

DAILY BURIALS AT NAPLES.

The Campo Santo is situated outside the city, looking towards Mount Vesuvius, and is used exclusively for the burial of the poor. A low wall encloses a quadrangle area, which contains three hundred and sixty-five deep pits, one for every day in the year, each covered with a slab to the centre of which is fastened a massive iron ring. When the anniversary of one of these bodies arrives, the slab is removed; in the evening come one or two carts laden with the bodies of the poor. They are brought without clothes or coffin, or distinction of sex, but thrown and pressed over each other with infinitely less care than a farmer would bestow on the carriage of half-a-dozen dead pigs to market. Two or three athletic brutes, almost naked too, are engaged in pulling the corpses out of the earth. Each assistant sets the body on his shoulder, or sometimes astride on both his shoulders, according to its weight and size, and then, trotting to the mouth of the pit, bends his neck, and allows the burthen to fall over, exactly as a porter at the wharf dispatches a sack of grain. When the last of the dead is flung in, an immense quantity of quicklime is thrown over the bodies. The dark cavern is then closed up, and, when it is again opened that day twelvemonth, nothing is seen but a heap of bones at the bottom!—*Westminster Review*.

THE JOY OF SEEING A DEAR CHILD BROUGHT TO GOD.—To yourself, what joy would it bring! It has been questioned whether there is such a malady as a broken heart. Allowing for the figurative character of the expression, I believe there is; and if any were to be found on earth, it is with the parent of an ungrateful, disobedient and ungodly child. And the agony would be complete and beyond a cure, if the errors of the child were to be traced to the negligence of the parent. Reverse this case, and measure the joy by the grief. A beloved child, having arrived at maturity, was seized with consumption, and now in the last stage of feebleness and of life. She begged to see her father alone. A thousand times that father had prayed for her; and always had watched for her conversion to God. He had done so through some discouragements, but with many hopes. In this extreme affliction, nothing did he desire so deeply as some explicit intimation from the lips of his child which should remove doubt, and confirm his confidence. In this temper of mind he hastened to her presence.—She was low, very low, and gasping for breath. She begged to be raised on her pillows, and seemed calmly intent on fulfilling a duty. She placed her hand on his arm and said with broken utterance, "My dear father, listen to me—timidity has prevented my speaking before—weakness almost prevents me now—but I must speak. I trust I have seen myself to be a sinner—I trust I have seen Christ to be a gracious and sufficient Saviour—I trust I trust I have believed in Him as my Saviour—I trust He is about to take me to heaven. Dearest father! I owe this chiefly to you—to your prayers—to your counsels. Let this comfort you—think of your child as in heaven. We shall not be long parted—I shall meet you in heaven. Tell me, if you can, the gratitude, the joy of that parent!"—*Dr. Reed's Advancement of Religion*.

LEARN TO DIE.

This, it seems to me, is the most curious of all arts. How shall it be learned? I answer—by living well. There is the whole secret, and a blessed secret it is. Dying is a step to much else. To be prepared for it, by a holy life, will give one an excellent degree—a degree far higher than the highest that men upon earth can ever attain. For this degree, too, we are all invited to become candidates, and furnished with every facility for teaching it.—*N. Y. Observer*.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Kingston correspondent of the Montreal Courier furnishes the following respecting the probable time when Parliament will adjourn. We sincerely trust that that part of it which refers to Sir Charles Metcalfe may not turn out to be well founded. We can imagine no greater misfortune than that the

country should be deprived of the services of His Excellency at this critical period:—

"The secession of the fourteen members of the Legislative Council, who protested against the re-introduction of the Seat of Government question, is likely to be productive of some inconvenience. There is barely a sufficient number of Legislative Councillors present to constitute a quorum (ten). Sometimes there have been thirteen, sometimes twelve, and on one occasion only eleven in the Council Chamber. In consequence of this it is apprehended that the Upper House may be compelled to suspend business, in which case the Parliament will be prorogued about the end of this month. It is, I suppose, in anticipation of this, that the Ministry are hurrying on Government measures as fast as possible. I heard it said that as soon as the House has been prorogued, Sir Charles Metcalfe will return to England. The cause assigned for this is that a cancer in his face which was supposed to have been eradicated has broken out afresh. This may possibly be an additional reason for the anxiety of Ministers to get their measures through Parliament as soon as possible."—*Transcript*.

On Thursday last, His Excellency the Governor General gave his assent to the following Bills:—

An Act for continuing the Provincial Parliament in case of the demise of the Crown.

An Act to render the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench in that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada, Independent of the Crown.

An Act for securing the Province against any unnecessary loss on the judicial sale of certain parts of the vacant estate of the late Hon. Sir John Caldwell.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of Montreal, by providing for the extension of the time limited for the paying up of the new Stock of the said Bank.

An Act to incorporate the Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of the City of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Ladies of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Lying-in-Hospital.

An Act to impose certain duties on Agricultural produce and Live Stock imported into this Province.

An Act to authorize the Superior and Directors of the Seminary of Quebec to acquire and hold a certain amount of property in addition to that now held by them.

WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT PREMIER.—The Premier, which sailed from Quebec on the 31st ult., with the right wing of the 1st Royals for the West Indies, was, four days after her departure, driven ashore a little below Cape Chat river, in a snow storm. Another vessel, the bark Java, which left three days before the Premier, was likewise cast ashore near the same place. No lives were lost, and the troops were brought up to Quebec by the Unicorn, where, from the lateness of the season, it is expected they will remain all the winter.

On Wednesday the Royal Regiment marched to the Cathedral, and there one and all united in returning thanks, for their late preservation, to Him who is alone able to save.

Part of the service was sung and chanted by the excellent choir composed of men of the regiment, who have been so ably instructed by Lieutenant Whitmore; and we are happy to learn, that by permission of Major Bennet, the men will, during the time they may be quartered in Quebec, assist on Sundays at the Cathedral, as they were in the habit of doing in the Upper Province, and their singing in the Churches of that Province has been frequently and most deservedly remarked as very fine.

The Bishop preached an excellent and impressive sermon, taking for his text the 12th, 13th and 14th verses of the 116th Psalm; and took occasion to allude to the good conduct of the Royals, during the late disturbances in this Province—and how much, under Providence, we ought to feel indebted to them. It was truly pleasing to notice the devout attention evinced by the officers and men to the solemn service of the day.—*Quebec Gazette*.

It is stated, in late accounts from the West India Islands, that one-third of the 23rd Regt., stationed at Berbice, had been carried off by yellow fever! At Jamaica, there was a rumour that the Government troops were to be removed from all the British West India Islands, and the militia to be placed under more strict military discipline.—*Transcript*.

EARTHQUAKE.—A correspondent of the "Canadian," writing from Pierre les Besquets, states, that the earthquake shock, felt at Cape Sante on the 10th instant, was perceived at the former place the same day and at the same hour. Cape Sante is on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and St. Pierre is twelve leagues higher up, on the south shore. He represents it to have taken place at

half-past five o'clock in the evening, and to have been of sufficient violence to rock the dwellings, and to cause much apprehension among the people of the village. He also describes it as having been more violent than that of the 7th November, 1842, and to have taken an apparently different direction. The latter took its direction from north to south, and that of which he wrote proceeded from south to north. We shall probably hear further of this unwelcome visitor.—*Quebec Mercury of Thursday*.

The shock of an earthquake mentioned by us as having occurred lately on the banks of the St. Lawrence, not far distant from Quebec, it would appear, was felt about the same time in the United States, as the following extract will show.

Last year the same effects were simultaneously felt in Canada and in the Union; in both places, we are happy to remember, without injury.

"AN EARTHQUAKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The houses in the towns of Canton, Sharon, Stroughton, Eastern and South Dedham, were shaken, as the people supposed, by an earthquake. The first sound was like a heavy explosion, but it continued like the rumbling of thunder for upwards of a minute, and then died away. The houses were sensibly shaken, the doors were jarred open, and the dishes on the breakfast-table rattled."—*Id.*

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

London, which extends its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal-green to Turham-green, (ten miles,) from Kentish-town to Brixton, (seven miles) whose houses are said to number 200,000, and to occupy twenty square miles of ground, has a population of little less than 2,000,000 of souls, or rather mouths. Its leviathan body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,369,000 lbs. of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,400,000 barrels of porter annually, exclusive of other liquors. Its rental is at least £7,000,000 a year, duty alone. It has 237 churches, 307 dissenting places of worship, and upwards of 5,000 public houses, and 16 theatres.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria has presented to the Rev. George Ross, M. A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, (through the British legation,) a licence to perform Divine Service for the English visitors and residents at Munich, according to the rites of the Established Church.

Dr. Miller, Kilmarnock, brother-in-law of Dr. Kalley, has received a letter from the Foreign-office, in answer to the representation made by him to Lord Aberdeen, on receipt of intelligence of Dr. Kalley's imprisonment at Medeira; and in that letter it is stated that "her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon has been directed to require that Dr. Kalley be liberated on bail and his case brought before the Conservatorial court."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

Dr. Bordman, of Hartford, United States, died on the 25th ult. from inflammation of the throat, occasioned by a particle of creosote, which he was using as a nostrum for the tooth ache.

The King of Sweden has ordered to be laid before the next Assembly of the Estates, a plan for the emancipation of the slaves in the Island of St. Bartholomew. The number of slaves in the island is 598, and it is estimated that about \$100,000 will indemnify their owners if they are freed.

Several of the Continental papers persist in the assertion that a congress of the Five Great Powers will be held forthwith at Carlsruhe, Frankfurt, or Mayence, for the purpose of discussing the affairs of Spain, and three representatives (pleaders) of Queen Christina, and three of Don Carlos will be permitted to address the sovereigns on behalf of their respective clients. The former had, it was said, selected Senors Martinez de la Rosa, Cortina, and Sancho as the advocates; the latter, the Marquis de Villa Franca, and Senors Pentozza and Alvarez de Toledo.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—The Oriental steamer, arrived at Malta on the 1st instant, without, we regret to say, the Indian mail, which had not reached Alexandria when she left. She brings Lient. Col. Malcolm, secretary of legation, the bearer of the treaty between this country and the Emperor of China, the ratification of which were exchanged on the 23rd of June, on the Island of Hong-Kong. The Oriental conveys to England the crew and passengers of the Memnon.