The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1847.

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The Observer,

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

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

Furs! Furs!

THE Undersigned having conducted an extensive Trade in FURS, both Skins and Manufactured, in London and at the Leipsic Fair, during a lengthy period, as well for home consumption as the American Colonies, is desirous of extending his connexions in the latter, and has adopted this mode of soliciting Orders.

Mr. N. S. DeMill may be referred to for the respectability of F. E. BLATSPIEL,
Warwick Court, Holborn, London.
April 6, 1847.

April 20, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

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

Per "Great Britain," from Greenock:
2 Packages FANCY DRESSES,
2 " Cloth CAPS,
1 " Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 " Fancy Ginghams,
1 " Hollands and Sheetings,
2 " Canvas and Osnaburgs.

W. G. LAWTON.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per ships California from Liverpool, and Great Britain from Clyde, part of their NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of—

PLAIN and Silk Striped Lustres, Cobourgs & Orleans;
Printed Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines & Saxonies;
Fancy Cambric, Muslin & Organdie DRESSES,
Paramatto, Crapes and Crape Trimmings,
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins & Tweeds,
Cashmerets, Cassinetts, Gambroons & Mogadores,
VESTINGS—in rich French Figured Velvets & Satins;
Do. in Plain & Printed Cashmeres & Quiltings,
An elegant stock of Gents' Silk and Satin Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, De Joinvilles, &c.
Gents' & Youths' White & Coloured Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
A large assortment of CRAPE CHECKS, &c. for *Children's Dresses;*
DAMASKS & MOREENS, with *Fringes* and Trimmings to match;
Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS & COVERS,
White and Coloured COUNTERPANES,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols,
Plain and Twilled Silesias,
Linings & Lining Muslins,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Plain and Twilled Cotton & Linen SHEETINGS;
Plain & Twilled REGATTA SHIRTINGS,
Moleskins, Cantoons, Drills & Ticks,
Red & White FLANNELS; Baizes.

Also, per Queen Pomare, from Clyde:
An extensive assortment of

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

in Newest Designs of Satine, Silk, Crape, Cashmeres, Indiana, Barage, Thread, Shetland, Maude, and Plaid Wool;

An immense variety of
Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c.
Black & White Lace VEILS & FALLS,
Sewed Muslin *Collars*, Habit Shirts, Robes, &c.
Rouches, Lappets, Rolios, Puffering,
Gents' Gingham & Muslin Cravats & Hdkfs. &c.
Linen Drills, Duck, Canvas & Osnaburg,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, & Damasks, in 6-4, 7-4,
Woollen Yarn, Worsted, Threads, [& 8-4;
White & Coloured Knitting & Darning Cotton,
Silks, Twists, Buttons, Small Wares, &c. &c.
Youths' & Men's Tweed, Cloth & Glazed CAPS, and Cap Covers.

—also—

Daily expected, per Maranham, from London, a large supply of BONNETS, RIBBONS, Laces, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. April 27.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Fashionable Shoe Stores,
Corner of King and Germain Streets, St. John, N. B.

Spring and Summer Supply of New BOOTS and SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships *Chester, California*, and *Queen Pomare*, part of his Spring and Summer Supply of
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girl's, Boys', and Children' BOOTS and SHOES,
of all the varieties usually imported, together with all the newest designs lately introduced to the "Fashionable Circles." To the inspection of which the Ladies of the City, and Province generally, are most respectfully invited. Orders promptly attended to from any part of the Province, and Nova Scotia. S. K. FOSTER.
April 27.

12th January, 1847.

The Subscriber has received per "Duke of Wellington," and other recent arrivals, the following GOODS:—

50 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
2 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR;
2 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
5 Tons Pot and Pearl BARLEY.

All of which will be sold cheap, for approved payments. ARCHD. HEGAN.

COATS!

JUST finished and ready for inspection, a lot of well got up Spring or Medium Cloth COATS, adapted for the present and coming season. Sold at *one half* the price of an ordinary Cloth Coat, for Cash. GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnicetheca. April 13th, 1847.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

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

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

Prince William Street, April 27, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Per Ship "California from Liverpool:—

PLAIN and Figured Orleans; Printed do. Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Grey & White Cottons, Printed do. & Furnitures, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Fringes, and Gimps, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills, CARPETINGS, Counterpanes, Rugs, TICKS, MOLESKINS, Cotton WARP, &c.

Per *Queen Pomare,*—
Rich Shawls and Hdkfs., Organdies, Balzarines, Fency Muslins and Lawns, GINGHAMS, Cottons, Plaids and Vestings, Regattas, Reels, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Duck, Carpeting, &c.

Per *Britannia* from London—
Silks & Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Cassimeres, &c.
SMALL WARES, &c. &c. &c.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
North side Market Square,
April 27, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per ships California, Great Britain, and Queen Pomare,—a well assorted Stock, consisting of—

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Tweeds, VESTINGS, Gambroons, Cashmeres, ORLEANS, DELAINES, *PRINTS*, Grey and White COTTONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES, SILKS, LINENS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS & HANDK'FS, CAPS, *Superfine and 3-ply CARPETING,*—
Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at low prices for *Cash.*

☞ *Remainder of their Stock daily expected per Maranham, from London.*

Market Square, April 27, 1847.

Groceries! Groceries!

Landing ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool:—

5 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR;
15 boxes Poland STARCH;
16 hampers Cheshire and Chedder CHEESE;
3 carroteels *CURRANTS;*
5 barrels Bath BRICKS;
1 do. Ground Rotten Stone;
1 case Black LEAD;
1 tierce *TABLE SALT;*
2 bales soft shell ALMONDS;
40 half-drums Turkey FIGS—*choice selected;*
2 cases eighth-boxes PLUMS, do.

Remainder of *Spring Stock* daily expected per 'Helen' from London, and 'Orbit' from Clyde.

Lately received from New York:—
30 catty boxes Oolong Souchong *TEA;*
10 chests fine Congo *TEA;*
12 tierces RICE—*superior article;*
25 boxes *TOBACCO;*
10 boxes Dried APPLES.

For sale cheap by J. MACFARLANE,
May 18, 1847. *Market Square.*

LONDON GOODS!

Landing ex *Maranham* from London—

203 CHESTS Congo and Hyson TEA,
20 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
5 casks *Lazenby's* Pickles and Sauces,
10 kegs Superfine MUSTARD,
12 hhds. Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
20 casks *Day & Martin's* BLACKING,
50 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
10 casks WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
Casks Tapioca, Nutmegs, Isinglass, Vermicelli, Liquorice, Maccaroni, Salad Oil, &c.
May 4. For sale by JARDINE & CO.

GOUROCK CANVAS.

EX "*California,*" from Liverpool:—100 Bolts best Bleached Gourock CANVAS, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6. For sale by
April 13. JOHN KERR & CO.

Agricultural Seeds, Guano, &c.

GUANO, in lots to suit purchasers,
Turnip, Carrot, Beet, Hemp, Mangel Wurtzel and Clover Seeds,
SEED WHEAT and OATS. For sale by
April 27. JARDINE & CO.

13th April, 1847.

Per Ship "California," from Liverpool,—

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

ARCHD. HEGAN.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

L. F. PICKETT,
Administratrix.

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Sole Administrator.

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

The Garland,

THE HONEY MOON.

When maidens enter into life,
And blushing Miss becomes the wife,
The female heart's in tune;
When love beats high, and reason's bid,
And dearie does whate'er he's bid,
Then springs the Honey Moon.

When trinkets, rings, and such bijoux,
Are bought to please the lovely spouse;
And jaunts are made to town;
When smiles bedeck the pleasing face,
The new caught husband shines with grace,
More bright the Honey Moon.

When all is mutual, all is love,
The maid a turtle or a dove,
And morning peeps too soon:
The youthful pair increase in charms,
And breathe love in each other's arms,
Full orb'd the Honey Moon.

When reason through a cloud is seen,
And business wakens from a dream,
And August thinks on June;
When family matters call for aid,
The wife sits easy on the maid,
And wanes the Honey Moon.

When orders come from lips so sweet,
And, money, money, they repeat,
And mistress dare presume—
The fetter'd lover feels his chains,
And struggles but t' increase his pains,
Then droops the Honey Moon.

When, "Sir, you must come in at three,
"There's company to dine with me,"
And husband's brows fall down;
Then madam rules with iron rod,
And purse and patience feel the load,
Then sets the Honey Moon.

Let reason's planet then be bright,
'Twill gild the lonely winter's night
With friendship's cheery bloom:
No family broils will cry aloud;
Good nature's sun peeps through the cloud,
Nor changes like the Moon.

Miscellaneous.

HORTICULTURE.

All that concerns human beings has been made upon a principle of benevolence.—Turner.

This glorious truth is nowhere more strongly exemplified, than in the display which, at the season of autumn, is made by the Orchard Trees. The rosy-cheeked apples begin to breathe perfume from their umbrageous chambers; and the peaches and nectarines add their fragrance to the universal sweetness. "Against the wall, the grapes have put on that transparent look which indicates their complete ripeness, and have dressed their cheeks in that delicate bloom which enables them to bear away the bell of beauty from all their rivals."

Melons have attained their greatest perfection. Walnuts weigh down their mighty branches to the earth, and seem to invite the hand of the gatherer; and the sober-coloured filbert peeps from her shady recesses like prudence amid profusion. This superabounding goodness on the part of the Creator, may well rescue us from all the foolish fears which are sometimes expressed, lest population should one day out-grow the productive powers of Nature. Our bulwark against this is, that plants possess a principle of infinite improvability. The six-leaved rose of the fields has become the hundred-leaved rose of our gardens. The austere crab of the woods is known as the father of twelve hundred varieties of apple; filberts are the cultivated descendants of the wild hazel; corn-plants, of every kind, are only improved grasses; and the whole kitchen-garden, in like manner, exhibits a series of transformations, little less than miraculous. The dry and stringy have become juicy and succulent; the tall and thin sink down into a luxuriant obesity; colors of all sorts change, new products seem to be created, poisons vanish, and increased and increasing nutriment everywhere abounds. So great are the rewards of industry. Shall we then relax in our exertions? shall we not rather pay still greater obedience to the command—"Replenish the earth," and as we work, learn to admire those beautiful laws by which God has made the replenishing of the earth so easy and so delightful? It is man and not his Maker, who deprives so many thousands of their "daily bread;" the reaper gathers in the harvest, and too often retires from the denuded fields to starve; but this does not originate in any natural deficiency; famine results immediately from human sources.

Cultivated fruits are the first indications of civilization, and their quantity a measure of its degree of perfection. In this way our orchards may become very pretty histories of the times, as they are in England. There, the crab, the sloe, and the hazel-nut, describe their aboriginal condition; the plum, the apple, the cherry, the pear, and the peach, record their colonization by the Romans; the fig-tree, the vine, and the raspberry, tell of their crusades to the Holy Land; the gathering of these together in the gardens of monasteries, amid the ruins of which they still flourish, evidence the all powerful dominion of the Romish church, in those ages when she was the sole conservator of knowledge; the great orchards which adorn the mansions of the old nobility, announce the glorious era of Queen Elizabeth, when mind first burst into the glorious liberty of inductive thought; the universal diffusion of fruit-trees in poor men's gardens, demonstrates the mild and intelligent character of the succeeding age.

We shall now take a brief review of the autumn fruits, with a few remarks upon each, such as we trust will assist in adding the pleasures of understanding to the enjoyment of sight and taste.

Apple (*Pyrus Malus.*) The apple is the most durable of fruits, and flourishes in all northern latitudes. It is a close attendant upon civilization, and by a long course of ingenious cultivation, has been divided into twelve hundred varieties. France, till very recently, taking the precedence of England in all matters of mind, has the honor of having originated most of the varieties, and hence the names of the different sorts of apples are chiefly derived from the French. In the reign of Charles I., apple-orchards were first planted in Herefordshire, by Lord Scudamore; and now they are found in every garden and hedgerow in that county. They thrive so abundantly in the western counties, that Devon, Somerset, Worcester, and Hereford, almost exclusively engross the manufacture of cider. The crop, however, is a precarious one, and requires great practical skill and local knowledge to turn it to profitable account. More than twenty thousand bushels of American and French apples are annually exported to England.

The Pear (*Pyrus communis.*) It is believed that the Romans first introduced the pear into England. Being a very luxuriant fruit, it has always been paid great attention, and was carefully cultivated by the monks. As in the case of the apple, the French have also the honor of originating the best varieties of the pear. At present, nearly seven hundred sorts are enumerated. The tree is very hardy, and many a venerable specimen is still to be found, rearing its timecolored trunks amid the ruins of the chapter-houses and cloisters of departed priests. Perry is the product of the pear.

The Quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*). The quince was first propagated in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is a handsome but not a very healthy fruit, and is there used more for giving variety to the paling superfluities of the rich man's table, but in our own country for many other purposes. In the reign of Elizabeth, they had become common in the gardens of the nobility, and are now extensively grown in the south of France, for the manufacture of marmalade. Cultivation has produced eight varieties.

The Vine (*Vitis vinifera*). The cultivation of the grape is coeval with the race of man. Traces of its history are discoverable in the records of every ancient nation. We read of Noah *beginning to be an husbandman, and* planting a vineyard. Gen. ix. 20. Egypt derived its first cultivators; and in later, but now vastly distant times, Bacchus and his brutal satellites became the disgusting patrons of its prostituted virtues. Humboldt is of opinion that the original plant from which the European stock has been derived, grows wild on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and that from thence it passed into Greece, and successively into Sicily and the south of France, from whence it was carried by the Romans into Germany and Britain. It continued to flourish in England till the thirteenth century, when large vineyards were planted, and soon became common over the country. Large quantities of wine were manufactured, and formed the common drink of the country, till, after the Reformation, it was superseded by ale, when the vineyards were suffered to go to decay. Grapes are cultivated over the whole of the temperate, and part of the tropical zones of the northern hemisphere. Different nations have different methods of training the vine: some upon horizontal trellis-work, others in festoons between upright poles, and others again fasten them to the face of a wall. The Persian vine-dressers train it up the surface of a wall, and to curl over the top to the other side, which they do by tying a stone to the end of the tendril. This may probably illustrate Jacob's blessing upon his darling son, Genesis xlix. 22: 'Jacob is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a wall, whose branches run over the wall." The vine, particularly in Turkey and Greece, is frequently made to encircle a well, which it shades in a very picturesque and agreeable manner. The vine lasts to a great age, and frequently grows to an enormous size. A tree remarkable for both particulars is now growing at Hampton Court; it covers an extent of sixteen hundred and ninety-four-feet, and seldom bears less than two thousand bunches annually. The different sorts of vines are almost as various as the places in which they grow. Among the Romans, Virgil declares, "the number of vines was so great, that a man might as well attempt to count the sands on the seashore, or the billows of the ocean in a storm, as make a catalogue of them."

Upwards of eight thousand tons of raisins are annually imported into England, at a duty of about £160,000. The currants of the grocers' shops, of which nearly six thousand tons are yearly consumed in England, are small dried grapes, chiefly the produce of the Ionian Islands.

The Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). This tree is a native of Great Britain. It grows with such rapidity, that it will sometimes make shoots of ten feet in length in one season. A very agreeable and sedative wine is fermented from the berries, and forms a large addition to the poor man's comforts. Every part of the tree furnishes a recipe to the village herb doctor, and many highly useful ones to the regular physician.

The Melon (*Cucumis melo*). This delicious fruit is usually understood to be a native of Central Asia. The Romans were exceedingly fond of it, and used forcing-stoves for its cultivation. Its introduction into England is unknown; but its regular cultivation has been recorded since the time of Elizabeth. The melon is difficult of digestion, and is in many other respects an unhealthy fruit. The colors of many of them are gorgeous beyond description, and would amply repay a close inspection. Nearly eighty varieties are cultivated.

The Cucumber (*Cucumus sativa*). The cucumber, like the melon and other members of the gourd family, is chiefly a native of the burning countries of the East, where, by a kind arrangement of Providence, it serves, by its fragrant juiciness, to correct the inflammatory thirst of its parched inhabitants. It has been produced in England from the earliest periods, but was not subjected to regular cultivation till the time of Elizabeth; many varieties have been the result.

The Peach and Nectarine (*Amygdalus Persica*). Of the peach, and independently of minor differences, there are two distinct varieties, the peach and the nectarine: the former with a downy coat, and the latter with a smooth one. The identity of these two varieties has been well ascertained, the difference originating by culture. The peach is a native of the tropical regions; and was brought from Persia into Europe by the Romans. It was first cultivated in England during the reign of Henry VIII.; and under the improving care of the horticulturist has, at the present day, reached the number of two hundred varieties. This favorite fruit thrives abundantly in our own country.

The Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*). The Apricot is a native of Persia, where it is called the "seed of the sun." It has steadily followed the steps of civilization, and is abundantly found over all the regions of the northern hemisphere. Wolff, the gardener to Henry VIII., a man whose wonderful exertions in the improvement and introduction of fruits entitle him to imperishable gratitude, first carried the apricot to England in 1524. Many varieties woo the capricious appetite.

The Plum (*Prunus domestica*). The plum is a native of Asia, but is now plentiful all over Europe. In obedience to that improvable principle which all vegetables possess, it has rewarded the patient labors of the gardener, by presenting him with nearly three hundred luscious varieties. The Orleans Plum is a proud monument of the early greatness of France; and most of the other sorts are bright witnesses of her beneficent labors. The prunes, or "pruants," as they are corruptly pronounced, are dried French plums, and are largely imported.

The Walnut (*Juglans regia*). The walnut-tree is one of the finest ornaments of a farm, and is as useful as beautiful. The ripe nuts, as all those who love "wine and walnuts" can tell, are an agreeable fruit; and the green nuts, pickled, add a rich gusto to that favorite dish—a beef steak. A fine oil is also extracted from them. The walnut is believed to be a native of Persia; and has been common in England since the Roman conquest.

The Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*). Chestnuts are very farinaceous, and capable of being manufactured into bread. On the continent of Europe a light pastry is made from them. The Romans—of whom it has been said, that they adopted every useful art or product of the countries they conquered, and a higher eulogium was never pronounced on any nation—these unprejudiced heroes first brought the chestnut into Europe.

The Hazel-Nut (*Corylus avellana.*) The hazel is a native of Britain; but, like the pigeon, the horse, and every other thing which has been found serviceable to man, it has shot forth, under his stimulating care, into large and durable varieties. The filbert, the cluster-nut, and many others, are the honors which surmount the sweat-wreathed brows of our ancestors, and proclaim to all the world, that, by virtue of his immortal principle, man has not held an *unfruitful* dominion over the vegetable empire, and that the world is so contrived, that well-directed industry cannot be exerted without large and profitable results.—*Am. Mag*

THE CASTLE OF PEROTE.

The mariner, in approaching the Mexican coast of Vera Cruz, is struck with the sublime magnificence of the volcano of Orizaba, with its regular conical peak, covered with perpetual snow, long before we can see the lower lands. Though this mountain is one hundred miles from the coast, yet so lofty and imposing is its appearance, it looks to be in the immediate neighborhood. When at sea, off Vera Cruz, in casting the eye northward, the next most imposing peak is the Cofre de Perote (trunk of Perote,) so called from the rock upon its extreme summit having the appearance of a trunk. This peak, though frequently covered with snow, is not perpetually snow capped.

At the foot of this mountain (about 120 miles on the way from Vera Cruz to Mexico) upon its north, and in a narrow valley, which separates it from another high mountain still north, is situated the castle of Perote. Though it is built in a valley, apparently low from the extreme height of the adjacent mountains, yet it is about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. Its contiguity to the snow mountains, its altitude, its position, such as the sun cannot reach but a few hours in the day, all render it an extremely cold place. The castle adjoining this mountain pass, as you ascend from the *terres cal iaiientes*, the hot lands, has ever been the stronghold in Mexico of despotism or liberty, according to the whims of its inmates. The range of its artillery, bounded by the "Trunk of Perote" south, and the march of Pizarro north, occupies one of the principal doors to the capital.

The castle is built principally of the volcanic pumice stone, a dark honey-combed cinder, which was, when first emitted from the volcanoes, in a state of solution by heat, but which has since become of such an extremely hard character, that it will yield only by degrees to the hardest steel. * * * The main wall of the fortification is an equilateral quadrangle, of about eight hundred feet on the insides, and about sixty feet from the top of the wall to the bottom of the great moat on the outworks. At each corner of the main rampart there is a bastion, extending outward, whose sides form an obtuse angle to the main wall, so that all points of the circle may be defended by guns bearing directly upon the point assailed. Around the main wall and bastions there is a moat about twenty feet deep and two hundred wide. On the outside of the moat there is a stone wall, while the main wall of the castle forms its inner side. About fifty feet beyond the outer wall of the moat is a chevaux de frize, built of squared cedar timbers, twelve feet long, set upright in the ground; these are morticed through a longitudinal timber passing half their length. On the outside of this is a ditch of about fourteen feet in width, the outer embankment of which is elevated so as to reach nearly to its top. The entire works inside of this ditch are said to contain seventy-six acres of land.

From the bottom of the moat to the top of the principal rampart, the height is about sixty feet, upon which is mounted about eighty pieces of artillery, upon a flat roof seventy feet wide by the whole extent of the wall around the fortress. This flat roof is supported by arches, adjoining each other, twenty feet wide by seventy in length, and each one opening with a door upon the inside of the castle. These arches, adjoining each other and extending entirely around the square, constituting the workshops, storerooms and cells of the prisoners. These cells are regularly numbered, and when the castle was completed, 1773, Ferdinando VII. (King of Spain) was inscribed over each door in large letters. The ruthless hand of revolution has run the paint brush over the name, though it is yet discernable through the painting. Upon the inner side, and at each angle of the fortification, is a broad stairway ascending to the top. These stairways are secured by strong wooden gates twelve feet high.

These works were the labor of many years; they cost many millions of dollars, and had not the improvement in the combustible shot formed a new era in the science of war, it would have been impregnable to assault.—[Green's History of the Mier Expedition.

The Interesting Variety of the Bible.

When the great Sam. Johnson was asked why so many literary men were Infidels, his reply was: "Because they are ignorant of the Bible." If the question be asked why the lovers of general reading so often fail to acquaint themselves with the Sacred Volume, one reason that may be assigned doubtless is, they are not aware of its interesting variety. This feature of the Bible is well illustrated by Mrs. Ellis, in the following eloquent extract from her recent work entitled the "Poetry of Life."

"With our established ideas of beauty, grace, pathos and sublimity, either concentrated in the minutest point, or extended to the widest range, we can derive from the Scriptures a fund of gratification not to be found in any other memorial of the past or present time. From the worm that grovels in the dust beneath our feet, to the track of the leviathan in the foaming deep—from the moth that corrupts the secret treasure, to the eagle that soars above his eyrie in the clouds—from the wild ass in the desert to the lamb within the shepherd's fold—from the consuming locust to the cattle on a thousand hills—from the rose of Sharon to the cedar of Lebanon—from the clear crystal stream, gushing forth out of the flinty rock, to the wide waters of the deluge—from the barren waste to the fruitful vineyard, and the land flowing with milk and honey—from the lonely path of the wanderer to the gatherer of a mighty multitude—from the tear that falls in secret, to the din of battle and the shout of a triumphant host—from the solitary in the wilderness to the satrap on the throne—from the mourner clad in his sackcloth, to the prince in purple robes—from the gnawings of the worm that dieth not, to the seraphic vision of the blessed—from the still small voice, to the thunders of Omnipotence—from the depths of hell to the regions of eternal glory, there is no degree of beauty or deformity, no tendency to good or evil, no shade of darkness or gleam of light, which does not come within the cognizance of the Holy Scriptures; and therefore there is no expression or conception of the mind that may not find a corresponding picture; no theme for excellence that here may not meet with its full supply; and no condition of humanity excluded from the unlimited scope of adaptation and sympathy comprehended in the language and spirit of the Bible."

Dressing for Cold in Ning po, China.—As the winter approached the weather became extremely cold; and in December and January the ice on the ponds and canals was of considerable thickness. The most attractive shops in the city now were the different clothing establishments, where all articles of wearing apparel were lined with skins of different kinds, many of them of the most costly description. The very poorest Chinese has always a warm jacket or cloak lined with sheep skin, or padded with cotton, for the winter; and they cannot imagine how the Europeans can exist with the thin clothing they generally go about in. When the weather was cold, I used always to wear a stout warm greatcoat above my other dress; and yet the Chinese were continually feeling the thickness of my clothes, and telling me that surely I must feel cold. Their mode of keeping themselves comfortable in winter differs entirely from ours; they rarely or never think of using fires in their rooms for this purpose, but as the cold increases they just put on another jacket or two, until they feel that the warmth of their bodies is not carried off faster than it is generated. As the raw damp cold of morning gives way to the genial rays of noon, the upper coats are one by one thrown off, until evening, when they are again put on. In the spring months, the upper garments are cast off by degrees; and when the summer arrives, the Chinese are found clad in thin dresses of cotton, or in the grass cloth manufactured in the country.—*Fortune's Wanderings in China.*

Streets of Jerusalem.—I went this day to see some of the principal streets in the centre of the city. They are five or six in number, and are from about 150 to 200 yards each in length. There are no private houses among them, all being shops and places of business. The shops are generally about seet in front, and the floors are raised three feet from the level of the street, to which there are no steps. There are no windows either with or without glass, but the door fills up the entire front; half of it lets down, and extending a little way into the street, serves for laying goods upon. The shopman—for there is but one in each shop—sits cross-legged on the floor, and never rises to serve his customer, who stands in the street without; nor need he, for all his goods lie upon shelves within his reach. The streets are not more than from six to eight feet wide, so that when the shops are open it is rather difficult for people to pass each other in the business part of the town. The streets are neither flagged nor paved, but there are laid large flat stones for the people to walk or step upon in wet weather; which are worn so smooth and sloping, by the number of naked feet which tread upon them, that no one can walk safely and look at the shops at the same time; for between slippery stones and deep holes, one has to look well to his movements, lest he should come down.—*Lowthian's Visit to Jerusalem.*

Railway Flying.—Forty-five miles an hour is the contract time for carrying the mails in England, per railway, and, rapid as is this transit, it has been recently outdone. A late London paper gives an account of extraordinary rapidity on the railway, which seems to make us almost realize the idea of Puck—"I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." The road was the London and the North-western Railway—and a special train, consisting of five carriages, was taken from London to Birmingham in two hours and thirty minutes. "The actual time of travelling did not exceed two hours, being an average of fifty-six miles per hour, the train being stopped four times on the journey, to allow other trains to be clear of the line, beside stopping at Wolverton to change engines. The latter part of the journey, twenty-one miles, was performed in twenty-one minutes. The maximum speed for upwards of a mile was seventy-five miles per hour.

The Origin of Confining Jurors from Meat and Drink.—The Gothic nations were famous of old, in Europe, for the quantities of food and drink which they consumed. The ancient Germans and their Saxon descendants in England were remarkable for their hearty meals. Gluttony and drunkenness were so very common that those vices were not thought disgraceful; and Tacitus represents the former as capable of being as easily overcome by strong drink as arms. Intemperance was so general and habitual, that no one was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner; and under this persuasion it was enacted in the laws, that judges should hear and determine causes *fasting, and not after dinner.* An Italian author in his "Antiquities," plainly affirms that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decrees consequent upon intoxication; Dr. Gilbert Stuart very patiently and ingeniously observes, in his *Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution*, that from this propensity of the elder Britons to indulge excessively in eating and drinking, has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jurymen to refrain from meat and drink, and to be even held in custody, until they had agreed upon their verdict.

The Bull-Dog and the Fox.—On Sunday se'nnight a curious incident with a dog and a fox occurred at Birdbrook, in this county, which shows that Reynard, when hard pressed, can fight at close quarters as well as show his prowess in the fair and open field. After Mr. Cowling, of the Green-end Farm, had proceeded to church, the boy left at home proceeded, in contravention of positive orders, to loosen the bull-dog, to enjoy with him the luxury of a forbidden gambol. No sooner did the dog find himself at liberty than he began to snuff the air, and forthwith plunged into a hollow tree behind the stack-yard, in which the sounds of a desperate struggle were speedily heard. An hour passed, and no dog making its reappearance, the boy called in some men to his counsel, and on plying the spade and pickax at the foot of the tree, the dog, quite dead, a fox and a brace and a half of young cubs, were brought to light. It appeared that Reynard, though she had often been accustomed to trust to her speed rather than her teeth and talons, had boldly turned upon the invader of her domestic castle, and, in spite of all the strength and tenacity of his breed, had conquered him in the strife.—She was herself, however, so much injured and exhausted in the struggle, that she died soon after; and at the suggestion of a good sportsman in the neighborhood, her progeny was placed under the care of a bitch belonging to Mr. Smee, of Bumpstead, who, as a careful stepmother, is rearing them for many a gallant run in future fields.—*Essex (Eng.) Herald.*

Potatoes and Lime.—The following letter appears in the daily papers:—"King's Villa, near Pontefract, March 1. Mr. Oastler,—Dear Sir, I was from home when your letter arrived. I now sit down to let you know how I produced, for the last two years, above 300 bushels of good sound potatoes to the acre. First, get the land dry and clean, and on it put five or six tons of lime, fresh from the kilns; slack it as soon as you can,—then, spread it in its quick state, and immediately harrow it well in, so as to incorporate it with the soil; then draw your ridges, plant your sets, put the manure upon the sets, and cover up. If you cut your sets, I would advise you to cut them into a basket of quick lime, as it dries up the moisture, and prevents either insects or fungi from attacking the seed. By adopting this plan, I have never failed in producing good sound potatoes, and believe, for quality and quantity, I have not been exceeded this year—at least, not in our part. I have at present above one hundred loads of as beautiful potatoes as ever were seen, suitable either for use or sets. I am, one of your disciples, Jo Boyntomlet." Mr. Oastler adds—"I have found half a ton of salt per acre, thrown on after the sets were covered in, produce clean-skinned potatoes, when all others have been scabbed."

A Beautiful Prayer.—Flacourt in his "History of Madagascar," gives the following sublime prayer, said to be used by the people we call savages.

"O, Eternal, have Mercy upon me because I am passing away. O, Infinite, because I am weak. O, Sovereign of Life, because I am poor. O, All-Sufficient, because I am nothing."