

The Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by DONALD A. CAMPBELL, 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, Secretary. St. John, Nov. 11, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of Prince William Street. Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by THOMAS BARLOW, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW, GEORGE FLEMING, JOHN STEWART. St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHOENIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

For any orders for Castings, Machinery, Mill Work, Engines, &c., will be promptly attended to. GEORGE FLEMING, JOHN STEWART. January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailor, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, & Executors. G. A. LOCKHART, St. John, 11th August, 1848.

Assessors' Notice.

ASSESSMENTS of Rates and Taxes are now about to be made within the City for the present year, of which all persons interested will hereby take notice. And it is necessary that those who wish to furnish statements of their Real and Personal Estates and Incomes, according to Law, should give them in without delay to the Assessors.

D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, S. L. LUGRIN, JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE, Assessors. St. John, May 6th, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S Paper Hangings & Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain Streets, Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store, Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship Calcutta from London, part Spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR SALE CHEAP. S. K. FOSTER. May 9.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE Cheap Room Paper for Sale in the City of Saint John, is to be found at S. K. FOSTER'S, May 9. Corner of King & Germain streets.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind, Received at the "Liverpool House," from London: Black and Brown Gingham, Chintilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin Valenciennes and BASKETS: British Chintilly and Brussels Falls and Veils; Black Silk, Brown and Lace Shawls, &c. &c. &c. For Sale at HANCOCK'S, Brick Buildings, 20, Bank Street, by H. G. KINNEAR. 10th May—[N. Brun. 4, Chron. 4.]

CORDAGE, LINES, TWINES, &c.

AND received per ship Wanderer, Capt. Allan, 40 C COILS CORDAGE & SPUNYARN, assorted sizes, 40 packages of Salmon LINES and TWINES, assorted. ALSO—For Sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR, North Market Wharf, May 30.

NEW PAPER.

MR. WILLIAM GOSSIP, long and favorably known as connected with the Halifax Times, about to be discontinued, has issued the Prospectus of a new Paper, to be published in Halifax early in July, to be called the "CHURCH TIMES," devoted to the interests of the Church of England in the Diocese of Nova Scotia and under the superintendence of our most eminent Clergyman, approved of by the Bishop. All party feeling will be discouraged, and a sincere and earnest desire to preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, will be cherished in full accordance with the motto of the Paper—"EVANGELICAL DOCTRINE—APOSTOLICAL ORDER." The other departments of the paper, embracing a general summary of news—a consideration of matters of local interest—and other general information—will be under the direction of Mr. GOSSIP. The paper will be issued weekly. The subscription must be yearly—Ten Shillings per annum, in advance—or, at least, half-yearly. The Clergy in this Province, will, it is hoped, act as Agents in their several Parishes.

Persons in this City desirous of subscribing to the "Church Times" will find a Subscriptions-list at the Bookstore of Messrs. Child & Co., or may apply to the General Agent of this Province, Mr. THOMAS J. POPE, Portland, June 27.

NEW BOOKS, Cheap for Cash.

THIS Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith: Gallery of Nations, Dickens complete Works, Lord Brougham on Instinct, Capt. Marryatt's Novels, Crookshank's Table Book, Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring, Mrs. Candler's Current Lectures, Combe's Constitution of Man, The Works of Theodor Hook, Cooper's Sea Tales, 350 Miscellaneous Novels, Tales, and Stories, N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON, King-street, June 6.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE,

Spring and Summer Goods,

Per "Delta" and "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zombia" from Glasgow.—A large assortment of SHAWLS, SCARVES and HANDKERCHIEFS: Sundry Materials for DRESSES—viz: SATINS, GROS DE NAPES, MUSLIN DE LAINES, Balzerines, Barges, Fancy Laines and Gingham, Challis and Crapes Checks, Printed MUSLINS and Organzas, Book, Mull and Cambric Muslins, &c.; RIBBONS, Neck Ties, Lace, GLOVES, Hose, Muslin Collars and Habits, Parasols, Aprons, Stays, &c. BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYMERS, Fancy TWEEDS, DOESKINS and Gambroons, Vests, Stocks, Scarfs, Bandannas, Carpet Bags, Moccasins, Shirts, Sheetings, LINENS, Duck, Downas, Canvas, Towellings, Umbrellas, &c. Other shipments daily expected.

T. W. DANIEL, April 25, 1848.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per "Jenny Lind" from London, and "Zombia" from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of—SHIRTS, SATINS and ORIENTALS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, Laces, Netts, and Blouses, SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, and SCARVES, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cassimeres, Fancy VESTINGS, in great variety, Checks, Hosepans, and Ducks, Striped SHIRTINGS, Ombreghes, and Drills, A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's SHIRTS, Straw, Tuscan, and other BONNETS, with a great variety of FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c. Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS, &c. Which are offered at the lowest possible prices Wholesale and Retail, for Cash only. April 25. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Liverpool House.

The subscribers have received, and are importing from the best markets, per Jenny Lind from London, Wanderer and Kate, various Goods, and from Rosanna from the Clyde—An extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the City and Country Trade, which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

DEPT SATINS, Gingham, Organs, and PEISE; CANS, POOLINGS, Silk Serge, Orleans, and Fancy Muslins, in great variety; The Fancy Cap date, in silk, satin, and gauze; Plain Satins, in great variety; Rich LACES in great variety; Cap Finishing; FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Lace Falls and VELS; Hats, Shirts, Hose, Silk Net; DRESS MATERIALS—in Colours, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmeres, Organs, Checks, Parasols, Mullins, Organzas, Checks and Crapes Checks, Valenciennes, &c. &c. &c. VAUGHAN'S & LOCKHART, 24 May, 1848.

PAPER AND INK.

Per "Rosanna" from Glasgow:—350 R. EAMS Writing and Wrapping PAPER; 1 Hhd. Red, Blue and Black Writing INK. 10th May. ARTHUR BALD LEBGAN.

SPICES, SHEET LEAD, &c.

C. & W. H. Adams. Arriving per ship, from Liverpool:—71 BAGS SPIKES, 8 rolls Sheet Lead, 2 bags Iron Clutch Hoes, 2 casks PEAS, 2 casks SHOT. [June 6.]

Rice, Lard, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Eliza Jane," from Boston:—10 CASKS RICE, 4 casks SALERATUS, 10 casks LARD, 5 casks PEAS, 10 boxes SARDINES, 30 drums PIGS.—For Sale by [June 20.] JARDINE & CO.

Loaf and Crushed Sugar.

Per Handker from Liverpool:—15 TUNNERS Loaf and Crushed SUGAR, 1 cask Vinegar, 1 bundle Shore Honey, 1 cask Virgin, Windsor Soap, Pepper, Pimento, Lambblack, &c. FLEWELLING & READING, May 23. 10, King-street.

Brandy, Geneva, Sugar and Molasses.

Now landing ex Ship "Delta," from London:—40 HDS. Martell's BRANDY; 25 do. Best Pale Holland GENEVA. Ex Ship "Gummede," from Halifax, 30 Hds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 50 do. MOLASSES. For sale low white landing, by WILLIAM E. MOORE, April 25.

Plaid Hunting Coats,

A GENTLE WEAR FOR SUMMER—ONLY 15s. GARRITT & SKILLEN, Pautechthea, May 3, 1848.

The Garland.

THE HOLY LAND.

The following beautiful lines were written by LAMARKE, on the eve of his departure for Palestine, Egypt, &c. They breathe the true spirit of religious fervour. I have not felt ever since of sand. The rocking of the desert bark; Nor laved in Hebron's font my hand; Nor Hebron's palm trees cool and dark: Nor pitched my tent at even-fall, On that wide, low, old, low plain, Nor dreamed beneath its canvas wall, The dream of Jacob's caravan.

One vast world-wide remains untried; How shine the stars in Chaldea's sky, How sounds the reverend pilgrim's tread, How beats the heart with God so nigh!—How round gray arch and column loom, The spirit of the old time broods, And sighs in all the winds that moan Along the sandy solitudes!

In thy tall cedars, Lebanon, In thy pine trees, the nation's cries, Nor seen by eagle's stepping down, Where buried Tyre in ruin lies, The Christian's prayer I have not said In Tadmor's temple of decay, Nor startled with my dreary tread, The waste where Memnon's empire lay.

Nor have I, from thy hallowed tide, Oh, Jordan! heard the low lament, Like that and wail along thy side, Which Israel's mournful prophet sent! Nor thrilled within that grove lone, Where deep in night, the Bard of Kings Felt hands of fire direct his own, And sweep for God the conscious strings.

I have not climed to Olivet, Nor seen the towers that stand away, And left his trace of tower, as yet, By angel eyes unwept away; Nor watched at midnight's solemn time, The garden where his prayer and groan, Rose to one listening ear alone.

I have not kissed the rock-hewn grot, Where in His Mother's arms He lay, Nor knelt upon His Mother's breast; Where last His footsteps pressed the clay; Nor looked on that sad mountain head, Nor smote my sinful breast, where wide His arms are fold in prayer, And bowed His head to bless—and died!

SONG.

When first I met thee, on thy brow The light of glory play'd, And brightly beam'd the eyes which now Those downcast lashes shade, Thion mov'dst an airy form of light, A thing almost divine; I could not dim the light which bright By thy love so sad as mine.

For I had seen the dreams depart, Which once had made me glad, Had known the children of the heart, When youth's gay charm is fled, Thion wert so bless'd, thou couldst not share The darkness of my doom; I wish'd a flow, and yet, too rare, To clear the desert's gloom.

But years are past, and thou hast known My mood, and thou hast fade away, The light of cloudless morn is down, And nature's fleeting ray, Clendist and calm the hope appears, The gliding light now flows; Sweet'st thou art, in this vale of tears, I dare to love thee now.

Miscellaneous.

THE OLD TOBY.

The real old Toby is amongst the best friends of the poor, for he is a true Christian; and how attached to the outward hierarchy of civil society, he knows full well that before the judgment-seat of God all men are equal. He hates oppression, for he instinctively knows it to be the very worst of reverence and authority. No one will be further than he to see the poor righted. He is the best and fairest county magistrate; and if he can swallow down that disgust at the break up of the parish, he has never given way to the tallow-making mania. He loves a good barrel of beef of his own feeding, but he likes his beasts to be able to walk, and says that oxen were not made to ride in carriages to the cattle-show, while poor folks in sleek and happy; never sells an old lack, nor ever shoots an hound that can yet wag his tail for joy to see him.

But the finest sight in the neighbourhood of the old Toby are his tenants. Such substantial cottages—such oak and walnut-tree tables and chests—such lot of crockery—such apple and pear trees in the garden, and flowers everywhere! The old gentleman knows every human face near and within miles of his house; when he rides out, the men all doll their hats to him with a grin and a scrape, the women running after him to tell of some great find, or some mischief in his mind, and will cheer him the most direct and natural conversation with his purse and store-room. He never restricts the building of cottages by his own people, and loves a roomful of fawn-coloured children. As to buying or selling, he has no objection, the thing is to buy or sell at an atmosphere so delicious, that she seems to have designed it for the relief and the consolation of man. It is not strange that some fanciful geographers have supposed it to be the fabled Atlantis of the ancients. Surely magnification would exhaust itself in the creation of such a spot, and the widest fable could add nothing to it.

But I need not tell you that the pride of Madeira is the grape, nor need I tell you the variety and perfection in which it is produced, nor of the commercial importance which it gives to the island. The best portions of the land and the hillsides are covered with vineyards, and the mountains are terraced as high as the vines will grow. You can ride for miles along the steep and narrow paths, the vines making a continuous arbor over your head. The finest wine is made from the grape on the south side of the island, but an excellent quality is produced in less favored exposures. A soldier is not more jealous of his honor than are the people of Madeira of the reputation of their vines, and stringent laws are made to guard against adulteration and against passing off inferior qualities for those of higher value. The vine is not indigenous here, but it was introduced at an early period from Crete or Cyprus.

NIAGARA—THE WIRE BRIDGE.

(From the Boston Chronicle.) NIAGARA FALLS!—The same wonder of wonders! Rolling, whirling, trembling, thundering as ever! This is about the twentieth time I have stood awe-struck and confounded in view of this tremendous cascade of roaring waters! But my feelings of profound admiration and wonder, instead of decreasing by familiarity with these sublime scenes, only deepen and widen upon every new approach. There is now, however, a new attraction at the Falls—the Suspension Bridge. This magnificent work of art will appear the more grand, from its proximity to the greatest of nature's wonders—Niagara Falls, and the terrible gulf below! The bridge will be 230 feet above the water, and will measure 800 feet in length. It will be 28 feet wide, and will have one track for the cars, two side-walks, and two roads for carriages.

There are two towers of solid stone, one on each bank, 68 feet in height and 11 feet square at the bottom. From these towers 16 cables will be suspended, each cable made of 600 No. 10 wires, firmly secured at each end in solid rock. The bridge will be capable, when done of sustaining, 200 tons in the centre. The estimated cost is not far from £180,000. The work is now slowly progressing. A kite was let loose, which took across the immense gulf a small cord, to this was fastened a small rope, to this a cable, and thus were the cables drawn across and secured. To one of these cables there is now suspended a small car, which carries over from one to six passengers, and runs backward and forward several times during the day. They run over in from three to five minutes, and charge the very moderate sum of one dollar over and one dollar back! I saw one or two passengers on the air, danced with the wind, and when over the center of the yawning gulf, the man in his little car appeared about the size of a little bird suspended in mid heaven. Wonders never cease! In haste, GEO. W. CLARK.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We learn from Col. John Fisk that the planks are being laid with an splendid structure at the rate of 150 feet per day, and that it will be ready for foot passengers by the fourth of July. The bridge is now the great object of attraction at the Falls. Hundreds who have hitherto witnessed the great cataract, now make a second visit for the purpose of examining the Suspension Bridge and crossing the Niagara at so fearful a height above its waters.—Rochester Advertiser.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—We have seen a letter written by a gentleman residing in Ingersoll, describing a fearful hurricane which visited that particular:—The following are the particulars:—The western heavens had assumed a dark portentous aspect, the lightning began to flash, and thunder to roll in awful grandeur, whilst the hail fell in pieces the size of an egg. The clouds rushed together with fearful noise, and whilst forming a mass of chaotic confusion, objects of every shape were torn up from the earth, and whirled into the air, danced with the wind, and the inhabitants got greatly alarmed—the idea prevailed that the world and Time had come to a conclusion—some ran crying from their houses, others were praying, while many stood speechless with awe—the greatest number ran to the northward as the storm appeared to keep to the South-east.

Onwards came the devastating wind, tearing and twisting the vegetation, which in its path, for a space of half a mile in width, Trees of great size were by its giant strength twisted as if they were made of wax. It passed a little to the south of the mill, and without doing harm, Mr. John McKenzie's storeroom was smashed in, and the lumber from the hill above. The neighbouring farms suffered most severely. The houses, barns, trees, and fences which lay in its course, were all blown down, and the trees were scattered in all directions. Mr. McKenzie's farm about one-eighth of a mile west of the village, is completely levelled. Mr. Halcott's and a great many others have shared a similar fate. Some of the houses after having fallen were destroyed by fire, and the loss in our neighbourhood will amount to some thousands of dollars. We have not yet heard the end of these disasters. There were many hair-bread escapes, but we have only heard of one man being missing.—Kingston (Canada) Whig.

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.—In the House of Commons, last week, Lord Ashley drew the attention of the house to the state of our youthful population, and hisship points to the Colonies—he asks the legislature to take steps to the labouring class a means of honorable emigration. His proposition is that about 200,000 a year should be voted by parliament, to send out annually 500 boys and as many girls to South Australia, the privilege of being sent out to be the prize of good conduct, and a certain amount of proficiency in ragged schools. In this way there would be a strong inducement given to persons to support these schools, when thus leading to a powerful motive given to the children to profit by them, and there would be a future provision for those who did; there would be a boon to the colonies in the annual supply of labour, and a relief to the country even of a part of the expense to which it is put for the punishment of crime. The cost for punishing crime is enormous. The prosecution, removal, and subsistence of prisoners, the expenditure of county jails and county houses of correction,—of the metropolitan police, are alone estimated at a million a year. Now, it is interesting to know that the effect of ragged schools has been to diminish crime. In reply to some inquiries the committee of industrial ragged schools, Mr. Smith, the governor of the prison at Edinburgh, says that the commitment to prison, of boys of 14 years and under, is about 50 per cent. less in the three months ending March last than in the corresponding months of last year, which he attributes to the effects of these schools. He then very significantly remarks, "The public ought to know that if 25 a year be not spent on the education and maintenance of a little boy at a ragged school, £11 a year will probably have to be paid for him at the prison in Edinburgh, or £17 for him in that of Perth." It is important to know, on the authority of such missionaries, that it is very rare that young men fall into crime after twenty years of age; it is under that age that the peril is great, and that the evidence shows that Sir George Grey approves the plan of juvenile emigration, founded on an educational test; and that government is disposed to give every facility for its execution. Satisfied with this declaration, Lord Ashley withdrew his resolution, which had some inconvenience in form, as pledging the house to an annual outlay on no specific plan. We congratulate the Legislature on the subject of his benevolent advocacy, and earnestly hope it will meet the sympathy and support it deserves from one extreme to the other of the land.—London paper.

LET FREE TRADE BE UNIVERSALLY APPLIED.

(From Fraser's Magazine.) Our forefathers who framed the celebrated Navigation Act, and those who, to maintain it, lost a war in the present United States, did not suppose that a mere money advantage was to be derived from the restrictions which it imposed. They thought that for the safety of England a mighty navy was needed, and that this could only be attained by means of native seamen, who required protection by means of a commercial marine. This last assumption is now denied by the free-trade statesmen. They assert that our seamen would be as numerous, and consequently our navy as well supplied, by a mercantile marine unfettered, as by one subject to our present restrictions. They therefore demand an alteration of the whole system under which England has been governed since the time of Cromwell. We have afforded protection, though it be should straiten those who have always believed that our greatness as a people has in fact rested upon this system, as one of the chief foundations of a great and complicated structure.

The old system of protection, however much derided, was not a narrow, partial, and incomplete one. The legislature of this country, under the guidance of great and what were deemed enlightened statesmen, steadily and consistently maintained its doctrines, and maintained its application to all parts of our extensive dominions. The whole ancient colonial system is only a part of this great scheme, which, daring, and as we believe unimpaired, our statesmen have applied to the political structure in parliament have yielded to the demands made by angry, violent declaimers out of doors, and the nation is allowing the ancient system to be overturned, without at all understanding what will really follow the new doctrines which govern our present commercial legislation.

Our vast territories in North America produce timber as their chief article of traffic. To this timber we have afforded protection, which has rendered it dearer than, and inferior to, the timber of the north of Europe. This protection has been afforded as a countervailing advantage to the restrictions imposed upon the foreign trade of these colonies. But this costly timber enhances the price of our ships, and renders competition with foreigners difficult, if not impossible. The advantages supposed to flow to the shipping interest from the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Act, are given to balance the evil created by the increase of cost of production. The last and last sacrifice is made by the consumer of all sea-borne goods, in the higher price he is obliged to pay for them; and this sacrifice is made, not rather has been made, to secure a political advantage which was believed the nation derived from thus fostering her marine and maintaining her colonial system. So soon, however, as you change these laws, and throw open our shipping trade to foreign competition, they who are interested will say, and say justly, free us at the same time from all the restrictions hitherto placed upon the buying of timber. Let us buy also in the cheapest market; let us obtain wherever we can, timber, and iron, and hemp, and flax. If this be conceded, then comes the Canadian, and he says, But also require the same justice. My timber is now open to competition—let me buy a new cheap market. I desire to have my tea from the United States; Massachusetts has cheap woollens and cottons at my very door, and there I must be permitted to buy. If I find all the world competing with me in the St. Lawrence, And who can say that such a request is not fair and reasonable? Has not the landed proprietor also a strong case against you, who have destroyed the price of grain by halves, and do wholesale injustice with the show of wonderful philanthropy? You have determined to have free trade in corn, but you have not determined to give the English corn-grower fair play. To maintain the price necessary for agricultural operations in a climate like ours, an enormous outlay of capital is necessary. The landlord is compelled to buy dear and bad land, and he is compelled to buy it cheaply, so long as he saw the system of protection fairly maintained—so long as he believed this to be a sacrifice to him in support of a great scheme of national policy—a policy which led for its end the commercial independence, and internal strength, and greatness of the nation. But what he finds this system given up—when he is told that commercial and even common honesty, require that the consumer of corn should be permitted to buy in the cheapest market, he very naturally betrays himself of his own condition, his own wants, his own expenditure; and he says, If this be the true doctrine, if our forefathers were really in error, and the old connected system of reciprocal protection be a fallacy, let me also benefit by the newly discovered theory. My barns want repair; my farms want some to be rebuilt, some to be repaired; my extensive farm-buildings are all in the same state, and I shall endeavour to get the cheapest market in which to procure the necessary materials. We are told, every day, to make in agriculture a sensible application of capital and labour; but for this end costly machinery is required. I must speak to the manufacturer of these, and ascertain whether his raw material is also obtained in the cheapest market. Formerly, indeed, I used to think of our colonies and our colonial system, our navy, and the protection of our shipping trade; but now that all these things are exploded fallacies, I must endeavour to get everything as cheaply as I can, looking to no other matter, thinking of nothing beside.

In this argumentation we can detect no flaw, and how Sir Robert Peel, or any body else, could refuse the request made by the landed interest for a real, place of a steam free-trade, is what we cannot understand. When Lord John Russell left his legacy of mischief, when he shot his Parthian arrow in his light of 1832, did he contemplate all these consequences of that most disingenuous proceeding? But the mischief he left in embryo has come forth a giant—it is daily waxing greater. The whole system of our ancient policy has received its death-blow; and if disaster follow, let mankind remember for what ends, and by what ends, that deadly blow was aimed. In the meantime, it is our duty to prepare ourselves to act in the novel circumstances of our altered condition. It is, unmanly, it is unjust, to keep our eyes fixed upon the past, indulging at the same time in useless regrets. Whatever of sorrow we may feel, despair need not enter our hearts.—We are sure that we have not, but we have spread its fame, its language, and its power, over the globe. The same bold spirit which created a mighty nation in the West, and acquired an empire of almost fabulous extent in the East—will now, amidst the busy bustle and motion of our valuated, canals as in peace, and with a calm duty, to pursue our steady course; that some spirit will bear us through all the trials of the coming time.

THE MODERN PARADISE.

A letter in the Providence Journal gives the following glowing description of the island of Madeira—which has long been called the Paradise for invalids:—I never before saw such trees as are growing all around me. Indeed the name of the island is derived from the immense growth of trees with which it was originally covered, and which struck the Portuguese discoverers with admiration. Among these the chestnut and the cedar were conspicuous, many of them of incredible size. They were destroyed by a great conflagration, which, according to tradition, lasted for several years, and extended over the whole island. It perhaps owes to this circumstance, as well as to its volcanic origin, some portion of that matchless fertility which distinguishes it over almost every other part of the globe. It is a little island, irregularly shaped, extending only some forty-five miles in length by fifteen in breadth. The greatest height of the mountain from the sea by some volcanic agency. Its formation is basaltic rock, rising to various heights, the loftiest elevation being nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea. This mountainous character affords a variety of climates, from the unrelenting mildness, freshness and purity of the sea side to the regions of occasional snow. At Funchal and the vicinity the variation of the temperature is less than in any other part of the island. The climate is equally mildness and the perpetual blowing of a soft and elastic breeze have made the climate of Madeira celebrated the world over, and have rendered it a favorite resort of invalids. Neither Florence, nor Nice, nor any part of Southern Europe, nor the West India Islands, can compare with it.

All these places are either colder or they lack that elasticity which relaxes without enervating, the system, or that equitability of temperature which is so essential to the curative effects of climate. I can bear grateful testimony to the justness of the remarks which you have made on the subject of the system, or that equitability of temperature which is so essential to the curative effects of climate. I can bear grateful testimony to the justness of the remarks which you have made on the subject of the system, or that equitability of temperature which is so essential to the curative effects of climate.

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THE OLD TOBY.

The real old Toby is amongst the best friends of the poor, for he is a true Christian; and how attached to the outward hierarchy of civil society, he knows full well that before the judgment-seat of God all men are equal. He hates oppression, for he instinctively knows it to be the very worst of reverence and authority. No one will be further than he to see the poor righted. He is the best and fairest county magistrate; and if he can swallow down that disgust at the break up of the parish, he has never given way to the tallow-making mania. He loves a good barrel of beef of his own feeding, but he likes his beasts to be able to walk, and says that oxen were not made to ride in carriages to the cattle-show, while poor folks in sleek and happy; never sells an old lack, nor ever shoots an hound that can yet wag his tail for joy to see him.

But the finest sight in the neighbourhood of the old Toby are his tenants. Such substantial cottages—such oak and walnut-tree tables and chests—such lot of crockery—such apple and pear trees in the garden, and flowers everywhere! The old gentleman knows every human face near and within miles of his house; when he rides out, the men all doll their hats to him with a grin and a scrape, the women running after him to tell of some great find, or some mischief in his mind, and will cheer him the most direct and natural conversation with his purse and store-room. He never restricts the building of cottages by his own people, and loves a roomful of fawn-coloured children. As to buying or selling, he has no objection, the thing is to buy or sell at an atmosphere so delicious, that she seems to have designed it for the relief and the consolation of man. It is not strange that some fanciful geographers have supposed it to be the fabled Atlantis of the ancients. Surely magnification would exhaust itself in the creation of such a spot, and the widest fable could add nothing to it.

But I need not tell you that the pride of Madeira is the grape, nor need I tell you the variety and perfection in which it is produced, nor of the commercial importance which it gives to the island. The best portions of the land and the hillsides are covered with vineyards, and the mountains are terraced as high as the vines will grow. You can ride for miles along the steep and narrow paths, the vines making a continuous arbor over your head. The finest wine is made from the grape on the south side of the island, but an excellent quality is produced in less favored exposures. A soldier is not more jealous of his honor than are the people of Madeira of the reputation of their vines, and stringent laws are made to guard against adulteration and against passing off inferior qualities for those of higher value. The vine is not indigenous here, but it was introduced at an early period from Crete or Cyprus.

NIAGARA—THE WIRE BRIDGE.

(From the Boston Chronicle.) NIAGARA FALLS!—The same wonder of wonders! Rolling, whirling, trembling, thundering as ever! This is about the twentieth time I have stood awe-struck and confounded in view of this tremendous cascade of roaring waters! But my feelings of profound admiration and wonder, instead of decreasing by familiarity with these sublime scenes, only deepen and widen upon every new approach. There is now, however, a new attraction at the Falls—the Suspension Bridge. This magnificent work of art will appear the more grand, from its proximity to the greatest of nature's wonders—Niagara Falls, and the terrible gulf below! The bridge will be 230 feet above the water, and will measure 800 feet in length. It will be 28 feet wide, and will have one track for the cars, two side-walks, and two roads for carriages.

There are two towers of solid stone, one on each bank, 68 feet in height and 11 feet square at the bottom. From these towers 16 cables will be suspended, each cable made of 600 No. 10 wires, firmly secured at each end in solid rock. The bridge will be capable, when done of sustaining, 200 tons in the centre. The estimated cost is not far from £180,000. The work is now slowly progressing. A kite was let loose, which took across the immense gulf a small cord, to this was fastened a small rope, to this a cable, and thus were the cables drawn across and secured. To one of these cables there is now suspended a small car, which carries over from one to six passengers, and runs backward and forward several times during the day. They run over in from three to five minutes, and charge the very moderate sum of one dollar over and one dollar back! I saw one or two passengers on the air, danced with the wind, and when over the center of the yawning gulf, the man in his little car appeared about the size of a little bird suspended in mid heaven. Wonders never cease! In haste, GEO. W. CLARK.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We learn from Col. John Fisk that the planks are being laid with an splendid structure at the rate of 150 feet per day, and that it will be ready for foot passengers by the fourth of July. The bridge is now the great object of attraction at the Falls. Hundreds who have hitherto witnessed the great cataract, now make a second visit for the purpose of examining the Suspension Bridge and crossing the Niagara at so fearful a height above its waters.—Rochester Advertiser.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—We have seen a letter written by a gentleman residing in Ingersoll, describing a fearful hurricane which visited that particular:—The following are the particulars:—The western heavens had assumed a dark portentous aspect, the lightning began to flash, and thunder to roll in awful grandeur, whilst the hail fell in pieces the size of an egg. The clouds rushed together with fearful noise, and whilst forming a mass of chaotic confusion, objects of every shape were torn up from the earth, and whirled into the air, danced with the wind, and the inhabitants got greatly alarmed—the idea prevailed that the world and Time had come to a conclusion—some ran crying from their houses, others were praying, while many stood speechless with awe—the greatest number ran to the northward as the storm appeared to keep to the South-east.

Onwards came the devastating wind, tearing and twisting the vegetation, which in its path, for a space of half a mile in width, Trees of great size were by its giant strength twisted as