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#### NEW LITERARY JOURNAL.

THE COLONIAL REVIEW, a . Weekly Journal of Politics. Literature Art, and Society This Journal is published simultaneously in the United of Saim John N. B., and Hainax, N. S. and is devoted to the Political Literary. Educational and Social interests of the Lower Provinces

The Common Review will be published even Saturday morning in St John and Hailfax. Its contents will be mainly original consisting of well-considered falue rials on Colomai topics Essays Reviews of New Books Original Tales, Postry &c &r It is believed by the Editors, that these Colonies have wandered too far from the wise come of itism of European Institutions and approached too near to that ultra de- ) morars which has so nearly ruined the neighbouring Republic. It will therefore be one of the objects of this journal, to urge upon the people of the Lower Provinces, a return to English ideas, and a modification to some degree, of the system of Universal Suffrage resperience has proved the fact that while Property should not, of uself be the controlling power in the state of be suffered to assume a dictatorial position the government, it ought to be affored to exert its due influence. Citizens who are bound to their country by the ties of interest, who, in berel, have something to tose are any a prove the wisest patriots and the

Parti ular attention will be paid, and a department of the Periodical devoted. to the subject of popular. Education All the great latercolonial questions such as the Union of the Provinces under one Government, the development of their Agricultu-11, Mining, and Mahufacturing resources, a basett, will receive due notice Sul State of the same of the survey of the same of the

Mail Bubec ibere ..... por minum \$3.00 Served by Carner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—All advertisoments of ten lines or under, are charged One Dol-lar for the first insertion, and Fifty Contr for each subsequent insertion.

Longer Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight cents per line for the first insertion, and Four cents for every subsequent insertion.

Yearly or half yearly advertisements, thirty per cent discount on the above rates.
All Communications should be addressed and subscriptions made payable to Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, 78 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B., or Messrs Wyy-

#### Steamers.

WINDSOR AND DIGBY Steam-Monday and Uburaday morning at 8 n'elock Windso in Juraday and Friday evenings at

The owners of the Emperor offer an in dicement to Femalies and Inputals and all shell who king desire a day of recreation. fermion wishing to visit Lighly merely for pleasure to eturn same day will be charged har One bure Iterain Tickers free, which will be good for one day only

THOS HATHEWAY Agent, 40 Dock Street.

NION LINE: Great Reductions in Fares Through Route Boston and Portland Frederiction, Woodstood, To-

and Fortistic Frederiction, Woodstood, 10-bique and Crand Falls
Strame roof this I see leave Indiantown for Frederiction on Monday, at 12 ordock moon. Tacaday as ras m and 6 p.m., Wednesday at 12 ordock moon. Thursday, at 9 a m and for m. Freday at 12 ordock noon.

a m and 6 p m Friday at 12 o'clock noon; Sira day at a in and the m, and during the height of water connecting with Steamer. Woodstock I object and Grand Falls.

The new and fast Steamer Antelope, has been put apon the Route in the place of the Steamer. So I has, and the Fare to Frederiction and courten none will be by both the Steamers Antelope, and Forest Queen, One Dollar and by the Steamer Lana Augusts, the fare is still continued at the low rate of Fifty Cents.

This Line connects with the Steamers of

This Line summerts with the Stramors of the International Steamship Co., a Steam-er of which Line learns St. John on every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock,

Portand residence THRE HOTICE. 

Through Tickets can be produced at Frederiction of the Agent of the Union Line," and of the Agents of the International Co. at Boston and Portland, and upon the Steamers of all the connecting Lines; from the Clerks.

THOS. HATHEWAY,

Agent, 40 Dock Street,

### Orugs nid Chemicals.

CHALONER, Druggist, corner Jone, N B., dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfunery, Brusbea, Fancy Soaps, Sponges, Artists' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Botanie Herbs, Syringes, Trusses, Pomades, Garden and Flower Seeds, Leoch es, Syrups, Empty Phials, Toilet Goods, Proprietors of the Tonic Extract, Chaloner's Proprietors of the Tonic Extract, Chainner's Stove Varnish, Compound Syrip of Boneset. Agents for Prof. Wood's Hair Restoratife, Caswell; Mack & Co.'s Feno-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisays Bark, Blood Food, Deltian's Hair Restorative, Ayer's Médicinés, B. O. & O. C. Wilson's Medicines, Perry Davis' Pain Kilker' &c., &c. 'S' Priscriptions carefully prepared En Phials of Castor Oil, Hair Ch. Perpermint, Flavoring Extracts, &c., for Country Trade, always on hand. Oct. 1.

ity Trade, always on hand.

Ex "Wild Horse."

MOGSWELL & FORSYTH have U received by the above vessel from Liver pool, G. B. t

carks Cream Tartar,
Tigenile,
Tigenile,
Arrican Ginger,
M. Carb. Soda,
Gribe Gunt Camplion,
100 M. Tartarió Acid,
1000 M. Vill Villol,
230 Arid Acid.

230 Acid Acetic, 10 cheer E. I/C. Oil,

I cask Hearn Seed, I Cenary Sood, I Black Gluer 10 " Washing Bods.

The same way a let on the second has 120 GRANWILLE STREET

#### Liardware.

BURPEE, Importers of A . Bris' and Foreign HARDWARL, 62 Pennes Villiam Street, B: John, N B Oct. 1

ff. ADAMS, General Hard IV . ware Dealer, Corner of Dock St. and Maket Square, St. Jons, N. B. Always or hand, India Rubber and Leather Machine Belting, India Rubber, Hemp and Flax Seam Packing India Rubber Hose

#### Loundries.

VILY FOUNDRY, FARDERICTOR. N B GEO: TODD, Proprietor. Constantly on hand; at the above establishment, Ploughs of a variety of patterns and adapted to all the purposes to which they may be applied. A good assertment of Cook, Parlor and Closs Stoves. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions executed in good style and at the shortest notice.
Blacksmith work in all its various branches

attended to with promptness and dispatch. Also, Waggons—Tesm and Pleasure, man-ulactured from Native and American woods.

1 Partice wishfild a good article are respect-fully requested to call before purchasing else-where: where.

Cr. Orders respectfully collected.

INION FOUNDRY and Aricultus ral Implement Warehouse; No. 1 Walth

ALLAN BROTHERS,

(late of Harris & Allan,) manufacture and trade mail kinds of Cooking Stoves, Ships Cambooses, Mantelpiece and Register Grates, Franklin, Shop. Office, Parlor and Cabin Stoves, of all sizes and patterns. Agricultural Implements of every description.

Engines and Mull Machinery, Shipe' Wind-lass, Iron Capstan, Ship Castings of every description, and all kinds of Thu and Sheet Iron Work.

KS All orders left at the Warehouse, So.
7 Water Street, will be executed in a work-manlike manner and with the utmost promptitude. St. John, N. B., Oct. 1.

PAIOLIVE WORKS, Post Street St. John, N. B.

The Proprietors of the above establish ment manufacture Locomotives, High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Steamboat and Mill Machinery, Turning Lathes, Scrow Presses, Ship Builders, Cramps, Windlass Gear, Cast Iron Pumps, and when Ship Cramps, "Robburg Patents and other Ship Castings, "Bobbins Patents of Compound Rotary Level Pump Gear." Bark Mills, Oven and Furnace Mouths, Ploughs, Fanner Wheels, Truck and Barrow Wheels for Railway purposes, &c. Iron and Brass Castings, Blacksmith Work, Iron and Brass Castings, Blacksmith Work, Iron and Brass Castings, Blacksmith Planting. and Brass Turning and Planing, Gear Wheels cast, Machinery repaired with dis-

patch. 85 Orders respectfully solicited

to some degree of the system of Universal that while I coperty should not of deall to the controlling power in the state or the subject of assume a dictatorial position and the government. It ought to be allowed to exert dis due influence. Citizens who are bound to their country by the ties of interest, who, in brief, have condaing to tone are age to prove the wisest patriots and the safest politicisms.

Particular attention will be paid, and a department of the Periodical devoted to the solution of the solution of the Periodica Suffrage I permitte has proved the fair that while I open to should not of death s Mu the government it ought to be allowed are an to prove the weest patriots and the

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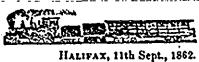
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ADVERTIGEMENTS.—All advertisements of ten lines of under, are charged One Bollar for the first insertion, and Fifty Control for each subsequent insertion.

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Yearly or half yearly advertisements, thir-

ty per cent discount on the above rates.
All Communications should be addressed and subscriptions made payable to Messrs. J & A McMillan, 78 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.; or Messrs Wynter & Co., 153 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.



PALL ARRANGEMENT. - On and after Monday, Sept. 15th, Trains will depart and arrive as follows: MAIN LINE.

A. W.	P. M.
Halifax-depart. 7.15	3.00
Halifax—depart	6.45
Truro — depart	8.00
arrive11.00	6.50
WINDSOR BRANCH.	
Halifax - depart 7.45	3,29
Halifax — depart	6.29
Windsor—depart	8.40
arrite10.30	6.15
J. McCUL	LY.

# 

& N. A. RAILWAY. - FAIL Lio Arrangruent. On and after Wednesday, 10th Sept., Trains will run between St. John and Shediac as follows:-

LRAVE-St. John, 8 A.M., 4.45 P.M. Shodiac, 11 a m. The Morning Train from Sussex to St. John leaves at 6 45 A. M.

The 4.45 r. M. Train goes only to Sussex.
All the Trains will carry Freight.
The Trains on Tuesday will connect with
the Arabian and Lady Head, for Miramichi, Restigouche, and Quebec, and the
Trains on Tuesdays and Fridays with the
Westmorland for R. E. Island and Pictou. R. JARDINE, Chairman.

anon fuesday as a m and b p m. . Weda whay at 17 tok noon Thursday at 9 a m and 6 p.m. Friday at 19 o dock noon

Portand and the second and the secon

the Steamers of all the connecting Lines from the Clerks.
THOS. HATHEWAY,

Agent, 40 Dock Street,

B. BARNES, Proprietor. Oct. 1.

QT. JOHN HOTEL, Corner King D and Charlotte Streets, ST Joun, N B. P. T. WHITNEY, Proprietor.

A MERICAN HOUSE, 39 King Street, St. John, N.B. S.B. ESTEY, Proprietor.

QTUBBS HOTEL, (opposite Cus-D tom House.) 146 Prince William Street, Sr. John, N. B. JAS. McINTOSH, Proprictor.

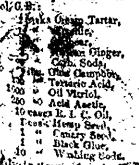
P. S. This is the largest and best furnished House in the Provinces, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Oct. 1.

PEVERE HOUSE, No. 21 King De Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Palace, Sr. JOHN, N. B. Good accommo-dation for Permanent and Transient Board-

This House is very convenient for Concert, of every description.
or other Troupes, being opposite the Exhibition Hall, and the cheapest House in the OILS, wholesale and retail. City.

TO Coach to and fromthe Steamers free.

Ex Wild Horse MOGSWELL & FORSYTH have V received by the above vessel from Liver-



A second 129 GRINVILLE STREET.

W. H. ADAMS, General Hard W . ware Dealer, Corner of Dock St. and Maket Square, Sr. John, N. B. Al-Agent,
Oct. 1.

Agent,
40 Dock Street,
Machin Belting, India Rubber and Leather
Machin Belting, India Rubber Remp and
Flar Seam Packing, India Rubber Hose,
Brandam's No. 1 White Lead, and other
Paint, Paint Oil, Window Glass and Putty,
Mill Siws, Gang, Circular and Cross Cut,
test Mil Files, with the usual assortment of
Cullery Ironmongery & & Also, manufacturer of Superior Cut Nails of overnufacturer of Superior Cut Nails of every description.

J. & THOS. McAVITY, Importers and Dealers in English, French, German, American, and Domestic HARDWARE, have constantly on hand, viz: Circular, Mill, Pit, Jig, Hand, Pannel, Buck, Tenant, Meat, Compass, Frame, Cross-Cut, and other Saws Ward & Payne's Superior Tools and Steel. All kinds of Stamped & Cast Brass (roods for Ships' use. Wrought, Cut, Pressed, and Patent Wrought Nails and Spikes, of Domestic, English and American makes. Table and Pocket Cutlery of all kinds. Nettlefold & Chamberlain's Patent Self-Jetteriold & Chamberlain's l'atent Self-boring, Brass and Iron Gimblet-point Wood Screws, from 3-8 to 6 inches. Galvanized Iron Wiro for Ship Skylights. Wrought Copper Nails, Rivets, Iluris and Tacks. Brass, Copper and Iron Wire, with a full as-sortment of shelf goods. Agents for Staples' Patent Self-holding Ship Planking Screws.

Ship Planking Screws. St. John, N. B., Oct. 1.

JAMES HUNTER, 147 Hollis St. has received per recent arrivals, his Fall DRAYLEY HOUSE, Queen Street,
Brackets, Globes, Shades, &c. Brass and
been built on a modern and convenient plan,
the Proprietor is able to offer to the Travelling Public, and to Permanent and Transient
Boarders, superior accommodations, and a

Boarders, superior accommodations, and a

Lead do., India Rebber Hose Sinks, EnamelBoarders, superior accommodations, and a

Lead do., Watter Closet Mountings, Urinais,
this affording all the learning of the search. table affording all the luxuries of the season. Ac. Plumbers Materials, and Brass Work

OILS, wholesale and retail.

For Old Work Cleansed and Repaired.
Halifax, Oct. 1.

Street. ALLAN BROTHERS,

(late of Harris & Allan,) manufacture and trade in all kinds of Cooking Stoves, Ships Cambooses, Mantelpiece and Reguster Grates, Franklin, Shop, Office, Parlor and Cabin, Stoves, of all sizes and patterns. Agricultarial Implements of every description.

23 They also mentia other to order Steam Engines and Mill Machinery, Ships' Windlass, Iron Capstan, Ship Cactings of every description, and all kinds of Tin, and Sheet Iron Work.

Iron Work

RE" All orders left at the Warehouse, I'm ? Water Street, will be executed in a work; quorq taumus off this bas spansas promp dinde. 81. John W.B., Oct. 1.

A MULIVE WUIKE, Pond Street, St.

ment manufacture Locomotives, High and ment manufacture Locomotives, High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Steamboat and Mill Machinery, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Ship Builders Cramps, Windlass Gear, Cast Iron Pumps, and other Ship Lasungs, "Bobbins Patent Compound Rotary Level Pump Gear," Bark Mills, Oven and Furnace Months, Bloughe Farnas Wheels, Truck and Ray. Plough, Fanner Wheels, Truck and Bar-row Wheels for Railway purposes, &c. Iron and Brass Castings, Blacksmith Work, Iron and Brass Turning and Planing; Gear Wheels cast; Machinery repaired with dispatch.

63 Orders respectfully solicited.
FLEMING & HOMBERT.

Oct. 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY LY and Agricultural Works, Office at old stand, Mill Bridge & .7 Water Street, Sr. Jonn, N. B.

JAMES HARRIS,

(late Harris & Allan,) manufacturer of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Mowing, Threshing, and other Machines, Ploughs of various descriptions, Farmers' Boilers, cook-ing, Close and Ornamental Stoves, Enameling, Close and Ornamental Stoves, Enamelled Mantle Pieces, Register Grates and Franklin Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Iron Feneing, Emerson Patent Windlass, Power and Plain Capstans. Ship eastings of all kinds, Ship Knees and Hammered Shafting, Steam Engines, Mill Machinery of both Iron and Wood, Railway Wheels and Axles, Rail Cars of every description.

\*\*Castings maile to Patterns, &c., &c. Orders left at Office, Mill Bridge, 17 Water Street, or the Foundry, will receive prompt attention.

Oct. 1.

JARDINE & CO., importers of British, West India and American Goods, Agricultural Implements and Sneds, 39 Prince William, and 18 and 20 St. John Streets, St. Jonn, N. B. Oct. 1.

TEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY and Agricultural Works, King Street, opposite Wilmots Alley, Fredericton.

T G & H ALLAN,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Threshing, Mowing, and other Machines, Ploughs of all descriptions, Cased Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Steam Engines and Mill Work, castings to Patterns, &c. Oct. 1.

#### Ary Goods.

W HOLESALE DRY GOODS
Warehouse! Per steamships "Asia,"
"Mavrocordatos," and "Talisman:" Bales
White Shirtings, Bales Striped Shirtings,
bales Print do., bales Flannels, cases Doeskins,
cases Mantles and Ribbons, cases Bonnets
and Hats, cases Shirts, &c., &c.
Oct. 1. BELL & ANDERSON.

IVERPOOL HOUSE! Granville Street. We now offer one of the largest and best selected Stocks ever imported by us, containing every novelty in DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels; every kind of Cotton Goods, wholesale and Retail. WETMORE & McCULLOCH.

# NEW DRESS MATERIAL.

CHARLES ROBSON & Co., Have received ex Roseneath and Steamers the largest Novelties in French and German Reps, largest Novellies in French and German Reps, Winceys, Wool Plaids, Shirtings, Bluck and Fancy Silks, PAISLEY FILLED LONG SHAWLS, new styles in Wool Long Shawls, Black, Wool and Bordered Shawls, Sewed Muslin Collars and Setts, Autumn Bonnet Hibbons, French Kid Gloves in Black, White and colored, assorted—from Paris via Liverpool.

Oct. 1.

HORSFALL & SHERATON, 45 King Street, ST. John, N. B. Importers of Silks. Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Parasols, Lace and Muslin Goods, Haberdashery, and Family Mourning. A large Stock of House Furnishing Goods, in Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, English and American Floor Cloths, Window Poles and Cornices, Curtain Materials and Trimmings, Leather Cloth for Cararials and Trimmings, Leather Cloth for Carriages, &c.

SAMUEL BROWN, 31 King Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B., importer of British, French & American DRY GOODS, are constantly receiving by Steamers and Packet Ships: Mantles, Silks, Shawls, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats, Laces, Crapes, Velvets, Fancy Dress Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Parasols, Linens, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, Threads, Trimmings of all kinds, Carpets, Druggets, Cotton Warps, &c., Family Monraing, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, wholesalo and retail.

Oct. 1 Sm Oct 1 3m

NO. 1, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, Prince William Street MAGER BROrnens have received from Europe, per steamers via Halifax and Boston, part of their Fall Importation, consisting of mantles, mautle cloths, ladies' dress materials,

ties, mantio cioths, ladies' dress materials, in plain and fancy reeps, winceys, de laines and poplins; cottons, in white, gray, and printed; blanker, &c., &c.

The remainder of stock expected by successive mail steamers and sailing vessels.

The above goods having been selected by Mr. Wm. Magee, every confidence is felt in recommending them.

Oct 1.

# NEW FALL GOODS.

GEORGE ALEXANDER
Has just got to hand a large and varied Stock
of New and Fashionable GOODS, consisting in part of-New Mantles,
'New Mantle Cloths,
New Ribbons,
New Ribbons,
New Ribbons,
New Ribbons,

#### Ary Goods.

ONDON HOUSE, North Side of LI Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

#### DANIEL & BOYD

Importers of British and French Mgn-Importers of British and French Menchandles, are constantly receiving by Steamers and Packet Ships Ladies' Dress Materials, in all the newest styles, Shawls, Mantles, Visites, Furs, Gloves, Hosery, Ribbons, Laces, and Muslin Work, Parasols, Umbrellas, Silks, Satins, crapes, Velrets, Linens, Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Ticks, Dennus, Drills, Moreons, Danusks, Threads, and Triumings of all kinds, Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, cotton Warps, &c., &c.

Also, in the Wholesale Department will be found, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Boots and Shoes, with a large variety in Milliarry and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

MAGEE BROS. No. 1 Imperial Buildings, Princo William Street, in-porters of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

In addition to the general assortment upally found in large houses this establishment pays particular attention to the Manutacturing of Manties. And this department will always be found replete with the latest and choicest novelties from the London and Paris Houses. Paris Houses.

French and German Fancy Goods in large variety, German Wools of all kinds, and assortments of patterns for the various kinds of Fancy Work. St. John, Oct. 1.

QEARD & VENNIÑG,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EX-

LISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

40 Princo William Street, opposite the heal of the South Market Wharf. ST. JOHN, N. B.

O-PARTNERSHIP NOTIC of the undership, as importers a dakre in English, French, and other Portign Par GOODS, under the atyle and firm of AUX BROTHERS,—Wholesale and Retail

C.O.V.UX. GLASGOW HOUSE, Topolett's Buildings, No. 162 Grannie Street. The above Establishment will be ppen in a few days, with entirely New Stood of which due notice will be given.

Halifax, Oct. 1.

V. B.

#### Groceries.

MOKING TOBACCOpoxea D Bird's Ree, natural leaf Tobicco, just received per Ilalifux—very choice. Halifax, Oct. 1. JAMES SCOTT.

THE Finest and Cheapes TFA

#### Groceries.

LISSON & CO. beg to call the attention of their customers and Wholesale Dealers generally, to their FALL IMPORTATIONS, per Roseneath, Scotia and Gulielma, from Great Britain, comprising—

300 chests sup. Congou and Souchong TEA do. laif chests do. lo hogsheads Hennessy's BRANDY 15 qtr. casks do. lo hogsheads GENEVA DeKuyper's and 20 hogsheads GENEVA Octuber brands. do. other brands.

75 cases do. 120 do. Whiskey and Old Tom

4 puncheons Campbelltown Whiskey 120 kegs Coleman's Mustard 35 boxes Crown Blue 8 chests East India Indigo

100 cashs Carbonate Soda 10 do. Crystal do. 5 do. Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES 5 do. E. Lazenby & Sons do.

5 do. E. Lazenby & Sons do.
8 do. Cassia
4 bales Senna Leaves
100 boxes T. D. Pipes
70 do. Woodstock do.
Also—in Store and Warehouse,
Puncheons MOLASSES, Javaica and Demarara RUM, hogsheads Porto dico and Barbadoes SUGAR, barrels Crushed Sugar, boxes
and kegs Tobacco, boxes Soap, Candles and
Spices, sides New York and Nova Scotia Sole
Leather, barrels Extra State and Superfine
FLOUR, barrels Meal, bags Rice, Oatmeal,
etc., etc., together with the usual varied assortment of Goods in their line.
All of which are offered at Lowest Market
Rates.

ET Corner of Duke and Barrington Streets,
Halifax, Oct. 18.

#### Zetroleum Oils.

EXPLOSIVE, HAZARDOUS, AND EXTRA HAZARDOUS.—The leading Fire Insurance Companies of the United States have declared Petroleum Oil, Well Oils, Earth Oils, and sundry other Oils as highly Dangerous, Liable to Explode, Hazardous and Extra Hazardous.

zarious and Extra Hazardous.

Of all Illuminating Oils, Albertino Oil is pro-eminently the best, it burns longer, gives a steadier light, and more light for less money than any other Oil.

Albertine Oil is perfectly safe in use, and in this respect unlike many other Oils with numerous names, which are highly dangerous, explode in the Lamp, and set fire to persons and pro-try—soveral instances of the past few weeks.

The Albertine Oil Company are now prepared to fill all or ers, at Wholesale and letail, for their genuine Albertine Oil, pure and unadulterated, manufactured from the

and unadulterated, manufactured from the celebrated Albert Coal.

JOHN M'GRATH, Agent, Albertine Oil Depot, 33 Prince Wm. Street.

St. John, Oct. 1 KEROSENE, or Refined Petro-leum Oil. The subscriber is reluctant to notice the sweeping charge against Petro-leum and all other oils, made by the agent of the Albertine Oil Company in St. John, but feels compelled to do so in defence of the oil sold by him.

This oil is cheaper than the Albertine, the cost of manufacture being less; it is quite as good and safe, and gives as much

quite as good and safe, and gives as much satisfaction to consumers. And when own-ers of property can effect insurance with first-class English offices, it is not likely they

# Attornics and Agents.

OHARLES W. WELDON, Attor-Joun, N. B., Office, 84 Prince William Oct. 1.

TOHN M. ROBINSON, Barrister and Attorney at Law. Notary, &c., No. 11 Princess Street, St. Jonn, N. B.

W. WETMORE, Collector, Es-Os tate Broker and General Agent.—Agent for the Life Association of Scotland. Office, Coy's Building, corner Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B. Oct. 1.

JOHN JAMES FRASER, Attor-ney and Barrister at Law, and Notary Public. Also, -Agent for the following Insurance Co.'s: - State Fire Insurance Co. Canada Life Assurance Co., of Hamilton, Capital, £250,000. St. John, Oct. 1.

M. JARVIS, Attorney-at-Law, V . Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. flice—No. 4, Judge Ritchie's Building. St. John, Nov. 29, 1862.

MR. G. BLATCH, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CON-VEYANCER, &c., has removed his Office to No. 9, Judgo Ritchio's Building, Princess Street Street.

23" Residence, 26 Mecklenburg Street. St. John, N. B., Nov. 29, 1862.

PRED. P. ROBINSON, ATTOR-I' NEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Office—in the Old Post Office Building, Princess Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 29, 1862.

### Miscellaneous.

MANCY REPOSITORY, King St.

DELLA TORRE AND COMPANY,

INFORTERS OF

French & English Fancy Goods SAINT JOHN, N B.

also, at halifax and london. Halifax, Oct. 1.

TO THE PUBLIC. New Livery Stables. The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has taken the Stables in the rear of the ST. JOHN HOTEL, where parties desirous of a superior turn out can secure the same, on reasonable terms, by giving the Subscriber To The undersigned would solicit a share

of public patronage.

GEORGE STOCKFORD. N. B .- Horses boarded on reasonable terms. St. John, Oct. 1.

BURSLEM HOUSE, 153 Gran-villo street. We have just received, ex

13 Corner of Duke and Barrington Streets. Halifax, Oct. 18. Street.

States have declared Petroleum Oil, Well Oils, Earth Oils, and sundry other Oils as highly Dangerous, Liable to Explode, Hazardous and Extra Hazardous.

Of all Illuminating Oils, Albertine Oil is pre-eminently the best, it burns longer, gives a steadler light, and more light for less money than any other Oil.

money than any other Oil.

Alberting Oil is perfectly safe in use, and in this respect unlike many other Oils with

and unadulterated, manufactured from the celebrated Albert Coal.

Joux M'GRATH, Agent, Albertine Oil Depot, 33 Prince Wm. Street.

KEROSENE, or Refined Petro-leum Oil. The subscriber is reluctant

the cost of manufacture being less; it is quite as good and safe, and gives as much ers of property can effect insurance with first-class English offices, it is not likely they care much what the American offices say. In justice, however, to the latter, at a meeting of the Board of Directors in New York some months since, on the subject of Petroleum oils, the resolution passed did not set forth that Refined oil was explosive, but merely classed it as other goods of that description, fixing the quantity at 10 cacks in the class of hazardous goods, and in larger quantities in the extra hazardous class. The Kerosene Oil sold by me has given

universal satisfaction the last twelve months -and is now offered, in bond or duty paid, at lowest prices. Also at retail by W. K. REYNOLDS.

Halifax, Oct. 11.

HATS, CAPS & FURS. A large assortment of Felt Hats, in all the new and leading styles (personally selected by the subscriber), which will be sold wholesale and retail, at low prices. Now opened, one of the largest and best Stock of Furs ever offered to the public in this city, consisting of Fur Coats,

the liberal patronage beretofore extended to him, and the many handsome testimonials re-ceived of his manufactures, both in this and other countries, that the public can with con-

a reasonable price.
Hata and Caps made to order.
Ladies Furs made, altered and repaired, in

No. 9, Judge Ritchie's Building, Princess 120 Residence, 26 Mecklonburg Street. St. John, N. B., Nov. 29, 1862.

IMRED. P. ROBINSON, Arion-Office-in the Old Post Office Building, Princess Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 29, 1862.

#### **Miscellancous.**

DANCY REPOSITORY, King St.

DELLA TORRE AND COMPANY, INFORTERS OF

French & English Fancy Goods SAINT JOHN, N B.

ALSO, AT HALIFAX AND LONDON. Halifax, Oct. 1.

TO THE PUBLIC. New Livery Stables. The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has taken the Stables in the rear of the St. John Hotel, where parties desirous of a superior turn out can secure the same, on reasonable terms, by giving the Subscriber

17 The undersigned would solicit a share of public patronage. GEORGE STOCKFORD.

N.B.—Horses boarded on reasonable terms. St. John, Oct. 1.

DURSLEM HOUSE, 153 Granville street. We have just received, ex
"Wild Horse," from Liverpool: part of our
Fall Stock. amongst which are some very
superior Gold Burnished and Enamelled
China, Dessert, Tea, and Breakfast sets, of
entirely new patterns and designs, beautiful
Enamelled and Gilt Dinner Sets, Toilet
Sets, &c., &c. Cut Glass. Tumblers, Wino
Decanters, Claret Jugs, Champ. gne Glasser,
Lequors, Water Pitchers, Disnes, Custard
Cups, Jelly Glasses, Goblets, Salt Cellars,
&c., &c., &c., together with a large stock of
Assorted Ware, for Wholesale Buyers,
which will be found as low as any in the
Market !

Also - Just landing from ship "Rose-neath," a large assortment of Tobacco Pipes, from Glasgow.

123 N. B.—The balance of Fall Stock daily expected per Medallion, Rochambeau, Annie Laurie, and other vessels.

JENNETT & TAYLOR

Halifax, Oct. 1.

NOME very superior Musical Boxes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 airs, which are offered for sale very low, 3 elegant French Clocks and Time Pieces, Alabaster and Gilt, A large assortment of Opera Glasses, of

great power,

A new stock of Sterescopes and Views, Al-bums and Carte do Vinte Portraits, in the greatest variety,
Also—per "Halifax" from Boston—A few
Childrens' Waggons or Cabs, with hoods.

For sale low by

DELLA TOBRE & Co.,
Fancy, Repository, Granville St.

Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Parasols, Lacuand Muslin Goods, Haberdashery, and Family Mourning. A large Stock of House Furnishing Goods, in Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, English and American Floor Cloths, Window Poles and Cornices, Curtain Materials and Trimmings, Leather Cloth for Carianes, &c. Oct. 1. riages, &c.

CAMUEL BROWN, 31 King Street, D SAINT JOHN, N. B., importer of British, French & American DRY GOODS, are constantly receiving by Steamers and Packet constantly receiving by Steamers and Packet Ships: Mantles, Silks, Shawls, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats, Laces, Crapes, Velvets, Fancy Dress Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Parasols, Linens, Prints, Cot-tons, Flannels, Blankets, Threads, Trim-mings of all kinds, Carpets, Druggets, Cot-ton Warps, &c., Family Mourning, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Qct. 1. No. 1, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS,

Prince William Street. MAGER BROTHERS have received from Europe, per steamers via Halifax and Boston, part of their Fall Importation, consisting of mantles, mantle cloths, ladies' dress materials, in plain and fancy reeps, winceys, de laines and poplins; cottons, in white, gray, and wrinted; blanker, &c., &c.

The remainder of stock expected by successive mail steamers and sailing vessels.

The above goods having been selected by

The above goods having been selected by Mr. Wm. Magee, every confidence is felt in

#### recommending them. Oct 1. NEW FALL GOODS.

GEORGE ALEXANDER Has just got to hand a large and varied Stock of New and Fashionable GOODS, consisting in part of—

New Mantles, New Mantle Cloths, New Shawls, New Silks, New Velvets, New Dresses, New Winesys, New Prints.

New Laces, New Ribbons, New Flowers, New Feathers, New Felt Hats, New Bonnets, New Corsets, New Kid Gloves,

New Prints,
with a choice assortment of Millinery, in
Trim'd Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses,
Coronets, Trim'd Felt Hats, Bonnet Shapes,
and Bonnet Borders, in all the newest styles.
Chenillo Nets, &c., &c.
Oct. 1. 108 Granville Street.

Per steamers "Talisman" and "Arabia."

[PALL GOODS! H. MIGNOWITZ

& Co., have received nor above arrests I & Co., have received per above arrivals a portion of their Fall Stock, comprising, Plain, Checked, Embossed, and Embroider-Plain, Checked, Embossed, and Embroidered Reps; Checked and Plain 3-4 and 6-4 Winseys; Embroidered Lama Cloths, Zambesi Checks, French Merinoes, Alpaceas, Muslins, Colurgs, French Delaines, &c., &c. — a large assortment Printed Cambrics. Grey Cottons, White and Striped Shirtings, Fleecy Cottons, Ticks, Brown and Blue Denims, Black Mantle Cloths, Black, Scarles and Blue Napped Closking, Doubling Denime, Black Mantle Cloths, Black, Scar-let, and Blue Napped Cloaking, Docskins, Towels, Sc., &c. Also, a large assortment Black, Black and White Checked and Filled Shawls, at very low prices. Funs Mink, Sable, Opessum, Musquash, Imi, Ermino Scasido and Mexican Boas, Hareskin, Mexi-

seaside and Mexican Box, Harrestin, Mexican, Mumpash, Imi, Ermine, Black Goat, and Monkeyskin Muffs; with a large variety of other Seasonable Goods. On hand: about 1000 yds. all Wool Country Homespun.

\*\*B\*\* Remainder of Fall Supplies expected per "Annie Laurie" and steamers.

PALACE BUILDINGS, 142 Granvillo street. Halifax, Oct. 1.

of Fancy Work. St. John, Oct. 1.

# BEARD & VENNING

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LISH & AMERICAN

> GOODS, DRY

Wholesale and Retail.

40 Princo William Street, opposite the bel of the South Market Wharf. ST. JOHN, N. B.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTIC in English, French and other Foreign Int Goods, under the style and firmfor AUX BROTHERS,—Wholesale and Ritail C. OCVIUX.

CLASGOW HOUSE, Topolett's T Buildings, No. 162 Granus Street. The above Establishment will be pen in a few days, with entirely New Stock of which due notice will be given. V. B.

# Groceries.

Halifax, Oct. 1.

Halifax, Oct. 1.

SMOKING TOBACCO boxes

Bird's Ric. natural leaf Tubicco, just
received per Halifur—very choice. JAMES SCOTT. Halifax, Oct. 1.

THE Finest and Cheapest TEA. L SUGAR, COFFEE, and General Family Groceries, now on retail at the "Army and Navy Depot."

Halifax, Oct. 1. JAMES SCOTT

PARKLING MOSELLE—30doz. Choice and Sparkling MOSELLE, war-ranted superior, received by steamers dua and Macrocordotas from Liverpool and Lon-don. JAMES SCOTT.

JAMS, JELLIES, SAUCES, and

other goods, in advance of Fall Stock, just received by atcamer Asia, from Liverpeol.

JAMES SCOTT.

OHN TOBIN & CO., have received ex Hero from New York, Halifaz and Boston, from Boston, Roseneath from Glasgow, atcamer Talisman from Liverpool. 100 boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO, 12s.; 800 bbls. Extra Super. FLOUR; 430 bbls. No. 2 do.; 209 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 400 boxes Steel's No. 1 Liverpool Soap. Also, 300 cases American BOOTS and SHOES; 30 cases English do., sewed and rivetted; 23 cases Men's FELT HATS; 50 doz. Am. South-Westers; 50 cases Men's and Ladies' Rubber Shoes; 5 bales Grey Cottons; 5 bales Striped Shirtings. In Store:—60 bbls. Am. MESS PORK; 25 bbls. Am. Prime do.; 25 bbls. Am. Prime do.; 25 bbls. Am. Rump do.; 40 bbls. N. S. Prime do. Halifax, Oct. 1.

C. O. TRENTOWSKY, Com. A. mission Merchant, and General Agent, Sr. John, N. B. Prussian Consulate. ·Oct. 1.

Zetroleum Oils.

EXPLOSIVE, HAZARDOUS, AND EXTRA HAZARDOUS.—The leading Fire Insurance Companies of the United States have declared Petroleum Oil, Well

n this respect unlike many other Oils with numerous names, which are highly dangerous, explode in the Lamp, and set fire to persons and property—several instances of the hard persons and property—several instances of the hard persons and the part for weeks.

The Albertine Oil Company are now prepared to fill all orders, at Wholesale and Retail, for their genuine Albertine Oil, pure and unadulterated, manufactured from the

St. John, Oct. 1.

to notice the sweeping charge against Petro-leum and all other oils, made by the agent of the Albertine Oil Company in St. John, but feels compelled to do so in defence of the oil sold by him. This oil is cheaper than the Albertine,

Chebucto Warchouse.

Crps, Collars, Gloves, &c., Ladies Furs in every style and quality, made by the best workmen, and from selected Skins.

The Subscriber flatters himself that from

fidence rely upon cetting a good article, and at a reasonable price.

the very best manner, and every satisfaction warranted.

St. John, Oct. 1.

A. MAGER,
27 King St. St. John, Oct. 1.

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# Colonial Review.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

Oh, give me the Old Love Again.

OH, give me the old love again, now, And don't you go off in that style; Sure, trouble has made me quite thin, now, Oh. Barney, bear with mo a while,

With Bryan I'll own I have sported,
But sure, dear, I thought it no sin;
Call tack, now, the days when we courted, And give me the old love again.

With Capid Pyo tridel and thirtel, Until he smiles on me no more; Oh! teave me not lone and deserted, But give me your heart as before

Now Barney, my honey, believe mo-For Bryan I den't care a pin, Sure, darling, I'll no more deceive you, If you'll give me the old love again.

Faith, Barney, Just make your mind easy;
My firiting meant nothing at all,
And if 'twill in any way please you,
Why, sure, then, the priest you may call.

Myself knows you never was cruel, I guess'd your old heart I should win, So I'll leave off tearing, my jewel, And be true to the old love again.

# Our Gdible Mollusca.

By J. R. Wit Lis, Log , Halifax, N. S.

THIRD ARTICLE.

DERIWINKLE -Lattorina lattorea.-(Fransic ) - This species, though never introduced to our markets, may be collected at low tide very abundantly around the whole scaloant of Nova Scotia; it appears to me, after a close comparison, to be synonymous with the species of the same name occurring on the coasts of Great Britain A quart of them, which I sent alivo some time suice, to my scientific friends at Washington D C, was considered quite a prize. Strange to say the uph it is found here so commonly it has not been to have knowledge, collected on any of the contiguous shares of the New England States.

Description .- Surta, turbinated, thick, pointed, few-whorled, aperture rounded, outer lip acute, columella rather flattened, no umbilicus, operculum pauci spiral, color, blackish grey; within, purplish brown; margin white, with numerous brown spots. ANIMAL-With muzzle-shaped head; clongated tentacles; eyes sessilo at the outer base of the tentacles; mouth only with a lingual | of the centucles; mouth only with a lingual | I SHCT my door, after having been awak-band; toot oblong, with a marginal furrow | I ened from my apathy by this last sally.

by those who have used it, as the species which is found on the British coasts. Being synonymous with the very common and well known British Whelk, a scientific description of animal and that is completely animable man. tion of animal and shell is considered super-

WHITE-Fusus Islandicus (Gotto) Though not found so plentitudly as biggernum Undatum, it is pretty common in deep water around the whole coast Parties who have caten it inform me that they consider it quite a delicacy. The very fine specimen | young person in the Vendômois amongst the Nova Scotta Libble Molling and come was something like twenty the exhibition, was collected at Sable Island, and presented to mo by Dr. BLENARDGILPIN,

Description - SHELL clongated, fusform dilated in the middle, eight slightly convex volutions, spiro regularly attenuated to the apex; aperture oblong-ovate, half the length of the shell; canal short, siming and wide, with them. Welcome definition of the shell; canal short, siming and wide, with them. Welcome de Marret was a real with them. operculum horny; length, 29, aporture and with them. Madamo de Merret was a good canal 16 inches. Coton—Epiderinis horn-1 woman, very nice and pretty, who perhaps colored, or soiled brown; surface beneath, I had sometimes to put up with her husband's whitish opale cent; within, pearly white hot temper; but we liked her, although she Animal unknown to me, I have never, as was a little proud. Bah! It was part of Animal unknown to me, I have never, as , yet, succeeded in capturing a living specimen for the purpose of description

WHERE - Pusus Decementatus - (GOLD.) - This fine species, like the two preceding, is popularly called Whelk; it is, much scarcer and more esteemal as an arrele of food than F Islandicus I have | dredged dead specimens in Halifax Harbir in twelve to fourteen fathoms of water, and so far as I have ascertained it occurs at [ about the same depth around the whole coast; the specimen exhibited among Nova i Scotia Edible Mollusca, was presented to Midamo do Merret, apropos of the Grande me by Rev John Amnost, A. M., Recter Breteche. That give me the idea of con-Scotia Elible Mollusca, was presented to a of St. Margaret's Bay District, and is from that locality

Description .- Surt Llarge, robust, solit. centricose, ocal; whork, six or seven, obiquely flattened above the shoulder, and with stout, coarse, revolving ribs, there are about ten of these ribs on the body whorl, gradually duminishing beneath. On the upper whorls the ribs are reduced to two or three large and coarse ones, which give a turreful appearance to the spire; aperture ovate, Ip festooned by the termination of the revolving ribs, pillar lip arched, and with a bread callus, leak cancellate externally, canal short and curved, operculum horny; length 8.27 of apotture and chart. 110 and 1110 and pearly white; grooves on the hip chestnut-colored. Annual unknown to me.

## The Grande Breteche.

FROM HONORE DE BALTAC. (Concluded.)

SHUT my door, after having been awak-

Because he was liasty?' I asked my bostess.

'Perhaps so,' sho said. 'You quite unlerstand, monsieur, that a man must have had something in his favor to marry Madamo do Merret, who, with all respect to the others, was the handsomest and the richest Her income was something like twenty thousand livres a year. The whole town went to her welding. The bride was a charming little creature—a real jewel of a woman. Ah! they were a handsome couple in their time."

her business to be so. When people are noble, look you -

Nevertheless, some catastrophe must have happened to make M and Madamo do Merret reparate to abruptly?

'I never said there was a catastrophe, monsicur; I know nothing about it.

'Good! I am certain, now, that you know overything.

Well, Monsieur! I will tell you all. When I saw M. Regnault go to your room, I gressed that he would talk to you about sulting monsicur, who seems to be a man of discretion, and incapable of betraying a poor woman like me, who have never in fixed a creature, but whose conscience is necessy, in spite of that. Up to the preseat, I have nover dured to open my mind to the people here, they are a set of gosspe, with tongues of steel. In short, monseur, I have nover had a traveller stop so long in the bouse as you, and to whom I could tell the story, of the fifteen thousand

A My dear Dame Lepss!' I replied, trying to stop ber flow of words, if your conliance is likely to be of a nature to comliance is likely to be of a nature to coming the world.'

"Don't be alarmed," she said, interrupting me. 'You shall see,'

Her eagerness made me believe I was not the first person to whom my good landlady had inexarted the secret of which I was to

be the sole depository. I listened.
'Musicur,' she said, 'when the Emperor sent bilier the Spanish prisoners of war, or others I had to lodge at the government expens a young Spaniard, who was ordered in front; Branchial plume single, operate which the notary considered remarkably ing the liberty the parole gave him, he tum tobe, appendaged. (Weale's Manual clever. I then sat down in my arm-chair, thought proper to present himself to the of Mollusca, &c.) fum lobe, appendaged. (WILLS Manual clever. I then set down in my armedian, dought proper to present minisch to the Mollusca, &c.)

Educate—Plantwinkle. Limitia Hesside of the fireplace. I plunged into a rosmos—(Say.) (Natica Heros—Say. Resmance, in the style of Mrs. Raddliffe, found semething ending with or and dia, such as ski, tiolle.)—Though scarcer than the ed on the legal data supplied by M Regmentaged by the large de Férdela. I have his name written preceding, this species is found most communit, when my door, manipulated by the large de Férdela. I have his name written preceding, this species is found most communit, when my door, manipulated by the large register book, you may read it, if you

evening, strolling amongst the ruins of the chateau. That was the poor fellow's only amusement, it reminded him of his own country. They say there's nothing but mountains in Spain! From the beginning of his captivity, he kept late hours. I was of his captivity, he kept late hours. uncomfortable at his not coming in before the stroke of malnight, but we all got used to his peculiarities, he took the key of the door, and we did not sit up for him, lodgings were in the house which belongs to us in the Rue de Casernes. At that time, one of our ortlers told us that one evening, as he went to water his horses, he thought he saw the grandeo of Spain swimming in the river, a long way off, like a veritable fish. When he came back, I told him to take care of nettles amongst the grass; he seemed annoyed at having been seen in the water.

At last, monsieur, one day, or rather one morning, he was not to be found in his chamber: he had not come back. After searching everywhere. I saw a writing in the drawer of his table, where there were fifty Spanish gold pieces which they call Portugaises, and which were worth about five thousand francs; and besides, ten thousand francs'-worth of diamonds, in a little scaled box The writing was to the effect, that, in case he should not return, he left us the money and jewels, on condition of founding masses to thank God for his escapeand for his salvation. At that time, my husband was still living, and he tried to hunt him up. And this is the strangest part of the story. He brought home the Spannard's clothes, which he discovered under a great stone in a sort of wooden pier on the river's bank, on the same side as the ruined chateau, nearly opposite to the Grande Breteche. It was en early in the morning when my husband went there, that nobody saw him. He burned the clothes after reading the letter, and we declared, according to Counte Férédia's desire, that he had made his escape. The Sous-prefet sont the whole of the gendarmerie on his track; but brust! they did not eatch him. Lepas believed that the Spaniard was drowned I, monsieur, do not think so at all; I rather fancy that he had something to do with Madamo do Merret's affaire, because Rosalio told me that the crucifix which her mistress was so fond of that she bad it buried with her was of elepsy and silver. Now, at the beginning of M. Férrédia's stay, he had a silver and ebony crucifix, which I hover saw afterwards. And now, monsieur, don't you think I may make my conscience easy about the Spaniard's fifteen hundred france, and that they are honestly mine?

\*Certainly. But have you never tried to question Rocalio? I asked.

Oh yes, monsieur, to he sure I have. But what can one do? The girl is as close as a wall. She knows something, but it is impossible to get her to talk.'

After chatting with me for a few moments longer, my hostess left me in a state of vague and gloomy thought, possessed by remantic curiosity, by a superstitions terrors resembling the deep feeling which master, you when you enter by night a dark church,

### **હવામાર્ક જાતમારા** જાતમારા જાતમાં જ

By J. R. Wifter, Log , Halifax, N. S.

THIRD ARTICLE.

PERIWINKLE - Littorina littorea - (Filessee) - This species, though never introduced to our markets, may be stout, coarse, revolving ribs, there are also collected at low tide very abundantly around the whole scaloant of Nova Scotta, it appears to me, after a close comparison, to be whorls the rile are reduced to two or three synonymous with the species of the suncname occurring on the coasts of Great Britum A quart of them, which I sent alive some time since to my scientific friends at Wichington it was considered quite a prize Strange to say though it is found here so feomeonly, it has not been to mye knowledge, collected on any of the contigue ous shores of the New England States.

Description.—Surr.t, turbinated, thick,

pointed, few-whorled; aperture rounded outer lip acute, columella rather flattened, no umbilieus; opereulum pauci spiral; color, blackish grey; within, purplish brown; margin white, with numerous brown spots. ANIMAL-With muzzle-shaped head; clongated tentacles; eyes sessile at the outer base of the tentacles; mouth only with a lingual |

of Mollasm &c )

and proportionally broad. It is said to be Tenier's pictures, year very very partials decouring dead fish. Se ; it Well, monsieur!' said my landlady. very vormious, devouring dead fish, &c ; it i is slightly sought after, as an article of food, | The Warty Hermit Crab, Pogurus pollicaris of De Kar, often takes up his residence in the dead shell of this species.

Description .- Suell large, thick, globular ovate: whorls five, convex; spire con- freezing history of Madamo de Merret. At have; and amongst others, Gen. Bertrand, siderally elevated; aperture oval; the cal-, every sentence, my hostess protruded her, the Duke and Duchess d'Abrantés, M. Delus reflected over a small portion of the neck, graing at me with an iunkeeper's per azes, and the King of Spain. He ate no large paralleus, and coarsely wrinkled um-aspeciety; which is a sort of 'juste milieu' great things, but his manners were so poblicus: his sharp, smooth within. Coton, between the instinct of the gendame, the lite, so amiable, that it was impossible to be Epidermis, then and yellowish; beneath astuteness of the spy, and the cunning of this, dark reddish inxed with ashen; aper-the commercial man. ture dark reddish brown, occasionally ting-+ el with yellowish; operculum amber-colored. conclusion, 'you seem to know more about, and it was impossible to enter into conversaAnimal.—Head emarginate in front; two it than I do. If not, why have you come toon with him. If you spoke to him, he long and pointed tentacles somewhat flattento my room?'

I have to distribute the same with the same and the same with the same and the same with the same and the same with the same wit ed at their base; eyes sessile at the exterbilohed agrees in front, exhibiting behind a lobed appendix, supporting the operculum, which is horny

Wikke — Buccinum Undohum

Resert Gover, &c) Though occurring was a handsome man, whom you had never abundantly amund the whole coasts of No-

Saine (Gepta) around Tre coast; the specimen exhibited among Nova Scotia Edible Mollusca, was presented to me by Rev. John Ambrosh, A. M., Rector ( of St. Margaret's Bay District, and is from that locality

Description - Surer large, robust, solid ventucese, oval, whork, six or seven, observed, quely flattened above the shoulder, and with large and coarse once, which give a turrenel large and coarse ones, which give a turrely appearance to the spire, aperture ovate. In festioned by the termination of the revolution riles, pillar lip arched, and with a break calles. beak cancellate externally; canal short and curved; operations borny; large 32% of aperture and cinal, 4:10.50 bible.

—Brownish white or ash-colored; within, tearly white, greaves on the large and the state of the state o pearly white; grooves on the hip chestnut-

# The Grande Breteche.

colored. Annual unknown to me

FROM HONORI, DE BALZAC. (Concluded.)

band; foor oblong, with a marginal furrow I, ened from my apathy by this last sally, to Vendôme on his parole. Notwithstandin front; Brunchial plume single; operent which the notary considered remarkably ing the liberty the parole gave him, he hum tobe, appendaged (WESTE's Manual) clever. I then sit down in my arm-chair, putting my feet on the two dogs on each Enter (ST Principally, Limitia He side of the fireplace. I plunged into a re-res-(Say) (Variea Heros-Say Res- mance, in the style of Mrs. Radeliffe, found-SM. Gorth ) - Though scarcer than the ed on the legal data supplied by M. Regpreceding this species is found most come mault, when my door, manipulated by the monly about our sand beaches, where it is a adout hand of a female, turned on its like. Oh! he was a handsome young man, often expured alive being east ashore after t hinges. I beheld my hostess enter-a stout, heavy gales. It attains a very large size, | merry woman, with a good-natured countespecimens from Sable Island having been sent a nance, who had missed her vocation; she to me measuring four or five inches in length, was a Fleming, born to figure in one of

So M. Regnault has doubtless been bonng a use to fit up her complete toilet-table! He and never offered for sale in any of our you with his wormout story about the Grand Breteche.!

Yes, Mero Lepas.

\* What did he tell you?

Ah! on the faith of an honest woman,

done looking at, he was so tall. A worthy Ta Scotia, it is rarely sought after, and only gentleman, who came from Picardy, and oversionally used as an article of fool; it is who had, as we say here, his head close to said to be quite as nutritious and delicate, his cap—(i. e., who was of a passionate monsieur, be used to walk on the hill in the graces, if needs must.'

I guessed that he would talk to you about Midamo do Merret, apropes of the Grande Breteche. That give me the idea of consuling monsicur, who seems to be a man of discretion, and incapable of betraying a poor woman like me, who have never in-And a creature, but whose conscience is becasy, in spite of that. Up to the present, I have never dared to open my mind to f the people here; they are a set of gossps, with tongues of steel. In short, monlong in the house as you, and to whom I could tell the story of the fifteen thousand tancs.

My don't Dame Lepas!' I roplied, tryhig to stop her flow of words, "if your con-lines to stop her flow of words, "if your con-lines to the flow of its rature to com-counts most want bor bo burdened with

Ffor the whole world.'
Don't be alarmed,' she said, interrupting me. 'You shall see.'

Her eagerness made me believe I was not the first person to whom my good landlady had inparted the secret of which I was to

be the solo depository. I listened. 'Monsieur,' sho said, 'when the Emperor sent biber the Spanish prisoners of war, or others I had to lodge at the government I SHUT my door, after having been awake expense a young Spaniard, who was ordered eneed from my apathy by this last sally, to Vendôme on his parole. Notwithstandadongst proper to present himself to the Souspréset every day. Ho was a grandeo et Smin! Nothing less! His name was smelling ending with os and dia, such as linges de l'érédia. I have his name written m my register book, you may read it, if you is a Spaniard, people say they are all ugly. He was not more than five feet two or three aches high, but he was well made, he had small hands, which he keps so beautifully, you should have seen them! He had as many brushes for his hands, as a woman tad rich black bair, an eye of fire, and a complexion with a slight coppery tinge, but which was pleasing to look at all the same. I never saw any one wear linen so fine as I repeated in few words the gloomy and his although I have had princesees in the freezing history of Madamo de Merret. At house; and amongst others, Gen. Bertrand, 'My dear Dame Lepas!' I added, in speak four words in the course of the day, they all have, as I have been told. He nal his breviary like a priest; he went regularly to mass, and to all the services at charch. And where should he fix him elf -wo remarked that afterwards-but within a couple of paces of Madame de Merret's chapel! But, as he took his place there the very first time he went to church, no one suspected that it was done purposely. More-

Spaniard's clother, which he discovered under a great stone in a sort of wooden pier on the river's bank, on the same side as the ruined chateau, nearly opposite to the Grando Breteche. It was so early in the morning when my husband went there, that nolody saw him. He burned the clothes nobody saw him. He burned the clothes after reading the letter, and we declared, according to Counto Férédia's desire, that he had made his escape. The Sous-préfet sont the whole of the gendarmerie on his track; but brust! they did not eatch him. Lepas believed that the Spaniard was drowned. I, monsieur, do not think so at all; I rather funcy that he had something to do with Madamo do Merret's affairs, because Rosalie told me that the crucifix which her micross was so fond of that she had it buried with her, was of closy and silver. Now, at the beginning of M. Féredia's stay, he had a silver and chony crucilia, which I herer saw afterwards. And now, monsieur, don't you think I may make my conscience easy about the Spaniard's fifteen hundred francs, and that they are honestly mino?"

Certainly. But have you never tried to question Rosalio? I asked.

Oh yes, monsieur, to be sure I have. But what can one do? The girl is as close as a wall. She knows something, but it is

impossible to get her to talk. After chatting with me for a few moments longer, my hostess left me in a state of vague and gloomy thought, possessed by romantic curiosity, by a superstitions terrors resembling the deep feeling which master, you when you enter by night a dark church, in which a feeblo lamp is visible in the distauco beneath its lofty arches-an indistinct figure glides along, a rustling of gown or cassock is heard, and you shudder. The Grande Breteche, with its rank weeds, its blockaded windows, its rusty railings, its closed doors, its descried apartments, was fantastically pictured on a sudden before me. I endeavored to penetrate into this mysterious dwelling, by seeking for the clue to its solemn story, its drama ending with the death of three personages. Rosalio became in my eyes the most interesting being in all Vendûme.

On examining Rosalio's countenance, L discovered the traces of a private thought, in spite of the brilliant health which shone on her plump visage. She held within her bosom the principle either of remorse or of hope: her attitude announced a secret, like that of the devotee who alandons horself to excessive prayer, or that of the infanticide mother who for ever hears her infant's last ery. Her demeanor, nevertbeless, was unaffected and rustio; her simple smile was the reverse of criminal; and you would have judged her to be innocent, only to look at the great red-and-blue chequered handkerchief which covered her vigorous bustframed, tightened-in, and laced by a gown with white and violet stripes. thought to myself, 'I will not leave Vendome without knowing the whole history of the Grando Breteche. To arrive at my enda I will try hard to get into Rosalio's goods "Rosalio!" I said to her one evening.

'If you please, monsieur?' 'You are not married?'

Sho trembled slightly, and then answered, laughing, 'Oh, I shall not want for husbands, whenever I take it into my head to make myself miserable? She promptly re-covered from her inward emotion; for every woman, from the great lady to the chambermaid inclusive, has a presence of mind peculiar to the sex.

You are young enough and pretty enough to have plenty of sweethearts. But tell me, Rosalie, why did you turn servant in an hotel when you quitted the chateau de Merret? Did not madamo leavo you any-

Oh yes, Monsieur; but my place is the

best in all Vendôme.

The reply was one of these which judges and advocates call evasive. Rosallo's position in this romantic story appeared to me like that of the middle square of a draughtboard. Sho occupied the centre of interest and of truth. She reemed to be entwined in the very knot itself. It was not an ordinary conquest to attempt. The last chapter of a novel was ensinited within that girl. Rosalie, therefore, became forthwith the object of my predeliction.

As I studied her, I discovered, as in all

women who principally occupy our thoughts, a host of good qualities. She was neat and careful; she was pretty, of course; she was soon gifted with all the attractions which our own inclinations bestow on women, no matter in what situation they may happen to be. A fortnight after the notary's visit, one evening, or rather one morning, for it was very early, I said to Rosalie, 'Tell me all you know about Madame de Merret.'

'Oh,' she replied, in terror, 'don't ask me that, Monsieur Horaco!'

Her handsome face became clouded, her lively and animated complexion turned pale, and her eyes lost their innocent and humid

brightness.
"Well," she resumed, "since you insist upon it, I will tell you; but pray, strictly

keep my secret.'
Get along with you, silly girl! I will keep all your secrets with the honor of a thief—the most loyal which exists'

'If it is all the same to you,' she said 'I had rather it should be your own honor. Thoroupon she smoothed her kerchief, and placed herself in a proper position to relate her story, for certainly an attitude of security and confidence is necessary for the due utterance of a narrative.

The best tales are told at certain hours. No one over told his tale well in a standing position, nor fasting. But, if I were required to reproduce faithfully Rosalie's diffuso eloquenco, an entiro volumo would hardly suffice. Now, since the event of which the gave me a confused knowledge is intermediate between the notary's communicalion and Madamo Lepas's, as exactly as the mean term of an arithmetical proportion como between the two extremes, I have only to relate it to you in a few words. I therefore give an abridgment,

The chamber which Madame de Merret occupied at the Berteche was situated on the ground floor A little calinet one

cence had improved her looks; and he perceived the fact, as husbands perceive exi-y. thing, a little late. Instead of calling Rosalie, who at that moment was busy in the kitchen watching the cook and the coach-man playing a difficult move at brisque, M. de Merre went straight to his wife's room, by the light of his lantern, which he see down on the first step of the staircase. His step, easy to recognise, resounded hencath the vaulted corridor. At the moment when the gentleman turned the key of his wife's chamber-door, he thought he heard the shutting to of the door of the cabinet which I have mentioned; but when he entered, Madame de Merret was alone, standing in front of the fireplace. The husband emply thought to himself that Rosslin was in the calmet; nevertheless, a suspicion which rang in his ears like the traking of hells made him districtful. He gazed at his nice, and remarked in her eyes a slight uncasaness and timidity.

'You are very late home,' she sail Her voice, ordinarily so pure and please ing, seemed to him to falter slightly M. do Merret unde no reply, for at that moment Rosalto entered. For him it was a thunderstroke Ho walked backwards and forwards in the chamber, from one window to another, at a regular price, and with fill-

'Have you heard any had news, or are on unwell? toudly asked his wais, while Rosake was undressing her.

He kept silence. 'Retire,' said Madamo do Merret to ber femme de chambee; 'I will put on my papillotes myself'. At the sale aspector her husband's countenance, she divad some impending misfortune, and desired to be alone with him.

When Rosalie was gone, or supposed to be gone (for she remained reveral minutes in the corridor), M. de Merret went in frest of his wife, and said, coldly, 'Madane,

there is some one in your cabinet.'
She looked at her husband calmly, and replied, in a quiet and simple manner, 'Ne monsieur.

This ' No,' wounded M. do Merret. He did not believe it; and yet, never had he wife appeared more pure and more conscien wife appeared more pure and more conscientions than she appeared at that moment! He rose to go and open the cabinet. Make dame de Merret took him by the bank stopped him, gazed at him with a right gitted toice, 'If you find no one there, remember that there will be an end of overything between us two.'

The inerredible dignity impresses on her

The incredible dignity impressed on her attitude revived the husband's profound esteem for her, and inspired one if these resolutions which only require a vaster theater to become immerial.

'No, Josephine,' he said, 'I willinot go in. In either case, we should be separated for ever. Listen; I know your purity of soul, and that you lead a holy life. You would not commit a mortal sin, were it to save your life."

At these words Madame de Merret glanced at her husband with a haggard look

his wife was well again, that her convices in his house but himself; his fortune shall surpass your desires Aloxo oll, leave the house without prating; otherwise

He called her back again. Here; take ing master-key,' he said.

"Jean!" shouted M do Morret in the corridor, with a voice of thunder.

Jean, who was at the same time his coachman and his confidential servant, LA

his game of brisque, and came Go to bed, all of you, said his master, beckening him to come nerver; and then he edded, but in a whisper - When they ero all asleep - asleep - do you understend?-you will come down, and let me

M. do Merret, who had never lost sight of his wife while giving his orders, re urned quietly to her side before the fire, and began talking to her about the game of billiards and the discussions at the Cercle. When Rosalio camo beek, she found M. and Madame de Merret conversing very amically The gentleman had recently had new celling put to the whole suite of his reception-rooms on the ground floor. Plester is very scarce at Vendôme, the price being greatly sugmented by the cost of transport; he had. therefore, obtained a larger quantity, knowing that he should find plenty of customers for any surplus that might be left. It was this circumstance which inspired him with the design which he put into execution

'Monsieur, Governot is here,' said Rosalio in a whisper.

"Let him come in!" replied the resolute Picard aloud. Madaino do Merret turned

slightly pale when she saw the mason Governlet, said the husband, 'go and letch some bricks from the coach-house, and bring enough to build up the door of this cabinet. You will afterwards cover the fresh wall with the plaster which is left.'
Then, drawing Rosal e and the workman towards him: 'Atten, Governoot,' he said lin an under tono; 'you will sleep here tonight. But to morrow morning you will have a passport to a foreign country, to a lown which I will indicate. You shall have x thousand francs to pay your journey, en will remain ten years in that town; if ou do not like the place, you may change or another, provided it be in the same pantry. You will pass through Paris, and pair, my arrival there. Then I will ensure it fou, by a written agreement, another six thusand france, which shall be paid on your return, if you have fulfilled the conditons of our bargain You will keep the stretest silence as to what you may do here tonight. To you, Rosalie, I will give ten thousand france, to be paid on your weddingday, and on condition of marrying Goven-B4; but, to get married, you must hold If not - not a sou of your tongues. CONTY.

'Rosalie,' said Madame de Merret, 'come and dress my hair

The husband tranquilly peced backwards and forwards, watching the door, his wife, and the mason, but without allowing any insulting suspicions to manifest themselves.

He put his hat on his head, alvenced three steps towards the door, con-direct a moment and took the crucifix. His wife trembled with joy vier's?' she thought. He is going to Duck-

As soon as the gentleman had disappeared, Madame de Merrei rang for Resalie. The matteck! the matteck! she exclaimed, in a touble roice, and to work! I noticed how Govenflot handled it yesterday: we shall have time to make a hole

and stop it again.'
In the twinking of an eye, Resalie fetched her mistress a sort of marking-spike; with inconceivable ardour she began demolishing the wall. She had already pulled down several bricks, when, miking a sweep to give a more violent blow, she sew M. de

Merret behind her. She fainted. 'Put madame to bed,' said the gentleman, apathetically,

Foreseeing what might happen during his absence, he had laid a trap for his wife. He had simply written to the Mairie, and cent for Davivier to come to him. The jeweller awived the moment after the disorder of the apartment had been set to rights.

Davivier, asked the gentleman, did you not buy some crucilizes of the Spaniards who passed through the town?

No, monsieur.' "Good: I am much obliged to you," he said, exchanging with his wife the look of a tiger. 'Jean,' he added, turning to his considential valet, you will send up my meals to Madame de Merret's room, sho is ill, and I do not meen to leave her till she is better.'

The cruel man remained tweaty days without leaving his wife. At the dist part of that period, when any noise was heard in the walled-up cabinet, and Josephine seemed going to implore him for the dying stranger, he answered, without atlantag her to utter a single word -

You swore on the cross that there was no one there."

# The Time-Tight.

IT is said that the ago of invention is in its infancy, and not with standing the progress science has made within the last lew years, we have only discovered that the more we know, so much the more have we to learn. Artificial illumination is one of the instances of this; the oil-lamp and rudo tallow urn of the ancients have given place to the unpretending moderator in our dwellings; and our streets, which were formerly dark and dangerous to traverse after surset, are now lighted by gas. This easy and cheap mode of lighting, not only our streets, but our shops and private dwellings, is now as common as it was once unknown; and yet we can by no means say that we have a perfeet light, or that great improvements may not be effected in this mode of lighting within the rest few years.

Artificial light too rich may call a luxury, the poor may claim as a necessary; but take from either the means of attificial illuminatinventlet could not help making a noise. Ition, and their energies would be empiled, Madame de Merret took advantage of an their intellect input.

to be. A fortnight after the notary's visit, one evening, or rather one morning, for it was very early, I said to Rosalie, 'Tell me all you know about Madamo de Merret'

Oh,' she replied, in terror, 'don't ask me that, Monsieur Horaco!'

Her handsome face became clouded, her lively and animated complexion turned pule, and her eyes lost their innocent and humid

brightness. Well, she resumed, since you insist upon it, I will tell you; but pray, strictly keep my secret.

Get along with you, silly girl! I will keep all your secrets with the honor of a thief-the most loyal which exists. 'If it is all the same to you,' she said.

'I had rather it should be your own honor.' Thereupon she smoothed her kerchief, and placed heiself in a proper position to rolate her story, for certainly an attitude of security and confidence is necessary for the due utterance of a narrative.

The lest tales are told at certain hours. No one ever told his tale well in a standing position, nor fasting. But, if I were required to reproduce faithfully Rosalie's deffuso eluquence, an entire volume would hardly suffice. Now, since the event of resolutions which only require a vastr theawhich she gave me a confused knowledge is intermediate between the notary's communicalion and Madamo Lepas's, as exactly as in. In either case, we should be separated the mean term of an arithmetical proportion for ever. Listen; I know your putity of come between the two extremes, I have only to relate it to you in a few week. to relate it to you in a few words. I there-

fore give an abridgment. The chamber which Madame de Merret occupied at the Berteche was situated on at her husband with a haggard look. the ground floor. A little cabinet, some four feet square, let into the wall, served as her wandrobe. Three months before the evening whose events I am about to relate to you, Madame de Merret had been so seriously indisposed, that her husband left her to herself, and slept in a chamber on the first floor. By one of those chances which it is impossible to foretell, he returned that evening two hours later than usual from the Cerele, where he went to read the papers, and talk politics with the gentry of the town His wife believed him to be at nome in bed, and fast asleep. But the invasion of Franco had been the subject of a very animated discussion; parties had got warm over the billianl table, and he had lost forty francsan enormous sum at Vendôme, where everybody turns capitalist, and where habits are restricted within the bounds of a praiseworthy molesty—the source, perhaps, of much solid happiness, of which no Parisian takes the slightest thought.

For some time past, M. de Merret had simply asked Rosalio whether his wife were gone to bed. At her reply, always in the affirmative, he immediately went to his own room, with the frank good nature which is the result of habitual confidence. On entering the house, the fancy took him to go into Madame de Merret's room, to acquaint her with his bad luck, perhaps also to seek -consolation for it.

At dinner he had remarked Madamo de Ho Merret to be very tastefully dressed.

'Retire,' said Madame do Merret to ber femme de chambre; 'I will put on my papillotes myself' At the sole aspect of her husband's countenance, she dismed some impending misfortune, and desired to be alone with him.

When Rosilio was gone, or supposed to be gone (for she remained several minutes in the corridor), M. de Merret went in frest of his wife, and said, coldly, 'Madane, there is some one in your cabinet.'

replied, in a quiet and simple manner, 'No. monsieur."

remember that there will be an end of everything between us two.

The incredible dignity impressed on her attitude revived the husband's polound esteem for her, and inspired one if those ter to become immortal.

'No, Josephine,' he spid, 'I will not go would not commit a mortal sin, were it to save your life."

At these words Madame de Merret glined

Here; take your cruciax, he added Swear to me, before God, that there is to one in the cabinet. I will believe you; I will never open that door."

!! reone I' , lica

'Louder,' said her husband, 'and repeat' she coolly added aloud—'Go and help the words, "I swear before God that there | hun!' is no one in the cabinet."'

M and Madamo de Merret continued

noticed before,' he said, examining the cruclix, which was of abony incrusted with silver, 'and very artistically carved.'

it of a Spanish monk, when the troop of year.'

'Ali!'s id M. do Merret, hanging the crucifix on the nail in its place. He rang

Rosalio was not long in answering the not be his wife till he could manage to start wife's chamber.

as a master-mason. Well! go and fetch When he got up in the morning, he said, him; tell him to come here with his trowel carelessly. 'Ah, diable! I must go to the said to himself, on learing the Cerele, that I and his tools. Contrive to awaken nobedy | Mairie for a passport.'

Picani aloud. Mrdamo do Merret turned

Sightly tale when she saw the mason Governot, said the husband, 'go and fetch some bricks from the coaclehouse, and bring enough to build up the door of this cabinet. You will afterwards cover the firsh wall with the plaster which is lest? Then, drawing Rosalio and the workman towards him: 'Attend, Governot,' he said in an under tono; 'you will sleep liero tolight. But to-morrow morning you will She looked at her husband calmly, and here a passport to a foreign country, to a town which I will indicate. You shall have six thousand france to pay your journey. This ' No,' wounded M. do Merret. He You will remain ten years in that town; if did not believe it; and yet, never had he will remain ten years in max town; it did not believe it; and yet, never had he too do not like the place, you may change wite appeared more pure and more conscient for another, provided it be in the same tious than she appeared at that; moment, country. You will pass through Paris, and lance do Merret took him by the paris, if you, by a written agreement, another six stopped him, gazed at him will name it to you, by a written agreement, another six though look, and said, in a singularly aging the constituted voice, 'If you find no one there, which shall be paid on your return, if you have fulfilled the constituted voice, 'If you find no one there, which shall be paid on your return, if you have fulfilled the constituted voice, 'If you find no one there, where sailence as to what you may do here stratest silence as to what you may do here tonight. To you, Rosalie, I will give ten thousand france, to be paid on your weldingday and on condition of marrying Goventhit; but, to get married, you must hold your tongues. If not - not a sou of dowrs.

'Rosalie,' said Madame de Merret, 'come and dress my hair.'

The husband tranquilly paced backwards and forwards, watching the door, his wife, and the mason, but without allowing any insulting suspicious to manifest themselves. towerflot could not help making a noise Madame de Merret took advantage of an instant when the working shot down the bricks, and her husband was at the other end of the chamber, to say to Rosalio-

\*A thousand france a year for you, my Madame de Merret took the crucifix, and dear girl, if you can tell Govenflot to leave a erack at the bottom of the door.' Then

Sho repeated the phrase without besite silent all the while Govenflot was busy Utricking up the door. The husband's Very well, said M. do Merret, coldinations was matter of policy, to avoid given After a moment's silence: You have a many pretext for dropping very pretty thing here, which I had not expressions of double meaning; with Many dame do Merret, it was prudenco or pride When the wall was finished to about half its height the cunning mason took advantage I met with it at Duvisier's, who bought of an instant when the gentleman's back was turned, to give a blow of his mattock prisoners passed through Vendome has through one of the two glass jamels of the The action informed Madame de door Merret that Rosalie had spoken to Govenflot. They all three then saw the dark and sombre face of a man, with black hair and a glance of fire Before the husband had summons. M do Merret hastily met ber turned round, the poor woman had time to as she entered, led her into the embraure not to the stranger, to whom the signal of the window which looked out on the garment to say — 'Hope!' At four o'clock, den, and said, in a low voice, 'I know that towards break of day (for it was towards Governflot wishes to marry you, that want the month of September) the work was of money alone prevents your settling in finished. The mason remained in charge life, and that you have told him you would of Jean, and M. de Merret slept in his

Let him come in ! replied the resolute lill, and I do not mean to feate her cut she is better.

> The cruel man remained tweaty days without leaving his wife. At the in a part of that period, when any oise was heard in the walledup cabinet, and discipline seemed going to implore him for the dying stranger, he answered, without atlow us her to utter a single word --

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## The Lime-Light.

IT is said that the age of invention is in its infancy, and not with standing the progress science has made within the last few years, we have only discovered that the more we know so much the more tave we to learn. Artificial illumination is, as of the instances of this: the oil-lamp and rule tallow urn of the ancients have given place to the unpretending moderator in our dwellings, and our streets, which were formerly dark and dangerous to traverse after sunset, are now lighted by gas. This casy and cheap mode of lighting not only our streets, but our shops and private dwellings, is now as common as it was once unknown; and jet we can by no means say that we have a perfeet light, or that great improvements may not be effected in this mode of lighting within the next few years.

Artificial light the rich may call a luxury,

the poor may chim as a necessary; but take from either the means of artificial illumination, and their energies would be cuppled, their intellect impoverished, their time lost, their industrial occupations landered, the very safety of the community endangered, and the wealth and commerce of nations affected.

If such astonishing applications of gas, and also of steam, had been made in the days of ancient Greece, what magnificent, all-expressive, world-astounding names would have been found to convey their meaning. Instead of such contemptible little moneyllables as gus and steum, one might have heard of the spirit of coal and the spirit of water, with some superlative adjective to stamp the vast importance of each. In such an age, these conquests of man over the elements, this subjugation of the great powers in nature to his use and convenience, would have thrown all meaner efforts into the shade; for them alone would poetry have strung its harp, and the grandest chie productions of genius might have commemorated the victory of man over the inanimate matter of nature, instead of dedicating her loftiest songs to the art of war.

Artificial illumination is a subject which is endowed with an interest of no ordinary character; and we may truly say, that a few inquiries would furnish so preditable a result as a complete history of domestic illumination, tracing its gradual development from the clumsy contrivances of former ages up to the productions of modern times, satisfying the demands both of taste and science. But it is not our object here to enter upon tho subject of artificial light generally, but to confine ourselves more particularly to what

is to we rethe explication, or line light, so beautiful as gas, must be prefuted to all and only me is with the ordinary methods of duce something more in its favor than that

This I ill and light was the invention of the one is deleterious, and the other not so Lieur to a Drummond and applied by him ers, that, in common with all a feel lights of in c and thing the O. In one Survey in Ires land and S.o land in 1826. Its intensity was such, that it was proved to be distinctly visible at a distance of ninety ive miles. It is so purely white, that the most delicate shall of calon may be distinguished by it as correctly as by daylight, while for place in stake, the case where his and parameters are not the cases where his and parameters are not the cases where his and parameters are not the cases where his and parameters are not stake, the amores is a many to fine the case where his and parameters are not stake.

dal clie nee of color of its composition, we few the conal absence of color in its company must be re others to decide; we will here from it is not only applicable to photographic only endeator to describe the best form of purposes, but also for petroe a little of lime last apparatus which is yet known to be sound to separate the most delicate half the separate of the most delicate half line land apparatus which is yet known to the seight die world. The line-light gives the selent de world. The Rine-light gives of color, and, what is of more importance out but R to heat, and does not in any man, it does not at the slightest degree mane the tier vitiate or con une the oxygen of the surroun larg almosphere. Let us contemplate the indicte advantages of a light of this nature in the sick-room, or in the erowded fact ry, and indeed in any crowded room, as also in mines or tunnels. The ordinary gast hit, on the contrary, consumes a Lago amount of oxygen, which is the vital on a that, in common with hong or ames, I repaires to promote existence, may, it does more than assist us in consuming the oxygen, it pois ins the a r The a mosphere is composed mainly of oxygen in I mirog n gises, in the proportion of one of the former to about four of the latter. It will be seen, therefore, how small a quantity of oxygen we have in any given volume of common an -only one fifth! Now, narogen is a deadly poson, being incipable of supporting Other combustion or life; and when we deprive any given volume of air of its oxygen, it will be read by understood that we are setting to some times the quantity of the possonous air, narogen

the way, the tallow the ods, the camplione, and the coal from which the gas is distilled, I lime was too suddenly hested, it eracked belong to be class of compounds known to and fell to pieces, or, as it is technically the chemist as hydroculous, so called be-1 termed, "decreptated," when, of course, cause and are composed of hydrogen and, the light immediately disappeared cathen. In their combination in every case without exception, their hy ogen unites with one portion of the oxygen in the surrounding our, and forms water, and their
carbon unites with another portion of the of spirits of wine. The dimension of the oxygen, and forms a deadty posson, known as carbonic acid.

Thus we see that by our present methods; but very little heat. of obtaining light, we not only deteriorate a

It is hadly necessary to inform our read shirts of color may be distinguished by it as convertly as by daylight, while for photographic purposes, it is invaluable, as it onables the photographer to work by night as easily as by day. To what extent this light is possessed of actinic properties, or whether this apparent power is due to the most delan fiduics, or tamelogilling.

The Ian dight is produced by allowing stic in of in sed goes (one part of oxygon and two parts of mare hydrogen rao missing upon the author of a piece of lane, whalia unmediately rend is of a white heat, and a this state of incord some, we have who a land a land that I have I have the be mentioned that if common coal-green carburet d hydrogen as used with 6 v2 a for producing this light, the light will no sa pune as when hydrogen is us do and it will cause twee the quantity of oxygenia be consumed, the relative proportions of oxygen and embureted by drogen being could the carbon of the carboneted hydrogen, as before explained, riding up a portion of the ovygen, to form cerbonic acid

Great, and apparently insurmountable deficulties met the discoverer, Lacuteman Drummond, owing to his incebanical appliances being incomplete; and it is only he canly that cert in improvements have been made in this respect by which these diffi-But our is not all the harm that is deno; culties have been oversome. The greatest of these supediments was, that when the

> The light control from the ignition of the combined gases alone is very faint, though it is the hottest flame in chemistry and

the stime-piere by abstracting from it the the two gases required for the lime-light- , express riows of an opposite kind we are vital and him, in addition, pour min it one manely, oxygen and hydrogen-ree the con- accuracy of jealousy, and believed to be indeath, posson, and see free another four structures or water, which is known to be the striguing against "French influence in times as bulk. Not is even this the end of greatest antagonist and extinguisher of flame; the Eist." For all these feelings, howthe meschief, the surrounding atmosphere is the one clement, hydrogen, being the most ever, so far as they have any existence, also neared in proportion to the number and inflammable substance in name, while oxy our neighbours have only themselves to extent or the ordinary gas lights. There are gen, the other element, is the greatest known blank. We should never have regarded probably tow who have not experienced the supporter of combustion. Water being des to Suez Canal as anything more than a ill effects of this in the lecture-room, the composed one as elements by the agency of and speculation if the French had not so bail-room, or the theate.

The ameligin, on the contrary, does not of hydrogen two parts, and oxygen one part.

duced is equal to four gas-lights, each burning five feet per hour-or one and a half feet sive an equal effect to twemy feet, but if the quantity of gases is more red to three bet per hour, a light equal to more than facen as lights, each burning five feet per horr, is obtained—or three feet give a light equal to seventy-five feet. Again, if the maning be increased to see feet per hour, a light equal to sixty of the gas-lights is given or six feet equal three hundred feet.

We may here mention, that after having made so many and such great improvements in the mechanical arrangement of the lamps, and the shape and size of the pieces of line. and being able to obtain pure by drogen in a variety of easy and cheap methods, we only wanted to make the other of the two gases -namely, oxygen-with equal cheapness, it has long been possible to make it with great facility, in a carrery of ways, but the expense of its manufacture was, until lately. great drawbick to the general adoption of the lime-light. It has, however, recently been discovered that oxygen may be made tery cheaply from intrate of soda, the residae being of sufacions value to nearly cover the original cost of the material, the labor, and the wear and tear of apparatus. It is shoot needless to add that hydrogen may to made very cheaply by passing super-heared steam over red hor non bornes .- Chamkas's Journal.

## M. se Lesseps and the Ship Ganal.

II DE LESSEPS, we fear, has yet his work to do, but if he and his congituents are sauguine it is no business of ours to disturb their satisfaction. The question is one which events only can solve. The opinion in this country is that a Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Suez can abter to acquailly opened for use or mainsince in practical operation. There seems to be much the same opinion in Egypt it and the same opinion in Egypt it are the same of M. do Lesseps own subordinates, who have succuinbed either to disguist or despair. But in France the popular impression appears to be deseront. The project is still rerequired volume of flame for heating the to be different. The project is still re-lime, is, however, so small, as to throw out a garded with confidence and favour, the shares naintain their value, and the pros-Our readers are, of course, aware that peet is thought encouraging. When we heat the same sphere, and as exygen is one in lact, the exact proportions of these gases | the would never have entered our heads of the gases it is provided with, it does not which are more say to produce the lime of it had not been thus proclaimed. Left

course depend upon the size of the jet, and a bound to Madras should put their passenthe pressure upon the grees. Where the gers ashere at Cannanore; and it any of consumption of the gases does not exceed our readers will look at a map they will one and a builf feet per hour, the light pro- I soon see that even if the Egyptian Isthmus had been cut through, modern impatienco would never be content with coasting the great augle of the Arabian pennsula by way of the Red Sea. There is an isthmus in those very parts still more important than the Isthmus of Suez. It is traversed by two memorable rivers, and one of them marks the shortest out to that land of India which seems to act like a magnet upon Europe. The Euphrates Valley Radroad would leave the Sucz Canal where a Suez Canal might leave the route round the Cape.

It a line were drawn from Loudon to Bombay, it would go straight along the Euphrates, but nowhere near the Red Sea. The Sucz Canal would save nothing in a sea journey if the sea journey ended on the coast of Syria. Such a route, M. de Lesseps may say, is all in the clouds. No doubt; but where is his Cana?? If we are to rove about the realms of imagination, we may as well take one flight as another. If we are to discard the obstacles of space and nature, let us take the best conception possible. That conception is not the idea of M. de Lesseps, and it is for him to show that what he loses in perfection of design he gains in practicability. We wish him no harm. As a commercial people, we repine at the waste of so much good money that might have been better employed. The worst of the Canal scheme is that it effects no partial or incidental good. If it fails, as all in this country believe it will, to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, it fails utterly. It does not even provide advantageous employment for labor. Native labor could be better invested in other pursuits, and it has been necessary, if report speaks truth, to impress it for this unattractive work.

Egypt's place in Universal History has been delineated by an able pen. It would be curious to speculate on India's place. That Southern headland of the Asiatic continent now acts with extraordinary influence on the politics of the world. The greatest European questions involve this element-in fact, are almost based upon it. The maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, the freedom of the Mediterraneau, the destinies of the Greeks, and the prospects of the Russians, are all considered with reference to India. Foreign States believe that India is never absent from an Englishman's thoughts. The attitude we have assumed towards the American belligerents is ascribed solely and entirely to our secret views regarding India. And all this because, a hundred years ago, a few Anglo-Saxon merchants found themselves forced by the gravitation of their race to settle on one of the most ancient thrones of the world and bring a remote Western Island into living connexion with a great Asiatic Empire! All this because between two distant properties there must needs be an occupation

posed mainly of oxygen and introgen gases, it will cause twice the quantity of oxygen as elsteam over red-not non-borness.—Chain-in the propertion of one of the former to be consumed, the relative propertions of kers's Journal, about Jone of the latter. It will be seen, oxygen and carbon tending ended. therefore, how small a quantity of oxygen | the earbon of the carbifreted hydrogen, we have in any given volume of common an a -only one lifth ! Now, nurogen is a deadly poson, being included of supporting cathe, combustion or life, and when we deprive any given volume of air of its oxygen. Drammond, owing to his incchanical appli-

But our is not all the harm that is done, the way, the tallow, the eds, the camphene, and one coul from which the gas is distilled. I have was too suddenly heated, it cracked belong to the class of compounds known to the enemes as hydrocarbons, so called be-cause only are composed of hydrogen and earlies In their combuses in in overy case without exception, their hy gen united with one partion of the oxygen in the surrounding air, and forms water, and their carbon unites with another portion of the oxygen, and forms a deadly poison, known as carbanie acid.

Thus we see that he our present methods of obsering light, we not only deteriorate the atmosphere by abstracting from it the vital air, but, in addition, pour into it one ill effers of this in the lecture-room, the balls som, or the theatre.

by equation, and the other lights we have, the oxygen is now tained on, and gradian, papers of the other result of combustion. As a regulated, so as to produce the best result.

The position of the total absence of heating power and the time-light we may state that a power at time, the for some members with Lamps of this description of the vice of the compact, seamed the obligations of the vice of the light-house has for three months. the atmosphere in do the room clinest un-, and not rain can extinguish it. bearable long before the second a sur was. These lamps may be made of any size, mouth. The sea is no longer the surest completed. The different quantities of gas, from the modulated lamp for the drawing, highway. In these days it is a principle required in each case, to produce the same, room table, to the powerful light-house lamp, of locomotion that a steams, should be

it prosvis the air. The atmosphere is come, be so pure as when hydrogen is used, and be in do very the all by passing superheat before explained, taking up a portion of the oxygen, to form cerbonic acid.

Great, and apparently insurmountable deficulties met the discoverer, Lieutenast it was one to addy understood that we are set-ting and some times the quantity of the por-sonous in narrogen and analysis and in this respect, by which these diffeculties have been overcome. The greatest of these impediments was, that when the The greatest and fell to pieces, or, as it is technically termed, "decrepitated," when, of course, the light immediately disappeared.

The light omitted from the ignition of the

combined gases alone is very faint though it is the hottest flame in chemistry and smowhat similar in appearance to the flame of spirits of wine. The dimension of the required volume of flame for heating the lime, is, however, so small, as to throw out

but very little heat. Our readers are, of course, aware that the two gases required for the lime-lightnamely, oxygen and hydrogen-are the condeadly poison, and set free another four | stituents of water, which is known to be the times its bulk. Nor is even this the cull of | greatest antagonist and extinguisher of flame; the mischief: the surrounding atmosphere is | the one element, hydrogen, being the most also heated in propert on to the number and | inflammable substance in nature, while oxyextent of the ordinary gas lights. There are | gen, the other element, is the greatest known probably four who have not experienced the supporter of combustion. Water being deall effects of this in the lecture-room, the composed into its elements by the agency of electricity or galvanism, is found to consist The line-light, on the contrary, does not of hydrogen two parts, and oxygen one part; heat the atmosphere, and as oxygen is one in fact, the exact proportions of these gases of the green it is provided with, it does not be are necessary to produce the line-deprive the surrounding air of any oxygen, light. The present mode of lighting a line-and as it has no carbon in its composition, light is to allow a stream of lighted bydroit cannot form carbonic acid. It does not | gen to play upon the lime for a few motherefore require the assistance of the atmost ments; the flame is first of a pale yellow, phere, and can be burned just as easily in cand afterward a deep red, caused by the vacuo; in fact, the hime-light is produced combustion of the metal calcium in the line, by equetion, and the other lights we have, the oxygen is now turned on, and gradually

ago exhibited in the Society of Arts lectures | Foreland light-house has for three months | tous of the Viceroy, speculated on the oclight being of a purer and schiter character case there were eight jets. There was never than gassight, it gave as great a light as the the slightest fault or failure, and the lamps targe chamleher which was alterward used, were as easily managed as the ordinary gas, itstead of improved by a Canal. Time, The innestignt tamp consumed that years, lamp, they were lighted at smost, and exhauster, has abuted alarms, and perhaps cutie teet of the combined preses in an tangualist at source, and never touched in all the more effectually because it has hour, and did not increase the temperature, the increase, thus slowing how little attent, abated other expectations likewise. "The of the room in that time, notwithstanding its tion they required. Interproof landing stage , general opinion," says our Correspondent crowded state. By way of testing the one has also been lit with these lamps, and it, on the spot, " seems to be that the Canal light against the chardener way, was found to be of great assistance to ressels, scheme is gradually drawing on to its then turned "full on" for the second hour, approaching the barbor at night. It was natural end. and consumed fire thousand cause feet of bound also that the maked light penetrates gas in that time. It was curious to watch, log to an animense extent-some hundred the increase of temperature, even after the sards—while other lights are quite useless first ten minutes, the heat and situation of he has, moreover, been proved that neither

The is surely sufficient proof of its value in A single jet placed near the ceiling is sufthe lecture-mom.

A single jet placed near the ceiling is sufincreased that Southern mails should be lauded in her art, in her life at least
source of light so cheap, so manageable, and photometric value of the lime-light will of the last been argued that vessels acter was her "Desdemona."

# M. se Tesseps and the Ship Canal.

M. DE LESSEPS, we fear, has yet his . vork to do, but if he and his conours to disturb their satisfaction. The question, is one which events only can solve. The opinion in this country is that a Ship Canal Across the Isthmus of Sucz can have be distilly opened for use or maintined in predicted operation. There seems to be much the same opinion in Legypt transfer of the same opinion in Legypt transfer own subodinates, who have such the same opinion in the same cumbed either to disgust or despair. But in France the popular impression appears to be different. The project is still regarded with confidence and favour, the shares maintain their value, and the prospect is thought encouraging. When we express views of an opposite kind we are accused of jealousy, and believed to be in-triguing against "French influence in the East." For all these feelings, however, so far as they have any existence, our neighbours have only themselves to thank. We should never have regarded the Suez Canal as anything more than a kid speculation if the French had not so pointedly told us that it was a spear aimd at the breast-plate of England. That der would never have entered our heads dit had not been thus proclaimed. Left to ourselves we should have been at a loss to conceive how an enterprise which, if ecomplished, would only bring the East server to the West, but which was never Mely to be accomplished at all, could fineaten our national security or detract I m our national power. But when our to wonder whether one of the roads to Islia might not be stopped by a garrison

The truth is, the roads to India are may, and the Isthmus of Sucz does not offer the best. If the Canal could ever be constructed, it might be destroyed by competition before it had been open a amount of fight, are worthy of remark, and the gives may be made with perfect, exchanged for a radroad at the first prac-

commercial people, we repine at the waste of so much good money that might have been better employed. The worst of the Canal scheme is that it effects no partial or incidental good. If it fails, as all in this country believe it will, to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, it fails utterly. It does not even provide advantageous employment for labor. Nativo labor could be better invested in other pursuits, and it has been necessary, if re-port speaks truth, to impress it for this unattractive work. Egypt's place in Universal History has

been delineated by an able pen. It would, to be cursous to speculate on India's place. That Southern headland of the Asiatic continent now acts with extraordinary inflaence on the politics of the world. greatest European questions involve this element—in fact, are almost based upon it. The maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, the freedom of the Mediterranean, the destinies of the Greeks, and the prospeets of the Russians, are all considered with reference to India. Foreign States believe that India is never absent from an Englishman's thoughts. The attitude we have assumed towards the American belligerents is ascribed solely and entirely to our secret views regarding India. And all this because, a lumdred years ngo, a few Anglo-Saxon merchants found themselves forced by the gravitation of their race to settle on one of the most aucient thrones of the world and bring a remote Western Island into living connexion with a great Asiatic Empire! All this because between two distant properties there must needs be an occupation road! It is a strange phase of history, but we do not think M. de Lesseps will

do much to disturb it .- London Times.

MADAME MALIBRAN .- She may not have been beautiful, but she was better than beautiful—insomuch as a speaking Spanish human countenance by Murillo is ten times more fascinating than many a faultless angel face such as Guido could point. There was a health of tint, with but a slight touch of the yellow rose, in her complexion; great nobility of expression in her features, an honest, direct brightness of eye; a refinement in the form of her head, and in the set of it on her shoulders, more obvious in 1830 than it could be in 1860, when the desire of female beauty seems to be to obliterate that which so thoroughly expresses grace, high breeding, and character, the turn of the head. But Malibran had her own tastes and fashions in dress. She knew what suitol her features. At a time when public singers indulged in crowning themselves with licarses of feathers and gigantic hats (the size which to-day seems so absurd in some creatures by Chalon), I remember to have seen her braided hair circled by a fine Venetian chain, with one small coin serving for clasp, above her forehead, and attracting every eye by the thorough fitness of the or-nament to its wearer. Pethaps the chain indicated the character of a coman-if not in her art, in her life at least-thoroughly, fearlessly, and original. Her greatest charNOTICE.

MR. M. A. Brunkky, Bookseller & Stationer, Windson, N. S., is our authorized agent to receive Bubecriptions for this paper. Single copics may also always be found on his counter.

Our friends are requested to observe, that all sub scriptions to this journal are payable in advince, and that the paper will in every case be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which jayment is

Reperience has amply proved that the adoption of this rule is indispensable to the success of publics. tions of this character.

It is hoped that those who have already subscribed for THE Cotanital Review, will forward the amount of their several subscriptions without delay Although the Journal is cetablished on an adequate pecuniary basis, it is hoped that all who are Interested in the advancement of Literature and foluextion in these Colonies, will exert themselves to increase its eleculation; so that its publication may not favolve a loss to its conductors.

The editorial management of this journal is con-filed to a committee of literary gentlemen, and its columns will be supplied with articles from a number of eletteens connected with Educational and other justitutions in the Lower Provinces. Original articles on Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Scientide Agriculture and Hortfeulture, as well as jupers on the various l'olitical questions affecting the Colo nice, will appear from time to time.

THE

#### COLONIAL REVIEW.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

#### Public Geological Surveys.

IME development of the agricultural, L mineral, and other resources of the country, has always been most zealously promoted by the Government and the State legislatures of the American Republic. Not a state but has had its geological features thoroughly explored by competent scientific men; and the results of their labors are to be found in all the public libraries, embodied in lasting forms, invaluable in every point of viow The government of Canada, too, emu-Isting this creditable oxample, some years ago, employed Sir W. Louan, a geologist of note, to make a geological survey of that noble Province; and the importance of the scientific and practical information he has amassed cannot be over-estimated. Neither Nova Sco-tial mar Now Brunswick, however, have ever had the advantages of such a public survey, and geological enquiries in these provinces have heretofore only been pursued by persons stimulated by the love of science or the gratification of currosity. The want of such a thorough exploration has been strikingly exemplified in the case of the former Province, by the sudden discovery of gold some time ago. Who is there that doubts that, had Nova Scotia enjoyed the benefits of a thorough survey of all its geological features under the direction of the Government, the existence of the precious metal would have been demonstrated much sooner than was actually the case? Dr. Dawson, to be sure, had suggested the possibility of finding gold on the Atlantic coast Siluman district, but what he stated was too vague to excite public attention or investigation Neither Dr. Dawson nor any of the able geologists who have written on Nova Scotta | looked for day arrives, with all its concomhad been able to give that complete explora-

the structure of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has been somewhat minutely examined, and they have afforded some very important contributions to our knowledge of the earth's geological history We cannot ! arisen from an intenso lovo of science. Still ! the want of that thorough systematic exploration of all the geological features of the two Provinces, which can only be done through the assistance of Government, is very claswould be certain to accrue from a complete exploration we feel it is unnecessary to speak at any length Apart from any mine ing advantages, such a survey would amply repay its omlay by the benefits it would confer on the agriculture of the two Provinces. The discovery and application of limestone, marls, and other fertilizing substances, if meful nocks and salts, - the analysis of the different soils, and oven a topographical deseription of the country would be searely less valuable than mines of ores and real Of course such a survey would necessiate considerable expense, but no one should gradge an expenditure which would be contain to be repaid tenfold eventually. falso ideas of economy should actuate public men in dealing with a matter which so me timately affects the vital interests of the two Provinces. They should look upon it in its true light.—as a great public benefit, absolutely requisite for the material advance ment of the country, and afford it all the assistance in their power.

#### Christmas.

TS there a day in the Calendar so un-1. versally invested with a joyous character. as that we have taken for the subject of a few random thoughts? We trow not With one consent all agree to be, or try to be, cheerful at that season. Congratule tions are exchanged on every side. "A happy Christiass?" is the word from even mouth, as people meet in their dwellings or in the places where men "most do con-gregate". Sectatian fences fall down a this auspicious time, and all sorts and conditions of men resolve for once to give exother the friendly shake and solutation, and members of one great brotherhood. Would that the resolve fasted more than once a year and that hearts which warm up so well at Christmas tide did not so quickly cool, and relapse into envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness

But still let us bo thankful for even this short burst of sunshine upon this cloudy world if ours, and dwell for a bref space on that anniversary of peace on earth and good will to man by which this vale of tears has been gladdened for nearly nineteen centuries Who does not know, from his own experience, how bright in the visions of childhood appears the season of Christmas, How anxiously does the school-boy or gul count the days that are to drag their slow length along until "the helidays come." If away from home, this anxiety and disgust at the leaden wings of time are increased in an intense degree. But at last the loagtant delights; its feasts for the eye and the errors benevalent societies be rendered and

happy influence — though it be more staid and sober in its character to them. It is at this season that the parent delights to see around his board all the children whom God has spared to him, and even to extend the be too grateful for this knowledge which has I family muster beyond those of his own household, and have once more a family gathering, to partake, it may be, of that good cheer which all, even the poorest ma at on such occasions. Old age, if the heart is right, will derive enjoyment of the purest ous to every one. Of the advantages that I kind from seeing the enjoyment of others; and even the most vinegir like specimens of senility, whether of the male or female sex, will thus be forced to feel and to show some of the sweets of a Happy Christmas. Certainly, the aged who will not sym-pathize with the unocent enjoyments of the young, and rejoice with them that do rejoice, are poor followers of that great Exemplar who, as at this time, came to bless the world with his presence, and who did not dislain the company even of little children, but rebaked those who would have kept them from him. So that thus far we may perhaps assume that all called by that worthy name do agree that this is not a time to weep or to mourn, but to rejoice and be glad, and for the nence to cast dull care But we consider this, cheerful as it is, the lowest point of view in which to regard the good time coming. Eleven-twelfths of Christendom delight to honor it in a religious aspect, as a high festival, because the birth-day of Him who came as the light and comfort and salvation of the humanarace; the Friend that sticketh closer than a brother; the Alpha and Omega of the hopes of man. For 1862 years the uncounted millions who are dead and gone, and those that remain, have turned their eyes and their thoughts at this time to Bethkhem with wonder and adoration. Christian of every climo and of every tongue has, through rolling ages, hearkened to the angelie anthem of glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men, which a multitude from Heaven's choir chaunted in the cars of the simplo shopherds on the consecrated fields of Bethlehem. Millions, of every land, will on Thursday next once more recount in their parious churches the wondrous story of the Nativity, and will offer unto its great and divino Subject their sacrifice of praise and tranksgrving. This religious aspect of the day is, unquestionably, the lighest, and one which, to the true believer, makes it a happy Christmas, because it commemorates the not what is called a religious poper, it would le passing strange if in our glance at the lesser comforts and associations of the sea-

> Let not this be forgotten while celebrating the great Christian jubilee. Nor let us forget to show our appreciation of these manifold mercies by showing there to others. Now, especially, is the time for making up our petty differences, and evibeing reconciled to all around us.

them all, as far as the heaven is higher

than the earth.

smiling Lalage, early navigation seemed the summit of during, nor was it the love of luxury solely that made hun fear the sea, in common with his countrymen he dreaded that mystical element, and so he ennobled the foremost sailor in his amber verses.— But tawny, turbulent Tiber, was never "frozen hard," to borrow the small boys' technical phrase for Learable see, and consequently the Roman youth knew naught of kating, its pains and pleasures, or cloo Dee Freezes might have made the earliest skater famous. But he is nevertheless famous We may not be able to express his name, what of that? Though we lack the mere word formula, combination of letters, the want does not affect the great personality. Have not the German critics killed our dear school-boy friend, blind Hourn, 3ct they cannot destroy his work, and we Doubstrace therein one master-mind. less the first skater was a solor ofter all Some blue-eyed, yellow-haired Viking, his skates a pair of weather-bleached rib bones. and his rink the level miles on a frezen find For when the snow-wreaths covered the scarred northern hills, and bent the pine boughs, when winter's breath, cruel and keen, lay on the lands like a mist, when the ships of the sea kings were beached, then the Norsemen bound bones to their feet, and flew fleetly along on the frost fettered waters. Lorgierow's pirate-

"Skimmed the half-fevren Sound, That the poor whimpering hound Trembled to walk en."

HAROLD the Hardy, enumerating the eight feats he knew, gives prominence to his pow-er on skates. Yes! they were prime skaters, and well have their Skalds sung of their prowess. It appears as if the love there Vikings boro the sea burned as anleasty in winter as in summer, the rough, bearded Jarls sat at banquet-boards, and told tales of the storing sea, how their dragon-beaked barks broke the Baltie foun; but they also narrated the perils of skating, how they had followed the bear all day on "slippery shoes," and far into the hight, under long glories of the winter moon. Sagas or Epics, a skato is called the Pirate's Ship, agnificant metaphor, telling us plainly that when the sea-robbers came home from wandering over the billowy main, they yet loved to shim over its rigid, frigid breast, as swift as ever did their staunch vossels -And they were pirates on the winter-madacled waters too. Many a maiden's heart was taken captive, as sho gazed on her foundation of his hopes for all eternity. curvo-cutting giant, gliding hither and this lades now-a-days affect the society of capital skaters. Before leaving the primitive Norland skaters we will transcribo a legend relativo to our subject. You will find it, antiquarian reader, in Snorro Sturleson's Edda, but we fear not son we were to omit that which transcends the following verbage: "Once upon a time," There and his comrade Thiatre. came to a great city in the awful land of Jotunbheim. Now Tiron had been foiled a few days previous, and he was wrathful. And Tinalise was the swiftest skater in all the North, nay, the gods in Vallhalla knew denoing our faith in the great Reconciler by of no better than he. So he challenged any being reconciled to all around us. Now should the funds of our num- city appointed a young man as his opponent

# Public Geological Surveys.

THE development of the agricultural, L mineral, and other resources of the country, has always been most zealously promoted by the Government and the State legislatures of the American Republic. Not a state but has had its geological features thoroughly explored by competent scientific men; and the results of their labors are to be found in all the public libraries, embodied in lasting forms, invaluable in every point of view. The government of Canada, too, emulating this creditable example, some years ago, employed Sir W. LOGAN, a geologist of note. to make a geological survey of that noble Province; and the importance of the scientific and practical information he has amassed cannot be over-estimated. Neither Nova Scotia nor Now Brunswick, bowever, have ever had the advantages of such a public survey, and geological enquiries in these provinces have heretofore only been pursued by persons stimulated by the love of science or the gratification of curiosity. The want of such a thorough exploration has been strikingly exemplified in the case of the former Prorivee, by the sudden discovery of gold some time ago. Who is there that doubts that, had Nova Scotia enjoyed the benefits of a thorough survey of all its geological features under the direction of the Government, the existence of the precious metal would have been demonstrated much sooner than was actually the case? Dr Dawsov to be sure, had suggested the possibility of finding gold on the Atlantic coast Silurian district; but what he stated was too rague to excite public attention or investigation Neither Dr. Dawson nor any of the able geologists who have written on Nova Scotia had been able to give that complete exploration of various parts of the province which would have led, in all likelihood, to the discovery of gold Such an exploration, it is obvious, required an expenditure of both time and money, which could only be un-dertaken by the Government of the country Circumstances of a political character, up to a very recent period,—to alludo more especially to Nova Scotia—prevented a systematic exploration of the country at the happy day itself, which our memories still, upon them and their inmates with healing in public expense. As all our readers are call up in all their freshness, and which are his wings. Happy for those who can truly aware, very many years ago, when the Home Government was less liberal in its dealings with its dependencies, all the valuable minerals were leased to an association of British capitalists, who opened the principal mines and worked them very considerably Whilst all the minerals were thus the monopoly of a Company, the local legisla-ture could feel no inducement to expend the public funds in aid of a geological surrey of deposits, in which the people of the province themselves had no direct interest Under these circumstances, it is not stronge that geological enquiries were left to be made by private individuals, actuated by scientific real. Now, however, these impediments to public action have been removed entirely. The Mining Association no longer holds a monopoly of all the valuable minerals, but is confined within ! specified limits for a certain period of time.

ment of the country, and afford it all the assistance in their power.

With one consent all agree to be, or try is be, cheerful at that season. Congratub, ed to the angelic authem of glory to Got in a tions are exchanged on every side. "A happy Christmas?" is the word from even mouth, as people meet in their dwelling. or in the places where men "most do co-gregate". Sectarian fences fall down a this auspicious time, and all sorts and ceditions of men resolve for once to give each that the resolve lasted more than once a year, and that hearts which warm up so well at Christman tide did not so quickly, cool, and relapse into enry, batred, malice,

and all uncharitableness. But still let us be thankful for even this short burst of sanshine upon the cloudy world of ours, and dwell for a bref space on that anniversary of peace on earth and good will to man by which this vale of tears has been gladdened for nearly nineteen centuries. Who does not know, from his own experience, how bright in the tisions & away from home, this anxiety and disgest at the leaden wings of time are increased in an intense degree. But at last the loglooked for day arrives, with all its concomtant delights, its firsts for the eye and the pulate, its joyous sports by day and by with nervous hand in the fore-front of some ry of doing good." carefully selected volume. We would say to such young men: do not be ashamed of thus letting nature coze out at such seasons, which is far more amiable than that gruff and beartless bearing which is sometimes mistaken as being of a manly order, burns

woofully the reverse. But it is not the

here we gove a peet as a light testival, because the birthday of Him who came as the light and comfort and salvation of the human race, the Priend that sticketh closer, tonguo has, through rolling ages, hearkenthe highest, on earth peace, good will to-wards men, which a multitude from Heaven's chair chaunted in the cars of the simple shepherds on the consecrated fields of Bethlehem. Millions, of every land, will on Thur-day next once more recount in their farious churches the wondrous story of the other the friendly shake and salutation, as f hativity, and will offer unto its great and members of one great brotherhood. Would living Subject their sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. This religious aspect of the day as unquestionably, the highest, and one 19 Christinas, Lecause it commemorates the than the earth.

being reconciled to all amund us. night, and its relecome presents from loring, the wants of a regornus minter. And while friends, as well as from that mysterious and, we are permitted to see another anniversary seen, the innumerable stockings which, in whose pays are darkened by sickness, sorrow, confiding faith, are pendant from every bed, and death, and at least with their bunlens post, to be eagerly searched by the wakeful lighter. Especially let us turn our eyes to the one wish themselves young again, that many eyes have long been turned. If that 'hey may feel as they then dad at Christmas great praise,' They have done what they ames. Again, we find even those who are could, can justly be claimed by us, our ferent way marking it by some suitable, are ready to persh will be upon our heads, gift to parents, brothers, sisters, and friends. We cannot close our subject better than by and probably to some one standing in a still , expressing our best wishes that all our read-

## Shaling.

II Ehad oak and triple bands of brass bound about his breast, who first trusted himself in a frail ship, to the treacherous deep, child and the youth alone that enjoys this, says Herrace, when lauding the most anci-gladsome period. Those who have lost the , ent manner. To the poet, lying languidly Thanks to Sir C. Lyell, Dr. Dawson, Dr sprightliness of childhood and the buoyaney, under quirering vineleares, quashing goblets General, and other zealous scientific men, of youth, are not to be excluded from its of mellow Massic, and musing on sweetly-

#### "Skinned the half-frozen Sound, That the poor whospering hound Trembled to walk en."

Hanoro the Hardy, enumerating the eight Christinus.

Is there a day in the Calendar so will as that we have taken for the subject of a that we have taken for the subject of a few random thoughts? We trow not with one consent all agree to be, or try in the few random thoughts? We trow not to be, or try in the few random thoughts? We trow not to go the few random thoughts? We trow not tongue has through relling ages, hearken.

I mount the Hardy, enumerating the eight feats he knew, gives promuence to his powers has been dead and gone, and those that remain, have turned their provess. It appears as if the love these vikings bere the sea burned as ardently in winter as in summer; the rough, beauted takes. Vikings bere the sea burned as ardently in winter as in summer; the rough, beauted takes. Vikings bere the sea burned as ardently in winter as in summer; the rough, beauted takes. of the stormy sea, how their dragon-beaked barks broke the Baltio form; but they also narrated the perils of skating, how they had followed the bear all day on "shippery shoes," and far into the tright, under long glories of the winter moin. In the Sagas or Epies, a skate is called the Pirate's Ship, significant metaphor, telling us plainly that when the sea-robbers came home from wandering over the billowy main, they yet loved to sking over its rigid, frigid breast, as swift as ever did their staunch vossels .-And they were pirates on the winter-manwhich, to the true believer, makes it a hope | acled waters too. Many a maden's heart was taken captive, as she gazed on her foundation of his hopes for all eternity. curve-cutting giant, glishing hither and this lad therefore, albeit ours is a secular, and there, just as ladies now-a-days affect the are what is called a religious paper, it would secrety of capital skaters. Before leaving be passing strange if in our glance at the the primitive Norland staters we will tranlesser comforts and associations of the seas, sembe a legend relative to our subject. son wo were to omit that which transcends. You will find it, antiquarian reader, in them all, as far as the heaven is higher, Snorro Studeson's Dida, but we fear not them all, as far as the heaven is higher. Shorro Sturieson's Dida, but we fear not than the earth.

the following verbiage: "Unce upon a let not this be forgotten while celebratiume." Tuon and his comrade Timers. childhood appears the season of Christmas, ting the great Christian Jubilee. Nor let, came to a great city in the auful land of How anxiously does the school-boy or gil, as forget to show our appreciation of these, Jotunlihenn. Now Thos had been foiled a count the days that are to drag their slow, namifold mercues by showing energy to few days previous, and he was wrathful, length along until 'the holidays come." If others. Now, especially, is the time for And Thirke was the swiftest skater in all making up our petry differences, and ever the North, nay, the gods in Vallhalla knew denoing our faith in the great Reconciler by of no better than he. So he challenged any one to skate with him, and the king of the Now should the funds of our num-city appointed a young man as his opponent crous benevolent secreties be replenished named Heo (Thought.) Then stood by the rich, to enable their dispensers to meet apart, and smiled scornfully, for he deemed the wants of a rigorous winter. And while Thialfe best. And they started and flew away like the wet-winged west wind, when ubiquitous personage, whose visits fill, ma, of this joyous season, let us feel for those i it wrecks the vessels of the Vikings, and rushes past meaning forests. Un, on, and Tuon smiled. But the pulled-faced youth Hego so much outstrapped Timerre that in expectant even before day light comes. And, the saddened homes of lancashire, and pray returning to the larrier whence they set out, then follow the multifarrous pleasures of the , that the Sun of Righteousness may arise , they met face to face. And Thon's brows grew black as night when no moon shines. Then, quoth the King, "Try again, per-chance you may pass my youth." So they call up in all their freshness, and which are this wing. Alappy to be the lessen that I chance you may pass my youth. So may enacted still by those who are yet in the say that their mite has helped to lessen that I chance you may pass my youth. So may exact still by those who are yet in the say that their mite has helped to lessen that I chance you may pass my youth. So may exact the homesunny exact of childhood, often making large heap of wretchedness, to which so started and went so quickly, that the homesunny exact of the same even have long been turned. If that going eagle poised itself in middin, and watched the racers, but THALFE was a full bowehot from the boundary when Heen gotten beyond that early period of life not, minee pies and plum puddings will be all arrived at it. And Thor scowled like a dislaining to keep their Christmas in a diff, the sweeter, and the blessings of them who thunder-cloud, and clutched his hammer. It fared no better with THEALER the third trial, and he cried out, "O, Ilvee, who art thou!' and Huoo answered, "I am Thought, can mortal contend with spiritual?" Ah no! mortal clogs the spiritual, and there is a deep trath lying underneath the simplicity of this old legend.

"It seems as if some strange spirit dwelt in our skates," said rough, great-hearted Sintram, to the gentle Knight Polko, "which is fearfully dangerous to any that have not learnt the management of them in their childhood." There is something suitable in skating, originating in Scandinavia, and FREILIGRAM, that passionate port whose songs combane Oriental ferror with

Therenic rythm, has a poem about a Shat. But, truly he is a noble chater. God por ing Negro, wherein he wonders at the sable i cove there is a difference in our adjective.) gunt indulging in an amusement so foreign. Now with the right foot, and on the out-she to his country and colour. However, we colde he describes encles as perfect as if the have ingered long enough with the foremost skaters, let us go to the other extreme, for where can you find a better place, to study one phase of modern humanity, than beside a frozen lake.

Skating is like scholarcraft in two residences in the school-box, "and give us the workeful skater lake." Single out to workeful skater lake the workeful sk

pects, there is no royal roul to it, and ; should be learnt when young. Blank, Esq., of Her Majesty's Regiment, must endure and twists, till the crop surface is covered the same hardships at mutatory exercises on a with curves. "This cast, his mark," he the ree, as Needy the son of Nobody.-Prompted by an insure desire some fine, clear, cold morning, a youth six feet four mehes in his shoes, who, had he lived in Frateristick of Pressa's time, would have who clap their gloved hands, and bird been kidnapped for the great Grenader brave. As, have: bravesime rather, Company, borrows a pair of shates—very he is a capital skater—would we were as Company, borrows a pair of skates-very dull ones-and treads towards the nearest good. pond. A friend(:) has lent the skates, alas! for the rarry or human charity, under a dipping into Dhius just now, seeing that the sun; ere night falls, that friend will be come paper is getting long, but permit a few excluded from the borrower's circle of friends; and continue so to be, until the borrower can cut a perfect circle. Perhaps it is the yearns a ing glance of his eyes following splendid skaters; perhaps it is his anknown usy of, holding the skates, or likelier it is that i intuitive perception of greentess, common to all horrel boys, that causes these vultures to flock round the novice, and proffer their unlimited services. Down square the novice, whom we will name after Punch "Arry Bloater," and twenty willing paws begin ing dalo, he calls a spread cagle." "Ah" tugging at his boots. He is asked for his you mutter, "is this human friend-hip." I guilet in varying tones, from the treble shall cut the ill-tongued beast," and rising. squeak up to the semilass, admirably adapts. Arry produces a manatine poleaging, and and make yourself a hyporite length, indicately a closus of expressive adjection indicately a closus of expressive adjection in the spanish of the property of the pro into his human heel, and with straps so tightly twisted round his fect, that circulation ceres, he is raised from his recombent. position with shouting and singing, just as our forefathers used to ruise the May-pole, and much mirth. "You pull on to his flippers, Dick," "Slew round the Swell's legs, Janny," Heave ho' up she rises," "Now, sir, you're as right as ninepence."

Such and similar are the exclanations which float about him, and Bloater might be taken before a reformatory society for being the occasion of profamity. The immediate cause of profanity is now creeted by dint of arduous falour, and ready for action. He is supported by a non-descript who evidently determines that his costumo shall demonstrate a hi torical truth connected with Waterloo, for his head is protected by a blue-jacket's cap, and the word "Nimble," painted in letters of gold on the ribbon, while his trunk is enveloped in a dingy red fatigue jacket, his right foot thrust into an illused Blucher, and the sinister polal extremely incased in a crimson topped Wellington. "Don't be afraid, sir," remarks the attendant, on noticing how Bloater's legs shiver and slip about "Now, then, kick, out like a Mustang steed," he cries, and giving his victim a shove, leaves him to the

breaks through the surrounding through and choosing a clean bit of ice, bends and turns who rous may read the round in engion Great cheering from the logs, admiring glances from the feminine skaters, and over whilming appliance from a couple of well-

We are not a moralist, nor care about septences on the mental benefits of skatuz We will suppose you are a good skater, and whilst executing a difficult lighter unions is one of spectations, so disply about dain you in the task, when by an indescribable by down you come. You hear unmostake dile Linghter, and that from Novelles, your fast Oh! poor fellow, he is not a had fell w. but so conceited about cutting that everlating dalo, he calls a spread cagle " " " Ah"" you think, "what more did the Emperors, of the West do."

# English Orators.

No. 1.

W. MORLEY PUSHOS.

TRAY, in his Elegy, gives utterance to I an idea, which was "often thought before but ne'er so well expressed," when

that before long he may make his appearfriend, who is teaching a lady how to stand ance amongst us, a slight sketch of his on states, and you hear the land say, life, and an equally slight notice of his oratorical efforts may not be unacceptable to colonial readers.

Mr. Pension was born on the 29th of May, 1821. He is a native of Dorchess shall cut the ill-tongued heast, and, rising, ter. Of his early life much of interest you join in the laugh. And by reason of cannot be gatherest. At the grammar that tumble you unmask hollow friendship, school of his native town he did not, it is your heart, and a desire to ask every daty. Commons, with the places for which they faced arbin if it isn't jelly good ice You sat, and the color of their politics. will go home, musing on the moral effects the people, ergo I am a public benefactor," I have pleased the people, ergo I am a public benefactor," I direction he was alternated in mother than think the people of th direction, he was absorbed in newspapers during the three years that he was supposed to be making invoices and footing up lodgers. "In the debates nobody was better posted up. The temptation of a daily newspaper was irresistible; and while the other clerks were deep in figures, he was culling figures of speech from the orators of the Reform Parliament: watching the opening genius of

nences than others lacking the fortunate ties better than any long array of words, gde; but of all it may be safely assert- The first is that of a gleaver by the dim oil, that living they were known and re-roguised as among the powers that he, among the unwealth; stabble in a harvest Their fame may not take in so large a field from which the corn has been reaped, circle. "The nations may not wonder as a and from which the respers have withthey gize," because all nations, save the drawn. I am that gleaner. About the orator's own, cannot so fully comprehend great man who is my subject to-night his utterances. To those alone speaking there has been as much said as would his mother tongue can be speak; others suffice for a long course of lectures, and know him only through the medium of as much written as would almost furnish the pen. All those accompaniments of a library. Where is the tongue that toice, person, gesture, play of countering the pen which has not been described to atter his endogy? min is heard. But within the charmed swift in his praise? I have therefore to circle of his own kindred and tongue, the , deal with matters which are already trealiving orator always everts a mighty in- sured as national property. If I am to fluence. Such is the influence wielded, furnish for you any but thin and blasted to-day by one in England, whose fame, cars, I must of necessity enrich myself has scarcely reached these shores. Wo from the full sheaves of others. The refer to W. Monten Pensition, whose second picture is that of an unfortunate oratorical powers have "leaped into day," and are now widely known through the cism upon a celebrated picture, but who makes to write an area of the cism upon a celebrated picture, but who mothersland. The spell that his genius, fluds himself, with a small physique and has thrown around the Englishmen of the a horror of crowds, jammed helplessly present day, is something wonderful in-deed. A succession of highly wrought the Academy, with the sun dazzling his and elaborately fluished orations in Exeter | eyes, and so near the picture that he sees Hall, has given him a name and a place little upon the canvas but a vague and among the lew true orators of whom the shapeless author of colour. I am that world can boast. As it is not improbable | unhappy critic, dazzled as I look upon my subject; and both you and I are too near for perfect vision. The third picture is that of a son, keenly affectionate, but of high integrity, clinging with almost reverent fondness to the memory of a father, but who has become conscious of one detraction from that father's excellence which he may not conscientiously conceal. I am that monroing sou."

pain. But if you have done well, and Winen still a child be was able to name a mide history readable,—that it is not in noble humanity seems, there is a glow shoul Command with the members of the House of this page the bare recital of facts, names, and deeds, mentioned as in an auctioneer's catalogue, but a glowing portraiture of the growth of a great nation, and of the men who helped or hindered We thank him that he has disposed for ever of that shallow criticism that the brilliant is always the superficial and unworthy; and that in the inestimable value of his works he has confirmed what the sonorous periods of John Militor, and the long resounding elequence of JERENY TAYLOR, and the fiery passion-tones of Eowant Bunkit had abundantly declared before him that the diamond flashes with a rarer lustro than the spangle. We thank GLADSTONE and MACALLAY, noting the him for the happy combination which he has maturer excellencies of PEEL and PALM- | given us of valuable instruction and literary he writes of "mute inglorious Miltons", Shill and O'Connell for his own." He decorated with all the graces of style. We and of "flowers born to blush unseen to call into exercise the cut thank him for his inflammental ingreen. The idea is that merit is not in all cases within him out at the greek of sixtle. We appreciated in the life time of men of thought still continue to the life time of men of thought still continue to the life time of men of thought still continue to the life time of men of thought still continue to the life time of men of thought still continue to the life time of men of thought still continue to the life time of men of thought still continue to the life time of men of men of the life time of men of men of the life time of men o genius. This may be true in many of circle, it was evident that his vocation like Sanstitut and Luxiwavra in the field, Painters dying in garrets, poets in solitude, sculptors friendless, Galilleo in planted by a succession of events to his and Mantsonoucu, who dallied in the prison, the inventors of mechanical appliances for industrial purposes hooted and known throughout the North of England; We thank him for the one especial character to much so that the Yanna Mantsonoucu, who dallied in the known throughout the North of England; We thank him for the one especial character so much so that the Young Men's Chrise | which he has left us-William, the here of

whom we will name after Pinch "Arry Bloater," and twenty willing pews begin tugging at his boots. He is asked for his tion ceases, he is raised from his recumbent prostion with shouting and singing, just as our forefathers used to ruse the Mayquile, and much mith "You pull on to his flopers, Dak," "Slew round the Swell's legs, Jimmy" "Heave ho' up she trees," "Now, etc. you're as right as mnepence." Such and similar are the exclamations which fleat about him, and Bleater might be taken before a reformatory society for being the oceasion of profamity. The immediate cause of profamity is now erected by dint of anlaone bloom, and ready for action. He is supported by a non-descript who evidently determines that his costume shall dealons strate a historical truth connected, with Wasterbo, for his head is protected by a blacjacket a cap, and the word. "Numble,"

hours hence you may observe him crawling a living and derision when dead. So also home, uttering shockingly improper works is it true to a certain degree that the But, be lement, O you fortunate mortal, world knows not its greatest, its best who can make spread-eagles, careles, et alia. I men, till death comes and tears the scales consider that it was his primary lesson; how I from its eyes. Men there are who have he will write to morrow morning when he at-tempts to move his brittle tibia; how he thomage living or when dead; upon an will mean over a peeled countenance, and equally large class the grave has closed tenderly touch an aching head to count the tere their writings, or their doings have bumps thereon. Poor Bloater!-telle est pocupied their true and natural position la rie-after pleasure (?) comes pain.

Here is a dandy some removes letter than Bloater, but there is always something wrong with his skates; he also is tainted | never read their writings, had no laurel with the manity of Dunneaux, won't skate | wrenths bound about their living brows much,—prefers to peop at the pretty women by the admiring multitude, and were but lit-through his glasses, and frequently flings the thought of till taken away. This, true himself down for a rest. Oh! hypocrite, of almost every class of great men, is unwe know your wiles! Sham skater! Who true when applied to the orators. ever beheld thee perform six successive DEMOSTRENES and those men of Athens strokes; twirl that incipient monstache, murmur bow dashed cool it is, and be thankful

that you cannot see yourself as we see thee.
"What a beautiful skater." We do not
exclaim so; it is a very red-lipped little lady with her dress looped up daintily, and her golden bair wandering over ber face.

noble humanity seems; there is a glowalout your heart, and a desire to ask every datyfacest urchin if it isn't jully good ice. You will go home, musing on the moral effects of home a good skater. "I have pleased the people, ergo I am a public beneficier, you think, "what more did the Emperors of the West do."

# English Orators.

W. MORLEY PUNCHOS. GRAY, in his Ellegy, gives utterance to an idea, which was "often thought before but ne'er so well expressed," when pointed in letters of gold on the rildon, the writes of "mute inglorious Milions" while his trunk is enveloped in a diagriced 4 and of "flowers born to blush unseen." fatigue picket, his right foot thrust into an I The olea is that merit is not in all cases illused Blueber, and the sunter potal ex- pappreciated in the life time of men of tremely meased in a crimson topped Wellings I genure. This may be true in many of ten. "Don't be alrawl, sir," remarks the title varied walks of science and of art, attendant, on nothing how Bleater's legs; Plainters dying in garrets, poets in solishiver and slip about. "Now, then, kak, I tude, sculptors triculless, Galileo in out like a Mustang steed," he erres, and prison, the inventors of mechanical appligiving his vectim a shove, leaves him to the cances for industrial purposes booted and critered l'ates. Poor Any! His ac plerided as they walked the streets, all quantance with the manners and customs of a may be cited as evidences and as illustra-Abstange is encumeenled to a marvellore i mone of this assertion. The world's hislimment, and therefore not comprehending ; tory is full of examples of men who have his enlightened instructor's advice, he floure I gone down to their graves "unwept and ders on, and finally falls heavily, feet up authonored;" and who though deserving of the world's praises, have received only Let us leave the unhappy fellow; three its scorn-have received contumely while in the world's estimation. Writers whose phrases now pass current as coin of the realm, and are uttered by thousands who who "wielded the fierce democratic at will," down to the living orators of the present day, the true orator has always obtained present meed of praise. Some

of course by wind of adventitions circum-

stances have been blown in to loftier emi-

but so concented about cutting that everiasty to colonial renders, ing dido, he calls a spread eagle!" " h" Mr. Personov was born on the 29th of you mutter, "is this human friendship." Mr. 1821. He is a retire of Decelor squark up to the semisians, admirably adapted for his immediately a chorus of expressive adjectives rises rises, so depressive that Bheater wishes himself index away out of sight, out of sound A last, after getting a sharp goulet screwel into his human heel, and with straps so tightly twisted round he feet, that e reals. nearly all the members of the House of Commons, with the places for which they sat, and the color of their politics. After leaving school, he was placed in the counting-house of his grandfather at Hull; but his talents running in another direction, he was absorbed in newspapers during the three years that he was supposed to be making invoices and footing up ledgers. " In the debates nobody was better posted up. The temptation of a daily newspaper was irresistible; and while the other clerks were deep in figures, he was culling figures of speech from the orators of the Reform Parliament watching the opening genius of GLADSTONE and MACAULAY, noting the maturer excellencies of Print and Palm-FESTON, and marking the finest flights of Sunt and O'Coxxell for his own." He soon began to call into exercise the gift within him, and with such success that, though still continuing in the commercial circle, it was evident that his vocation was not the counting-house. Transplanted by a succession of events to his popular sphere, his mane became widely known throughout the North of England, so much so that the Young Men's Christian Association of London at length invited him to lecture at Exeter Hall. In rompliance with that invitation, he delisered an oration on the Prophet of Horeb, which has been characterized as "an oration of extreme brilliancy, suited in a high degree to captivate the minds and find its way to the affections of a youthful audience; and never," says the writer, " do we remember to have heard such rapturous applause as that with which the thousands there assembled greeted each glowing period." By this single performance Mr. Punsiton established a metropolitan reputation, which was afterwards increased by his second, lecture in Exeter Hall on John Benten, and still further by a most masterly oration on the Huguenots, which, says the same writer, " tens of thousands in almost, all parts of England have listened to with calounded delight." A still later producis marked by the continued possession of the same power to rouse every Passion, touch every emotion, and awaken every sympathy in the hearts of his hearers. A few extracts from this his latest oratorical effort will enable your readers to judge of his powers and position as an orator. In opening, he remarked:
"I am in difficulties to night. There are three pictures vivid to my mental eye hour drew near.

which will haply illustrate those difficul-

reverent fondness to the memory of a father, but who has become conscious of one detraction from that father's excellence which he may not conscientiously conceal. I am that mourning son!

From these extracts it will be seen that Persuox's power for word printing is manifestly of a high order. Take noother, to learn his power to stir the heart: speaking of what Macathar has done, he says,-" We thank him that he has in ide history readable, - the t it is not in his page the bare recital of ficts, names, and deeds, mentioned as in an auctioneer's catalogue, but a glowing portraiture of the growth of a great nation, and of the men who helped or hindered We thank him that he has disposed for ever of that shallow criticism that the brilliant is always the dejectional and unworthy; and that in the inestimable value of his works he has confirmed what the somorous periods of Jony Milroy, and the long resonating eloquence of JEREMY TAYLOR, and the fiery passion-tones of En-WARD BURKE had abundantly declared before him that the diamond flashes with a rarer lustre than the spangle. We thank him for the happy combination which he has given us of valuable instruction and literary njoyment, of massive and sulctantial truth, decorated with all the graces of style. Wo thank him for the vividness of delineation by which we can see statesmen like Sougge and Northvorten in their Calinets, marshals like Seremen and Lexeuners in the field, and galliard intriguers like Beckeroman Management, who dallied in the Council room, and plotted at the revel. We thank him for the one especial character which he has left us-William, the here of history, whom he has taxed himself to the utmost to pourtray—the stadtholder in Holland-the impusive, sagacious Monarch, who lived apart in the Kingdom which he freed and ruled, -the audacious spirit of whom no one could discover the thing that could teach him to fear-the brave soldier who dashed alone among musketry and sword-blades, as if he here a charmed lifethe reserved man upon whom "danger acted like wine, to open his heart and loosen his tongue—the veteran who swam through the mud at the Boyne, and retrieved the fortunes which the death of Schoupera had caused to waver-the asthmatic skeleton who covered the slow retreat of England at London—the acute diplomatist who held his trust with even-handed wisdom—the faithful friend who, when he loved once loved for a life-time-who kept his heart barren against the multitude, but gave passkeys to his chosen ones, so that they might go in and out at pleasure—the stern and stoical sufferer who wrote, and hunted, and legislated, and devised, while ague shook the hand which held the pen or the bridle. and fever was burning away the life which animated the restless brain-the rigid predestination, who, though he grieved over noble works unfinished, and plans which never could become deeds," submitted himself calmly as a child, when the inevitable



## The British Colonics.

IMERLY is a certain class of English poli-some day possibly to be in the majority, who advocate the abandonment by England of all her Colonics. This fact is not so well known as it should by; and it would be as well now to think it calmly over. Mr Goldwin Smith, an acute and vigorous thinker, has however for some time past propounded the question, and Sir Stafford Northeste and others have thought fit to ventilate and debate it. Considering that we are not the two-hundredth part of the earth in size. but that through the aid of our possessions no hold the fourth part of it; remembering that overy inch of ground has been won by our bood and treasure, or by the superior signeity of our sons; recollecting that Colonies when parted with often grow into our bitterest enemies, as America | to maintain the old connection; but and has done; and that the material size of that time, though many have grown west John, Pat, and Sandy, in their three lattle and more loyal, others have become more kingdoms, is absolutely nothing-the proposition to give up our Colonics is, to say

the least of it, alarming. Moreover it is a question of glory; and although peace philosophers may sucer at glory, it is the very life of a nation. Every Englishman holds hunself higher, and feels himself a better man because his country is great, and because there is no port in the world in which the British Eusign does not fly. He delights to sing the rough naval songs which remined him that the glorious old flag waves over every sea, but not over one slave, and that the sun nover sets upon | lands, and Canada was, we believe the the might of England! An ordinary man | third monthful on its bill of fare. It bors may fancy that this is nothing to Hodgo the ploughman; but a thinker sees that it is in-deed important. When Hodge marries Mary, their wildest son will go and "list," and spend some of his best years in defending those Colonies; or, after a short time, he may come home with tales of the riches and glory of the places he has been at, and send off the younger sons of the prolific Hodge, who, in a new land, may build up riches and houses, and win lands and places of honor, such as their father could never have achieved at home. Through them, as is often the case, the father and mother may ond their days in happiness and plenty. But even if neither Hodgo nor his sons benofit by the Colonies, they are yet the poor man's yessessions. Linguard is parcelled out by the great and the rich: to buy an acre worth having here, one must almost apend a fortune; but in New Zealand, Queensland, Canada, or the Cape, there are thousands of acres which can be wen merely by the strong arm, and the good will; and for every acro so won, the mer-chants of England will be looking to buy and carry seed and product. To those also who stay at home, our Colonies are sources of comfort and wealth. They are both resorres and resources. If a whole district is plagued by misfortune, the surplus population can be removed by emigration; if troublesome and stormy spirits arise, who do not understand our Constitution, and who require a greater space to expand in, our Colonial System affords them wonderful opportunities, which France, Austria, and Russia, with all their vast possessions, can-

the world, and they have the benefit of the Greeian and Carthaginian colonies were proported on one of the most powerful. In easy these which we look for now; but the duty of twenty per cent upon some of our most decessary productions, by which sho almost oxeludes them from her marker and certainly, as far as she can, injures the mother country. At the same time her people have very often debated the propers. y of throwing off the English connecting link-we cannot call it yoke, for in our times our Colonies are so wisely governed that no pressure or expense is par upon them; their productions are received free of duty, and they have every reason to keep up the old tie which binds them to us tit this; and in Papinean's rebellion in Can da (m. 1837, and 1838), and at other times the local colonists saw the advantages which subsisted on their side, and did their best stup d and more republican.

Before the outbreak of the present exilwar the Canadians debated whether or no it would be good policy on their part to ! unne themselves to the American Sister-When the Filibusiering Society of the Lon-Sar was organized in 1552 its objects were the extension of the institutions, posses and influence of the United States, over all the Western Hemisphere and the islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oreans? began by an attempt to seize Cuba; if new was going to swallow up the Sandwich Is ed of having many Canadan sympothers. but the non-success of the expedition the defeat of "General" Lopez, and the execution of that robber and about fifty of his followers, resulted in the Society being disowned by the President, and the scheme dropped through. The shocking scenes in America, now acting, will probably sufficicutly sober the Caurdians; yet upon our spending two millions in sending out troops for their defence, and our suggestion that they were now hig enough to help them other numerous dependencies were once exselves, their reply was tardy, their votes for alkel into separate States, each with great militia was insufficent, and their behaviour office of protection, and anxious to raise was ungrateful. It is plain, therefore, that rainey for its separate natics, and armies, in process of time we shall lose Canada, so government, and only too willing to put and many people at home, as we have to fore said, have begun to ask the question— Of what use are our Colonies? Why not part with them now, and get rid of them? This, we repeat, is essentially a poor man's question: hence we debate it.

England is an especially commercial nation. Her relations and her interest in and with her Colonies resemble, therefore, not those feelings as exhibited by Rome or France, the great conquering empires, but those felt by Tyre, Phoenicia, Carthage, and Greeco—the commercial and civilizing nations which of old were foremost in colonis-ing the old world. What these relations were when subsisting between the mother countries and those children Thucidides bis or Governor; but beyond that, it was left erry, all over the world, to govern uself just as ours are. The land

return for this, more than one Colony has mother city never did for her retitements been very ungrateful: Canada has pliced a what the wise and generous country of Great Britain has done for hers. It is but right that the parent and children should rean something like reciprocal advantages. We give them good government, free in titutions, free trade, a soliday, and an endurand weak. During those days we never hear any of them tolk of separation. In return for this we expect an extension of trade, and a fair exchange; the employment of additional men in ande, and the opportunities given to many of realising a fortune, which, in tho end, benefits the mother councourse, most of the wise colonists have seen | try; and, lastly, the absorption of what is called the surplus population. Of these advantages, we get a much greater share from the Colonies than we do from any other country, but it is not fair to say that those advantages we share with others, and in a manner which no other country would do. A Frenchman, a German, or a Clu-

nese, is just as free to settle and buy land in our Colonies as an Englishman; and thousands upon thousands take advantage of this. The Colonies of England are homes of refuge for all the world. We cannot for a moment suppose they would be equally so we were to abundon them to any other Power; for the moment we did so, differential duties would stop our exports, and prevent us from being the workshop of the world. To block up every port against England, to throw her goods upon the hands of her manufacturers, and thus to rum her merchants and her working people, was the dream of Napoleon, and our Nelsons and Collingwoods had to open those very ports with their broadsides.

Luckily our position with regard to Europe is now very good; and although America has almost practically closed her ports to us, yet Franco and our Colonies have so much improved, as customers, that the tirelye miltions which the Americans have thrown on our bands have been absorbed by other customers But let us for a moment imagine that Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and good, under the specious pretence of encontiging native manufactures, as the true protectionist says—where would then be our rodinen and our merchants? What would be the worth of our millions, which would he alle and rust? Is it not, therefore, plinly to the interest of the poor man that, on the whole, expensive the are kept upe pensivo, unquestionably, in themselves, but at the same time producing the greatest levelts to us.

But beyond this, beyond the fact that our Colonies furnish our only sure and safe resource for our ever-increasing family, there is something in the glory of being the mether of many nations that England would told us. The city which sent out the Colony was called the "Metropolis" (mother two planted the English flug, the grand city), and she appointed the head Colonis English literature, and love of law and lib-

with wiser and wider views, will by that time have grown up; so that, should the time come when Victoria, Queen-land or Canada, should think fit to quit our side, they will, we hope, do so in such a manner the reciprocal beneats, a reciprocal respect. and a listing love shall be for ever maintained between the new countries and the nation which gave them both .- Family

## The Idol-Dead of the Firaros.

DY WM. BOLLAERT, F.R.G.S.

f the eastern side of the Republic of Ecuador, formerly known as Quito, live a tribe of Indians called Jivaros, a strange, wild people, dwelling in the midst of a most beautiful mountainous country, rich with tropical regetation and dense forests, and including in its wild grandenr the by no means inconsiderable volcano of Macas. There may be found, among other valuable vegetable productions, the handsome maliogany, sandal, and chony trees, the cinchonas, India-rubber, copal, storax, indigo, guayusa, canelo, etc., most of them well known to exclided life, and all of them deserving to be so for their useful properties and capacities. The laurelo or wax-palm is very abundant, the wax being obtained by merely scraping it off the bark. Cotton, of a long fiber, strong, and of a fine quality, grows there indigenously; no limits could be put to its circulation, and the Amazon affords an easy shipment to Europe. Coffee and cocon grow freely. The guayusa. a plant which the Indians cultivate near their huts, might probably compete with tea from China in the English market, as it has a similar aromatic flavor without bitterness. Canelo is a species of cinnamon; the ishpingo is the calyx of its flower. It is equal in flavor to the best East-India cinnamon, and three thousand to four thousand pounds of it are annually gathered. A wholesome and nourishing drink is made from the Jatropha manihol, and this valuable root is of almost universal use as food, and for many other purposes throughout Ecuador, New-Granada, and Peru. The Torquilla palm is most abundant, and yields the beautiful straw used in making the Panama hats.

In addition to all this vegetable productiveness and wealth, this favored district is rich in gold, and may boast of haying the famous nuriferous mountain of Llanganate within its boundaries. The natives are not slow in turning this to their own account, and quickly collect for the traders an ample supply of the precious metal to exchange for their much-coveted goods. The fertility of the soil is, in a great measure, to be attributed to its plentiful arrigation, not only by the smaller rivers, Chinchipe, Pastasa, and Maranon, but likewise by the mighty Amazon, of which they are tributaries; and it is in the forests among these rivers that the Rivaro Indians now make their homes. They are an ancient and warlike

old flag waves over every sea, but not over one slave, and that the sun never sets upon I ands, and Canada was, we believe the the might of England! An ordinary man | third monthful on its bill of face. It bors may finey that this is nothing to Hodge the plonghuan; but a thinker sees that it is in-deed important. When Hodge marries defeat of "General" Lopez, and the case Mary, their wildest son will go and "list," and spend some of his best years in defending those Colonies; or, after a short time. he may come home with tales of the riches and glory of the places he has been at, and send off the younger sons of the proble Hodge, who, in a new land, may build up riches and houses, and win lands and places of honor, such as their father could never have achieved at home. Through them, as is often the case, the father and mother may end their days in happiness and plenty But oven if neither Hodge nor his sons bencht light the Colonies, they are yet the poor man's possessions. They are yet the poor out by the great and the rich: to buy an aero worth having here, ene must almost spend a fortune; but in New Zealand, Queensland, Canada, or the Cape, there are thousands of acres which can be wen merely by the strong arm, and the good will; and for every acre so won, the mer-chants of England will be looking to bay and carry seel and product. To those also who stay at home, our Colonies are sources of comfort and wealth. They are both reserves and resources. If a whole district is plagued by riisfortune, the surplus population can be removed by emigration; if troublesome and stormy spirits arise, who do not understand our Constitution, and who require a greater space to expand in, our Colonial System affinds them wonderful opportunities, which France, Austria, and Russia, with all their vast processions, cannot offer.

The doctrines of Malthus, his theories of overpopulation, its remedies, and a thousand wicked suggestions about our surplus sons and daughters, have been overthrown entirely by our Colonies. Through their aid and that of our ships we are able better to understand the design of an All-Wise Creator, and to prove that he has not made one man too many, may, that for years to come our Colonies can and will alsorb all our extra population; and, while they make them happy, will increase our own prosperi-ty. Since 1815 our population has increased at the rate of rather more than ten per cent, within the decennial period, and yet millions have left our shores and peopled other countries. France has gone through four revolutions, if we count the coup d'etat of 1852, and has only increased at the rate of four per cent. The difference here indicated is immenso. One knows that a tree is vigorous when it makes strong shoots and puts forward new branches; we may surely say the same of a nation. We are aware that our Colonies cost us a great deal of money. We are obliged to send soldiers, money. and to keep ships, and to find Goremore for them, not to speak of our Colonial Sceretary and staff at home. Their especial government is in their own hands: a more baneficial arrangement for them could not

be made: they are as free as any nation in

by. The designes VI sang the rough naval, the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans." songs which remind him that the glorious | began by an attempt to serze Cuba: it is began by an attempt to seize Cuba; it next was going to swallow up the Sandwich L. ed of leaving many Canadian sympathizers. cution of that robber and about fifty of his is now very good, and although America followers, resulted in the Society to us has almost practically closed her ports to us, disowned by the President, and the school dropped through. The shocking scenes in America, now acting, will probably suffice ently saler the Canadians; yet upon our our hands have been absorbed by other ensspending two millions in sending out troops for their defence, and our suggestion that they were now big enough to help themselves, their reply was tarily, their votes for alicel into separate States, each with great unlitia was insufficient, and their behaviour oleas of protection, and auxious to raise was ungrateful. It is plain, therefore, that righey for its separate navies, and armies, in process of time we shall lose Canada; and many people at home, as we have before said, have begun to ask the question— Of what use are our Colonies? Why not part with them now, and get rid of them? This, we repeat, is essentially a poor man's question: lienco we delate it.

England is an especially commercial na-Her relations and her interest in and with her Colonies resemble, therefore, not these feelings as exhibited by Rome or France, the great conquering empires, but three felt by Tyre, Plucineia, Carthage, and Greece-the commercial and civilizing rations which of old were foremost in colonising the old world. What these relations were when subsisting between the mother countries and those children. Thucidides has old us. The city which sent out the Co-lony was called the "Metropolis" (mother city), and she appointed the head Colonist or Governor; but beyond that, it was left to govern itself, just as ours are. The lands were shared amongs them by purchase: and, as with us, there were speculators at home who bought lands and depended for repayment on the success of the Colony, and the after-price these lands fetched. The colonies always helped the mother city in time of war, and applied for help to her if they were oppressed. Thus also in the Thus also in the Crimean war. (and it is the most gratifying part of her history.) Canada raised a regiment, (the 100th,) and sent it over here: in acknowledgment for which service the Queen personally thanked them, and appointed the Prince of Wales the first Colonel | follies which are being enacted in that State of the Royal Canadian Regiment. The Greeian Colonies rose to much wealth and magnificence they did not settle in tartar-one lande; nor did they, as we have too often done, drive away and destroy the original processors. On the contrary, they in termarried with their women, and introduced Greeian Civilization and Art This was especially the case on the lower margin of the dence in favor of the Colonies. There are Italian peninsula, called Magna Grecia, where Greek was actually the language where Greek was actually the language that the separation of America from Engof the country, even in the time of the Romans, and where Greek incriptions written
or scratched on the buried walls of Pompeii
and Herculaneum, may yet be traced. The Roman colonization was a system of con- avoided. quest; with it, therefore, we have nothing

from hong the workshop of the world. To block up every port against England, to throw her goods upon the hands of her manufacturers, and thus to rum her merchants and her working people, was the dream of Napoleon; and our Nelsons and Collingwoods had to open those very ports with their broadsides.

Luckily our position with regard to Larope yet France and our Colomes have so much improved, as customers, that the twelve indlions which the Americans have thrown on tomers. But let us for a moment imagine diat Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other numerous dependencies were once exand got erument and only too willing to put the extrest possible duties upon English good under the specious presence of encoarging native manufactures, as the true presentionist says -- where would then be our weatmen and our merchants? What would bette worth of our tulbons, which would le illo and rus? Is it not, therefore, plinly to the interest of the poor man that, on the whole expensive nes are kept upespensive, unquestionably, in themselves, It at the same time producing the greatest levests to us

But beyond this, beyond the fact that our Colonies formali our only sure and safe rescarce for our ever-increasing family, there is searching in the glory of being the mo-ther of many nations that lingland would never willingly give up. Through them we have planted the linglish flag, the grand English becrature, and love of law and lib-

eng all over the world.
Loreign scholars have predicted that the Anglo-Saxon tongue will shortly predomirate and Luglish institutions prevail throughcut the world Certainly, never before was known so extended an empire, nor was there ever at any time so much freedom and hippiness given to the humblest Colonist Before the outbreak in America, we were always told that our Colonists were quite behind that great and fast country; and demaggies, who dal not understand our Insautions, were fond of telling the people that free development was to be found only in the great Republic Tho cruefties and now the instant despotism into which the Republic fell, the suspension of Habeas Corpas, the proclamation of military law, the thorough helplessness of the people, and the imbecility of the Government; the utter corruption into which all the Senate, and indeed all officials, had long fallen-all these facts certainly present a mass of evimany Americans who are now ready to own

Such reflections will make our Colonies pause before they cut the tie which binds The advantages drawn of old from the jus; and a new generation of statesmen, usa or tea-plant, for the sake of getting

The Liurelo or wax-palm is very abundaut, the wax being obtained by merely scraping it off the bark. Cotton, of a long fiber, strong, and of a fine quality, grows there indigenously; no limits could be put to its circulation, and the Amazon affords an easy shipment to Europe. Colfee and coon grow freely. The grayusa, a plant which the Indians cultivate near their lints, might probably compete with tea from China in the English market, as it has a similar aromatic flavor without bitterness. Canclo is a species of cinnamon; the ishningo is the calyx of its flower. It is equal in flavor to the best East-India cinnamon, and three thousand to four thousand pounds of it are annually gathered. A wholesome and nourishing drink is made from the Jatropha manhot. and this valuable root is of almost universal use as food, and for many other purposes throughout Ecuador, New-Granada, and Peru. The Torquilla palm is must abundant, and yields the beautiful straw used in making the Panama hats. In addition to all this vegetable pro-

ductiveness and wealth, this favored district is rich in gold, and may boast of having the famous auriferous mountain of Llanganate within its boundaries. The natives are not slow in turning this to their own account, and quickly collect for the traders an ample supply of the precious metal to exchange for their muchcoveted goods. The fertility of the soil is, in a great measure, to be attributed to its plentiful irrigation, not only by the smaller rivers, Chinchipe, Pastasa, and Maranon, but likewise by the mighty Amazon, of which they are tributaries: and it is in the forests among these rivers that the Jivaro Indians now make their homes. They are an ancient and warlike people, and their history is given by Velasco, the historian of Quito, together with an account of their conspiracy against the Spaniards in 1599, an outbreak which procured for them the title of Araneanos of the North. At that period they made the governor of Macas prisoner, and killed him by pouring molten gold down his throat; afterward they destroyed the Spanish settlements in their part of the country in one day, killing the men, but taking the women into captivity. In modern times expeditions have been organized to punish them, but all have failed.

The Sivates are a warlike, brave, and astute people; they love liberty, and can tolerate no yoke. Their bodies are muscular, they have small and very animated black eyes, aquilino noses, and thin lips. Many have beards and fair complexious. most probably arising from the numbers of Spanish women they captured in the insurrection of 1599. They have fixed homes, cultivate yucas, maize, beans, and plantains, and their women wear cotton cloth. They live in well-built huts made of wood, and sleep in fixed hed-places in-stead of hammocks. Their lances are made of the Chonta palm, the head being triangular, thirty to fifty inches long, and ten to fifteen inches broad. They are accustomed to take a strong emeric every morning, consisting of an infusion of guayrid of all undigested food, and being ready for the chase with an empty stomach. Their hair hangs over their shoulders, and they wear a helmet of bright feathers. Velasco, in 1789, divided them into three branches; Villavicencio, in our own; times, divides them into ten, all speaking the same language, which is sonorous, clear, and harmonious, easy to learn, and energetic. Their branch tribes are constantly at war with each other, but readily unite against a common enemy. Their dissensions are frequently caused by their good living; the abundance of fish and game makes them savey to each other, which often leads to serious quarrels.

At each village they have a dram called Tandah, to call the warriors to arms, and the signal is repeated from village to village. When engaged in war, their faces and bodies are painted; but during peace they wear breeches down to their knees, and a shirt without sleeves.

One of their prominent customs is to deily the heads of their prisoners. This fact has been known for so no time, but only lately have any specimens been obtained. The first was brought to Europe by Professor Cassola in June 1561, and was exhibited to a few persons in London. This had been stolen from a temple on the river Pastasa. At the latter end of the same year another specimen fell into the hands of Don R. de Silva Ferro, Chihan consul in London, with an explanatory docoment, which has been translated by Mr. Bollacit, and communicated to the Ethnological Society, together with some account of the Jivaros themselves.

An Idol-Head was obtained through a baptized Indian, who persuided a Jicaro, notorious for ill luck, that this was occasioned by the imprisonment of the idol, who was desirous to travel. The divare handed it over for this object, when it was taken to the governor of Macas, who sent suitable presents to the ludian in return for his interesting gift.

These currous trophics are thus prepared, after a war the heads of the victims are out off, the skall and its contents removed, and a heated stone (it is said) is introduced into the hollow of the skin; desice mon-goes ou, and it is reduced to about one fourth, retaining some appearauce of the feitures.

A fourt curues, when the victor abuses the head roundly, to which the head is made to reply in similar terms—the Indian priest heing the spokesman for the head, or chamba, (in Indian name for a sow.) and he concludes his part thus: "Coward, when I was in life, thou didst not dare to in-alt me thus; thou delst tremble at the sound in my name. Coward! some brother of mine will avenge me." The victor at this raises his fance, strikes, and wounds the face of his enemy, after which he seas the mouth up, dooming the idol to perpenual silence, excepting his an oracle, questions being put to it when the inquirer is under the spell of a narcone.

When the divaro is pressed by the encmy, and has not time to cut off the head of a victim, the ceremony is performed on the head of a saw, which is adored as a

great voyage, himself an adventurer, in losdage almost poedeal, "our wonderful s'i p taking her departure from the Sames of Gibrahar, and railing southward through the great ocean toward the Antante Pole, and then turning west, followed that course so long that, passing round, she came into the east, and thence again into the west, not by sailing back, but proceeding constantly forward; so compassing about the globe of the world, until she in evelously regained

her native country. Spain. '
We have a menoral of this enterpose in our lucrature. In the unnative of it, the Patagonians ere mentioned, involving a great [ demon-god, under the name of Stebos, i whom Shalispeare has introduced in the Tem; est:

"I must obey his art is of such power, It would control toy dam a god, Setches, And make a vassal of him."

The commander of the Victoria, when boneward bound—Sebasian del Cano—was ore ginally a subordanate officer on board the motto, Primus nur circumdedisti, You fire encompassed me "Nor was the supneglected. It was sent up the river from Sou Lacar to Saville, there drawn on show, and long preserved in memory of the achieve. mone while it became for a time a favorethems with the posts and romancers of Spain

A pleasant relation is given of the corcumstances under which our countryman Drake, conceived the design of following a the wake of Magellan, and emering the Pacitic Ocean, which led to the first English engum viguion of the glob Having saled to the behinns of Daten, he crossed Having it at the head of a party, to a desired hill, where was "a goodly and great high tree, which had, toward the top, "a convenent bower, wherein ten or twelve men might easily sit." This look-out commanded a view of the Atlantic waters on the one land, where his ship lay, and the sheet of the Paedic on the other -to him a new and mighty expanse " After our capt un had ascended to the bower, he besought of Almighty God of his goodness to give him life and leave once to each an English ship in that sea, and then, calling up all the rest of our men, acquanted John Oxnam especially with this his patition and purpose, if it should please God to give him that happiness."

The desire of his heart was at list given In command of five vessels of light burden, with a total force of one hundred and sixty-four men, he see sail from Plymouth, but for greater convenience soon roduced his ships from five to three, breaking up one for firewood, and abandoning another Of these three, the Mariguld was driven out to sea in a gale of wind, soon after threading the strait of Magellan, and

citie Ocean; the Conception was intention- | lank of the river the planks gave way, and ally burner at the Phillippines, owing to the come hundreds fell into the water; but as reduced number of the erew; the Trindad, no his was softened beyond a sound ducking, Elizaguesa, and the Vittoria alone camo back. both with her usual ready wit, referred the on the sixth of September, 1522, after an 1820 to the good fortune of her hast 1, ain absence of three years and fourteen days prenes compried by the Winchester schobringing eighteen men of the entire force. lars caleging the ship, were united to the "Thus, says Pigafetta, the historian of the mannings, some of which are not deficient in point of graces:

"Tho stars above will make thee known, If min were silent here; 130 San bimalf can not forget His fellowstriveler."

Someth for the Golden Hind and one of ner rile.

Few voyages are so memorable for the rullitings of the crews. The pandence of the commander, and the value of the prizes captured as that of Anson's, who was sent to ntack the trade and settlements of Spain in the Southern seas. The arm ment consisted of eight vessels, carrying about two thousandmen. Great difficulty was experienced in rusing this force, and the number was only completed by having recourse to a most unjest and cruel expedient-that of compulsity enlistment from the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. These were for the most part above sixty, and many above severy years of age. The embarkation of the unhappy old men was an affecting spectacle. Their reluctance to the service, and forebol-Conception. He reserved high honor from jurgs of hastened death, were plainly visible his countrymen, obtained before parent of in their commenances; and the apprehension nobility, with a globe for a crest, and the was speedily verified. Scirry broke out, You and raged with fearful violence; wounds receired half a century before, at the battle of the Boyne, re-opened, as if they had never been healed; and not one of the veteransmore than two hundred and fifty-fixed to recisit his native land. Out of mine hundred persons on board of three vessels, upward of six hundred died during the first twalvo months.

Of the squadron, the Industry, a storeship was dismissed on the coast of Brazil, the Severn and Peatl separated from the Commodore during the passing round Cape Horn, and returned home, the Anna, auother store-ship, was broken up at the island of Juan Pernandez; the Gloucester, damaged in a storm, was abandoned and fired; the Tryal, being in a shattered condition, was sook; and the Wager was wrecked under wful circumstances, which, as described in the narrative of one of her officers, may have suggested the lines of Byron, so close is the correspondence:

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell, Then shricked the timid and atood still the braveThen some lenged overboard with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave."

While Anson was created a peer of the realm, each man of the Centurion received force handred pounds prize-money. Upon his, some forty of them, attended by fiddlers and bag pipers, with cockades in their hats, went to Stratford to regale themselves. But a Scot wisely took care of his money, and purchased with it a small estate, three nules from Aberdeen. Dr. Beattie has preserved an angedote of him, which conveys a liveher idea of the intense destress. culand by the men than any minute de

Yet one word more respecting the flagship. For about six weeks the Commodoro halted at the Island of Tinian, one of the Ladrones, where he landed his sick; and during that time the Centurion lost one of her michors. Singular to relate, this was hooked up by a whaler on weighing her own anchor, about the year 1800, after the submergenco of nearly a century. It was found very little cornoled, having on a thick coat of rust; but the wooden stock had completely rotted off.

The Voyage round the globe had lost nons of its romance to the public mind in the days of Captain Cook, who made it the first time in the Endeavour, a bark built for the coal trade, with Mr. afterward Sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Solander, for his scientific companions. They were objects of cutiosity to all parties on their return, and interest was excited by the very animals which survived the eventful navigation. One of these, a gent, was honored with a Latin epigram by Dr Johnson The lexicographer contemplated the venture himself, according to his own account, when Cook went out a second time with two Whitbybuilt vessels, the names of which were altered for the occasion. Boswell writes:-"Twenty-first March, 1772 A gentleman having come in who was to go as a mate in the ship along with Mr. Banks and Dr. Salander, Dr. Johnson asked what were the names of the ships, destined for the expodition. The gentleman answered: They were once to is called the Drake and the Raleigh, but now they were to be called the Resolution and the Adventure ' Johnson: Much better; for had the Drake returned without going round the world, it would have been ridiculous. To give them the names of the Drake and the Rateigh, was laying a trap for satire. Busicell: Had not you some desire to go upon this expedition, sir? Johnson: Why, yes; but I soon laid it aside, sir; there is very little of the intellectual in the course. Besides, I see but at a small distance. So it was not worth my while to go to see birds fly which." I should not have seen fly; and fishes swim,

which I should not have seen swim.' There is something very racy and amusing in the idea of the arm-chair-loving little dictator, fond of the cosy, and rigid in the exaction of deference to his opinions recling helplessly to and fro on ship-board, "in the Bay of Biscay O!" or off the gusty Capo Hom, while unmercifully quizzed by the tars as a "reg'lar land lubber." How would be have greated and growled at his folly in quitting the firm parement of Fleet street, and sighed for the delights of Thialo's snug parlour at Streatham! Johnson saw Oniai, whom Cook brought from the South-Sea Islands, who dired with him at Streatham in company with Lord Mul-grave. "They sat," he rather savagely remarked, "with their backs to the light fronting me, so that I could not see distinctly; and there was so little of the savage in Omai, that I was almid to speak to either, lest I should mistake one for the other! Cook's third voyage, with the Resolution and the Discovery, besides having a mourn-ful celebrity, was remarkable on various ac-

Bollicit, and communicated to the Ethnological Society, together with some account of the Jivaros theaselves.

An idot-Head was obtained through a biprized Indian, who persuided a Jivaro, nominals for ill linek, that this was occastoned by the imprisonment of the idol, who was desirous to travel. The Jivaro handed it over for this object, when it was taken to the governor of M (a4, whosent suitable presents to the Indian in return for his interesh iz giff.

These currous tropines are thus propered: after a war the heads of the victims are out off, the skull and its contents removed, and a heated stone (it is said) is introduced into the hollow of the skin; destee tion goes on, and it is reduced to about our fourth, returning some appearance of the features.

A fe st energy when the victor abuses the held roundly, to which the head is made to reply in smilar terms—the Indian priest being the spokesman for the head, or chamber, (in Indian name for a sow.) and he concludes his part thus: " Coward, when I was in hie, thou didst not dare to insult me thus; thou didst tremble at the sound or my name. Coward! some brother of some will avenge me." The vietor at this raises his lance, strikes, and wounds the face of his enemy, after which he seas the month up, dooming the idel to perpetual silence, excepting as an oracle : questions being put to it when the inquirer is under the spell of a narcotic.

When the divaro is present by the encmy, and has not time to eat off the head of a vacuus, the ceremony is performed on the land of a sow, which is adored as a real Idol-Head. Should the fruits of the earth not be in abundance, the women hold a feast of supplication to the head, and if their request is not granted, the hair is shaved off, and it is thrown into the words.

A double string is attached to the top of the laid, so that it may be worn round the nock. The lips are sewn together, and a cumber of strings hang from them, the use of which is not apparent.-London Intellectual Observer.

## Chips from Notable Ships.

A Lil. Spain rang with the name and fame of the Vittoria, when the vessel reguined the port of San Lucar, having accomplaced, for the first time in the history of manker I, the circuit of the world. This was regarded as a wonderful feat, and properfy sh at the commencement of the sixteenth century, though now a very ordinary affer Five slips, with a total compliment of two hun ired and thirty men, set out upon the expolition, under the orders of Magellan, who perished in a foolish skirmish at one of the Philippine islands. Of the members of the squadron, the Santiago was wrecked before quitting the waters of the Atlantic, the San Antonia parted company at the instance of a cowardly commander, sion. Owing to the dense crowd upon the and returned home without sighting the l'a-temporary bridge between the ship and the

and long preserved in memory of the achieve [

Drake, conceived the design of following is the wake of Magellan, and emering the Paenie Ocean, which led to the first English encount viguou of the globe Harms sided to the Isthmus of Dair n, ho crossed it at the head of a party, to a " desired hill. where was "a goodly and great high tree which had, tow ind the top, "a convenint lower, wherein ten or twelve men inglit crisly sit." This holeout commanded a view of the Atlantic waters on the one land, where his ship lay, and the sheet of the Pae tie on the other -to han a new and nighty expanse. " After our capt on had ascerded to the bower, he becaught of Manighty God of his goodness to give him life and leave once to sail an English ship in that sea, and then, calling up all the rest of our men, acquain of John Oxum especially with this his pention and purpose, if it should please

God to give him that happiness." The desire of his heart was at last given him. In comment of five vessels of light lamben, with a total force of one hundred and saxty-four men, he see sail from 12lymouth, but for greater convenence som reduced his slips from five to three, breaking up one for firewood, and alandoning another. Of these three, the Marigold was driven out to sea in a gulz of wind, soon after threading the strait of Magellan, and never heart of again; the Elizabeth parted company with her comrade in a storm, repassed the Strait, and returned to England: and Drake was left to pursue the voyage in his own ship, the Pelican, which name give place to that of the Golden Hind. He made his way home by the Cape-" the most stately thing and goodhest caps seen in the circumference of the whole carth"—and after an absence of two years and ten months anchored at his starting point, on the twen-ty-sixth of September, 1580. Abundantly had his attachment to the doctrino been if-Instrated, that, as "the King of Spain's subjects had undone Mr. Drake, therefore Mr. Drake was entitled to take the best seti-faction he could on the subjects of the King of Spain," though the two countries

were then on terms of peace.

The nation was jubilant at the success of the navigator. In honor of him, wherever he went, the hells pealed mernly, while the populace raised many a shout and song in his praise. Queen Elizabeth at first assumed a cold demeanor, being obliged to listen to the grumbling of the Spanish ambassadar But upon the Golden Hind coming round to Deptford, she surrendered herself to the title of public enthusiasm, paid the ship a visit, as all London did, and dined on board. "Famous Draco," as the wits called him, then became Sir Francis Drake .-An awkward incident occurred on the occa-

month, a' ians me circumledisti, 'You and raged with learly volence, wounds resirs, encompassed me." Nor was the stay reired half a contray before, at the battle of he Boyne, responed, as if they had never ne lected. It was sent up the river from the Boyne, res pened, as if they had never San Lucar to Seville, there than on slow. Been he ded, and not one of the veteran more than two hundred and air - lived to

> Of the squadron, the Industry, a storethe Severn and Pearl separated from the Commodore during the passage round Cape Horn, and returned home, the Auna, another store-slop, was broken up at the island. of Juan Fernandez; the Gloncester, damaged in a storm, was alcandoned and fired; the Tryal, being in a shattered condition, was sank; and the Wager was wreeked under waful circumstances, which, as described in the narrative of one of her officers, may have suggested the bues of Byron, so close is the correspondence:

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coince or think of them." The agure-head of the Centurion, a lion carred in wood, was long preserved, and still exists. For many years it occupied a potestal in the stable-yard of a little inn at Wa'edeach, adjoining Goodwood Park, the seat of the Duke of Radingord, with the following inscription:

"Sty, traveller, awhile, an I view
One who has travelled more than you Que round the globe through each degree.
Assa and I have plot of the sea.
Toroi and frigid zones have past,
And safe ashore arrived at last; In ever with dignity appear, He is the House of Londs, I here."

Upon the accession of William IV, to the thron-once Lord High Admiral of the kingdon—the figure-head was removed to Windsor, as a suitable present to the Crown, when an imitation of the original subscription was suggested:

"Such was this traveled Lion's boast, Coatental with his humbler post, While Angon sat in fordly state, To bear his fellow fords debate. But traveled now to Windsor's dome, The Lieb Leasts a prouder home, Which our brave asilor-king affords, That Anson in the House of Lords."

Raleigh, but now they were to be called the Resolution and the Adventure.' Johnson: Much better; for had the Drake returned wahout going round the world, it would have been richentons. To give them the theme with the pasts and remancers of Spain and persons on board of three vessels, up a trap for saure. Basicelle Had emistances under which our countryman traits months.

A pleasant relation is given of the cir word of six bandred died during the first months. It was a possible traits months. and you some desire to go upon this expedition, sir? Johnson: Why, yes; but I soon laid it as de, sir; there is very little of the intellectual in the course Besides, I see but at a small distance. So it was not :- 2-, worth my while to go to see bank fly which I should not have seen fly; and fishes swim,

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It must be confessed that the ancients commemorated one of their famous vessels in a more poetical and permanent manner than has yet been done by the moderns. They raised the Argo to the skies, the ship which brought back the golden fleece from Colchis, though only a fifty-cared craft; and gave the name of the pilot, Canopus, to a tirst-class star in the group, one of the brightest in the firmament. But if report speaks true, two stars in the stern and yard of the ship celestial have disappeared from view, so that all memorials are unstable, whether pictured in the heavens above, or raised on the earth beneath.

Tax less we require from others the more we obtain. To exercise authority too much, is the way to lose it.

#### The Suicide.

WHEN hope is sted forever, And the heart is filled with care, Of the thread of life to sever, Sighs the heart in its despair

Then touch that pale form lightly There thating in the thood: And that face distort and ghastly. And those hands all stained with blood.

They saw nor help nor succor, And madness filled the brain.-And Death, all roted in beauty, Came and sang this syren strain.

Of Sorrow's hapless daughters, Then weary one, and faint, Come and drown in Lethe's waters Thy woes and thy complaint,

" And thou who hid thy sorrow, And proudly suffered wrong, Start not, though fout and cold thy bed, Be firm thy hand—be strong?"

Then judge not those whose sadness Has crushed them with its load. He thankful for thy gladuess, And leave them with their God,

-T. F. KMour.

#### The Revolution in Greece.

Bayaria, and a revolution in Greece has i inheritance, would seem not to be much been added to the numerous exciting topics; more valid than that of the Welsh, the geneof the day. With the particulars of that oxtraordinary event our readers are sufficiently acquainted, and we can only echo; seemded, as they boast, from the amount of the surface of the seemded of the the general sentiment in France, as well as i England, that the ex-monarch merited his ther the Hydristes are Hellemsts by descrit, inglorious fate. He was only a constitu- or belong to the worst and lowest species of tional king in name, and his most energetic | Albamans—whatever be the origin of the efforts, after his accession to the throne, | various tribes of the pennisula, or how mixed were to clude in the most shameless manner obeying the charter. To that must be added, that King Otho, far from identifying bimself with the people over whom he had been called upon to reign, made no concession whatever to the Greek nation, rendered Athens a German city, and his court the court of a petty German prince Corpulent in body and mentally deficient, he appeared to have accepted the throne of Greece only to fatten on the civil list Hence, the revo-lution was directed against the had adminitration of the sovereign, and the Germanism which predominated in the Grecian peninsula. It must however, he regarded as an awkward affair, happening at a juncture like the present, when the whole of continental Europe is reposing on volcanic fires, that break out in all quarters in fitful glares -Italy pining for her national and natural capital. Prussia discontented and sullen; Austria in the throcs of bankruptcy , Russia embarrassed with awful social questions, Turkey, a bait for any conqueror, France gagged, and, as a climax, England enduring a distress in her manufacturing districts un-paralled in her history. Probably the Greeks thought the time well chosen, in the pres-ence of such grave complications, and that the Great Powers having enough to do at home, might, on this occasion, give a practical interpretation to the seemingly popular doctrino of non-intervention. However,

quest. In the partition of the empire by far from being imposing, the streets being the Fronch and the Venetians, in 1201, narrow and dirty, and the houses are chiefly again received a conqueror, in the person of the Marquis of Monteferrat, who is describe are of Roman construction, and are neither all to tablem as treating with indufference of grand, interesting, not well preserved, it is had not perished consisted of its language, its monuments, and its haunted and terming soil, its rales of overgreen, its hills of snow.

"The sun, the soil, but not the slave the same."
Unchanged in all, except its foreign lord."

The population of Greece has been largely affected by these conquests and change, Many nations of perfectly different origin have been confounded with the descendants of the Hellenes. Of these the chief is undoubtedly the Sclavonic race, who, under the title of Albanians, alternately taxaged and settled the country at pleasure. But the tall, strong figures and sandy countenances of many of the peasants in Argolis and Areadia refer their Sclavonian blood to a much earlier date. Gibbon mentions the eruption of several tribes into the Morea as early as the eighth century. At present the majority of the smaller villages is ortainly occupied by the descendants of S.L. vonians, and the pure Greek blood is more likely to be found in the islands of the Arch-quelago. The claims of the modern Greeks The kingdom that the politicians of Europe patched up some thirty years ago has crumbled into dust. King Otho, who was a much tired of his subjects as they were of him, has abdicated and fled to his native 1 right, and title to the soil, on the ground of Spartans or from Lacoman pirates-wasor belong to the worst and lowest species of soever they may be with Sclavour, Acheusa or Turkish introders, their cause is a go one, and this country recognized it as such years ago, when Byron fought for them, avl Admiral Collington founded their indepdence by destroying the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Navarino. Like the Copts of Egyp-they are doubtless, both a mixed and degenrate care. Still the interest attaching to the as Greeks, and which, in spite of all that in he said against them, must attach to the s preposession, and with the proudest historical recollections, this interest belongs to the soil, not to the race. The distinguishing—perhaps we ought to say, the redeeming character of the modern Greeks-that bond which still unites the mixed tribes as one people, and at the same time connects them with the country and its ancient masters, is their language—that brilliant phenomenon, alike wonderful in its preservation and in its origin, which has survived the political revolutions of thirty centuries, and which, disdaining to blend with the idioms of successive invaders, has triumphed over the Latin itself, and still vindicates lits claim to be the only indigenous language of the Greeks.

In short, their language is the only common bond they have with the past, and with such a tongue, preserved with care and at doctring of non-intervention. However, fection during such an extent of years un-the end of the demonstration is assuredly paralleled, except by the Arabiaus, it is not

of by Gibbon as treading with indifference grand, interesting, nor well preserved, it is on that classic ground. The fertile island in vain to seatch for traces of the numerous of Crete was purchased of the marquis by the Venetians, with the runs of a hunted paisants. The softistich and has probably effect, and colonized with the refuse of the frien above its original level, and conditions of the interesting to the found tions of the interesting to the latter. Admitic. Scharonian robbers had desolated foundations of ancient buildings. Indeed, the peninsula before the Turks became its the earth is seldem removed without fragmisters. All that of ancient Greece that ments of statutes and rich marbles being discovered. The castle is situated on an eminence which commands the cris, and is built on the rains of the Greek and Roman aeropolis, which contained the temple and statue of Diana Laphria."

One of the leading attractions of Patras is the church of St. Andrew. It is held in great veneration, and is supposed to contain the bones of the Apostle. On the suniver-sary of his festival all the Greeks of Patras and the neighbouring villages resort to the church to pray, and public service is performed with all the seleminty of the Greek religion. Credulous lustománs tell us that the town was saved in the eighth century. when besieged by the adied Selavoniaus and Saracens, by a phantom or stranger, who fought in the foremost ranks, under the character of 'St. Andrew, the apostle, and the shrine which contained his relies was decorated with the trophes of victory.— London Journal.

### Miscellancous.

WE have received from Messrs, G. E. Morton & Co., London Times, Journal, III. News, Index, Family Herald, &c.

THERE was a Vocal and Instrumental Concert given at Temperance Hall, Halifax, on Monday ovening last, under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and His Worship the Mayor, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. The hall was crowded with a fashionable audience, who listened with as much delight as the heat of the place admitted, to the music, which was excellent. The singing, by amateurs, was upon the whole creditable, and comprised choruses, songs, duetts, &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON.—The Woodstock Journal of the 27th ult., contains a letter from Mr. David Munroe, relative to specimens of the cotton-plant found in cer-tain localities in the Province, notices of which have appeared in the columns of sovend of our contemporaries. Mr Munroe

This plant is indigenous to the country. and with the wild grape vines, may be the runants of vegetation peculiar thereto kton enjoying a warmer climate. It is found along the rich alloyal intervals of the faver St. John and its tributaries, and the resent specimens were obtained between If Fisher's farm, Woodbank, and the Upper Woodstock Landing The roots are similar to those of the Canada Thistle, but larger and more plant and spread greatly in the foose sandy loam, having many joints from which spring sprouts shooting upwards—like asparagus in May. The stalks are from two to five feet long, with downy pulmate leaves from three to say, inches in length. The from three to six inches in length. plant bears large clusters of small cup-shaped dossoms, tilac and purple colored, very fragrant, and a tavorite flower of Mr Sharp's

ed their wires between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada, a didance of 16,000 miles. and thus complexed the telegraphic commumeation between the Atlantic and Pacific in four months and seventeen days. The company have entered into an arrangement with the Emperor of Russia, by which, conjointly, they will construct a continuous line through Strats, and through Avante and European Russia, and through Avante and European Russia, so as to connect St. Petersburg with Washington. This line will be 14,000 miles in length. Russia has already completed a long miles and collected materials for ex-3,500 miles, and collected materials for ex-tending the wires from Siberia to the mouth of the Amoon, the Mississippi of Asiatic Rus-

THE LION KING AND THE BAILIFFS. -When Carter, the lion king, as he was called, was exhibiting with Ducrow at Astley's, a manager with whom Carter had made and broken his engagement, issued a writ against him. The bailiffs came to the stage-door and asked for Carter. "Show the gentlemen up," said Ducrow, and when they reached the stage there sat Carter composedly, in the great cage, with an enormous lion on each side of him. "There's Mr. Carter waiting for you, gentlemen," said Ducrow; "go in and take him. Carter, my boy, open the door," Carter proceeded to ohey, at the same time eliciting, by a private signal, a tremendous roar from his companions. The Bailills staggered back in terror, rolled over each other as they rushed down stairs, and nearly fained before they reached the start of the first the first start. the street .- Dublin University Magazine.

" Anonis. "-Last summer, in the heat of mosquito time, the little rascals practised their songs nightly, to the annoyance of every one. While a little girl, Ettie, then about five years old, was being put to bed, her mother said to her-

"Ettie, you must always be a good girl, and then at night when you are adeep, the angels will come and watch around your

"Oh! yes, ma," said Ettie, "I know that. I heard them singing all round my hed last night, and some of them hit me, too!"

The Halifax Express says that vigorous measures are being taken to test, the much vexed question as to whether Kidd the Pirate did bury a portion of his treasure on Oak Island, near Chester. Some thirty men and a steam engine are employed to get at this treasure, and if it be there, no doubt it will be disembowelled. The Express says: The excavations show three regularly constructed drains, at an almost fabulous depth from the surface, the entrance to each being protected by an iron door of rough but massive manufacture. To clear these drains or subterranean passages from water is the primary object of the treasure-seekers, with a reasonable prospect of ultimate success. This attained, the parties engaged in the work, hope to enter the Pirate's repository, where they expect to find value equal to that concealed in the celebrated cave im-mortalized in the "Forty Thieves." Borings have been made with a huge augur worked by steam which yielded layers of various materials, including earth, iron, oak, &c., and last, but not least, unmistakeable evidences of the root of all evil-gold.

#### AMERICAN NEWS ITEMS.

REFORTS say that there is great suffering in the South, and that war enthusiasm is fast dying out .... After a heavy cannonade

as much tired of his subjects as they were of him, has abdicated and fled to his native Bayaria, and a revolution in Greece has been added to the numerous exciting topics of the day. With the particulars of that extraordinary event our readers are sufficiently and an arrange of the contraordinary event. ciently acquainted, and we can only echo the general sentiment in France, as well as England, that the ex-monarch merited his inglorious fate. He was only a constitutional king in name, and his most energetic efforts, after his accession to the throne, were to chule in the most shanneless manner To that must be added, that King Otho, far from identifying Limself with the people over whom he had been called upon to reign, made no concession whatever to the Greek nation, rendered Athens a German city, and his court the court of a petty German prince. Corpulent in body and mentally deheient, he appeared to have accepted the throne of Greece only to fatten on the civil list Hence, the revo-lution was directed against the bad administration of the sovereign, and the Germanism which predominated in the Grecian peninsula. It must, however, he regarded as an awkward affair, happening at a juncture like the present, when the whole of continental Europe is reposing on volcanic fires, that break out in all quarters in fitful glares

— Italy pining for her national and natural
capital; Prussia discontented and sullen, Austria in the throcs of bankruptcy , Russia embarrassed with awful social questions, Curkey, a bait for any conqueror. France gagged; and, as a climax, England enduring a distress in her manufacturing districts unparalled in her history. Probably the Greeks thought the time well chosen, in the presence of each way a gazallestima and her ence of such grave complications, and that the Great Powers having enough to do at home, might, on this occasion, give a practihome, might, on this occasion, general recall interpretation to the seemingly popular call interpretation to the seemingly popular call interpretation. However, doctrine of non-intervention. However, the end of the demonstration is assuredly uncertain, and what may ultimately be the destiny of Greece for a given period may be matter for safe speculation in some quarters; but as novel writers say, when driven into a corner by the printer or the exigenties of their plot, time will show.

We who, as journalists, take care to keep as much as possible on the outside of politi-cal complications, avail ourselves of the opportunity to let our readers know something about Greece and the Greeks, and for that purpose give a sketch of Patras, one of the principal sea-ports of the country, situate on the gulf of that name, and in doing so cannot resist the temptation to glanco very briefly at some historical details inseparable from the present inhabitants of Greece which is not the Greece of the glowing imagination of the scholar, but the fragmentary remains of a Roman colony.

Long before the Morea was ceded to

the Oitoman conqueror of Constantinoplo, Greece had been reduced to a mere name From the time that Athens fell before the arms of Sylla, more than two thousand years ago, it had ceased to be an independent power. When the master of the Roman ont power. When the master of the isoman world removed the seat of empire from Italy to Thrace, Greece was still nothing more than a Province of Roma, and Gibbon remarks that, "in the lowest periods of degeneracy and decay, the name of Romans advantaged to the last formula of the private of hered to the last fragments of the empire of Constantinople."

It is not true that the "majesty of Greece fell under the seimitar of Mahomet II" It had long been despoiled of its honors by Christian invaders, and the pillage of Constantinople by Latin barbarians, in the fifth crusade, was not surpassed in horrors by stantinopie by Latin derostrates, to the interpolation of the Morea, and trades with all parts of that which ensued on the Mussulman contact that which ensued on the Mussulman contact the Levant and Europe. Its appearance is The Pacific Telegraph Company have creek- sion of the lines.

therefore, cannot depend on the historical question which relates to the name. Their ght and title to the soil, on the ground of inheritance, would seem not to be made more valid than that of the Welsh, the geneine Britons, to the sovereignty of the Brush ides. But whether the Mariotes are descended, as they boast, from the ancient Spartans, or from Laconian pirates—who-ther the Hydristes are Hellenists by descripor belong to the worst and lowest species of Allsanians—whatever be the origin of the various tribes of the peninsula, or how mixel soever they may be with Sclavonic, Venetic, or Turkish intruders, their cause is a god one, and this country recognized it as such years ago, when Byron fought for them, all Admiral Codrington founded their indepes dence by destroying the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Navarino. Like the Copts of Egypt they are doubtless, both a mixed and degenrate race. Still the interest attaching to then as Greeks, and which, in spite of all that my he said against them, must attach to them name, linked as it is with every classical preposession, and with the proudest historical recollections, this interest belongs to the soil, not to the race. The distinguishing-perhaps we ought to say, the redeeming character of the modern Greeks-that bond which still unites the mixed tribes as one people, and at the same time connects them with the country and its ancient masters, is a their language—that brilliant phenomenon, alike wonderful in its preservation and in its origin, which has survived the political resolutions of thirty centuries, and which, dislaining to blend with the idioms of successive invaders, has triumphed over the Latin itself, and still vindicates ats claim to be the only indigenous language of the Greeke In short, their language is the only com-

mon bond they have with the past, and with such a tongue, preserved with care and atfection during such an extent of years unparalleled, except by the Arabians, it is not surprising they should have impatiently endured the rule of a stranger - a heavy German, between whom and themselves there is not a single common sympathy.

But they have shaken off the Bavarian oke, and it is to be hoped they will be allowed to work out their own destiny, neither being crushed on the one hand by the military paws of France or Russia, or inpalter with their aspirations and instincts through English jealousy of interference with the Ionian Islands—those

costly possessions which geographically belong to a free and independent Greece. The city of Patras, pronounced Patraso by the Italians, is situated on the sheres of the Achaian province of the Mores, and with the ports on the opposite shore in West gentle eminence projecting from the foot of Mount Boilia, which rises about three miles to the east, and within a mile from the sea. Ancient tradition ascribes its origin to Patreus, son of Prangenes, who first surrounded it with walls. Augustus Casar made it a Roman colony, under the title of Aroll Patrensio, or Patrensium. It is the see of a Greek Archbishop. It was formerly the chief commercial place in Greece, and now enjoys a sound prosperity, which is significant, scoing it was one of the first places to declare against Bavarian Otho. As a traveller says -" The commodiousness of its situation is the reason that it has never been completely abandoned since its foundation. and Roman merchants were settled there in the time of Cicero, as the English and French are at present. It is the emporium

### द्धापडल्पिकाल्लाड.

Those flowers are en-

We have received from Messrs, G. E. Morton & Co., London Times, Journal, Ill. News, Index, Family Herald, &c.

THERE was a Vocal and Instrumental Concert given at Temperance Hall, Halifax, on Monday ovening last, under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and His Worship the Mayor, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. The hall was crowded with a fashionable audience, who listened with as much delight as the heat of the place admitted, to the music, which was excellent. The singing, by amateurs, was excellent. The singing, by amateurs, was upon the whole creditable, and comprised choruses, songs, duetts, &c.

New BRUSSWICK COTTON -The Woodstock Journal of the 27th ult., contains a letter from Mr David Munroe, relative to specimens of the cotton-plant found in certain localities in the Province, notices of which have appeared in the columns of sov-Mr. Munroo end of our contemporaries.

This plant is indigenous to the country, and with the wild grape vines, may be the numerate of regetation peculiar thereto then enjoying a warmer climate. It is ound along the rich allustal intervals of the laver. St. John and its tributaries, and the resent specimens were obtained between Mr. Fisher's farm, Woodbank, and the Upper Woodstock Landing. The roots are similar to those of the Canada Thistle, but larger and more pliant, and spread greatly in the loose sandy loam, having many joints from which spring sprouts shooting upwards—like asparagus in May. The stalks are from two to five feet long, with downy pulmate leaves from three to six inches in length. The plant bears large clusters of small cup-shaped blossoms, lilac and purple colored, very fragboney bees. These flowers are succeeded by the pods enclosing in regular rows the seeds, over a hundred in number, which bears the cotton, a beautiful white filament from a half to an inch and a half in length, nicely arranged the whole length of the pod in layers. The pods vary from three to over four inches. The seed is shaped like parsnip seed, but thicker, and on growing only throws up a stalk about a foot high the first year, which dies down to the ground in the fall, and next year is succeeded by soveral stalks from the same root, which blossom and lear pols containing the cotton and seeds. The cotton has a glossy silky lustre, and would probably answer for nap for hats, unless the lustre be lost in the manufacture. The leaves and stalks, from the time of ap-Hellas may be said to command the cele- pearing above ground, until out of blossom brated Gulf of Lepanto. It is seated on a result a white milk on being broken, (hence exude a white milk on being broken, (hence the name Milkweed) which milk is found to erulicate warts effectually, by a daily appli-cation for a week or upwards. Some roots throw up four or five stalks, and these stalks bear from three to twelve pods containing the cotton. The plant can be grown on any of our intervales, or islands on the river, planted in rows so as to admit of weeding with a Cultivator or Horsehoe, and with good cultivation would doubtless produce double the crop shown in its present wild

> requirements of the Province, and for exportation to other countries.

> state. The Cotton appears very fine, flexi-

ble and of considerable tenacity, the seed capable of being easily separated from the silk, wool, which if found suitable for com-

mercial purposes, can be grown in New Brunswick to an extent equal to the cotton

an Charisty Magazine

"Angels."-Last summer, in the heat of mosquito time, the little rescals practised their songs nightly, to the annoyance of every one. While a little girl. Little, then about five years old, was being put to bed, her moder sold to be a

her mother said to her—
"Ettie, you must always be a good girl, and then at night when you are adeep, the angels will come and watch around your

"Oh! yes ma," said Ettie, "I know that. I heard them singing all round my hed last might, and some of them but me, too!"

The Halifax Express says that vigorous measures are being taken to test the much vexed question as to whether Kuld the Pirate did bury a portion of his treasure on Oak Island, near Chester. Some thirty men and a steam engine are employed to get at this treasure, and if it be there, no doubt it will be disembowelled. The Express says:
The excavations show three regularly constructed drains, at an almost fabulous depth from the surface, the entrance to each being protected by an iron door of rough but massive manufacture. To clear these drains or subferranean passages from water is the primary object of the treasure-scekers, with a reasonable prospect of ultimate success. This attained, the parties engaged in the work, hope to enter the Pirate's repository. where they expect to find value equal to that onecased in the celebrated case im-mortalized in the Forty Thieses." Borings have been made with a huge augur worked by steam which yielded layers of various materials, including earth, iron, oak, &c., and last, but not least, unmistakeable extdences of the root of all evil-gold.

#### AMERICAN NEWS ITEMS.

REPORTS say that there is great suffering in the South, and that war enthusasm is fast dying out ... After a heavy cannonado from one hundred and seventy-six guns, the Pederals took possession of Fredericksburg, the Confederates falling back to their fortifications in the rear of the city, from which they fire upon the town. A battle is expected to be imminent... North Carolina evinces a powerful reaction against the war-.... General Grant has captured twelve hundred prisoners... Another Confederate steamer, the Ocieto, Capt. Massit, is reported cruising in the Gulf of Mexico...E. Tennessee rebels against the conscription.... Federal loss one thousand, Confederate loss two thousand men, at the battle of Fayettsville, Ark.... The main body of the Federals has crossed the Rappahannock.

... The people of Missouri have declared for emancipation, and the Missours Demo-eral publishes an appeal to the Northern States for aid in giving to their slaveholders a full equivalent.... New York has made munificent donations to the Relief Fund for Lancashire. Stewart, the prince of dry goods merchants handed in \$10,000, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., \$2,000, and Thurlow Weed and others, \$1,000 each ... Mr. Seward has demanded indemnity from England for vessels destroyed by the Alabama.... The battle expected at Fredericksburg has begun, by a heavy cannonade, but owing to

. The Confederates are reported 200,000 strong; Jackson commanding the right, Longstreet the centre, and Lee and Stuart the left. On Saturday the N.Y. 98th charged one of the rebel batteries, but were repulsed after a fierco strugrio... The telegraphic communication which has been interrupted by Hampton's cavalry cutting the wires was restored by Siegal's advance gaining possesand there

the heavy fog little damage has been done

An Ancient Volume.—At a sale of books lately, some merriment was created by the following medent .- Auctioneer (hold ing up a pretty large volume) – How much is bid for this book? This book, gentlemen, contains a minuto account of tho names, residences, &c. of all the emment gentlemen who flourished in this great city ten years ago. Six shillings, sir ? Eight ten-twelve - Going-going-gone?" The fortunate bidder of course thinks himself more fortunate still when he finds he has in his possession an old directory !

Countermandes.—In Pennsylvania when the great excitement provaded on the apprehended invasion by the rebets, everybody shouldered arms and was ready to rush into the battle-field. When the enthusiasm was at its height, General McClellan had driven the enemy off, and Governor Curtin recalled the troops. A young man who was deeply induced with the spirit of patriotism and religion was describing his own feelings during this period. He was slow in coming to he decision, he said, I sought the direction of Heaven, and I heard a voice saying unto me 'Go,' and I was on the point of going, when Governor Curtin countermandal the order!

SURPONIC SHILE -The term surfonic amile, in so general use, must have obtained a signification quite different from its ori-ginal meaning. This smile, produced by a poisonous plant, was, as Plmy informs us, an involuntary motion of the muscles of the face, the effect of which was retained on the countenance of him who died of the porson long after death, giving it the appearance of a smile.

#### NOTICE

TO CLERGYMEN. TEACHERS, AND POST MASTERS.

Teachers, Clergymen, Postmusters, and others whose engagements permit, are requested to act as Agents for this journal. Any person jouwarding four subscribers, with the cash in advance (\$12) for twelve months, will be entitled to an extra copy for the year without charge.

17 Rowlands' genuine Macassor Od. Perfumery, Tooth Brushes, &c., received persteamer at the Medical Warehouse of George E Morton & Co.

For Map of the Seat of Was, showing the interesting tocalities around Washington, Elchmond, Baltimore, &c., sent free by mall on re-ceipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, by G. E. Morton & Co.

TT Junion's Simple Drey for Ladies. Magenta, Maure, Violet Scarlet, Green, Blue, Orange, or Brown, supplied by G. E. Morton & Co., Halifax. Any one can use these Dyes, a basin of boiling water being all that is neces-

TT Parry Memories — Notwithstanding the increased duty, all the advertised remedies will be sold at Proprietor's prices, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, in Halifax, until the pre-acut stock is disposed of.

For Photographs for Albums, in great variety embracing The Royal Family, and crowned heads of Europe—received at Morton's News Agency, near the Province Building, Halifux.

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UPHOLSTERERS AND UNDERTAKERS, Head King St., Brick Building 2d Story. ST. JOHN, N. B.

DRAWING ROOM, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library and Hall FURNITURE of different designs, Carved and Plain, in Maho-gany, Walnut and Oak.

Topholstery Reperiment-Mattresses, Pure Curied Hair, MAI Fick. Sets, low priced and medium. Hair Metric sets of Palm Leaf Excelsior, &c. Pallyasses, Feathers and Feather Beds; Cosmovs made to order for Steambosts,

Pews, &c. Carpets cut and made.

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tended to.
PIANO FORTES, New and Second hand, for sale and lure

Manor any and Warner in Boards, Planks, Juists, and Vencers CHARRA, Cane Seat and Wood in great

EXTENSION TABLES in Mahogany and Wal-

Nov. 29. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

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Have received ex ships Lampedo, Metropolis, Educard Allison, and British Steamers, a large stock of Staple Dry Goods, comprising—

#### WOOLENS,

in black, blue, and brown Beaver Cloth, Pilots, Disgonal Cheviots, Witneys, Seal Skins, Mettous, Fancy Coatings, black Broad Cloths, (woaded) Union do., West England superfine black Docskins, Cassimers, Sik inived Trouserings, West England do., Scotch Tweeds, Magnet do. Mante Chatte &c. Diagonal do., Mantle Clothe, &c.

#### FLANNELS, &c.,

Welsh, Savony, Lancashire, searlet, blue, grey, mixed Serges, Winceys, Illankets, Horse Rugs, STUFFS, SHAWLS, &c.

Black and colored Lustres, Fancy do., Plaid Coburge, Dress Goods in Jarge variety, Gala Plaids, Plaid Winceys, black and colored Silks a targe Stock Long Shawis, all qualities, square do., Paisley. Alpaca, and for trimmed latest styles, at very low prices, Mantles, &c.

COTTONS, LINENS, &c. White, grey, and printed Cottons, Surpes, Siliceias, Fandy do., Limings, Drills, Jeans, Cotton Tweeds, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Carras, Cotton Fiannels, &c.

#### L. WOOL SHIRTS & DRAWINS,

A large stock of superformakes. Wirle and Shetland, in plain and ribbed. Crimean Slass, white and fancy cotton do., twilled Jeindo., blue and scarler Serge Shirts, Hosiery, Ulorès, Neck Ties, Collars, &c.

A large stock of Small Wares and Trimmings.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, At the Vi toria House, Prince William street. P.S.-We invite the inspection of Wholeof w. . r. & R. sale høyers to our stock. Nov. 29. 3m

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**FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.** 

Scotch, Lamb's Wool and Merino Hosiery Holes Grey, White, and Striped Shirtings and Denims,

BEST QUALITY
WHITE & COL'D COTTON WARP.

140-From Boston-1 case Indies and Misses' Skeleton Skirts, Cotton Batting and Wadding, all of which we offer at the Lowest

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OALEDONIA HOTEL, WATER U STREET.—Mas. Hums would respectfully call the attention of strangers visiting Halifax to the superior accommodations of her House, where transient or permanent Boarders may find all the comforts of a home. Mrs. II. desires also to return thanks to her friends for their liberal support in the nast, and assures them that she is ever happy o receive them at the "OLD CALLDONIA. Halifax, Nov. 8, 1862.

ηΈΛ, PORK, BEEF, &c. 🚶 50 chests Congo Tea,

60 half chests do.

50 barrels Mess Pork, 25 do. Thin do. 25 do. Butt do. 30 do Prime N. S. do.

BEEF, do.

For sale by C. D. HUNTER. Halifax, November 4, 1862.

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A variety of beautiful DRESS GOODS, in Winceys, Plaids Tartans, Checks, Challies, Reps, Coburgs, Lustres, and Merinoes,

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BLANKETS IN ALL QUALITIES. Gent's SHERT COLLARS, Ties, Scarfes Lamb's Wool and Merino Pants and Slurts, White Cotton Shirts, Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkercliefs.

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IN ALL THE NEWEST MAKES. A Large Stock of

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, FURNISHING GOODS, in Carpets, Damaiks,

Fable Linen, Toweling-all kinds. FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

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tising at low prices. Our acticles are good, and from the cele-brated house of Wignall & Co., Liver-

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NOW open INTERNATIONAL AMBROTYPE and PHOTOGRAPH OALLERY, 122 Hollis Street,—neatly opposite Variety Hall. In arrangement of Light and every particular, this Gallery is superior. and for cheapness and excellence of work, unsurpassed. Photographs at English and American Prices. Card Pictures, \$3 dozen.—Ambrotypes complete in neat cases, 2s. 7d.

This light is so large and so constructed that Pictures can be taken in cloudy equal-ly as well as in clear weather.

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O'DONNELL. & SMITH have op-ened their New Photographic Gal-lery, in Mr. Campbell's New Building, Hollis Street. They have the most powerful light in the City, and are provided with new and improved apparatus for Card de Visite, Stereoscopic, and every variety of Photo-graphy.

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A full supply of Ambrotype and Photographic Materials constantly on hand, and for sole.

Orders from the Country will be promptly filled. Halifax, Oct. 1.

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Halifax, Oct. 1.

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WILLIAM STEWART.

The best Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter will be kept constantly on hand. Halifax, Oct. 1.

a signification quite different from its oripoisonous plant, was, as Pliny informs us, an involuntary motion of the muscles of the fice, the effect of which was retained on the countenance of him who died of the poison long after death, giving it the appearance of a smile.

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10° Rowlands' genuine Macassor Oil, Per-funiery, Tooth Brushes, &c., received per-steamer at the Medical Warehouse of George E Morton & Co

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125 A decemb History of the Wan will be found in the INDEX Newspaper, published weekly in Landon, in the interest of the Southern Confederacy Subscriptions taken, and back numbers supplied at the flook and News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

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Welsh, Saxony, Lancashire, searlet, blue, grey, mixed Serges, Winceys, Mankets, Horse Rugs. STUFFS, SHAWLS, &c. A Plaids, Pland Wincoys, black and colored Silks. a large Stock Long Shawle, all qualities, square do., Paisley, Alpaca, and fur trimmed

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A large stock of Small Wares and Trimmings.

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F. & R.

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Bankers -- Messrs. Hansom, Bouveric & Co. and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. The Council beg to announce that this Association has been formed to promote Colonial I nion and t orrespondence, to collect and espt nion and Correspondence, to collect and circulate official information regarding the material resources of the Provinces, and as an established centre of communication to enable the Imperial and Colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time on all topics of mutual interest. Membership Annual Subscription,—£2, 2s.

Nonations and Annual Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. I., and at the Banks of Messrs. Ransom, Bourcene & Co., Pall Mall, and Messrs. (ilyn, Mills & Co., Lombard Street, London; at the Branches of the Banks of British North America, and Montreal.

America, and Montreal. The Rules of the Association will be for-

warded on application to the undersigned, at the temporary Office of the Association, 185, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C. London. By order, London. JOSEPH NELSON, Sep. 20. 6m

Secretary, pro. tem.

L 50 chests Congo Tea, 60 half chests do. 50 barrels Mess Pork,

do. Thin do. do. Butt do.

do. Prime N. S. do 10 do. do. BEEF. 40 tubs Butter.

### ubs Butter. For sale by C. D. HUNTER. Halifax, November 4, 1862. UTUMN & WINTER GOODS,

AT THE LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

GRANVILLE STRELT. A variety of beautiful DRESS GOODS, in Winceys, Plaids, Tartans, Checks, Challies, Reps, Coburgs, Lustres, and Merinoes,

BLACK & COLORED SILKS. HATS, Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings, Laces, Hostery, Gloves, CORSETS of various makes,

SHAWLS AND MANTLES, SCARFS, Silk, Chenille, and Wool; Stamped and Embroblered Flowners of and Trimminos, Grey. White, and Printed CUTTONS; Striped and Fancy Regatts SHIRTING; White, Red, Illue, and Printed Planytes; Fine, Magenta, Blue, Scarlet and Pink Saxony dato.

BLANKETS IN ALL QUALITIES. Gent's Sitter Cottage, Ties, Scarfe, Land's Wool and Merino Pants and Shirts, White Cotton Shirts, Cambric and Silk Pocket Hand-

kerchiefs. SCOTCH TWEEDS, DOESKINS, &c. Хc.

HEAVY COATINGS, IN ALL THE NEWST MAKES.

A large Stock of

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, FURNISHING GOODS, in Carpets, Damasks, Table Linen, Toweling-all kinds, FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

WETMORE & McCULLOCH. Halifax, Oct. 25.

MUFFS, BOAS & CUFFS.

PASHIONABLE BOOTMAKER, 144 Hollis Street. WILLIAM BOOT-LAND lege to return thanks to the nobility. genter and citizens of Halifax and vicinity, for their very liberal support since he com-menced business, and he would assure his patrons that he will do all in his power to meril a continuance of their support.

A perfect fit, and the best materials and workmanship warranted, when made to A quantity of boots in stock will be sold

at prime cost, to make room for new styles. Ifalifax, Oct. 11. VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

JAMES BOWES & SONS. PRINTERS, Have largely increased their means for executing all orders in their line of business. During the past year they have added to their establishment,

Hollis Street.

#### A CALORIC ENGINE.

(Being the first introduced into the British American Provinces), besides a number of other labor-saving machines. They are constantly adding to their stock,

ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, &c.

As they appear, and endeavouring by all means to reduce prices as low as possible, and perform their work in the most expeditious and satisfactory, manner. Blank Forms Ruled and Printed to Pattern.

cned their New Pitotognature Gal-tery, in Mr. Campbell's New Building, Hollis Street. They have the most powerful light in the City, and are provided with new and improved apparatus for Card de Visite, Stereoscopie, and every variety of Photo-graphy. SMITH have op-

graphy.

A full supply of Ambrotype and Photographic Materials constantly on hand, and

for sole. Orders from the Country will be promptly filled. Halifax, Oct. 1.

MEW GOODS. Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Chains and Jewelry, per Steamer Arabia. An assortment Superior English Lever Watches, in Hunt-Superior Engish Lever Watenes, in Hunsing and other Cases—consisting of Ladies' Gold Lever Watenes, Gondemen's Gold Lever Watenes, Gold Hunting Lever Watenes—the cases made of Nova Scotia Gold—Silver Hunting Lever Watenes, Gold Guards and Albert Chains! Keys, Bine Blings and Locket in Const Various Pins, Rings, and Lockets, in Great Variety. Silver Spoons and Forks, Gold Chains and Jewelry, made to order by experienced

workmen, on the premises.
JOHN McCULLOCH. No. 83 GRANVILLE STREET. Halifax, Oct. 1.

NEW EATING SALOON.—The Subscriber, formerly connected with "Stewart's Head Quarters," has taken the premises, No. 161 Hollis Street, "Victoria Block," and fitted them up as a

CHOP AND OYSTER SALOON. The best Steaks and Chops the Market can afford, as also a good supply of Oysters, will be kept constantly on hand. Also, Game, when in season; all of which will be served up in a style that he warrants will give satisfaction.
WILLIAM STEWART.

1957 The best Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter will be kept constantly on hand. Halifax, Oct. 1.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS. - SMITH & WASLEY'S MACHINERY for Spalling and Separating the Ore from the Stone, etc.

A new and useful Machine, termed a Preparator, has recently been patented by Messis. Smith & Wasley, having for its objects the spalling and separating the Ore from the Stone, and forming it into proper sizes for picking, figging, crushing, &c., according to the nature and quality of the stuff.

The construction is simple, and the machine can be erected, in connection with other machinery, as driving power, for about £15 per hammer. Two, three, four, or any other number of hammers may be had, as required. Four of from 4 to Scut, each, will break about 1000 tons per month.

This invention well deserves public notice,

as it will decidedly effect an economy of 70 per cent. over manual labour; together with a great advantage in the dispatch of work, performing it far better than any other mode yet introduced, and several practical gentlemen, who have seen it at work at the Coed Mawr Pool Mines, fully corroborate the above The charge for patent right will be on the

most advantageous terms. The largest mine in the kingdom may exercise its full use at £5 per month, and the charge to be reduced a proportionately, according to the magnitude of the works; or the patent may be sold off to each mine, district, or county, as might be

For further particulars apply to ALFRED HILL & Co., Shipping, Insurance and For-warding Agents, &c., 64 and 65, The Albany Old Hall Street, Liverpool, or 35 Milk Street, London, England, where the working model may be seen, or to FREDERICK W. FISHWICK,

CK W. PISHWICK,
Colonial Express Office,
Halifax, N. S. Oct. 1. ,

## Bublic Companies.

ONDON PHENIX FIRE INLISURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1782. Capi al. \$5,000,000 stg. Office Lombard Street and Charing Cross. The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for New Brunswick, and will effect Insurance on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will admit. Losses adjusted in the Province. Office, Savings' Bank Building, Sr. John, N. B.
Oct. 1. J. W. WELDON. ONDON PHENIX FIRE IN-

J. W. WELDON. Oct. 1.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW
don, 12 Waterlon Place; Edinburgh, 120
Prince Street, Glaszow, 105 St. Vincent
Street Subscribed Capital, One Million.
TRUSTEES—The Hon. Lord Wood, one
of the Judges of the Court of Sessions in
Seatlands the Hon Lord Building one of

Scotland; the Hon. Lord Benholme, one of the Judges in Scotland; the Hon. Lord Jervisworde, one of the Judges in Scotland; the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Q.C.; Mr. Sergeant Meriwether; William Dug-

more, Eq. ; Edward Kent Karslake
Actuary, J. Hill Williams, Equire.
Agent for New Brunswick, J. W. Weldon,
Savings' Bank Building.
St. John, Oct. 1.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LON-DON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY. Incorporated in 1836.

Chairman.—George Grant, Esq. Deputy
Chairmen.—Charles S. Parker, and J. A. Tobin, Esqs. Secretary—Swinton Beull, Esq.
HOUR OFFICES.—No. 1 Dalo Street, Liverpool; No. 20 and 22 Pouttney, London; No. 61 King Street, Manchester; No. 128

Ingram Street, Glusgow.
CAPITAL.—Two Millions Sterling. Paid up, £1,259,820 Sterling.
CONSTITUTION.—The unlimited liability of

Shareholders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT .- The Company continue to Insure at this Agency, every description of property, at reasonable rates. Their Policies include the risk from Lightning. Claims promptly adjusted, and paid in cash, without deduction on proof of lose. Fire P. emium received in 1860, £313,725

12s. 7d. Sterling. Fire Losses paid in 1860, £225,832 4s. 7d. Sterling.

Duty paid to Government for 1859, £59,-450 Sterling.
LIFE DEPARTMENT —The conditions upon

which the Company conduct this branch of their business will be found very favorable to the insured. Their rates are as low as those of any other responsible Company, with unlimited accurity.

No charge for Stamps or Policies in either

Also, Agent for the Leading Manine In BURANCE COMPANIES of Boston and New York. Edward Allison, Agent for New Brunswick. Office-Commercial Bank Building. St. John, Oct. 1.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE CO. L LIFE DEPARTMENT. Special feature, non-forfeiture of Pelicies by the issue of Free Paid-up Policies.

If the assured, under the ordinary whole term scale, at any ago up to and inclusive of fifty-five, wish to discontinue paying Premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy fully paid up after three years for the amount of Premiums paid, together with any Bonus

#### Qublic Companies.

MOTICE.—To all persons wishing To become landed proprietors in New Brunswick The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company own many thousand acres of well wooded and watered first quality settlement lands, in a tract commening within four unles of Fredericton. the seat of Government of New Brunswick it is intersected by numerous rivers and brooks, affording no end of water-power, thrising sillages and rapidly increasing settlements connected by good roads with Fredericton, are within its bounds, churches, schools, and mills are located in different parts of the tract, and the company, desirous of still further extending their settlements, will sell choice lots to intending settlers, at the rate of one dollar and five cents per acre (the five cents for surveying) subject to reasonable conditions of improvements, and payable by instalments of each twenty cents per acre, exclusive of survey, the first instalment down, and the residue in 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Several good Houses and Town lots and improved Farms, will be sold at reasonable

References,-William J. Berton, Esp., Company's Agent, Saint John, John A. Brekwith, Comm'r. Company's Office, No 8, Brunswick St., Fredericton, April 24th, 1862.

# Binno-Kortes.

DMUND E. KENNAY, (late of London,) Prano-Forte Manufacturer, 120 Germain Street, ST John, N B.

N. B.—Piano-fortes, Organs, and Meloleons tuned and repaired. Prano-fortes resilked, polished, packed and removed Mechanical and Professional opinion given

on Piano-fortes.

Billiard and Bagatello Tables manufactured to order.

LBERT LAURILLIARD, ALBERT MANUFACTURER,

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANO FORTES, OR-GANS, MELODEONS, &C., ST. JOHN, N.B.

Mr. I. would respectfully invite the atten-tion of purchasers of Planos to his selection of Piano Fortes now on inspection at Wareroom No. 8 SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square. These instruments have been personally se-lected by himself from the best manufactu-rers, and are considered to possess superior

merit in quality of tone, power of action, style of finish, quality of stock, durability, &c. Particular attention is requested to Chicker ing & Sons Corrage of 1 retuitt Playo Fortz, which has obtained the highest premium in the

United States,

A. L. would also intimate that he has several second-hand Piano Fortes on inspection. which he will dispose of at very reasonable

-The latest and most approved selec-ALSO: tion of Music will be received, and kept con-stantly on hand.

Mr. L. takes this opportunity to acknow-

ledge the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored the past two years, and respectfully solicits its continuance.

13° Orders for Piano Porto tuning, &c., left

at the Sheffield House, will receive prompt at-

#### Binno-Lortes.

MESSRS. FRASER & SON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 70 & 88 Barrington Street, return their thanks to their numerous patrons in Halifax and other parts of the Province for the many favors bestowed upon them in the past, and take the same opportunity of stating that they still continuo to manufacturo

FIRST-CLASS PIANO FORTES, At their well-known Establishment. Having procured for Sounding Boards the best material that can be found in Switzerland and Germany, they are enabled to give to their instruments a sweetness of tone that cannot be produced in instruments with sounding board material procured in America. All the other materials used are warranted to be of the most superior quality,—no ex-pense having been spared to obtain them. They have received the most satisfactory

testimonials from the following Professors of

Mr. B. J. Lang, Planist, and Organist of Old South church Boston

J. P. Hagarty, Professor of Music and Organist of St. Mary's, Hahfax. Louis G. Casseres, Professor of Music, Halifax.

Mr. E. C. Saffery, Pianist, Halifax.

The following gratifying testimonials have also very recently been received.

HALIFAX, N. S., 12th July, 1861. GENTLEMEN, -As I am about leaving Halifax, I must, in justice to you, state that the Piano Fortes which I have used at my Concerts here, and which were manufactured in your establishment, have given mo very great satisfaction. It is very rarely that I have met with upright pianos so powerful and brilliant in tone, and so clastic to the touch. Allow me also to thank you for the perfect tune in which your pianes were kept during my concerts.

RIGHARD MULLER.

[The Colebrated Pianist.]

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E. VON ADELUNG.

MESSRS FRASER & SON having formeras Agency with the first manufactories of Militarous in New England, have also just recise: a large and elegant assortment of these instruments which they can sell at manufacturer's prices.

Particular attention paid to repairing Old instruments aftered and remodelled to suit the recent improvements. Pinno Fortes and Molodron, tuned in the best nanner in any part of the city.

Terms moderate.

# Fire-Proof Sufes.

NCOURAGE Domestic Manufac-II turo i

James F. Nicholls

Begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of ST Joun and <u>- lilu ral matronage bestowed</u>

## Books und Stationery.

& A. McMILLAN, 78 Princo J. William St., Saint John, N. B., Whole-sale and Retail Dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONERY, keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of the Irish National School Books, which have been adopted by the Provincial Board of Education.

Geographies, Spelling Books, Readers, English Grammars, Arithmetics, Speakers,

Table Books, Primers, Pinnock's Catechisms, Histories. Copy Books, Exercise Books, &c.

Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish and Italian School and Text Books. A large and earefully selected stock of STANDARD and MISCELIANFOUS BOOKS; Religious Works, Sunday School Books and Libraries, Bibles, Church Services, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Paalm Books, Sunday School Roward Books, &c.

New Books received from the Publishers as soon as iswed.

STATIONERY of all kinds, Writing Paper in every variety, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Ink, Memorandum Books, Lead Pens cils, Drawing Paper, Parchment, Scaling Wax, Slates, Slate Pencils, &c., &c.

PRINTING .- All kinds of Book, Job, and Fancy Printing executed promptly, and in the neatest style. Printing Paper, Cards, Book and News Ink, always on hand.

23 Type and Printing Materials of every description furnished at short notice, from the celebrated Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia. BOOKBINDING.—In this department spe-

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CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—A select Circulating Library in connection with the entablishment, in which the new books, as fast well as published, are kept in quantities.

St. John, October 1, 1862.

THE GREAT CANADIAN RE-BELLION! Will be published in a few weeks; the History of the Great Consis weeks: the instery of the Great Cona-dian Rebellion in 1837; including the Life of William L. Mackensie, and sketches of the principal actors and public men of that times and Also, the Causes Leading to the Rebellion, and its Results. This work will contain over 700 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with Portraits, Battles, Scenes, &c., and will be sold exclusively by subscription, thus bringing it within the reach of all. A few Good Agents togeted, to canvass for

this work, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Agents now canvassing are selling from Themly-five to fifty copies a day, and it will doubtless have the largest sale of any book of the size now published. For

particulars of Agency, address,
J. W. BRADLRY, Publisher,
No. 66 North Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Or J. L. HERRICK, Granby, C. B. N. B.—Agents can find pleasant and profit

able employment in selling our other publica-cations, including Religious and Historical Works—Family Bibles, &c.

Oct. 1.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LON-DON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated in 1830.

Chairman.—George Grant, Esq. Deputy Chairmen.—Charles S. Parker, and J. A. To-Chairmen.—Charles S. Parker, and J. A. 10-bin, Esqs. Sceretary.—Swinton Beull, Esq. Home Offices.—No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool; No. 20 and 22 Pouttney, London; No. 61 King Street, Manchester; No. 123 Ingram Street, Glasgow.

Captrat.—Two Millions Sterling. Pand up. £1,230,826 Sterling.

Constitution.—The unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Shareholders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Company continue to Insure at this Agency, every descrip-tion of property, at reasonable rates. Their Policies include the risk from Lightning— Claims promptly adjusted, and paid in cash, without deduction on proof of loss.
Fire Premium received in 1860, £313,723

124, 7d. Sterling. Fire Losses paul in 1860, £225,832 4s. 7d.

Sterling. Duty paid to Government for 1859, £59,-450 Sterling. LIFE DEFARTMENT —The conditions upon

which the Company conduct this branch of their business will be found very favorable to the insured. Their rates are as low as those of any other responsible Company, with un-

No charge for Stamps or Policies in either Department.

Also, Agent for the Leading MARINE IN-SURANCE COMPANIES of Boston and New York, Edward Allison, Agent for New Brunswick, To Office—Commercial Bank Building. St. John, Oct. 1.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE CO. A LIFE DEPARTMENT. Special feature, non-forfeiture of Policies by the issue of

Free Paid-up Policies. If the assured, under the ordinary whole term scale, at any ago up to and inclusive of fifty-five, wish to discontinuo paying Premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy fully paid up after three years for the amount of Premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of a premature death, but a remedy—long desired-should the payment of the Premium become an inconvenience.

The following example will show the operation of this feature .— Suppose a Policy for £1000 be taken out at the age of 25, (the Annual Premium for which is £20 3s. 4d.) and at 50 the Insurer wishes to be relieved from this annual call upon his resources, in twenty-five years the Bonus will most likely have increased the sum originally insured to £1350; the holder can then demand to surrender the original Policy, and obtain one for £754 3s. 4d. (being the Bonus of £350 and the total Premiums paid) freed from all further payments. This example may be applied to any age and any number of payments. ments after three years.

This system secures, not only a provision in the event of a premature death, but a remedy—long desired—should the payment of the Annual Premium over become an inconvenience; and every payment the Insurer makes, must thus, under any circumstances, come back to his family.

FIRE DEPARTMENT .- Insurances effected on every description of Property. The rates of Premium vary according to the na-ture of the risk, and are as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

General Agent, George Stymest, Secretary to the Society of Underwriters, Ritchio's Buildings, St. John, N. B.

time The same of

Fredericton, April 21th, 1862.

## Ziano-Lortes.

DMUND E. KENNAY, (late of Li London,) Prano-Forte Manufacturer, 120 German Street, Sr. John, N. B.

N. B .- Prano-fortes, Organs, and Meloleons tuned and repaired. Plano-fortes tosilked, polished, packed and removed Mechanical and Professional opinion gives on Piano-fortes.

Billiard and Bagatelle Tables manutatured to order.

Oct. 1. ALBERT LAURILLIARD, PLANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANO FORTES, OR-GANS, MELODEONS, &C., ST. JOHN, N.B.

Mr. I. would respectfully invite the atten-tion of purchasers of l'anos to his selection of Piano Fortes now on inspection at Wareroom No. 3 SHEFFILLO HOUSE, Market Square. These instruments have been personally selected by himself from the best manufactu-rers, and are considered to possess superior ment in quality of tone, power of action, style of finish, quality of stock, durability, &c.

Particular attention is requested to Chickering & Sons' Corrage or Upstont Plane Forty, which has obtained the highest premium in the United States.

A. L. would also intimate that he has several second-hand Piano Fortes on inspection which he will dispose of at very reasonable

Also-The latest and most approved telection of Music will be received, and kept constantly on hand.

Mr. In takes this opportunity to acknowledge the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored the past two years, and respectfully solicits its continuance.

17' Orders for Piano Forte tuning, &c., left at the Sheffield House, will receive prompt at A. LAURILLIARD

Agent for the sale of Chukering & Sons' ct. 18. and W. P. Emerson's Pance. Oct. 18.

TOHN R. COLEMAN, Piano-forte J Manufactory, No. 8 Sewell Street, St. Jour, N. B. We are constantly manufacturing Pianos with all the latest improvement and styles.

Parties wishing to purchase will please take notice that in an imported article they have no one to call upon in case the I', as should prove unsound. They also pay more than they would for an instrument purchased in the Province, as the duties are saved, which the purchaser has to pay on an imported article.

Ad Piano-fortes manufactured at this co tablishment are warranted for three years. Remember, No. 8 Sowell Street. Piano-fortes funed and repaired on the most reasonable torus.

Oct. 1.

VICTORIA STOVE STORE. 182 Hollis Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECT: I fully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and well-selected stock of Cooking, Hall, Parlor, Office, Shop, and Bed-room STOVES, which for style, quality of materia, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the trade.

GEORGE STYMEST,

WEURANCE NROKER, AVERAGE ADJUST

ER, & NOTARY PUBLIC.

BITCHIE'S BUILDING, PRINCESS STERRY,

BT. JOHN, N. B.

Halifax, Oct. 11.

Halifax, Oct. 11.

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RICHARD MULLER. [The Celebrated Pianist.]

Being requested by different parties in this city to give my opinion in reference to the tuning of pianos. I have great pleasure in stating that Mr. Fraser of this city stands in equal rank with the best tuners that I have met with in New York! St. Petersburg (Rusia), and Vienna (Austria). E. Von Adelluno.

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minufacturer's prices.
Particular attention paid to repairing Old instruments altered and recodelled to suit the recent improvements. Piano Fortes and Melodeons tuned in the best manner in any part of the city.

Kh? Terms moderate. Halifax, Oct. f.

# Fire-Proof Sufes.

INCOURAGE Domestic Manufac-

JAMES F. NICHOLLS

Regs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of ST. Jour and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the short time he has been in business, and would also inform them that he is manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with all the modern improvements, superior to any imported, and 20 per cent. theaper? Parties wishing to purchase can receive a List of Prices and all other information required by calling at his place of business.

PARTIES SUPLLIED IN ST. JOHN. James Lupton Germain Street. The Estate of the late H. G. Symonds. W. & A. Godsoe, Market Street. J. Armstrong, Princo William Street. J. Read, South Wharf Charles McCart, Princo William Street. J. Marvin, Ward Street. R. R. Page, King Street. A. Mageo, King Street, M. Martin, King Street. Lunt & Pickup. Canterbury. Street. —— Brown. King Canterbury Street. — Brown, King Street. A Rankin, Portland. D. Dovoc, Water Street. R. Stubbs, Amberst.

Water Street. R. Stubbs, Amherst.

EA Having had 12 years' experience in some of the best workshops in London, he is prepared to do SMITH WORK in all its various branches, including Vault Doors, Railings, Wrought Iron Fence Work, Girders, &c., &c. Bell hanging neatly executed. All orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch

JAS F NICHOLLS. dispatch JAS F NICHOLLS.
Notice.—It has been assorted by Fire-

Proof Safe Agents of this city that my Safes are not Fire-proof. I therefore beg to state that I am willing to test the same by placing one of my Safes alongside of my imported one, and try their superiority by Fire!

JAMES F. NICHOLLS.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 2.

INNEAR BROTHERS. GENERAL COMMISSION, MERCHANTS, ST. JOHN.

Fancy Printing executed promptly, and in the neatest style. Printing Paper, Cards, Book and News Ink, always on hand.

E) Type and Printing Materials of every tescription furnished at short notice, from

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cial attention is given to the manufacture of Blank Books, which can be ruled to any pattern, and made up in the best manner. large supply of Blank Books always on hand. Binding of all kinds carefully attended to-CIRCULATING LIBRARY .- A select Circulating Library in connection with the establishment, in which the new books, as fast as published, are kept in quantities.

St. John, October 1, 1862. THE GREAT CANADIAN RE-BELLION! Will be published in a few weeks: the History of the Orest Cana-dian Rebellion in 1837; including the Life of William L. Mackenzie, and sketches of the principal actors and public men of that time." Also, the Causes Leading to the Rebellion, and its Results This work will contain over 700 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with Portraits Bittles. Scenes. &c., and will be Portraits, Battles, Scenes, &c., and will be

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