THE BRITISH WHIG.
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.
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BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
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Yearly Advertisers are charged SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, per annum—in all cases payable in advance.
The BRITISH WHIG being a Journal of the largest Canada Circulation, NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on Advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.
Orders for the British Whig will be received by most of the Post Masters in the United Province; and monies handed to them will be credited as if paid to the Publisher.
Produce received in payment.
All Letters (except from Agents) to be post paid.

ROBERT R. SMILEY, PRINTER.
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.
Orders executed in the best style, on reasonable terms.
Blank Deeds, Memorials, Law Blanks, Court of Requests Forms, Sheriffs' Forms, and other Printed Papers, kept for Sale.

D. S. GOLDEY,
DENTIST,
IS now at the Lambton House, and prepared to attend to professional calls.
Col. McLaughlin and Dr. Sampson have kindly permitted D. S. Goldey to refer to them.
Kingston, 10th Nov., 1843.

DR. HOWARD,
PRINCESS STREET,
(*Directly opposite Mr. Olcott's Boarding House.*)
KINGSTON.

DR. A. C. ROBINSON
HAS removed to the Residence over Urquhart & MacIver's Store, West side of King Street, between Brock and Princess Steets, where he may be consulted as usual.
Kingston, Oct. 21th, 1843. S4-4m

GLOBE HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN:
BY F. H. JUBIEN.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
☞ Carriages and Porters in atendance at the Steamboats.
August, 1843.

Messrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, }
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, }

MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c
CLARENCE STREET, KINGSTON.
A few doors above Daley's Hotel, at the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Hans & Mowat.
August, 1843.

DOUGLAS FRASER,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery &c.,
OFFICE in Mr. James Fraser' Dwellings, *Ontario Street.*
Kingston, 29th Nov., 1842.

M. T. HUNTER
SHIP CHANDLER.
No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street,
KINGSTON.
IMPORTER OF PATENT CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN,
NAVAL STORES
Of every description. Boiled Linseed Oil, and Paints.
Kingston, March 28, 1843.

PAINTING
DAVID MARTIN,
(*From Scotland*
PAINTER, GLAZIER, &
PAPER HANGER.
3 doors above the Scotch church, Princess Street, Kingston.
N. B.—Whitewashing and Coloring.
Kingston, Feb 10, 1843

BUFFALO ROBES.
JUST Received at the Fur Store of the Subscriber, a large quantity of prime North West Buffalo Robes, in the original packages, and much superior to any that have ever been offered in this Market.
—ALSO:—
A large Supply of Manufactured and Unmanufactured FURS, of every description, which he will make up to order on the shortest notice, and will Sell, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms.
J. A. McDONALL.
Kingston, Oct. 20th, 1843. S3-2m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AT THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE,
BROCK STREET
M. F. BOYD & Co Respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public, that they are receiving their stock of Fall & Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the most fashionable Styles and Patterns, all of which shall be sold off at unusually *Low Prices for Cash only.*
N. B.—Farmers are particularly requested to inspect their stock of Domestic Cottons, &c., (before buying elsewhere,) as they will be found low in price, and of a superior quality.
Kingston, Oct. 27th, 1843.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hang leased the premises at the foot of Princess Street, lately occupied by Mr Hugh Calder, will have constantly on and a general Assortment of Groceries which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any in the trade.
P. BELL.
Commercial Wharf
Kingston, June 16

CHEAP SHOE STORE.
THOSE who come within the Jurisdiction of King[illegible] are informed that can be accommodated with good Boots [illegible] Shoes [illegible] Princess Street,

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1844. NO. 2.

KINGSTON MINERAL SPRING.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that the Hot, Cold and Shower BATHS recently erected at the Kingston Mineral Spring are now open for the Public. PRICE one shilling and three pence each Bath.
N. B.—Suitable attendance for Female Invalids.
The Spacious SALOON and LUNCH HOUSE, recently erected, will open on MONDAY next, where the Public can be supplied with Breakfasts, Soups, Lunches, Dinners and Teas, of the best the market affords, at the following Prices, viz:—

Breakfast	1s. 3d.
Soups	7½d.
Lunches	7½d.
Dinners	1s. 3d.
Tea	1s. 3d.

Wines, Bottled Ale and Porter &c. &c.
A Quadrille Band in attendance every Monday Evening.
The new FOUR HORSE OMNIBUS, will ply between Kingston and the Spring every hour, leaving the Globe Hotel at 7 o'clock, A. M. and calling at the British American.—Fare to the Springs and Back 7½d. N. B. Any of the Subscriber's Cabs and Carriages, can be called off the Stand at the same rate.
Tickets for the Baths and Omnibus can be procured at the Saloon.
Sailing and Row Boats and Light Skiffs kept in readiness for Fishing Parties.
J. BONE.
Kingston, July 7th, 1843.

THE KINGSTON MINERAL SPRING WATER bottled, kept for Sale by the following Agents, viz: Kingston, Mr. John Carruthers, Princess Street; Toronto, Beckett & Co.; Montreal, Mr. Urquhart, Medical Hall; Cobourg, Mr. J. Eyres, Peterborough, Mr. McPhail; Port Hope, D. Smart, Esq.; Belleville, Mr. Menzies.

CHEAP GROCERY, WINE,
AND LIQUOR STORE.
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends, and the Public generally that he has commenced Business in the above Line, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Simpson, King Street, immediately opposite the Apothecary Shop of J. W. BRENT, Esq. He has just returned from the Montreal and Quebec Markets, with a complete assortment of FRESH GOODS, consisting of superior Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and other TEAS. Bright Muscovado, Crushed and Double Refined SUGARS; Plug, Cavendish, Nailrod, and Cut Tobaccos; Scotch, Macaboy and Rappee Snuffs; English Sperm, London Wax Wick, and Montreal Candles;—White and Brown Soap; Satin and London Starch; Indigo and Fig Blue; an assortment of Fresh Pickles, Mushroom Ketchup, and other Sauces; English and American Cheese, Fresh Muscatel, Smyrna, and Sultana Raisins; Zante Currants and Turkey Figs; Black and White Pepper and Spices, of every description; with a variety of other articles in the GROCERY LINE, too numerous to detail.
ALSO,—Martell's Cognac & Bordeaux Brandy; Schiedam and Hollands Gin Real Jamaica Spirits and RUM; Port, Sherry, Maderia, and other Wines, in Wood and Bottle; Scotch and Canadian Whiskey; Ale and London Porter, &c. &c. &c.
Having Purchased his Stock principally for Cash, the Subscriber is enabled to sell as low as, if not lower than, any other in the Trade, and would recommend those who want GOOD & CHEAP GROCERIES to call & judge for themselves.
THOMAS HENDRY.
Kingston, June 30th, 1843. [51

TO CAPITALISTS,
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE, THREE Extensive WATER LOTS in Portsmouth Harbour, near Kingston, 2 with wharves, on which Frame or Stone buildings may be erected. The above lots are situated in a safe Harbour, in the most central situation in Canada for an extensive Grist Mill, or any other business requiring the convenience of water communication, it being situated at the foot of Bay Quinte and the Lake, and head of the River and Rideau navigation. Also, 30 Building Lots in the Village of Portsmouth, which from its natural position is rapidly becoming a place of extensive business. The said Lots are all the property of the firm of McLeod and Logan, and will be sold on moderate terms, apply to the subscriber at Portsmouth, or to Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., Kingston.
RICHARD LOGAN.
Kingston, 15th August, 1843.

A CARD.
The Subscriber takes the present opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that having lately expended a large sum of money in rebuilding his House and Premises, his Tavern is now become one of the most comfortable and convenient in the vicinity of Kingston.—On the premises is a large Ball Room, capable of holding two hundred and fifty persons, and suitable for the holding of Public Meetings.
☞ Good Liquors, Larder, Beds, and Stables. D. F. MAHONY.
Cross Keys, Montreal Road, Jan. 27, 1843.

CORD WOOD
OF the best description, for Sale by the Subscriber. Also, Bran and Shorts.
HUGH CALDER,
Commercial Wharf.
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED.
AT H. GILLESPIE & Co's., Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets, a superb lot of Rich Velvet Dresses, of Choice Colors and Patterns.
Kingston, Nov. 14, 1843.

AIR TIGHT STOVES.
A HANDSOME Ornamented PARLOR STOVE retaining heat 24 hours.
For Sale by

CHEAP GOODS AND BARGAINS,
TO BE OBTAINED AT THE
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE,
(*Lambton Buildings, Princess Street,*)
KINGSTON.
J. & R. HUTTON & Co., beg to inform their numerous Town and Country Customers, that they have received their usual large Fall and Winter Stock of British DRY GOODS, direct from the various Manufactories, which for Cheapness and quality of Goods, they can recommend to be better value than they have ever before offered in Canada.
They would invite the attention of their Customers to their large Stock of
English and French Merinos,
Coburg Cloths,
Jellallabad Figures,
Plain and Figured Orleans,
Single and 2 Color Parisians,
English and French Prints,
West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths, of all Shades,
Beaver Cloths, in Black, Blue-black, Blue Brown, and Invisible Greens;
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Mogadores, Tweeds, and Fancy Trowserings.
Carpetings, Druggets, Baizes Flannels, Serges, and Boting, Blankets, White and Colored Counterpanes; Cotton and Woollen Horse Rugs, Horse Sheeting; Plain and Twilled Dundee Sheeting, from 30 to 40 inches; Ready made Bags, Plain and Twilled; Table Linen and Table Cloths, Brown and Bleached Damask Covers; Worsted and Cotton Table do; Towellings and Towels.
An Extensive Stock of Rich FURS, comprising Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Ladies' Fur Gloves and Gauntlets, Gents' Fur Gloves and Gauntlets; Fur Caps, and Fur Trimmings, and the various description of Fashionable Furs.
BUFFALO ROBES at extraordinary low Prices.
ALSO,—A complete assortment of Hosiery, Haberdashery, and every kind of DRY GOODS to be had, that is usually found in Dry Goods Stores.
J. & R. HUTTON & Co., would impress upon their Customers, that their Goods are all bought under peculiar advantages by their friends in Great Britain, and consequently, are enabled to Sell them here at very Low Prices.
NO CREDIT GIVEN.—*Only one Price made.*
Kingston, Nov. 1844.

TO MERCHANTS.
MR. GEORGE ROSS of this town having sold out his Retail Stock and gone out of business, the Subscriber begs to acquaint the Mercantile community that he has opened, as a Wholesale Commission Merchant, in the same premises, and is daily receiving consignments of Groceries, which he will sell Wholesale to the Trade.
RODERICK ROSS.
Kingston, 26th Nov., 1843.

FRESH GOODS.
THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Trade that the following Consignments have come to hand, samples of which can be seen at the Stores of Mr. D. McDONALD, Commercial Mart, foot of Princess Street, or at the residence of the Subscriber.
150 Packages of Teas, consisting of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Twankay, Gunpowder, Imperial, & Caper Souchong.
60 Packages Tobacco, consisting of Plug 16s & 18s, Cavendish, Ladies' Twist, and Honey Dew,
50 Bbls. Carolina Rice,
50 Jars Caleb William's celebrated Rose Scented Macaboy Snuff,
10 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
20 Boxes London Starch,
25 Bbls. Molasses, a superior Article for family use,
200 Boxes assorted Cigars,
10 Bales Candle Wick,
Besides various other Goods in the Grocery Line, which will be sold Wholesale only, for Cash or approved Paper.
Letters or Orders left at the Office of Mr. MacDONALD, will be promptly attended to.
RODERICK ROSS.
Kingston, 5th, Dec. 1843.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS,
PRINTERS, & BOOK-BINDERS.
WOOD & SHARWOODS, of 120, Aldersgate Street, London, respectfully inform Gentlemen connected with the business of Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, and Bookbinding, that they publish a Printed Specimen Book of the Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry, and also a Priced List of the Columbian and Albion Printing Presses (which are now Manufactured by them), and of every article connected with the business. The Types and Presses, and every article supplied by Wood & Sharwoods, are warranted of the very best description, *and at a considerable Reduction in Price.* Priced Lists and Specimens of the Austin Types, and of Bookbinders' Brass Tools, will be forwarded through Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Agent, 18, Cornhill, London, who will be happy to receive Orders, accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to a London or Liverpool Merchant upon Shipment.
The Austin Letter Foundry, Columbian and Albion Press Manufactory, 120, Aldersgate Street, London.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. J. B. HALL of Kingston, Merchant, has this day assigned all, and singular his personal Estate and Debts to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of all those Creditors who may choose to become parties to the Deed of Assignment; and all persons indebted to the said J. B. HALL, will please settle their respective debts and accounts with Messrs. SMITH & HENDERSON, Solicitors, Kingston, at whose Office the Deed of Assignment now remains.
H. SMITH, Jr., C. HALES, J. SHAW, } TRUSTEES

TIMOTHY MURPHY,
WOULD respectfully announce to his Customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving, at the
New Grocery Store, Princess Street,
From 150 to 200 Tons MERCHANDISE, direct from the NEW YORK, MONTREAL, and WEST INDIA MARKETS, consisting in part of the following, viz.:
TEAS.
Gunpowder, Twankay, Young and Old Hyson, Pouchong, Pekoe, Souchong and Bohea.
SUGARS.
Doubleand Single Refined Loaf, Muscovado, St. Croix Port Rio, & Crushed.
COFFEES.
Mocha, Rio, Java, Laguyra, St. Domingo, &c.
TOBACCOS.
Plug, Cavendish, Nail Rod, Honey-dew, Warwick & Bryan's celebrated fine Cut; Maccoboy and Scotch SNUFFS; Regalia, Principe, Havanna, and American CIGARS.
SPICES.
Pimento, Black and Cayenne Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Jamaica and Root Ginger.
DYE WOODS AND DYE STUFFS.
Madder, Logwood, Allum, Camwood, Red wood, Sumac, Blue Vitriol, Indigo, Cream Tartar, &c.
SUNDRIES.
Rice, Barley, Soap, Candles, Starch, Fig Blue, Lemon Syrup, Lamp Oil, Patent Pails, Brooms, Codfish, Salmon, Herrings, Candle Wick, Cotton Yarn, Sal Nitre, Molasses, Vinegar, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Camphor, British Lustre, Cocoa Chocolate, Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Sago, Arrow Root.
PAINTS AND OILS.
Pickles, Sauces, and Preserves.
Provisions, with a choice Stock of
WINES AND LIQUORS.
ALSO:
400 barrels Onondaga SALT,
100 boxes Window Glass,
500 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper do.
30 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
As the above Goods have been purchased for CASH principally at Importers Sales, they will be Sold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
His Teas he would particularly recommend as being fresh, and of the first quality, having all arrived within the past month from China:—and, on inspection, he flatters himself they will be found inferior to none in the Province—Montreal not excepted.
T. MURPHY
Kingston, Nov 11, 1843. 4m

FOR SALE
LOT No. 22, in the 1st Concession S. W. Green Point, well known as Scanlan's Farm, in the Township of Sophiasburg, and District of Prince Edward, containing 200 acres, 65 of which are under cultivation.
This very valuable and extensive Farm is situated immediately on the water's edge on the Bay of Quinte, and six miles only from the flourishing Town of Picton. Attached to the Farm is a good Shop, a substantial Wharf, and a large and commodious Store House three stories high.
This fine property from its commanding position is well worthy of the attention of the Merchant or Farmer, and will be sold at public Auction, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. James Hinton, Kingston, without reserve, on the sixteenth of February, unless previously disposed of by private Sale.
Terms low for Cash.
For particulars apply to Messrs. Forsyth & Muttlebury, Solicitors, Kingston.
Kingston, Dec. 8, 1843.

THE YONGE MILLS PROPERTY
TO BE RENTED.
HOSE well known FLOURING MILLS, situated nine miles above Brockville, called "Yonge Mills," belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. CHARLES JONES, containing four run of Stones, with Elevators to discharge Cargoes of Wheat from Vessels, and every convenience complete to be put into proper repair by the Landlords. Together with a Saw Mill, Fulling and Clothing Works; Merchant's Shop, Pot-Ashery, Warehouse, Cooper's Shops, and a number of Dwelling Houses.—Tenders will be received until the fifth of January next, for a Lease of this Property, for a term of THREE YEARS, from the first day of March next.
The Property would be Sold upon Favorable Terms.
For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
D. B. O. FORD,
Managing Executor &c., Estate Charles Jones.
Brockville, 10th Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for ASHES during the Winter.
C. KENNEDY & CO.
Princess Street, Kingston, 12th Dec., 1843.

MINERAL SPRING SALOON.
JUST Received a choice lot of Principe and Havana CIGARS, warranted equal to any in this City.
JAMES BONE.
Kingston, No. 21st, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED.
THE London Illustrated News, the TIMES, [illegible]

LOVE AND DEATH.
BY EDWARD LYTTON BULWER.

O strong as the Eagle,
O mild as the Dove!
How like and how unlike,
O death and O love!

Knitting Earth to the Heaven,
The Near to the Far—
With the step on the dust,
And the eyes on the star!

Interweaving, commingling,
Both rays from God's light!
Now in sun, now in shadow,
Ye shift to the sight!

Ever changing the sceptres
Ye bear—as in play;
Now Love as Death rules us,
Now Death as Love's sway!

Why wails so the new-born?
Love gave it the breath.
The soul sees Love's brother—
Life enters on Death!

Why that smile the wan lips
Of the dead man above?
The soul sees Death changing
Its shape into Love.

So confused and so blending
Each twin with its brother,
The frown of one melts
In the smile of the other.

Love warms where Death withers,
Death blights where Love blooms;
Death sits by our cradles,
Love stands by our tombs!

Nov. 9, 1843.

Miscellaneous Extracts.

SCENE IN THE PRESENT WAR OF CIRCASSIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Circassians having, according to the late accounts from the Russian Budberg, again surprised a fortress erected for their oppression on the Black Sea, and revenged their defeat on the banks of the Koudian, the following illustration of a scene in the commencement of this protracted contest for independence on the one hand, and unjust extension of territory on the other, will exemplify somewhat the character of the contending parties, as delineated in a recital of Russian [illegible]

For the purpose of commanding the coastland of Circassia it had been decided by the Russian Cabinet to block up the Circassians in their mountain defiles, and, by fortifying the sea-coast to cut them off from all communication with the different foreign maritime adventurers, among whom the British merchants on the Bosphorus were pre-eminent, who continually furnished them with salt and gunpowder—articles necessary to their existence.

The Russians landed in the spring of 1840, without meeting with much resistance from the mountain tribes, and redoubts were shortly constructed on the principal points best adapted to further the object intended. Unfortunately, however, from the peculiar character and intersected nature of the terrain, which admitted of no chain of communication in their position, it was found necessary to furnish them with martello-towers, on each of which a wall-piece was mounted, served by four men, defended from the inside by two loop-holes, and furnished with provisions for several days. The construction of all these towers was not, however, carried into effect, and the hastily constructed redoubts, three in number, afforded alone a protection capable of defence with small arms for their weak garrisons, each of which consisted only from 140 to 150 men, commanded by a Captain and two Subaltern officers. The third redoubt was the largest, and even too extensive to permit of a sufficient force for its defence. It was commanded by Captain Laikoff, at the head of a garrison of 500 men.

The Circassians, under the command of one of their most enterprising and courageous chieftains, had soon detected the insolated position, as well as the small numerical strength of the garrison within the redoubts. They therefore assembled, to the amount of 12,000 warriors, and summoned the commanders, through flags of truce, to surrender; which was, however, obstinately refused by the latter. Confiding in their superior numbers, and certain of victory, they again summoned the different commanders, and declared that they would march to the attack on the following day.

In effect, the next day they made their appearance, headed by sappers, armed with ponderous axes, and followed by a cloud of skirmishers, who had the order to retire upon the main body should the latter be compelled to retreat. A long line of fascine-bearers made next their appearance, and behind these the reserve destined to storm the redoubts. The first redoubt offered so formidable a resistance that it was not taken. The other two fell only into the hands of the enemy upon the death of the last of their defenders, and the animosity of the Circassians was carried so far as to bury alive the two wounded officers, whom they found among the bodies of the slain.

At length they advanced, 10,000 strong, in dense masses before the large redoubt, which, on account of its extent, could neither be manned in its whole circumference, nor effectively defended. Captain Laikoff, the Commandant, with a correct estimate of the threatened danger, had the forethought and judgment to order the construction of another redoubt over the powder-cellar, as the defence, the eventual hopelessness to resist the overwhelming might of the enemy, he assembled his men around him, and declared to them his fixed determination to resist still to the last man; and as all anticipated in the enthusiasm, he selected two from their number, provided them with hand-grenades, and commanded them, as soon after their retreat to their last hastily-constructed intrenchment as they should find the number of the defenders reduced to twelve, to light them and fling them into the powder-room.

The assault was terrific—more terrific the resistance. As, however, the multitude of the enemy had now prevailed over the despairing bravery of the handful of combatants who yet opposed them, and that three-fourths of the garrison had fallen, the captain ordered three of his six guns to be spiked, and retired with the remaining three to his last entrenchment. At length, after the most lion-hearted resistance, behind a triple wall of the bodies of his gallant comrades, he made the signal agreed upon to his two grenadiers. In the same moment that the Circassians rushed on in masses to the storm, and believed themselves in full possession of the redoubt, the explosion followed, hurling into the air every man who had penetrated the intrenchment, with a violence that carried the massive beams of the works to a distance of six hundred yards. The rocks around trembled with the shock, and the thundering echo carried to the furthest mountains the report of the heroic deed. Heavy was the loss of the Circassians. A Cossack, stationed as vidette on one of the distant towers, which the Circassians would not take the trouble to assail, witness of this fearful scene, was taken prisoner shortly after, but escaping with great dexterity, furnished the particulars of the foregoing relation.

THE SUN AT MIDNIGHT.

A steamboat leaves Stockholm every week, and touches at Gefle, Hudicksville, Hernosand, Umea, and other points on the western coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, as well as Wassa on the eastern, on its way to Tornea, at the head of the gulf. This voyage is a very pleasant one, and gives an opportunity to those who wish to go up to that very northern city at summer solstice, (the 23rd of June, or St. John's day,) when from a neighboring mountain, they can have their faith confirmed in the Copernican system. For, at that epoch, the sun, to those who are on that elevation, does not descend below the horizon, but is seen to decline to the north-west and verge more and more to the exact north, until it reaches midnight, its lowest point, when it is just visible above the horizon. In a few minutes it is seen to commence its upward course toward the north-east, and thus continues its glorious progress until it reaches its zenith in the south. Even to one who is at Stockholm at the epoch, the nights for two or three weeks are sufficiently light from the refraction of the sun's rays, owing to its being so little beneath the horizon, for the performance of almost any business. We happened, about that time, about four years ago, to be going up to the Promotion at Upsala, and were obliged to travel all night; and we have a distinct recollection of reading a letter at midnight with ease, even while passing through a forest. And the year after, at the same season, we often whiled away our leisure moments by sitting at the window of the house where we stayed, on the English quay in St. Petersburg, a city which is situated in the same degree as Upsal, and half a degree north of Stockholm, and reading until midnight. During that period, scarcely a cloud was to be seen in the sky, which had both day and night that light blue which is peculiar to these northern regions at this period of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the earth at so small an angle. Scarcely a star was visible in the heavens at night, and the moon, even when full, hardly formed a shadow. At that season, there is something unnatural and death-like in the appearance of things as night sets in. Business comes to an end before the sun goes down, and all nature falls into stillness and repose while it is yet light; and if you have been unaccustomed to such a state of things, you seem, as you pass through the streets, whether it be of Stockholm or St Petersburgh, Hernosand, or Tornea, to be in the midst of a city which is uninhabited. No living thing, perhaps, is to be seen any where, as you pass street after street, save some solitary sentinel with his gray coat and musket.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES OF THE HUNGARIANS.

When a young peasant takes a fancy to a girl, either for her beauty, or her good qualities, or perhaps from some prudential consideration, he imparts his wishes, in the first place, to some friends, whose duty it is to present themselves before the lady, and acquaint her with the amorous desires of their friend Andresh, Yanosh, or Petrushka. It is customary always to make this visit at twilight. The lady will, of course, not hear of it at first; she declares that she will never marry, and last of all this same unlucky Andresh, Yanosh, or Petrushka. This declaration is a matter of course, and means nothing. The suitors must repeat their twilight visits, and use all their persuasive eloquence, to which the lady gradually yields, and at last declares that if they will have it so, the lover may present himself, and try his own powers of persuasion. The lover's first visit is sent, and present the young girl [illegible] who from this time calls her his [illegible] or bride. It is etiquette for the bride to [illegible] extremely timid, shy, and bashful during his visit. She has, in the meantime, [illegible] broidered a fine handkerchief, [illegible] holds in her hand, till she can take [illegible] to present it to him. This presentation of the handkerchief is the token of the bride's consent, and constitutes a regular engagement. The bridegroom places it in his bosom, but in such a way that a large portion of it may hang out ostentatiously, which he continues to do on every festive occasion, in token of victory. Many other visits follow, all of the same stiff and ceremonious nature, and all marked by various gifts, until the wedding-day. After the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom each return to their own houses, to entertain separate parties of guests. After this has continued for some time, the bridegroom sends to the bride's house, inviting her and her guests to come and join him. She at first refuses to come. He sends a second time, and she promises to come, but does not do so. It is not till the third time that she leaves her paternal home, and enters that of her husband. Here a great feast is held of wine, white bread, meat, fish, brawn, porridge, beleech (a kind of cake made of twenty thin flakes of dough, with slices of of apple between,) and other favourite Hungarian dishes. Etiquette, however, forbids the sad and timid bride to taste any of these dishes; if she did so, the whole Puste would be scandalized. The wedding feast ended, one of the most important of the marriage ceremonies, the "binding of the head," follows. The bride's hair, which until now she has worn loose and hanging down, is gathered up into a very elaborate knot, and the plaits are smoothly laid round her head; after which, the head-cloth, worn by matrons, is carefully folded upon it. This done, the friends of the bride go round, taking a wash-hand basin, in which each washes his hands, or affects to do so, and at the same time drops a small piece of money into the water. With this, the day's ceremonies conclude. The next morning, a grand breakfast concludes the whole wedding ceremonial.—*Kohl's Austria.*

MONSTERS OF WESTERN AMERICA.

In the marshes, as soon as the rider feels his horse sinking, the first movement, of an experienced traveller, is to throw himself from the saddle, and endeavour to wade or swim to the canebrakes, the roots of which give to the ground a certain degree of stability. In that case his fate is probably sealed, and he is in imminent danger of the "cawana." This is a terrible and hideous monster, with which, strange to say, the naturalists of Europe are not yet acquainted, though it is too well known to all the inhabitants of the streams and lagoons tributary to the Red River. It is an enormous turtle, or tortoise, with the head and tail of the alligator, not retractile, as is usual among the different species of this reptile; the shell is one inch and a half thick, and as impenetrable as steel. It lies in holes in the bottom of muddy rivers, or in the swampy canebrakes, and measures fifteen feet in length, and six in breadth over the shell, independent of the head and tail, which must give often to this dreadful monster the length of twenty feet. Such an unwieldy mass is not, of course, capable of any rapid motion; but in the swamps I mention they are very numerous, and the unfortunate man or beast going astray, and leaving for a moment the small patches of solid ground, formed by the thicker clusters of the canes, must of necessity come within the reach of one of these powerful creature's jaws, always extended and ready for prey. Cawanas of a large size have never been taken alive, though often in draining the lagoons shells have been found measuring twelve feet in length. The planters of Upper Western Louisiana have often fished to procure them for scientific acquaintances; but, although they take hundreds of the smaller ones, they could never succeed to drag on shore any of the large ones after they had been hooked; as these monsters bury their claws, head, and tail so deep in the mud, that no power short of steam can make them relinquish their hold. The "gar" fish is also a most terrible animal. I have seen it more than once seizing its prey, and dragging it down with the rapidity of an arrow. One day, while I was residing at Captain Finn's, upon the Red River, I saw one of these monsters enter a creek of transparent water. Following him from curiosity, I soon perceived that he had not left the deep water without an inducement; for just above me there was an alligator devouring an otter. As soon as the alligator perceived his formidable enemy, he thought of nothing but his escape to the shore; he dropped his prey, and began to climb; but he was too slow for the gar fish, who, with a single dart, closed upon him with extended jaws, and seized him by the middle of the body. I could see plainly through the transparent water, and yet I did not perceive that the alligator made the least struggle to escape from his deadly fangs. There was a hissing noise, as that of shells and bones crushed; and the gar fish left the creek with his victim in his jaws, so nearly severed in two that the head and tail were towing on each side of him. Besides these, the traveller through rivers and bays has to fear many other enemies of less note, and but little, if at all known to naturalists. Among these is the mud-vampire, a kind of spider leech, with sixteen short paws round a body of the form and size of the common plate. The centre of the animal (which is black in any other part of the body) has a dark vermillion round spot, from which dart a quantity of black suckers, one inch and a half long, through which they extract the blood of animals; and so rapid is the phlebotomy of this ugly reptile, that, though not weighing more than two ounces in its natural state, a few minutes after it is stuck on it will increase to the size of a beaver hat, and weigh several pounds. Thus leeched in a large stream, a horse will often faint before he can reach the opposite shore, and he then becomes a prey to the gar fish. If the stream is but small, and the animal is not exhausted, he will run madly on shore, and roll to get rid of his terrible bloodsucker, which, however, will adhere to him till one or the other of them dies from exhaustion or from repletion. In crossing the [illegible]