,
Spring STEEL, Hoop L, and Common Blister Steel Cast Steel, Borax,

With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other SMALL WARES not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

St. John, 23th May, 1849.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

No. 10, KING STREET.

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

24 HHDS. 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 Lazenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
3 doz. " " Essence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's F, 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.

The Garland.

PRIDE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Though Pride may show some nobleness when Honour's its ally,
Yet there is such a thing on earth as holding heads too high!
The sweetest bird builds near the ground, the loveliest flower springs low;
And we must stoop for happiness if we its worth would know.

Like water that encrusts the rose, still hard'ning to its core,
So Pride encases human hearts until they feel no more.
Shut up within themselves they live, and selfishly they end
A life, that never kindness did to kindred, or to friend!

Whilst Virtue, like the dew of heaven upon the heart descends,
And draws its hidden sweetness out, the more—*as more it bends!*
For there's a strength in lowliness which nerves us to endure;—
A heroism in distress, which renders victory sure!

The humblest being born, is great, if true to his degree.
His virtue illustrates his fate, whatever that may be!—
Thus, let us daily learn to love simplicity and worth;—
For not the eagle, but the DOVE, brought peace unto the earth!

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH INDIA.

[From Hunt's N. Y. Merchants' Magazine.]

Among the numerous colonies of Great Britain, there are none at this moment more important, or contemplated with more interest by men of all classes and opinions, than her possessions in India. That vast territory which has been the theatre of so many brilliant exploits in war, and the harvest field of the most princely fortunes, is still the region upon which the attention of merchants, philosophers, political economists, and statesmen, is turned with the most hopeful anxiety. Under her native princes, celebrated for their immense wealth, and under the dynasty of her tartar lords, the territory of India was covered with splendid cities, her provinces intersected by large canals, her plains enriched by agriculture. Temples and monuments of great architectural beauty were erected as the trophies, and still remain as the memorials of art. Although at the period of British ascendancy India labored under many disadvantages from the merciless and profligate character of her native princes, and the invasions of hostile tribes, it is beyond all question that under these very native princes she had attained to great wealth, power, and distinction. From that period, however, her political position and commercial character had undergone important changes. The gradual extension and firm establishment of the British power has completely altered the political relations of the East, and opened out new sources of wealth to the commercial industry of her enterprising sons.

A valuable trade with India was long exclusively enjoyed by the East India Company. Since the abolition of their monopoly, however, the field of commerce has been gradually and beneficially enlarged. Those eastern possessions afford to Great Britain the prospect of a daily extending, permanent, and valuable market for supplies of the greatest variety. Sugar is a rapidly increasing product of India, and the great quantity of wool imported thence by England affords a strong inducement for encouraging the growth of that article. The exportation of skins, hides, and castor oil, has also greatly increased. With the linseed imported from India, the cattle upon the wolds of Yorkshire and many other parts of England are now fed. Indian tallow is considered equal in quality to the best imported from Russia. The importation of hemp and tobacco from India has also increased, as well as of pepper and spices, which are in an especial manner the production of the East. Rice is exported in abundance. Wheat is one of the productions of India that has only been recently imported into Britain; but it has been supposed that by properly encouraging the trade, England might obtain supplies of this essential article of subsistence sufficient to render her independent of foreign countries. Cotton and silk are also among the productions and manufactures of India. This brief enumeration is sufficient to indicate the immense importance of India to Great Britain, leaving political considerations entirely out of the question.

In 1832 the extent of territory in India under the British government was 533,000 square miles, the population of which was 83,000,000.

At the same period the extent of territory in India under the British government, and including the allies and tributaries to Great Britain, was 1,280,000 square miles, the population of which was 134,000,000.

At the same period India, beyond the Ganges, extended to 77,000 square miles, the population of which was 301,000.

The total imports from India to Great Britain, eastward of the Cape, and excluding China, in 1832, were £6,337,098.

The total exports from Great Britain to India at the same date were £3,750,286.

Both the population and the trade of India have increased very considerably since that time, and to her territorial possessions in the East, Great Britain has since added the extensive region of Scinde, a country larger than Ireland, being 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth.

Taking into account its situation, and the variety and value of its productions and manufactures, there is perhaps no part of the world better adapted for extensive and valuable trade than British India. It comprises 250,000 square miles of the richest and most fertile portions of the globe, with at least an equal extent of productive soil in the tropical and temperate zones. The sea-coast extends 1,500 miles, and possesses various excellent harbors, while the country is intersected with the magnificent rivers Ganges, Burramputer, and Indus. This vast empire is surrounded by the extensive and fertile countries of China, Birmah, Siam, Persia, Arabia, and the Eastern Archipelago.

The amount of maritime trade connected with British India was a few years ago estimated at £30,000,000. The whole amount of British manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world is about £50,000,000 sterling annually. If the population of the British territories in the East were enabled to consume only one-tenth of the quantity consumed by the negro subjects of Great Britain in the West Indies, it has been presumed that there might be an annual export trade of £72,000,000 added to the present total exports of £50,000,000.

Without entering into more minute particulars, it is obvious from these statements that British India presents an extensive, valuable, and encouraging field for commercial enterprise, and for the legitimate investment of British capital. Yet with all her vast capabilities, and the immense wealth that Britain might derive from her extensive possessions in the East, India is represented as a poor country,—not poor in natural resources, but poor in the means and appliances necessary for turning those natural resources, and her great elementary wealth, to profitable account. The evidences of this poverty are alleged to have been sufficiently exhibited "in the destructive famines that have decimated the population; in the trifling amount of revenue, (three shillings per head per annum,) derived with the greatest difficulty by the State; and the small quantity of maritime trade carried on by the people themselves, or by the ruling power, (the consumption of British manufactures being less than sixpence per head yearly,) and in the poverty of the great mass of the cultivators and occupiers of the soil, who live from hand to mouth, borrowing at the rate of 50 per cent. interest to purchase seed corn, from which sustenance is expected for the coming year."

When Britain first obtained possession of India, every nabob, whatever his rank, had his own mint, issued his own coins, and regulated the affairs of his treasury with reference alone to his own necessities, and without regard to any variations in the value of the currency. That system is now abolished. Mints are established only at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The rupee is of the same value over the whole of India. It is composed of eleven-twelfths silver, and one-twelfth alloy, and weighs 180 grains troy.—The British Indian Government made silver the standard of value. The silver rupee, now the legal tender of India, is of the value of two shillings sterling. Gold is at an agio, and left to find its own value. The general circulating medium of the country is the rupee, a small copper coin, and a species of *cypræa*, called the cource, of which 6,400 constitute a rupee. The ancient gold and silver coin of India has almost entirely disappeared.

Owing to the heavy remittances made from India to England by the East India Company in silver, at different periods, there has often been a very great scarcity of the circulating medium in that dependency; so great indeed, that when famine had decimated the population, and sufficient rice might be bought for one rupee to sustain a human being for a month, there was no money to be had, and vast quantities of grain were shipped to England, to the Mauritius, to Australia, and to other parts of the world.

The introduction of a sound and extended system of banking has been repeatedly advocated. And under all circumstances there is no part of the British dominions which presents a better field for prosecuting with success the trade of banking than India.—There is indeed no country where capital may be employed with the prospect of greater profit and advantage. The recent permission to introduce railways must also tend to facilitate the developement of her internal resources. Yet however apparent these facts may be, it is quite notorious that the banking and monetary facilities of British India are still of the most meagre description.

Some idea of the valuable and astonishing results calculated to arise from the timely and judicious introduction and establishment of a sound and well organized system of banking into India, might perhaps be formed by contemplating the beneficial advantages which have sprung from its introduction into Scotland, England, Ireland, the West Indies, Australia, and other colonies of Great Britain. In Scotland alone, the working of a sound and unfettered system of joint stock banking has been attended with the most astonishing results. Though a poor country, with a sterile soil, a cold and inclement climate, and a limited population, she has, owing to her well managed banking system, exhibit steady and rapid improvement in commerce and the arts. Similar results have been experienced in many of the British colonies, but upon the system of colonial banking it is not our purpose at present to enter. British India is miserably deficient in banking institutions, and in those facilities which are required for the developement of her immense recources.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

(From the London Times.)

In the present crisis of the affairs of Europe, the rapid transmission of persons and intelligence, the unrestricted activity of the press, and the common interests which have sprung up in 34 years of peace, have rendered the reverberation of each successive explosion all but instantaneous, and concentrated in the action and reaction of a few days those impulses and results which were in former times suspended in their operation by distance, secrecy, and the sinuosity of political art. In consequence of this decided change in the mode of conducting all human affairs every incident is added with instant rapidity to the sum total of political motives, and has its visible effect on the next result. So that, to form a correct estimate of the general causes which bear most closely on the peace and freedom of the world, it is necessary to embrace the whole complicated subject from Jutland to Palermo, and from Paris to the Dardenelles. In all this vast and intricate scene it is scarcely possible to affirm that any one point is of paramount importance over the rest; we have not to deal with any single evil, like that of the military genius of Bonaparte when it soared to universal monarchy and embraced the continent of Europe; the phenomena we witness are infinitely various, yet they are so closely connected together that it is scarcely possible to consider them apart from each other.

Three great events, however, claim at the present moment our chief attention—the advance of the Russian troops into Hungary, the approach of a French army to Rome, and, lastly, the prospect of a serious contest between all the existing Governments of Germany and large masses of the people, already pledged to risk everything in defence of nationality, unity and democratic institutions. We believe that in this country these events are unanimously regarded by men of all parties with serious apprehension and sincere regret. They bode no good to Europe or to the times we live in. They menace the world with a conflict of extreme parties. For, as the tempest blackens day by day, it is impossible to deny that the chances of any national compromise or adjustment of these differences diminish, and they are left more and more to the arbitration of the sword. Yet, even when this conflict has been fought and won, the victorious party, whichever it may be, will be alike embarrassed to restore the tranquillity of society and the authority of Government, either by the force of military despotism or by the license of unlimited democracy.

Our intention is not to recriminate upon the errors which have been committed by Ministers of this country, under circumstances of such novelty and difficulty as to embarrass the most candid and enlightened judgment. But we at least are completely innocent of them. We do not ascribe to any British Minister absolute controul over such events; for the prudent neutrality to which England is resolved to adhere leaves her representatives abroad with very diminished influence, and we blame no man for mischances which fall out beyond his reach or power. But, as a matter of fact, we observe that it is the unhappy debility of Austria which has given the Russians their present footing on the Danube and has given the French their present footing on the Tiber. If any Englishman has contributed, directly or indirectly to prolong the embarrassments or to increase this debility of Austria, he has likewise and thereby contributed to these two foreign interventions. There was one moment, and but one that we know of, when this catastrophe might have been averted. It was about this day twelvemonth when Austria supplicated England to effect a peace with Sardinia on the basis of the cession of Lombardy. If that proposition had been vigorously acted upon, the greater part of Northern Italy would have been independent, the armies of Sardinia and Naples might have defended the Italian Government against anarchy, and the Imperial forces, not being divided between a foreign and domestic war, would probably have terminated the latter before the Hungarians had had the time to organize their army or the arrogance to propose conditions incompatible with the existence of the empire. The fact that the Austrian Empire is held together by little more than the name of a Sovereign, and the discipline of an army—the fact that some of its chief cities are disaffected, its races incited one against another, and that its kingdoms of Hungary and Lombardy have repudiated the Imperial authority—the fact that in Germany itself Austria is forsaken by her natural allies, and assailed by a strange combination of democracy and Imperialism—are all incontrovertible. But it is precisely because this power has been reduced to a condition so far beneath her ancient dignity and the place she has hitherto filled in Europe, that we see the Russian and the French armies in their respective positions on the frontiers of Germany and in Central Italy; for, although both these interventions have been undertaken *against* the revolutionary principle of the Hungarian insurgents and the Roman demagogues, we are not the less sensible to the blow which they are calculated to inflict on the political independence of the Austrian Empire.

Whatever tends to weaken or disunite the forces of Central Europe, which are represented by the Germanic Confederation and the Austrian empire, tends in the same proportion to increase the relative power and to awaken the ambition of the great military nations of France and Russia. That is the plain and incontrovertible principle which we apply to the great occurrences of the present time, holding it to be a fundamental proposition of British policy that our interests are opposed to the ascendancy or progress of either extreme, whether it hoist the banner of the French republic or of Russian absolutism. For this reason we have deprecated and we deplore the political contest which threatens to divide and dismember Germany under the pretext of unity, and to reduce her to the condition of a federal republic under the pretext of a federal empire. For this reason we lament the division of the resources of the Austrian empire against itself, which has left the Ministers of that Crown no better expedient than to accept the succour of a Russian army, and has ended in the resolution of the Magyars to depose the House of Hapsburg—Lorraine; for, even if the Hungarian campaign were successful, the difficulty of re-organizing the government of that country will remain extremely great, the dissension between Pesth and Vienna is incurably deep, and not only Austria, but Germany itself, is threatened with the loss of those eastern auxiliaries which have invariably played so important a part in the defence of the whole Germanic territory. For the same reason, we regret to find that the French expedition to Rome is calculated to raise the gravest suspicions, and that the soldiers sent by the President to restore the Pope are enjoined by the Assembly to fraternize with the Roman Republic. Whilst Russia is enabled by these events to turn her forces with greater effect and less resistance against Eastern Germany or Turkey, France may gradually avail herself of similar advantages and opportunities against Western Germany or Italy. If Germany herself should fall from her present state of division into actual civil war, it is by no means improbable that the two great contending principles of Eastern and Western Europe would ere long join in mortal conflict on German soil.

[From the London "News of the World."]

America appears to get the start of the world.—While all Ireland is bankrupt, Pennsylvania is laying by a large sinking fund to pay off the principal of her debt, and by her coal, and iron, and copper, and water power, aspires to rival us in the cheapness of her manufactures. A document is now before us which might make one's hair stand on end. It is an ominous Parliamentary return. It informs us that the fund expended last year in mere poor rates in these kingdoms, amounts to nearly eight millions, or to speak more precisely, to 7,941,778*l*. It further tells us that the number of paupers relieved amounts to 3,561,382, or in other words, that every ninth man, woman and child in these islands is a beggar, producing nothing himself, and dragging down others to his own level, by eating into their substance and sharing the reward of their industry. It proves that every sixth Irishman, every twelfth Scotchman, and every ninth Englishman is a pauper. In fact, it goes on proving stubborn facts at which the soul sickens. We have it distinctly demonstrated to us that we cannot do without the markets of Europe, and that we can no longer rely on them. If colonisation were made science amongst us, there ought to be markets and customers and exchanges with us *galore*. But every thing relating to Emigration is, in this country, suffered to sprawl like infants without nurses. The Colonization Commissioners have just issued an announcement that they will entertain no further application for free passage. By this sagacious system they have driven the tide of emigration to the United States, where 1,040,797 Englishmen have become consumers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts manufactures.

We have managed our Canadian settlements so unskilfully, that 60 per cent. of all our emigrants to that colony percolate to the States. While millions of acres of the finest soil in the world still remain unreclaimed, we have 3,561,382 paupers, four fifths of whom are probably expert spadesmen, eating the country up, and reducing the wages of the unemployed below the level of reasonable subsistence. New-Zealand gapes for labourers—Australia clamours for them—the Cape and Port Natal would suck them up as sand does water—the whale fisheries of the Auckland group call for farmers to supply the ships at the stations, and Vancouver's Island will take all that the others can spare. But if Government does nothing to systematize settlements, these customers will also be lost to us, and given over to the manufacturers of the New World model republic. It is clear that something must be done. Why not try colonisation? What is the use of our Navy and war steamers, if they cannot be applied to the purposes of transport? Are they not better exercised on the high seas than rotting in our docks, or holiday-making in the Tagus.

A TOWN TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.—Auctioneers deal in all sorts and descriptions of articles, from dishes to domains, from mousetraps to mansions, but we believe it has seldom fallen to the lot of one of them to offer such a lot to the public as that which will shortly be subjected to competion by Messrs. Churton. A house, a garden, an estate, even an island, we have seen advertised for sale, but the offer of a whole town is something new. Yet it is true that those who have the wherewithal will shortly have an opportunity of bidding for an entire town, and of having it knocked down to them, too, if they bid high enough. The whole town of Parkgate is advertised to be sold by auction. We think we hear the auctioneer in the usual style in which they put up a coal-box or a coal-mine exclaiming, "Will any gentleman favor me with an offer for the town of Parkgate? Two thousand pounds are offered; only two thousand pounds for the town of Parkgate; two thousand one hundred; two, three, four, five, seven, eight—in two places; nine; three thousand,—really, gentlemen!—three thousand five hundred, thank you, sir; three thousand five hundred, only three thousand five hundred pounds for the handsome town of Parkgate, with its streets, lanes, alleys, esplanade, hotels, taverns, houses, gardens, front to the river Dee, commanding a view of the Welsh hills; probability of future commercial eminence, perhaps proud rivalry to the great port of Liverpool; only three thousand five hundred pounds for this probable great seaport; the town of Parkgate going for three thousand five hundred pounds; going, going," &c. &c. A glance at Messrs. Churton's advertisement will show that the town of Parkgate is really to be sold.

[With a slight variation, the above might answer as a "notice" of the recent public sale of a large portion of the City of St. John!]

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—The Countess of Blessington died quite suddenly at Paris, on Monday morning last. She dined on the previous day with the Duchesse de Grammont, and returned home late, in her usual health and spirits. In the course of the following morning she felt unwell, and her homœpathic medical adviser, Dr. Simons, was sent for.

After a short consultation, the doctor announced that his patient was dying of apoplexy, and his sad prediction was unhappily verified but too rapidly, as her ladyship expired in his arms at half-past three in the afternoon. The deceased countess had only just got into her new house in the Rue de Cercle. Lady Blessington was one of the "celebrites" of her time. Her *vogue* among men of talent arose primarily for her beauty, wit, conversational powers, and highly cultivated mind.

But had she possessed no personal attractions, had she not enjoyed the factitious aid of rank and wealth, her published works alone would have attracted admirers around her. Lady Blessington was the daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen in the county of Waterford.—In 1818 she contracted marriage with the late Earl of Blessington, who died in 1829, leaving her in the possession of wealth sufficient to enable her to indulge her literary tastes. We do not know the precise age of Lady Blessington at her death. During the life of the Earl of Blessington they resided chiefly on the Continent. Lord Byron, in his Diaries and Letters on many occasions pays tribute to her intellectual and personal gifts; and his collected poems contain more than one gay effusion addressed to her. Lady Blessington had become a contributor to literature, nearly if not quite a quarter of a century ago. Her first published work we believe was entitled "The Magic Lantern, or scenes in the Metropolis." A short time since Lady Blessington left Gore House, and retired to Paris, where she intended to reside permanently.—*London paper.*

MARIA EDGEWORTH has terminated her earthly career. Our gifted countrywoman, after a few hours' illness, breathed her last on Monday morning, at Edgeworthstown House, the birth-place of this distinguished Authoress—the scene of her most precious literary labours—and where the closing years of her life were passed in tranquil retirement. There is no alloy about the fame of Miss Edgeworth. Her works, written in a style the most popular, inculcated sound morality—salutary, because rational patriotism—practical wisdom, because she endeavoured to teach to Irishmen the lessons of persevering energy, honest pride, and self-reliance; and because, in addressing Irishwomen, her object was to cherish and extend those domestic virtues by which our countrywomen are distinguished. She was the earliest of the Irish modern Novelists. Those of that class who commenced long after, and still survive her, will be the readiest to admit that she far surpassed all her contemporaries, in style, in imagination, and in that classic beauty which formed the distinguishing characteristic of her works, which shed a lustre on her country, and obtained, and will always retain, a European reputation. Miss Edgeworth died in her eighty-third year.—*Irish paper.*

THE CELL OF THE BEE.—Why are these cells always of a certain form, always hexagonal? Some writers have satisfied themselves by saying that the hexagonal form is that which any substance will naturally take on being subjected to pressure. They instance the case of a man in a crowd, who would be squeezed into that shape by the force exerted on all sides of him. It has been observed, however, that the outside cells in the bee-hive, which undergo no pressure, are of the same shape as the inner ones; so that this solution will not do. Reaumur, on investigating this subject, was struck with the smallness of the quantity of wax which each bee was capable of furnishing, the contributions of many hundred bees being required to construct a single cell. It occurred to him that the scarcity of bricks might have something to do with the construction of the building. He therefore drew up a question for a mathematician, requiring the shape and mathematical proportions of that building which could be constructed out of the smallest quantity of materials. He received a written reply, stating that it ought to be hexagonal in shape, and the angles so and so. The naturalist had beforehand measured the angles, and he found that his measurements and the mathematician's calculations corresponded within two seconds of a degree. Modern investigators, with better instruments if not better brains, have gone over the same experiment, and found that the mathematics of Cambridge and those of nature are perfectly identical.—*Mr. Rymer Jones's Lectures on Animal Instinct.*

ARISTOCRATIC HUMOUR.—One of Lord Fife's tenants, who kept a good table, and affected superiority of the neighbouring farmers, once invited his lordship to dinner. The invitation was accepted, and, in due time, his lordship went on foot to his tenant's residence. In passing along, he came upon a labourer casting a ditch, and, entering into conversation with him, requested him to put on his coat and come along with him, as he had a job for him. The two walked and talked till they reached the tenant's door, when his lordship introduced his friend, and hoped it would not inconvenience the tenant that he had brought him to dine with them. The tenant, of course, concealed his chagrin, and expressed his pleasure; and the poor labourer was seated at table near his lordship, and surrounded by most of the respectable families of the neighbourhood. The poor man was so dumbfoundered that he would much rather have eaten his own cold dinner at the ditch side than all the luxuries which Lord Fife was careful to offer him; and, when the wine began to circulate after dinner, he could stand the toasts and jokes no longer, but made a speedy exit. His lordship declared that he could not remain behind his friend, and, in opposition to all solicitations, immediately took his leave.—*Montrose Review.*

NEW MONUMENT TO WOLFE.—We feel much pleasure in announcing to our readers the completion of the new Monument, which we mentioned in the Mercury of the 19th ult., as about being erected (to replace the stone pillar) on the spot where the young and brave hero fell, on the memorable 13th September, 1759. It is from a design by Sir James Alexander, forming a very neat column of about forty feet in height, and is visible from the St. Lewis road. The column is surmounted by a bronzed helmet and sword, the former being encircled with a wreath of laurel.—*Quebec paper.*