The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1845.

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THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

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

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, to take Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, to an extent not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars on any one risk.

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, *Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers*, or against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, Junior, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who continues the business under the same firm, and has now on hand an extensive assortment of superior NEW FURNITURE, of their own manufacture.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, N. B. 1st March, 1845.

J. SMELLIE

Has received per *Canmore, Mary Pring*, and *Ariel*, from the Clyde; *Emigrant*, and *Themis*, from Liverpool, a general assortment of the undermentioned GOODS, which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms:

CACHMERE, Delaine, Barege, Organdy, and Persian DRESSES;
Orleans, Coburgh and Alpaca CLOTHS,
Earlstoun and Glasgow GINGHAMS,
Printed COTTONS, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Gros de Naps, Ture Satins, Sarsnets, &c.
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, in Crape, Silk, Satin, Indiana, and Wool Net,
Sewed Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Cuffs, Trimmings and Edgings,
Ladies' and Children's Sewed ROBES,
LINENS, Lawns, Diapers and Damasks,
9-3, 10-4, and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS,
Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
MUSLINS of all kinds,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
BROAD CLOTHS, Tweeds and Doeskins,
Gents' Gossamer and Beaver HATS, &c. &c.

Prince Wm. Street; 17th June, 1845.

☞ A large supply of Damask TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, daily expected from Belfast. J. S.

Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have just received per Mayflower, and Lady Caroline, *from London, part of their Supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of*—

SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBON;
Fancy ORLEANS and PARISIANS;
Gentlemen's STOCKS and OPERA TIES;
Cloth and Horse Hair CAPS;
BONNETS and FLOWERS;
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
LACES, MUSLIN DRESSES, &c.
CARPETS, and HEARTH RUGS to match;
OIL CLOTHS and TABLE MATS;
Damask MOREENS; TWEEDS;
And *Small Wares* of every description;

3,000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Prince William Street, May 13, 1845.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

50 KEGS D.S.P. GUNPOWDER, 50 Canisters best extra strong Diamond Grain Sporting Gunpowder;
2 Casks SHOT, from BB to No. 9,
12 Sides PUMP LEATHER,
60,000 Pump TACKS,
12 Casks Day & Martin's Liquid BLACKING, in half pints, pints, and quarts;
4 Do. PASTE do. in Tins,
6 Boxes SUGAR CANDY.

IN STORE:

A large assortment of BRANDY,—"*Martell's*" and "*Hennessey's*,"; HOLLANDS; WINES; TEAS; DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

Which will be sold low for satisfactory payments at his Stores, North Market Wharf and Reed's Point.

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

SOAP, CANDLES, etc.

Ex "Themis," "Britannia," and "Severn."

200 BOXES *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP, 100 boxes Imperial Crown do.
100 boxes *Steele's* Family White do.

—IN STORE—

50 boxes American Soda and Fancy SOAP,
100 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES,
50 boxes Dip CANDLES,
400 brls. *MESS and PRIME PORK*,
50 do. Mess and Prime BEEF,
400 packages TOBACCO, various brands;
200 do. TEAS, of superior quality; and other Goods, at lowest market prices.

June 24. JOHN KERR & CO.

Teas, Tallow, Yellow Corn, &c.

Ex the brig "Mercator" from New-York, and schooner "Brothers" from Boston,—Landing this day:—

40 BOXES superior Cavendish TOBACCO, 16's,
40 half chests } Fine Congou TEA,
15 chests }
10 casks best quality TALLOW,
50 bags Yellow CORN, each 2 bushels,
4 pipes Cider; 10 barrels Vinegar,
10 bags Coffee; 10 barrels Dried Apples,
8 boxes and 6 half-boxes STARCH, &c.

July 8. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

Pickles & Sauces, Biscuit, &c.

Per "Duke of Wellington."

5 CASKS *PICKLES & SAUCES,—well assorted;*
5½ hhds. VINEGAR; 1 case Candied PEEL,
Per brig "James," from Boston:
10 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 dozen Brooms and Brushes,
2 cases *SALAD OIL*,
60 packages Water and Butter *CRACKERS*, Sugar and Lemon *BISCUIT*, &c.

For sale by J. MACFARLANE,
24th June. *Market Square.*

Irish Shovels.

Just received per *New-Zealand*;

4800 STEEL point Socket Shovels; 120 long handle Irish Spades.

July 8. T. R. GORDON.

Silk Handkerchiefs & Thread.

Just received and on sale by the subscriber:

2 CASES superior quality 4-4 India Black Silk Handkerchiefs;
4 cases Scotch THREADS, assorted.

Will be sold low by

July 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK-STORE, an extensive and well selected assortment of Books and Stationery, including—
SUPERFINE, fine, and common Post, Foolscap, Demy, Pot, and Note PAPERS;
500 reams Wrapping do.; Quills, Steel Pens;
Sealing Wax, Drawing Pencils, Artists' Materials;
Tissue, Fancy, and Coloured Papers,
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Copying Books, and Copying Presses;
Blank, Memorandum and Copy BOOKS;
Blue, Black, Red, and Copying INK;
Primers, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Geographies, Arithmetics, Catechisms, and School Books of every description;
Slates and Slate Pencils; Bibles, Testaments;
Prayer Books, Psalm Books, Methodist and Baptist HYMN BOOKS, together with a large assortment of miscellaneous works in Divinity, History, Arts, Sciences, &c.
Sunday School Books, Prizes and Presents, Juvenile Books, &c. &c.

☞ Agent for the Publications of Messrs. Chambers, and for the sale of Morrison's Universal Medicine. June 17, 1845.

CORDAGE.

Just arrived per "Severn," from Liverpool;

107 COILS "Jackson's" CORDAGE, consisting of Rope from 6 inch to 1 1-4 ich; Spunyarn, Marline, Amberline and Houseline—suitable for Rigging for a Vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.

July 5. C & W. H. ADAMS.

OLD PORT WINE.

PER Canmore—15 Cases Old Port WINE, of superior quality, landing from the above vessel and for sale by *ALLISON & SPURR.*

August 5.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS, of the newest and most Fashionable patterns,
Misses', Children's and Babes' Fancy Prunella and Valentia BOOTS, in great variety,
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Albert, Coburg and other BOOTS,
DRESS SHOES, PUMPS, and SLIPPERS, of every style,—Together with a great variety of Cheap BOOTS and Shoes, of every sort and quality that can be named—for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Business to the Store lately occupied by E. W. Greenwood, (*No. 19, South Market Wharf,*) and has now on hand—Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR, manufactured from prime Alexandria Wheat; RYE FLOUR; CORN MEAL; HORSE FEED, BRAN, &c. &c.

☞ He will also continue to attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

Geneva, Wine, Brandy, &c.

Per Brig *Ariel*, Stewart, Master, from Glasgow

15 HHDS. superior quality Pale Hollands GIN;
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY;
2 Hhds. and 52 casks superior Old PORT WINE.

For sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 24th June, 1845.

Ship Chandlery, &c.

The subscriber has received per ship Themis, *a general assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:—*

120 COILS CORDAGE, ass'd from 9 thread Ratline, to 7 inch Hawser;
500 fathoms short link CHAIN, from 3-8 to 5-8 inches,
60 bags SPIKES, from 4½ to 9 inches,
10 casks Wrought NAILS, assorted,
Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; Sheet Lead,
OAKUM, Log Lines and Log Glasses,
Pump Tacks of all sizes, Paint Brushes,
Tar Brushes, Ballast Shovels,
BUNTING and Ships' COLORS,
Brass and Wood COMPASSES, &c.

All of which will be sold at his usual moderate prices. JAMES ROBERTSON,

June 10. (6t) *Nelson Street.*

CARPETING, &c.

Per "Caledonia," from Liverpool:—

400 YARDS assorted *CARPETING*,
22 Shepherd's *PLAIDS*,
20 Large *HEARTH RUGS.*—And for sale by

June 24, 1845. JOHN KINNEAR.

PATENT HEMP CORDAGE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a well-assorted Stock of Patent Hemp Cordage.

June 17. ALLISON & SPURR.

Foundry Cinders, Lamp Black, etc.

Just received by the Brig Gratitude, *from Newcastle and for sale:—*

65 CHALDRONS best quality COKE,
15 Chaldrons best ORREL COAL,
3 Hhds. COAL DUST; 3 bbls. Charcoal Blacking,
8 Casks Chrystal SODA; 5 tons WHITING,
5 Cwt. of SULPHUR; 2 tons Green COPPERAS,
42 Casks LAMP BLACK, in ¼ and ½lb. papers,
10 Bags ditto; 66 small GRINDSTONES,
230 Reams WRAPPING PAPER,
12 Small ANCHORS.

May 20, 1845. JOHN KINNEAR.

TOBACCO.

Now landing ex "Ida," from New-York;

60 SMALL packages best Honey Dew TOBACCO, 5's.—*For sale at lowest market rates.* JOHN KERR & CO.

July 22, 1845.

Scythes, Sickles, Reaping Hooks, Coffee, &c.

Per Caledonia, from Liverpool, on Consignment:

20 DOZEN 40 to 46 inch Patent New-England pattern SCYTHES,
15 doz. No. 4, 5, and 6 BY SICKLES,
10 doz. No. 2 and 3 REAPING HOOKS,

And,—*per schooner Margaret, from Boston:*

5 boxes containing 100 gross Patent Friction MATCHES,
5 dozen New-York Imitation *Griffin* SCYTHES, of the finest material,
2 boxes BRASS CLOCKS,
5 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
5 bags Cape Haytien ditto,
10 boxes *Winchester's* Shaving SOAP, in ¼ lb. Cakes,
12 doz. "*Fahnestock's VERMIFUGE.*"
25 doz. "*Dr. Pierce's Indian Restorative.*"—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

THE GARLAND.

Love Never Sleeps.

Love never sleeps!—The Mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed, she sits and weeps,
With beating heart!—Love never sleeps.

Yet e'en that sad and fragile form,
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburthened nature sinks to rest.
But o'er them both another keeps
His midnight watch.—Love never sleeps.

Around—above—the angel bands,
Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again,
Free as the air their pity sweeps
The storms of time!—Love never sleeps.

And round,—beneath,—and over all,
O'er Men and Angels, earth and heaven,
A Higher bends! the slightest call
Is answered; and relief is given,
In hours of woe, when sorrow steeps
The heart in pain,—HE never sleeps!

Oh! God of love! our eyes to thee,
Tir'd of the world's false radiance turn;
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill—Love never sleeps!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shipwreck of a Dutch Indiaman.---Nineteen of the Crew Starved to Death, and Four Drowned.

One of the most heart-rending shipwrecks that has happened for some time, was yesterday made known at Lloyd's, by the arrival of the ship Chance, Captain Roxby, from Sydney, in the London Docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named the "John Hendrick," H. W. Edkelenbury master, which was totally lost on the rocks forming St. Paul's Island, on the morning of the 20th of May, while on her voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia. The manner in which the deplorable occurrence was dicovered is remarkable. It appears that on the night of the 2d of June, the crew of the Chance were anxious to ascertain whether such rocks as were laid down in the chart, forming St. Paul's Island, 45 miles north of the equator, and 20 degrees west, were really to be seen, as many doubts prevailed as to their existence. Captain Roxby informed them that if the same course they were then going was kept up until the following morning, they would come in sight of the rocks. Accordingly, at eight o'clock, they discried them, and at half past nine the Captain was much surprised by observing, through a glass, a Dutch ensign flying from a spar on the Island. It being surmised that a vessel had been wrecked near the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks, and, on nearing them several persons were noticed on them, evidently in an exhausted state. The Captain ordered the pinnace to proceed to their assistance. About twenty poor creatures were found lying about exhausted, and apparently in a dying condition. The boat not being able to take them all off, the captain, the chief officer, steward, carpenter, two seamen and three apprentice boys were first rescued, the remainder being assured by the boat's party that they would return and preserve them also. The ship was speedily gained, and on the captain learning that eleven persons were still on the island, he promptly ordered the long boat to be lowered, and with the pinnace started for the rocks. Only 12 minutes elapsed ere they had set out a second time for the island, but in the meanwhile a sharp breeze had sprung up, a tremendous sea ran, and a strong current set in to the westward. Both boats kept beating about for five hours, and it appearing evident that if they kept out much later they would be swept away, they returned to the ship, having been unable to render the promised assistance.

It being probable that the gale might in some measure abate, Capt. Roxby kept his ship beating about the island, as it being impossible to anchor, there being no soundings, for ten entire days; and having seen nothing of the poor creatures, who by that time must have perished from the intense heat and the want of water and food, he sailed for England, his own provisions by this time becoming very short. On questioning those whom he had saved, he learned that they belonged to the Indiaman in question; that on the morning of the 20th of May she was running under a press of sail, the watch on deck discovered the rocks ahead, so close as made it impossible to clear them. The helm was instantly brought to, but almost at the same moment she struck, and the succeeding wave pitched her on her beam ends. Every endeavour was instantly made to get her off; her rigging and masts were cut away in order to lighten her, but as the sea kept dashing her against the rocks with terrific force, she soon broke up. The captain succeeded in reaching the rocks with a line, and secured it round one of the loftiest cliffs, in effecting which he was no less than seven times swept down the rock frightfully lacerating his body. The line being also made fast to the wreck, most part of the crew contrived to haul themselves on to the island by it. Four brave fellows attempted to land in a boat with the ship's papers and some provisions, but on nearing the breakers, a heavy sea capsized her, and they all perished. A poor boy, who has been saved, had his arm broken by being dashed against the rocks. On assembling on the frightful spot which they had been cast upon, which presented not the remotest chance of escape, starvation stared them in the face. Of wearing apparel they had saved none, save the few drenched rags that covered them; and of food, the only things they could rescue from the wreck, were a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of gin. Immediately under the line, a burning sun pouring upon them, and not having a drop of water to quench their thirst, the heat was intense, and which they could only allay by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remain the whole day. At night time the spirit was distributed amongst them. The single biscuit was broken up and divided equally, and then they commenced scouring the rocks in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in getting a few wild fowls and eggs; they were almost driven to madness. At dusk a few drops of rain were felt descending; they instantly laid out a kind of sail to catch it, and held their heads up to the heavens with their mouths open. It soon, however, passed over.

On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel bearing American colors hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal on the spar, and in order to make doubly sure, the mate, seven seamen, and a passenger, put off in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to paddle along, the oars being lost, to the approaching ship, but she passed onwards, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove to regain the island; the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily lost sight of. That they have perished there can be doubt. —They had not the slightest provision with them —no compass, and no oars, the nearest place being Cape Roque, more than 600 miles distant. The sufferings of those left on the rocks, on perceiving the fate of those in the boat, were tenfold; and on the fourth day they gave themselves up to death. They were rapidly sinking from the effects of the heat, the skin on their face, hands, &c., actually peeling off. On the morning of the fifth day, the Chance hove in sight, and, as before noticed, saved seven. Eleven, amongst whom was the doctor, were left on the island. On the arrival of the poor fellows yesterday, they waited upon the Netherlands consul, who, having relieved their destitute condition, housed them at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern, Lower Thames Street, and they will proceed to their native country to-morrow morning, by the Rotterdam mail steamer. The ill-fated Indiaman belonging to Rotterdam, was 800 tons burden, and had only been built about two months previous to her loss.—To Captain Roxby, the highest commendation is due for the humane and prompt steps he adopted to rescue the unfortunate persons on the island. Those who are indebted to him for the preservation of their lives, declare that nothing could exceed his endeavours to re-make the island.—Night and day he was on deck attempting it. Of the fate of the 11 poor creatures left on the rocks, it is the opinion of Captain Roxby, as also the Dutch captain, that they must have perished in a day or two afterwards; for had they been rescued by any other vessel, she must have been fallen in with by the Chance. The rocks being situated some hundred of miles out of the track of vessels trading to the Cape, perhaps scarcely two out of one thousand ever meet with them.

A Quaker Wedding.—The New-York Tribune thus describes a Quaker Wedding, which took place a few days ago in one of the Friends' Meeting Houses in that City:—

To accommodate the parties and spare the blushing bride the necessity of facing a large congregation, a special meeting was in this instance appointed, which was attended only by a small circle of relatives and acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom, a few elderly Friends and a small number of youth, whose interest in matrimonial scenes would not allow them to be absent.

About three o'clock, P. M. the Senior portion of the audience took their places one after another on the 'high seats,' while the Juniors were scattered in different parts of the house. The fathers looked so grave that a stranger would have been likely to suspect that they had assembled for a funeral rather than a wedding. Soon however the bride and bridegroom came in with their friends and took a seat facing the assembly. The mother of the bride sat beside her daughter, while the bridegroom was supported by a member of the matrimonial committee. After a silence which lasted some 20 minutes, the aged friend at the head of the meeting arose and said; 'I would not interfere improperly in the matter for which we have come together, but I apprehend this to be a suitable time for our friends to proceed.' The bridegroom and bride now drew their white kids, and taking each other by the hand, stood up before the audience. The bridegroom then said in a calm voice, but with evident emotion, 'In the presence of the Lord and these witnesses, I take ——— to be my wife, promising by Divine assistance to be unto her a faithful and affectionate husband until separated by death.' The bride, in tone that bespoke the deep affection of her heart, then made the same declaration in respect to him on whom she had bestowed her hand. —The twain having thus been made one, resumed their seats. The marriage covenant was then placed before them, when they proceeded to ratify their union by affixing their signatures. The friends of the newly married pair appended their names to the document as witnesses, and thus ended the Quaker Wedding.

China.—When Canton was ransomed and the money for that purpose drawn from the provincial treasury, a report was made to the Emperor that it was a debt due to the foreigners by the Hong merchants, who were unable to pay it, and these latter were induced to sign a document to that effect, on the assurance being given them that it should not be used against them. However, after the affair was terminated, various attempts were made to extort the amount from them, but without success. Headed by Howqua's eldest son, who has taken a literary degree, and who threatened to lay the matter before the Emperor, they refused to pay more than $2,000,000, which they admitted to be due by the merchants to the Emperor. The local authorities have at last agreed to accept this amount; and thus has terminated an affair, which has been a source of great uneasiness to the Hong merchants, and was considered sufficiently important to the foreign trade to induce Mr. Cushing, the American Plenipotentiary, to address Keying on the subject.

The following is the amount paid by each Hong merchant.

Hong merchants.	Pay.	
Howqua	550,000	taels.
Poonkeequa	200,000	do.
Samqua	200,000	do.
Gowqua	200,000	do.
Kingqua	60,000	dollars.
Poonhoyqua	60,000	do.
Mowqua	50,000	do.
Footae	50,000	do.
Mingqua	50,000	do.
Sowqua	50,000	do.

One third to be paid in four months, and the remainder in ten annual instalments.

In a second communication Keying intimates that the duty on coarse earthenware is reduced to an *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent.; and the duty on piece goods is to be paid on examination of the articles by the clerks belonging to the Custom-house. —[Hong Kong Register.

We stated a few weeks since, that accounts had been received to the effect, that the Emperor of China had been induced to repeal the edict which prohibited the circulation of the Bible and books on the Christian religion. It appears by the following official document that this statement is not true to the extent reported. A most important step has, however, been gained; the door is opened, and if those in China who bear the name of Christ, and the Church at home, are but faithful to their principles, the gospel of our salvation will ere long have free course and be glorified, and a people formed for the praise of the Divine Redeemer, be gathered out from among the devotees of Buddhism.

"TRANSLATION OF A MEMORIAL BY KEYING TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

"Keying, a High Minister, Imperial Commissioner, and Viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung and and Kwansi, respectfully presents this duly prepared memorial to the throne. I, your minister, find that the Christian religion is that which the nations of the western seas venerate and worship—its tenets *inculcating virtue and goodness*, and reprobating wickedness and vice. It was introduced into, and has been propagated in China since the times of the Ming dynasty, and for a period there was on prohibition against it. Afterwards, because natives of China, who professed to follow its maxims, frequently made use of it, to commit mischief, the authorities made examination and inflicted punishment, as is on record.

"In the reign of Kia-kin, a special clause was first enacted in the penal code, for the punishment of this offence, and hence the natives of China were in reality prevented from committing crime—the prohibition not extending to the religion which the foreign nations of the west worship.

"It now appears that the present envoy, Lagrene (the French Commissioner) has requested that those Chinese who follow this religion, and are in other respects blameless in the eye of the law, be held free from punishment for so doing; and as this seems what may be carried into effect, I, your minister, accordingly request that hereafter all who *profess the Christian religion* be exempted from punishment, and looking up, beseech the Imperial grace. If any should walk in their former ways, or commit other offences, they will be adjudged according to the established laws.

"With reference to the subjects of France as well as of all other foreign countries who follow this religion, they are to be permitted to erect churches for worship *only at the five ports open for foreign trade*; and they are not to presume to enter the interior to propagate their doctrines. If any disobey this regulation, and rashly exceed the fixed boundaries (of the ports), the district authorities will at once apprehend them, and deliver them over to the nearest Consul of their respective countries to be restrained and punished; they are not to be *precipitately punished with severity, or killed.* By this will tender compassion be manifested to those from afar as well as to the blackhaired race; the good and the bad will not be confounded together; and by your Majesty's gracious assent will the laws and principles of reason be displayed with justice and sincerity;—and this is my petition, that the practice of the Christian religion may henceforth entail no punishment on those who are good subjects.

"Wherefore I respectfully prepared this memorial, and looking up, I beg that the Imperial grace do cause it take effect. A respectful memorial."

(On the 9th day, 11th month, 24th year of Tauxwang, the Imperial reply was received, assenting to the petition.) Respect this.

The above mandate was received at Suehan on the 25th day, 12th month, 24th year of Taukwang.

Shanghai, 1845. J. M'D.

The want of Education.—For the last half century, perhaps, there is no subject which has occupied so large a share of public attention, on which so much has been written and so many eloquent speeches have been made, as on the subject of national education. The advantage and the blessings resulting from the spread of education amongst the people have been so universally admitted by all parties that to attempt to argue the matter now would be quite as uninteresting as it would be necessarily unprofitable and useless. It is, however, much to be feared that, although a great deal has been said, yet that comparatively but little has been done in the way of spreading education amongst the masses. While philanthropists—and, no doubt, sincere and conscientious philanthropists—have been declaiming at public meetings, as well as within the walls of parliament, about the benefits that would flow from a properly-conducted system of education, the masses have still been left in the same state of dark and hopeless ignorance. It is true that, as far as education is concerned, the country is in a much better state now than it was fifty years ago, when the *Edinburgh Review* first began to enlighten the public on the subject. But what we contend for is, that the means which have *actually* been taken to educate the masses are not at all in proportion to what might have been expected from the earnestness with which the matter has been discussed, the frequency of appeals which were made to the public, and the extraordinary degree of attention which the subject has appeared to excite. On Friday last, Mr. Baron Rolfe, in addressing the grand jury at Durham, made the following observations upon the state of the calender:—"There is, however, one general observation, which I cannot abstain from making, that in a calender containing forty names, or thereabouts, one-half, or more than a half, have not received the most elementary rudiments of education; for about one-half can neither read nor write at all; and, besides that, more than three-fourths have received so slight an education that they scarcely know more than their letters. Now, that observation cannot but suggest to you, and to every one, the expediency of encouraging by all possible means, the general and more extensive diffusion of education, as the means of diminishing crime. It would be absurd to suppose that because all men were educated they would abstain from being guilty of offences; but when one sees the composition of this calendar, and when one witnesses the same thing in the calendars of other countries—that the great mass of offenders are those who have received no education at all—the matter is no longer a mere question of theory, but proves, by a sort of positive demonstration, that to extended education we must ultimately be indebted for any great diminution of crime." These remarks, coming from such high authority, are suggestive of many grave reflections. —*London paper.*

A Dalecarlian Love Story.—Now for a little love story! A young farmer loved, at the same time, two young women, and, though strange enough, loved both, with as nearly as possible the same affection, and they both of them warmly returned his passion. But one of them showed for him an almost boundless devotion; and, perhaps, this might be the cause that at once, with a more determined sentiment he turned towards the other, but she answered him "I will not be married amid the sighs of any unhappy one, and it is now thy duty to wed Kirstin. "To me thou wilt ever remain dear, but now must we part." What a field would there have been here for the French romantic! What agony, ravings, explosions, and explications without end!—Here had been sacrifices and poisonings, and, at last, three corpses. But how simply did the genius of the Dal people resolve this knotty point! The young man obeyed the exhortations of the serious dame,—obeyed that of duty, he married Kerstin; and, as they were both truly good and excellent people, they were happy together. They had lived happily together for four years, and had three children, when the wife died. But as she lay on her death-bed she said to her husband, "I would ask one thing of thee, and that is, that thou, after my death, wilt marry Anna, who was once, and is still, dear to thee, & who, I know, still loves thee, and that thou makest no other the mother of my children." The husband mourned sincerely the loss of his wife; but, when the customary period of mourning had expired, it was not difficult for him to endeavour to fulfil her last prayer.—He went to the still unmarried, the still beloved Anna, and told her the wish of his late wife; and his own. And she answered, "Thou art still as dear to me as formerly, and willingly would I be thy wife, but I fear for thy children. I fear that I could not be to them such a mother that I could answer it to my conscience and to the dead, and that would make thee dissatisfied with me." And by that reply Anna stood fast, spite of all arguments of love and reason that were employed to move her. Quite distracted came the young man one day to me, and implored my counsel, and begged me to talk with the girl, and to endeavor to persuade her to become his wife. "To seek to persuade her I cannot promise thee," I said, "for in so solemn an affair a woman should make a resolve in freedom; but speak to her I will, and tell her what I think and advise in the matter." I sent for the young woman, talked with her of her future duties, and succeeded in pacifying her all too sensitive conscience. Soon afterwards I had the pleasure of uniting the two lovers. A few years afterwards I came on an official journey into the district where they resided. It was a dark autumn evening, and cold and dull without. But when I entered their room, the fire blazed cheerily, and in its light on the floor played four children, full of pleasure.—Husband and wife arose to meet the enterer, but, when they recognised me again, they became deeply moved, and began to weep. "Ask her, ask her," said the husband, and pointed to the wife, "whether she be not satisfied with me!" But I did not ask her: I saw warm & happy tears already speaking.—*Miss Bremer's Dalecarlia.*

New Theory of the Gulf Stream.—Mr. J. A. Parker, of this city, has communicated to the last number of Hunt's Magazine, a theory of the ocean currents which he has learned from Capt. Tilyou, for many years a sea captain out of this port. His theory is founded upon the fact that the water of the gulf stream is some twenty-six degrees hotter than that of any part of the Atlantic ocean under the equator; therefore it cannot be the water of the Atlantic driven into the bay of Mexico by the trade winds. Moreover, it is hotter in deep water, where the current has become regular and strong, than it is in the bay, where there is little or no current, thus showing that it comes, not from the shore or coast, but from the bottom in deep water. It is well known that the volume of the gulf stream is sometimes so great that it extends itself to the south of the island of Cuba, and vessels crossing from Cape Cotoche, on the Yucatan side of the bay, to Cape Corientes, on the Cuba side, are often carried far to the east by the strong current running out between these capes: and Capt. Tilyou infers, that if the gulf stream depended for its supplies upon waters driven in by the trade winds, it would cease or run the other way at such times as there was an outward current south of Cuba, or otherwise these two currents would be sufficient to empty the bay in a short time; yet they have continued without in the least affecting the level of the gulf, the one for ages, and the other occasionally for weeks together.

The floods of the Mississippi and other great rivers emptying into the Gulf, can have little to do in supplying these currents, for the Gulf stream alone, between Florida and Cuba, is a hundred times greater than them all; and as nothing less than an ocean could supply them, the Pacific being known to be constantly higher than the Atlantic, and separated only by a narrow isthmus, a passage under which would necessarily create a constant current into the latter. Captain Tilyou infers that such is the case—first from its necessity, the other facts being considered; and secondly, from the heat of the water, and the known volcanic character of the region through which it must pass. In support of this theory, he states that while sailing in the Gulf of Mexico, he has many times seen bubbles rising, which on reaching the surface spread over it like tar. This has been found to be an asphaltic substance, offensive to the smell, and when dry becoming a hard and durable varnish. He has collected it in sufficient quantities to cover his chain-bolts. The same substance is found washed ashore between Campeachy and Laguayra.

A French man-of-war collected sufficient to varnish the ship's guns, and it is much used by the natives in closing casks and sealing packages. In corroboration of this, Mr. Parker quotes from the manuscript notes of a late traveller in Mexico, to the effect that in the interior of that country are fresh water lakes, in which the water bubbles up in the same manner as in the gulf, producing the same pungent smell an I depositing a similar substance, which is used as a varnish for the bottom of canoes. These circumstances concur in showing that the asphaltic substance of which the mountains of Cuba are composed extends in veins under the gulf, and penetrates into the volcanic regions of Mexico. Mr. Parker suggests, that although the whole may be but a bold conjecture, yet if such a passage exists, the action of the water would necessarily make changes in the region through which it passes, and coming in contact with hidden volcanic fires, would be a very natural cause of the frequent earthquakes of that country. —*Boston paper.*

Parallel between "The Duke" and Lord Lyndhurst.—The influence of Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords is almost co-extensive with that of the Duke of Wellington. Popular institutions favour the only legitimate despotism—that of mind; and these two Conservative statesmen remarkably illustrate this inevitable tendency of the weaker intellect to yield voluntary respect, if not entire submission to the stronger. Perhaps it would not be going too far to say, that in the present condition of the House of Lords, if the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst resolve upon carrying any particular measure, they have the power to do so. That their proceedings are usually characterised by unfailing good sense and judgment, supplies a sufficient reason why they should wield this influence; and renders it unnecessary to inquire whether they would be able to exercise it in the same degree if they proposed measures which the general common sense of the house would repudiate. Of the fact however, that these two statesmen are now the ruling spirits of the House of Peers, there can be little doubt. The sources of their influence are different. The Duke's power over his obsequious fellow-peers is derived from his great moral weight, his historical reputation, his proved sagacity, and the stedfastness with which he is known to uphold all that can contribute to the consolidation of the national strength. It is a personal influence. Men follow his lead because it is he who leads, not because they have decided in their own minds to go the same road. Lord Lyndhurst's influence, on the other hand, is intellectual—founded upon the evident strength of his mind, his translucent abilities in debate, and the towering proportion of his general character. His contemporaries yield him the precedence because they feel assured that he has brought to bear upon any question before him all the resources of a perfectly organised intellect—that learning, acuteness, experience and judgment, have done their utmost. The Duke, they think, must be right, because a sort of moral instinct directs him to the true policy. Lord Lyndhurst commands their support, because they feel that he has investigated all the bearings and exhausted all the modes of which a subject is capable, and that he will take the right course by the pure preference of reason and judgment.—*Fraser.*

National Liberality.—There is no country in the world in which the distressed and afflicted are so certain of finding sympathy and assistance as in England. We are proverbially a charitable nation. Whatever calamity has visited a people, no matter how distant they may be, the hand of England is ever ready to afford them assistance and succour. This feature in our national character is a source of just and honourable pride. It exalts and elevates the English name in the estimation of the world. The proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday night last to vote a grant of £20,000 to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the late fires at Quebec will be received by the people of the country, as it was by the House, with feelings of cordial and unanimous approbation. Against that liberal grant not a single dissentient voice will be raised. Twenty thousand pounds taken from the English Exchequer is but a drop of water from the ocean; and yet it will be of infinite service to the unhappy sufferers of Quebec. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on introducing the motion, was short but appropriate and explicit. He made no laboured appeal to the sympathies of the people, because he justly and naturally felt that no such appeal was required.—*London paper.*

Rectitude of will is the greatest ornament of the mind.