The ministerial organs, on the other hand are assuming a more emphatic tone, in regard to several measures, which have been, unquestionably, too timidly handled by Ministers. Certain abuses, against which, of some kind or other, it is next to impossible to provide in a new measure, have already manifested themselves in the working of the present system of registration of voters, and will have immediate remedies applied. The Ministry will, it is certain, in the coming Session, assume, if possible, a higher position in regard to the Irish Church and Municipal Reform measures, that were thrown overboard by the Lords. So that the non-co-operation,—which was at one time seriously threatened, even on points where Whigs and Radicals could meet without any sacrifice of principle on either part,—has now become improbable.

It may not be amiss to subjoin a few remarks from the *Morning Chronicle*, which were elicited in consequence of a public meeting for the formation of an Anti-Church Rate Society in London, and which place in a true light the real position of a British Ministry now-a-days:—

"The truth is, no public men in this country can place themselves permanently in opposition to public opinion; and a Reform Ministry, being most dependent on public opinion, will be least disposed to do so. The meeting of yesterday, therefore, has but to be properly followed up, and success is certain. But it must be followed up; for, as Mr. Hume very justly stated, "in the present state of political parties it was requisite, in order to enable Ministers to do justice to the Dissenters, that the people should show they were in good earnest." In the expressive language of the Rev. John Burnett, whose speech was one of the most powerful ever addressed to a popular assembly, "His Majesty's Ministers will do what the country will enable them to do;" for Ministers are but "the organs of His Majesty, who is the ruler of a country that chooses to think for itself; and, if we dislike their measures, it is our duty to come forward and tell the whole world our determination, and not whisper our disapproval to His Majesty's Ministers." "Ministers," the Rev. Gentleman added, "are neither men after old granite formation, nor men after new strata which had risen above their standard of politics and religious principles: they are those who occupy the medium condition out of which you must bring them by working them well, and by the power of agitation."

On the 21st instant, several documents were sent down to the House of Assembly by the Lieut. Governor, Sir F. B. Head, containing extracts from Despatches from Lord Glenelg, approving of the conduct of Sir Francis in dissolving the last Parliament—concurring with him in his views with respect to the Executive Council, and expressing confidence in him; also Mr. C. Duncombe's letter to Lord Glenelg respecting the conduct of his Excellency—Mr. Baldwin's correspondence, Dr. Morrison's, &c. &c. which were read.

All the documents were referred to a Committee.

The editor of the *Cobourg Star* states, that he has "received eight letters from Mr. Galt, "on the improvement of the Province, which "have never before been published." We have transferred to our columns,—from the *Star*,—the first of these letters. The genius, and literary abilities of the writer, in connection with his intimate knowledge of the affairs of these Provinces, will, undoubtedly, produce something both interesting and instructive.

LETTERS CONCERNING PROJECTS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.—BY JOHN GALT, ESQ.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

Sir,—Being unable to move from my seat, I sometimes for pastime, look at my memoranda of old matters and things;—among others, my notes relative to Upper Canada seem not to be valueless; indeed some of them may yet perhaps be useful, and therefore, with your leave, I propose to address a series of letters founded upon them, to the *Cobourg Star*. I should, however, previously remark, that Biography affords few instances of what may be called predestinarian bias, equally clear with the origin and continuance of the interest which I have taken for nearly half a century in the welfare of the Province: that alone can account for still feeling as it were affected by its prosperity. The very day, in all its circumstances, when this interest was first awakened, is vividly before me.

It was, when a mere boy, on the same day on which the sutors of Kilmarnock got up the procession of King Crispin to edify two young heiresses,—the Dutchess of Portland and Viscountess Canning. I was taken to see the pageant, and in my relation's house was a view of the Falls of Niagara. I well remember the emotion which it produced: it took me as with inspiration, and I could do nothing but run out and in to see if the show was coming, and again back to look at the picture.

In the course of time the impression was forgotten, till the Spring of 1825, when passing down the American frontier, I stopped at a turn of the road, a short distance below Manchester, to look at the Falls, and felt on seeing them strongly agitated, as if I had witnessed the scene before: instantly the whole great day of the Kilmarnock leather razers—as Burns the poet calls them—loomed bright around.

I have often observed that strong impressions are always the precursors of events, and it was so in this case; for I had previously to the sight of the Falls in America been particularly interested in Upper Canada, owing to circumstances seemingly as gratuitous.

When a young man I got the Society of Arts—being then a member—to offer a prize for the cultivation of hemp in that Province, and the Government of the day to include tenders for Canadian hemp in their advertisements. At the same time, being always scribblingly inclined, I drew up a statistical account of the Province on the information of a relation, and it was published in the *Philosophical Magazine*. Years after, I was appointed with the Right Honorable Edward Ellice, Agent for the Canadian sufferers by the American invasion during the late war, and from that period I took a legitimate interest in the public concerns of the country. In consequence, on hearing that the cultivation of tobacco was introduced, I procured an abatement of the duty, and would have got more than I did get, but the then Provincial Parliament, not considering the fact that duties are paid by the consumer, very absurdly fixed what the rate of abatement should be, and, as the now Earl of Ripon said to me at the time, I could not expect Government to allow more than was asked for.

Although Mr. Ellice did not act ostensibly as an Agent for the claimants, he was of the greatest service. At a meeting with Ministers, upon his suggestion, an arrangement was made for the liquidation of the claims, but owing to some cause which I have never been able to fathom, it was only partly carried into effect: but out of it, as I shall shew by and by, in consequence of a very extraordinary *Gazette Extraordinary* published in 1823 in Upper Canada, rose the Canada Company, founded by me and my connections, solely in the hope that the proceeds of the Reserves would be applied to the payment of my constituents. It has not been done, and I conceive a very shameful breach of implied and understood covenant has been committed. But before I have done with these letters I will give the private history of the Canada Company, which I have reason to believe is not unknown to the King and some of His Ministers. The public history is all potent in the Province, where perhaps, it is supposed that the institution of the British American Land Company in the Lower Province is a monument of my gratitude for the favours I have received from the other concern. It was also my work.

These incidents and their corollaries make, as I have said, almost a proof of a predestined regard for a country in which all my children are settled, and in which I thought at one time to have found a home for myself. They constitute indeed no very cogent excuse for the interest I have ever taken in its welfare, even though they may be regarded as more casualties.

In my subsequent letters I shall now attend to the object in view by these communications, namely,—to shew, firstly, that I do not consider colonization as a thing to be regulated by instinct, like the adding to population; and secondly, that I did not work without principle, when in the superintendency of the Canada Company; or in other words, before playing on the fiddle I thought it necessary to learn it, not being of the Irishman's opinion altogether, that I did not know whether or not I could play because I had never tried it. I am, &c. &c.

JOHN GALT.

Greenock, 1836.

We are requested to publish the following announcement:—

"The Committee superintending Dr. Barra's popular lectures, conceiving that the great object in view is to introduce as quickly, and as generally as possible, all practical improvements in the science of education into the schools of this country, do hereby respectfully invite all teachers of youth to attend the said lectures, and consider amongst themselves how much of the new views and recent discoveries therein set forth could be advantageously reduced to practice.

"All teachers of schools in the city or suburbs of Montreal, of either sex, will be presented with tickets for the course, on application to John E. Mills, Banker, or John Dougall, Merchant.

We are requested to intimate that a quantity of old clothes,—for both sexes,—being immediately wanted for the House of Industry, the citizens are earnestly requested to send whatever articles of clothing they can spare to the Matron of that establishment.

It is to be hoped that St. Andrew will be honoured today by a good turn out of his sons, and the members of the other Societies.

It is a singular fact, that up to this period in 1835, the export of Cotton from New York differs only 68 bales from the quantity exported up to the same time this year, and the balance is in favour of 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—Having seen a notice in the *Montreal Herald* that there is a doubt whether Mr. Szakel will continue his Course of Lectures this winter, for want of a sufficient number of subscribers, I would beg to suggest to Mr. Szakel the probability of a much greater amount of attendance, provided the terms were more moderate. There are a great many young men who might be willing to pay four dollars for a season's attendance on Mr. S.'s interesting Lectures, who cannot afford to give £2. I should think that Mr. S. would contribute to the advancement of science, by considering the above, than which, I am certain nothing is more desired by Mr. Szakel, as well as by every well-wisher of the human race. I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

Nov. 28. A MERCHANT.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Nov. 24, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Francois Boucher, E. D. Caruffel, and Francois Drolet, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the Parish of Saint Joseph de Maskinongé, in the County of Saint Maurice, under the 6th William IV. cap. 17.

Narcisse Stanislaus Turcotte, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace, and of the Sessions of the Peace, in and for the District of Three Rivers, in the room and stead of David Chisholm, Esq. removed.

Alexander Degg, Gentleman, to practice as an Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, within this Province.

Felix Chenier, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary, for this Province.

Francois Pelletier, Gentleman, to be ditto, ditto.

We learn from the *St. Catherines Journal*, of the 17th instant, that a Committee, composed of twelve Members, from both Houses of Parliament, was then on a tour of inspection throughout the whole line of the Welland Canal, preparatory to the introduction and adoption of some equitable and satisfactory arrangement, it is said, for the completion and future permanent maintenance of this highly important water communication, either by wholly disposing of the public interest therein, or by adopting it as a Provincial work; or by extending such aid as may be required to place it in an effectual state of repair.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We are requested to correct an error which crept into our paper of Friday, in which we stated that the Montreal Bank Shares, sold on Wednesday last, were purchased "on the part of the Bank." Such was not the case. The shares were purchased by Mr. B. Holmes, not for the Bank, but for a friend who was desirous of procuring some stock. The error in our statement arose from Mr. Holmes having been the purchaser of the stock. It was naturally inferred that he was acting on the part of the Institution, of which he is cashier. This, however, not being the fact, we take the first opportunity of correcting the mistake.—*Vindicator.*

Upper Canada.

Some weeks ago we mentioned that an exploring party, consisting of Mr. McNaughton, Deputy Surveyor General, and Mr. Treadwell, had left this to pass up the river Ottawa, and proceed through to Lake Huron, in order to ascertain if it was practicable to open a water communication by this route. We have now the satisfaction to say that the party is returned, who not only insist upon the *practicability* of the route, but speak highly of the *facility* with which it could be accomplished. This point being decided, the next is how is this work to be done. It will be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers that this project was so successfully advocated in England, that a Company of capitalists of the first standing and respectability was formed, ready to advance the necessary funds to open this route. This Company, we believe, are still prepared to prosecute this object, and the only hinderance to immediately proceeding, is the want of an act of incorporation, the application for which has been hitherto frustrated, partly from the timidity and imbecile conduct of the Ministry, and partly from the unsettled state of the affairs of Lower Canada. Here there is an argument for a re-union; and we hope His Excellency will use his influence in the proper quarter to promote this object; as well as the views of the Company towards their obtaining a charter for this desirable purpose. —*Bytown Gazette.*

According to the intimation in our last, the meeting called for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature in favor of an augmentation of the Bank capitals, and to devise the means of raising, by a Joint Stock Company, the necessary funds to establish a new line of steam navigation on the Ottawa, was held in the Court of Request Room, here on Monday last. Both proposals met with the warmest approbation of the meeting;—a petition was adopted, to be transmitted to the Legislature, for the former, under certain restrictions. On the second object of the meeting, it was resolved to raise the sum of £30,000, in shares of £10 each, to form a new line of steam navigation on the Ottawa. This proposal was embraced with avidity, and a number of shares subscribed for at the time. We have heard that it is intended to appropriate a certain proportion of the stock for Montreal, where it will be readily taken,—a portion for the Ottawa, and a portion for the line of the Rideau Canal, and the tract on the St. Lawrence. The avidity with which the share of stock appropriated for Bytown and the banks of the Ottawa is taken up, is such, that we would earnestly recommend those wishing an investment to make an early application.—*Ib.*

United States.

Mr. Audubon.—The Charleston papers of the 19th, announce the arrival of the bird-hunter and his son. He is going to employ himself, through the winter, in getting ready for publication the descriptions and drawings of some new species from the Rocky Mountains. In the spring he will take a ramble through Mexico and up the Yellow Stone river. Government has authorized and invited him to avail himself of revenue cutters and other facilities; and his book will be completed, he hopes, in another year.

Commercial.

Montreal Markets, *Nov.* 29.—In general business there has been but little doing since Saturday, and prices of all important articles remain the same. The rate of Exchange on England has advanced, and may be quoted at 10 @ 10¼ for Merchants' Bills.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED—NOV. 24.

Brig John & William, Davies, Poole, Atkinson & Co. Bark Barbadoes, Bowen, Cork, Pembertons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Helen Mar, sailed yesterday morning for London, with a light breeze from the West.

The Adventurer, after receiving considerable repairs, was launched from the patent slip at Point Levi, on Thursday morning, and proceeded to the Queen's Wharf, with the intention of loading for her homeward voyage, but the weather having set in very severely, we believe the consignees have abandoned the idea of despatching her this fall.

The John & William, Barbadoes, Emma, Albion, Colina, and we believe the Symmetry, are still in port, and will probably sail tomorrow.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.—The Robert Thomas, arrived on Wednesday last, the 12th instant, and entered the dock precisely at 12 o'clock, noon. The Cœur de Lion has not yet arrived. Capt. Grandy came through the Straits of Belleisle, and took his departure from thence on the 29th September, made Cape Clear on Sunday the 9th instant, and passed Holyhead at half-past four on the 11th, consequently made his passage from the Straits to Holyhead in a little over twelve days, and exactly thirteen days into dock. He weighed anchor at Crane Island (after lying there three days) on Sunday the 25th September, and made Cape Clear in 14 days exactly; had a fair wind all the passage, and has not lost the value of sixpence.

From Lloyd's Lists to the 14th October.

ARRIVALS FROM QUEBEC.

Gravesend—Oct. 11, Lochiel, Spalding; 6, Mayflower, Headley; Protector, Robson; Tweed, Slocombe; Prudent, Murdoch; 10th, Frances, Kirkus.

Deal—11th, Preston, Hall; 9th, New Times, ——.

Liverpool—12th, Sir John Franklin, Corner.

Portsmouth—10th, Andromeda, Clarkson.

Gloucester—7th, Jane, Botence.

Hull—13th, Edward, Newham.

Sunderland—9th, Mary & Dorothea, Teasdale.

Limerick—9th, Ianthe, Langley.

Dublin, 7th, Eliza, Groves.

Galway—5th, Alonzo, Hick.

Belfast—4th, Rosebank, Montgomery; 6th, Catherine, Longmuir.

Belfast—Sept 29th, Emerald, Dunlop.

Topsham—Oct. 10th, Anna, Howell.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1836.

Yesterday being St. Andrew's Day was celebrated with all the honours. In the morning the members of the St. Andrew's Society, being joined at Rasco's by Deputations from the other National Societies, walked in procession to St. Andrew's Church, *St. Peter Street*, with banners and flags displayed, and to the music of the band of the 32d Regiment, and the bag-pipes. There was a good turn out, and the badges of tartan worn by the generality of the members of the St. Andrew's Society, added to the interest of the spectacle.

The Rev. A. Mathieson, one of the Society's Chaplains, preached an eloquent discourse upon that exquisitely pathetic portion of Scripture the 137th Psalm. Several pieces of sacred music were well executed by the choir of St. Peter's church.

The procession which, in going to the Church, passed along St. Paul Street, from Rasco's, and in returning, along St. James and Notre Dame Streets, &c. was conducted with the greatest order.

Of the new banner and transparencies, upon which no expense has been spared, we must take some other opportunity of speaking; and so also of the proceedings at the dinner.

Dr. Barra's last lecture was delivered in the Methodist Chapel to a numerous audience, who seemed to take a deep interest in the subjects so admirably brought under their notice by the Lecturer.

Dr. B. began by shewing that the whole body is a system, of which every part is dependent on every other; and that no *one* part could be injured alone. If the muscles do not perform their office in digestion, respiration, and circulation are deranged in their functions, and in consequence of these being impaired, the brain is not duly nourished, and is rendered unfit for its important functions. Hence moral and intellectual education are dependent,—to a much greater extent than is usually supposed,—on Physical Education.

The blood is the great restorer and vivifier of the system. It repairs waste, and upon its quality and due distribution depends the fitness of the fluids separated from it to rebuild the body. The heart is the great organ of the circulation of the blood; but that circulation depends also, in a great degree, on the contraction and relaxation of the fibres of the muscles on the small vessels to prevent undue accumulation of blood in them, and to impel it through them into every part of the body. *Exercise* is the contraction and relaxation of the muscles. If the muscles are not exercised, a due supply of blood is not sent to them, and they become weakened. Exercise, within proper limits, increases the activity and size of muscles. It does this unless it is so violent as to exhaust the brain and nervous powers. A want of attention to this point is the only cause why exercise ever does injury.

Dr. B explained, at considerable length, the principal causes of curvature of the spine, now so alarmingly prevalent among young ladies. Among these, he enumerated, poor and improper diet,—want of exercise, and too long confinement in ill ventilated rooms. From these causes the blood is deteriorated, and not sufficiently urged through the system,—consequently the muscles are enfeebled, and the whole weight of the body rests on the bony fabric, which bends under the load not intended for it.

We cannot follow Dr. B. through the details of the lecture;—our limits will not allow us to give his remarks on diet,—his physiological descriptions of the muscles and brain, nor of the component parts of atmospheric air, and the effects of its deterioration by respiration,—the necessity, consequently, of ventilation in houses, —school-rooms, houses of industry, prisons, churches, &c. *Ventilation* is the substitution of pur air for that rendered *poisonous* to the human frame, and therefore necessary at all seasons,—in all weathers,—in sickness and in health.

Dr. B. urged the necessity of active exercise in the open air to all young females,—shewed the difference between *true feminine* grace and beauty, and that morbid delicacy which is really *incipient disease*, brought on by want of air and exercise. He also urged constant attention to [illegible] *consciousness in the youthful brain*, and to frequent relaxation and change of occupation; and brought some strong testimony to prove that time (as well as health and future activity) is lost in education, by too long attention to one subject, and too long continued application in the school-room.

He showed the effect of too long continued study even on the adult brain—by comparing the first six and the latter books of Virgil's Æneid, and also of the Paradise Lost, of Milton, also of the difference between the Iliad and Odessey of Homer, and the Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained of Milton. Over working a large faculty has often destroyed it. Zerah Colburn has lost his great powers of calculation.—Precocious children are often destroyed or rendered idiotic by over mental exertion. The aim of education should be to excite the intellectual powers in dull children, and to repress them in delicate, irritable and too active ones.

Dr. B. then showed the effects of education on the deterioration of the brain and physical powers of the uneducated classes in Europe, and in their improvement under the more favourable circumstances of the United States. He concluded by urging upon the inhabitants of this city to aid in the great work of national improvement, by the liberal endowment of *at least* one Infant and one Juvenile School, on the Edinburgh system. Whatever nation shall *first* adopt and carry into *permanent* operation *such* a system of universal education, will become great and glorious above her fellows, a city set upon a hill, which cannot be hid. Other countries will be fired by her example, kings shall come to her light, and princes to the brightness of her rising.

Dr. B. will give the Phrenological analysis of the faculties in the next lecture.

A new weekly journal entitled the *Telegraph*, has been started at Niagara. It wishes to take for its patterns the *British Whig* and the *New York European*. Its principles do not appear to be of an ultra cast.

The election of Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States is certain. We shall give the exact returns when they come to hand.

President Burnet has resigned the Presidentship of Texas, in favor of Houston. An arrangement between Texas and Mexico is spoken of.

By the last accounts President Jackson's health continues to improve.

The robbers of the Oneida Bank, at Utica, have not been discovered yet. It is stated in one of the New York papers that three of the Directors of the Bank have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

Our neighbours in the United States have found out a method of *whistling* by steam—if *spitting* could be done in a similar way, it would be a mighty improvement.

The steam whistle, which has only as yet been used on Railroads, is thus described:—

"The locomotive has one contrivance of a most peculiar character. It carries a brass whistle, which is blown by the steam, whenever any animals come upon the track or a cross road is passed. No words can describe the shrill, wild and unearthly sound produced by this arrangement. In going through the woods, the noise is peculiarly startling, and it can be heard for miles."

Upper Canada.

A few days since, two brothers of the name of Campbell, is jail here, quarrelled. One brother took a knife, and stuck the other; it made an awful gash, but was arrested by the rib, or it would have ended his days.—*Toronto Constitution.*

Laughable Occurrence.—A somewhat laughable circumstance occurred in Fleet-street, London, on Tuesday afternoon. A lady had purchased a quarter of a pound of tea at a grocer's, and, having put it in her pocket, left the shop; before she got many paces from the door she imagined that there was something living in her pocket, from a very perceptive agitation within. She screamed out; but her alarm quickly subsided into the utmost confusion, on finding that she was dragging no less than 30 or 40 yards of twine, one end of which was attached to the parcel of tea in her pocket, the other end being snug in the twine-box on the grocer's counter. The shopman had, after tying up the parcel, neglected to snap off the end, as usual.

Ludicrous Incident.—In a recent trip by one of our Scottish steamers she carried on deck a number of old mail-coaches; and a stoutage passenger, who had got some grog, ensconced himself in one of them, observing it was much more comfortable to travel by coach than by ship. A storm came on shortly after leaving port, which increased so that it was found necessary to lighten the vessel; and the old coaches being upon deck were the first of the cargo condemned. Coach after coach was consigned to Davy's locker, and the one containing the live stock was about to follow, when a heavy sea knocked in the window-blinds and roused the sleeper, of whose situation the crew were first advised by a gurgling noise in his throat, caused by an effort to eject salt water, which was immediately followed by a stentorian call of "Halos! Stop the coach!"—*Scotch Paper.*

The inhabitants of Damascus lately witnessed a commercial movement unparalleled during many years. One thousand camels arrived in that city laden with goods of European manufacture, but particularly British articles.

In a population of 30,000 souls, only one hundred and seven persons above six years of age in the Shetland Islands are unable to read.

The Russian government has published another list of one hundred and forty-two noblemen of the government of Wilna, all of whose property is confiscated, for their having taken part in the revolution of Poland.

New Planet.—Further observations laid before the French Academy of Sciences, seem to confirm the suspicion for some time entertained, that there is another planet similar to Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Nesta, but the orbit of which is not yet even conjectured.

The Climate of the Cape.—In a recent letter from Sir John Herschell, full of astronomical investigations, the learned philosopher says:—"You may form some idea of this climate, as regards clearness of sky, from what was told me by our professional Governor, Colonel Bell, viz. that out of forty-two successive days, he had been only three times disappointed in finding Venus with the naked eye, in broad sunshine. At nine A. M. I read with ease, a few nights ago, the most involved parts of a lady's closely-crossed letter by the light of *an eclipsed moon*, then near the zenith."

Poetry.

The Lament for Madame Malibran.

BY SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON.

Flow, sorrow, flow, a deep lament,
An everlasting sigh,
Through every scene shall still present
That shade which seeks the sky.
Tear falls on tear—a boundless grief—
The deluge of the heart,
Revering Malibran as chief
In nature and in art.

If some rare star, in after time,
Would kindred fame oppose,
She must inherit the sublime
On which that angel rose;
Bereavement of terrestrial worth,
A trial wisely given,
Turns every thought from cares of earth,
To ecstacy in Heaven.

The Flower Girl of the Pont Neuf.

From the English Annual, for 1837.

I was crossing the Pont Neuf at the moment when a porter belonging to the Bank of France, pretty well tired of the weight he carried (it was a bag containing nine thousand francs in silver), stopped to rest himself by leaning against the parapet wall of the bridge; but at the moment that he did so, his valuable load, either from awkwardness or carelessness, slipped out of his hands, and fell into the Seine, which is very deep just in that spot.

Never shall I forget his look of despair. He made a movement as if to jump over; and, I believe, would have effected his purpose, but for the presence of mind of a girl; a little delicate looking thing of about sixteen, a violet-seller, who, clasping her arms around him, cried for help, which in an instant was afforded.

Myself and some others seized him; he struggled with us desperately. "Let me go! let me go!" cried he; "I am ruined for ever. My wife, my children, what will become of you?" A multitude of voices were raised at once, some to console, others to inquire; but above the rest were heard the clear and silver tones of the little violet girl:—"My friend, have patience, you have lost nothing." "Nothing! Oh, heavens!" "No, no; I tell you no. Let some one run for the divers: there is no doubt they will succeed in bringing it up." "She is right," resounded from a number of voices, and from mine among the rest; and in an instant, half-a-dozen people ran to fetch the divers.

Those who remained, exerted themselves as well as they could to solace the poor porter. One brought him a small glass of liqueur; another, a little brandy; a third, some eau de Cologne; and four or five presented the grand specific, sugar and water. The little violet girl had been before-hand with the rest in administering a cordial, and, perhaps, her's was the most efficacious—a glass of pure water, which she held to his trembling lips, and made him swallow. "Drink," she cried, "drink it up, it will do you good."

Whether it was the water, or the kind and sympathetic manner with which it was offered, that relieved him, I knew not, but certainly one of the two had its effects, for his colour grew less wild; burst into a passionate fit of weeping, and, by degrees, he became composed enough to make his acknowledgements to the spectators, who had shewn such interest in his misfortune.

The divers soon came, and one of them descended without loss of time. Never was I witness such an intense anxiety as the search excited; if the fate of every one present had hung upon the success, they could not have testified greater interest in it. He soon re-appeared, bringing up—not the bag of silver, but a small iron box. It was instantly broken open, and found to be full of twenty-franc pieces in gold; they were quickly counted, and found to amount to nearly twelve thousand francs; about four hundred and fifty pounds sterling. There were the divers, who, overjoyed at their good fortune, speedily divided the prize among themselves, and directly afterwards another descended in search of the porter's bag.

This time he returned with it in tatters. The poor fellow could scarcely speak, yet it was put into his hands. On coming to himself, he cried with vehemence, "Go forward you!—you know not what good you have done—I am the father of five children. I was formerly in good circumstances, but a series of misfortunes reduced me to the greatest distress. All that I had left was an irreproachable character, and that procured me my present situation; I have had it but a week. To-day, I should, without your help, have lost it. My wife, my children, would have been exposed to all the horrors of want; they would have been deprived of a husband and a father; for never—no never, could I have survived the ruin I had brought on them! It is you who have saved us all—we will reward you, he alone can."

While he thus spoke, he rummaged in his pockets, and drew out some francs. "This is all I have, 'tis very little; but tell me where you live, and to-morrow——"

"Not a farthing," interrupted the whole one voice; and one of them added, "Not a bit, let me talk to my comrades." They stepped aside for a moment; I followed them with my eyes, and saw that they discussed their companion with emotion. "We are of a mind," said he, returning with them. "Yes, my friend, if we have been serviceable to you, you also have been the cause of our good fortune; it seems to me that we ought to share with you what God has sent us through your means. My companions think so too, and we are going to divide it into four equal shares."

The porter would have remonstrated, but his voice was drowned by the acclamations of the spectators. "Generous fellows"—"much good may it do you!" "The same luck to you," responded from every mouth. There was not one present but seemed as happy as if the lot he or she were about to participate in the contents of the box. The money was divided, and, in spite of his excuses, the porter was forced to take his share.

The generous divers went their way; the crowd began to disperse; but the porter still lingered, and I had the curiosity to remain, in order to watch his motions. He approached the little violet girl. "Ah! my dear," cried he, "what do I not owe you! but for you I had been all over with me. My wife, my little ones, must thank you." "My faith, it is not worth mentioning. Would you have had me stand by and see you drown yourself!" "But your courage, your strength, could one have expected it from so young a girl!" "Ah! there is no want of strength where there is good will." "And nobody ever had more of that. Give me six of your bouquets, my dear; my children are so fond of violets, and never have they prized any as they will do these."

She twisted a bit of thread round six of her fairy nosegays, and presented them to him. He deposited them carefully in his bosom, and slipped something into her hand; then, without waiting to hear the acknowledgements which she began to pour forth, took to his heels as if his bag had been made of feathers.

The girl looked after him with pleasure sparkling in her eyes. "What will you take for the rest of your nosegays?" said I, going up to her.—"Whatever you please to give me," cried she, with vivacity; "for that good man's money will burn my pocket till I get home to give it to my mother. Oh! how glad she will be to have all that; and still more so when she knows why it has been given me." The reader will easily believe that my purchase was speedily made: the good girl's purse was something the heavier for it; and I had the pleasure of thinking that I contributed, in a small degree, to reward the goodness of heart which she had so unequivocally displayed. She hastened home with her little treasure, and I returned to my lodgings to put my violets into water, promising myself, as I did so, to be a frequent customer to the little nosegay girl of the Pont Neuf.

Friar Rush

Now it once chanced that Morgan and some of his chosen cronies were making themselves jolly over sundry pots of ale and pipes of tobacco, at a round white table, in the clean parlour of a very neat little alehouse, as all village alehouses are in that part of the country. And they began to get very happy and comfortable together, and were telling one another their adventures, till at last one spoke plainly out, and told Morgan Jones that it was commonly reported he had to do with the devil.

"Why, yes," answered Morgan, "there's some truth in that same, sure enough; I used to meet with him now and then, but we fell out, and I have not seen him these two months."

"Ay!" exclaimed each of the party, "how's that, Morgan?"

"Why, then, be quiet, and I'll tell ye it all." And thereupon Morgan emptied his pot, and had it filled again, and took a puff of his pipe, and began his story.

"Well, then," says he, "you must know that I had not seen his honor for a long time, and it was about two months ago from this that I went one evening along the brook shooting wild-fowl, and as I was going whistling along, whom should I spy coming up but the Devil himself? But you must know he was dressed mighty fine, like any grand gentleman, though I knew the old one well by the bit of his tail which hung out of the bottom of his trowsers. Well, he came up, and says he, "Morgan, how are ye?" and says I, touching my hat, "Pretty well, your honour, I thank ye." And then says he, "Morgan, what are you looking a'ter, and what's that long thing ye're carrying with ye?" And says I" "I'm only walking out [illegible] this fine evening, and carrying [illegible] with me to smoke." Well, [illegible] old fellow is mighty fond [illegible] says he, "Morgan, let's have [illegible] 'Il thank ye." And says I, [illegible] welcome." S. I gave him [illegible] out the muzzle in his mou[illegible] thinks I, "I have you now, [illegible] you see I wanted to quarre[illegible] pulled the trigger, and off w[illegible] in his mouth. "Puff!" sa[illegible] pulled it out of his mouth, an[illegible] minute to think about it, and says he, "o—h [illegible] strong backy, Morgan!" Then he gave me the gun, and looked huffed, and walked off, and sure enough I've never seen him since. And that's the way I got shut of the old gentleman, my boys!"

Miscellaneous.

The Life of Jesus.—Such is the title of a book which appeared a short time ago at Stuttgart, by Dr. Strauss, a very young theologian, who studied at Berlin, under the celebrated Schleiermacher and Hegel. The assertion that, since the Reformation, scarcely three or four books on theology have caused such a deep, thorough[illegible] Germany, does not exceed the [illegible] The author has attempted [illegible] to disprove the existence of [illegible] person as Jesus of Nazareth [illegible] the whole narrative of his life [illegible] no higher title than that [illegible] mythos; in short, that the Gospels [illegible] mythology. Now, if this had [illegible] by ordinary talent, and wi[illegible] sources than those of super[illegible] the phenomenon might have [illegible] traceless, on a horizon where [illegible] meteors are no rarity. But the book of which I speak is, indeed, a rare phenomenon; the whole apparatus, not only of profound erudition, but the much more formidable one of investigation and criticism has been at the disposal of the highly gifted author; and his arguments are so dreadfully specious and plausible, that they have staggered men who have fancied themselves tolerably firm in their conviction of the historical reality of Christianity. I am aware that this is not the place for discussing the question itself, or even for entering into a full exposition of it; but it may not be improper to have pointed attention to a publication, which, I doubt not, will find its way to England, and then as certainly raise a tumult among your divines as serious as that to which we are witnes[illegible] give you an idea of the feli[illegible] the author has discharged [illegible] melancholy task, I may as [illegible] anecdote. We have in Ber[illegible] ecclesiastic, of the same nam[illegible] coming one day to our cr[illegible] royal highness asked him: [illegible] the life of Jesus?" The [illegible] inking that the question inv[illegible] answered, "Oh, no; I have [illegible] be often mistaken for the [illegible] amnable work." But the prince [illegible] him by saying: "Well, I was going to congratulate you." Now, no one who knows the crown-prince need be told, that he is a zealous adherent of very opposite opinions to those of its author; but the story may afford an idea how bright the talent must be with which those errors have been promulgated. Many are called, but few are chosen," one tempted to exclaim, in seeing the host of writers who can come forward to refute them. At one time, government was on the point of prohibiting the book; but a celebrated divine, who was asked for his opinion on the intend[illegible] measure, showed that the object desired could not be attained in this way, as the author had drawn religion into the field of scientific investigation, and that [illegible] own weapons he must be [illegible] scientific research.—*Letter from [illegible] Literary Gazette.*

No Trust in Princes.—[illegible] occurred to the Empe[illegible] the eve of one of the Imperial [illegible] emperor was fond of walkin[illegible] and unattended, and he ofte[illegible] pedestrian excursions to the [illegible] three leagues from St. Pe[illegible] occasion here alluded to [illegible] long walk, and finding h[illegible] fatigued, he got into one of the public sledges. Drive to the Imperial Palace of St. Petersburgh," said he to the Iswotschik. "I will [illegible] you as near to it as I can," replied the man, "but the guards will not allow me to approach the gates." On arriving within a [illegible] distance of the palace, the sledge stopped. "We must not go any further," said the sledge driver. The Emperor jumped from the sledge, saying, "Wait there, and I will send some one to pay you." "No, no," [illegible] the man, "that will not do. Your [illegible] rades often make me the same promise, [illegible] they always forget to keep it. I will [illegible] no more credit. If you have not the money, leave something with me until you [illegible] it." The Emperor smiled, and unfasten[illegible] the clasp of his cloak, he [illegible] sledge. "Here," said he [illegible] ascending to his apartments [illegible] valet-de-chambre to take [illegible] Iswotschik who had dr[illegible] ing him back his cloak. W[illegible] ached the spot where the Em[illegible] sledge, he found about two [illegible] a line. "Which of you dro[illegible]?" inquired the valet. No [illegible] Who has got a cloak?" said [illegible] ing his inquiry. "An officer [illegible] ith me," exclaimed a sledge-driv[illegible] to his, and here is your fare." "Great St. Nicolas!" exclaimed the astonished driver, [illegible] seizing his reins, he drove rapidly away, [illegible] nidst the shouts of the assembled Iswotschiks. This happened on the eve of one of the grand reviews. After the troops had defiled, all the commanders of corps formed a group round the Emperor. "Gentlemen," said Alexander, "I am much pleased with the fine appearance and excellent discipline of your troops. But tell your officers from me that they last night made me submit to the humiliation of leaving my cloak in pledge for my honesty." Every one stared with astonishment. "I assure you," resumed the Emperor, "the sledge-driver who brought me home refused to trust [illegible] said, *my comrades* often fo[illegible] —*Vincenza's Recollections o[illegible]*

The Women of the Li[illegible] citizens of the British "fair [illegible] by the Legion were certain [illegible] to impress the Spaniards w[illegible] our female beauty, and their [illegible] ance, with dirty straw bon[illegible] mob-caps, was enough to [illegible] *sombreros*, and put into their [illegible] quired, at his own expense.—

New Lanterns for Ship[illegible] Coninck, of the Danish Navy, [illegible] new kind of signal lantern, [illegible] great utility in the navy, the [illegible] is much more brilliant than th[illegible] use. It is obtained on the A[illegible] without the use of glass, b[illegible] current of air through the [illegible]

Visions of Happiness.—[illegible] his interesting "Memoriale of [illegible] which have just appeared, [illegible] "Throughout the whole of i[illegible] she was visited by vivid and de[illegible] to which, and to the quietness [illegible] bers, she often thankfully re[illegible] answer to the sympathy exp[illegible] few admitted to her presence, [illegible] tressed to see the melancholy [illegible] she was lying, she would say [illegible] need of pity, that she lived [illegible] happy world of her own; [illegible] thoughts and pleasant image[illegible] sufficient to her cheerfulness.

Mirror.

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