

Miscellaneous.

Haste not—rest not.

BY GUY R.

Without haste! without rest!
Leave behind to conquer time!
Bear it with thee as a spell!

Rest not—life is sweeping by,
Do and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait,
Mocky bear the storms of fate;
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right whatever betide!

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
A Quarter of an Hour in the "Boston Five Cents Savings Bank."

"Hurray, here's the place! Look sharp, now, Duffy! Be ready Pat!"

"Three boys, crowding eagerly together, and earnest upon some expedition of moment, impeded our way before a door in School-street, this morning—overhearing so much of their dialogue we looked up to read the 'sign.'"

"Boston Five Cents Savings Bank."
Having been greatly interested in the prospect of this institution, and the efforts to secure its organization, we thought it a good time, just arrested at the threshold, to look inside.

"So we entered—the heels of 'Duffy,' 'Pat,' and their comrade. A pleasant and airy apartment, well fitted up for banking purposes—with massive tables, looks of curly ledgers, &c., already fast filling up, courteous and gentlemanly faces behind the counters, and a file of curiously mingled elements, moving up in a sidelong procession to the place of deposit."

"Here's the place" where the boys of the gutter begin to climb from the lowest round of fortune's ladder. Some of them, who know, from this first step to stand by and be quiet at the top.

"Here's the place" where the first earnings of the young labourers, news boys, errand boys, pages of great mercantile establishments, apprenticed artisans, peripatetic vendors of "loz-zin-gees," become the seed of future harvests."

"Well, Duffy," said we, accounting that important individual, "you are going to make a deposit, are you?"

"Yes, sir."
"Three dollars."
"Who, how did you raise all that?"

"Been at it a good while, sir—get jobs—O, all sorts of jobs—hold a gentleman's horse—carry carpet bags from the depot—get some of that winter shovelling snow from sidewalks."

"Well, what are you going to do with it?"
"Deposit—get more—put that in—by and by have something."

"And Pat here, how much has he?"
"Only five cents, but that's enough to deposit; they take five cents they do, that's the way. I never used to care—I didn't think about saving—bought marbles and peanuts and such stuff—sold out the marbles now, got these five cents for 'em."

"What's that other boy's name?"
"Tom."
"Yes, this is my second deposit—five cents this time—five last Saturday—run of errands and the like."

"So we watch their countenances as well as we can, for they don't hold still long enough to be daunted by the ablest sunbeam that ever took minatures."

"But no matter, here's another group to look at. Irish mother and five children, and a sixth child evidently of the same party, but a little apart from them, and of different blood, we guess."

"All going to deposit?"
"Yes, sir," in chorus.
"Five cents—mother saved it—gave us all silk—we are each going to have a book—one of these are blue ones that ye see there in a heap."

"O that's 'Joe,' Joe Fynegan; he lives with us."
"Yes," said the mother, "he's an orphan boy. I took him in after his mother died; 'tain't much I can do for him. But Catherine Fynegan's boy shan't want while I can earn bread. I take in washing and ironing. It's a good many months to feed—but they boys will begin to have a care of themselves shortly."

"And Joe has his five cents too, eh?"
"Just the same."
"And so they file along. And behind them came two chubby little girls—little plums filled with three-cent pieces which 'papa gave.' And two young misses, well dressed, with fifty cents each to deposit, against some dim vision of a bridal day perhaps. And a little artificer, who works for his father at making baggage checks at regular wages. And a pedler of ten years old, who has got quite rich selling tooth-picks, and marbles, and little rich cushions, and small amusements in their season, and staggers in under a sturdy little chap who is errand boy to a tailor, can earn a dollar and a half a week, most of which goes to the family at home, for 'mother is sick'—and mother is the main stay; only now that grave care has fallen upon the young boy—but he feels up to it—and has twenty-five cents over and above to lay up for a time of need. And several domestics with sums varying from five dollars to twenty—storing up till they shall have enough to import into the country a whole household left behind in little Rinty—and two young men, looking a night or two if now and then they make a folly—'they errand here redeems a deposit in the name of

THE DISCOVERY OF THE HEALING ART.

A very youthful character interrogates us closely about the rates of interest on deposits, and is particularly anxious to know how much five cents, put out at the present time, would amount to by the fourth of July.

One boy, only one of all with whom we exchanged words, has brought in his book to draw. He wants his dollar. He's got to buy a pair of pants. Those he has on are, as we say, beyond doubt "on their last legs," and these are his best. He is told he must give a week's notice—looks rather black at that—turns his eye down on the parti-colored gags fluttering around his knees—and seems to think it rather a question whether they will stand it for a week longer, and it does seem a little doubtful.

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DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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"We adverted a short time ago, to the rapid progress in population and wealth made by our North American Colonies. The statistics of our Australian Colonies present a still more extraordinary development. The Colony of Victoria, more especially has exhibited a degree of progressive prosperity unparalleled by any colony either in ancient or modern time. It is little more than sixty-five years since the Australian Continent was taken possession of in the name of the King of Great Britain, and the first settlement was founded, on the recommendation of Captain Cooke, at Sydney Cove. Previously to 1851, Victoria formed, under the name of Port Phillip, the southern division of New South Wales. At that time, its total population had reached only 80,000. Melbourne, the capital, was, in 1841, a small, straggling town, with impassable streets, and about 4,500 inhabitants; the population of the whole province being little more than 110,000. In 1851, Melbourne contained 25,000 inhabitants—Elegant and substantial churches and public edifices already met the eye in every direction; and many of the numerous shops might bear a comparison with the best in some of our provincial towns. Subsequently to the discovery of the gold fields, the population of Melbourne and its suburbs increased in less than two years, to upwards of 85,000; and that of the Colony, estimated at 90,000 at the end of 1851, had more than doubled by the end of the following year, when it had already reached 200,000. In the year 1852, there had emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland, 15,477 'assisted emigrants,' and 25,973 'unassisted emigrants,' together with 1,961 from other countries; total, 46,411. From the neighbouring Australian Colonies, there were 48,254 Emigrants; raising the total number of unassisted emigrants to 79,161, and of all classes, to 94,664 within the year."

Previously to the discovery of gold, the staple commodity of the Colony was wool, the first exportation of which took place in 1836. In 1837, the quantity exported amounted to 175,000 lbs., valued at £14,000. In 1852, the quantity was 20,047,453 lbs., valued at £1,062,787. The discovery of gold in Victoria dates from the early part of 1851, but no large quantities were obtained till towards the end of September. From that time up to the end of 1852, the quantity produced amounted to 4,891,000 ounces. During the first six months of 1852, the average weekly quantity was 17,000 ounces; in the last six months, it was 68,000 ounces. The total produce of the Gold-fields of Victoria in 1853 was 3,090,342 ounces, which, at 75s. per ounce, gives £11,588,782; in round numbers, about a million sterling per month. Of nearly nine million and a half sterling exported in 1852, about nine millions were transmitted to this country, and the remainder to Sydney, Calcutta, Ceylon, and Singapore, New York, Calcutta, and Havre.

The circumstances under which this unprecedented increase of population has taken place are in the highest degree unfavorable to the moral condition of the Colony. Never was a more heterogeneous mass of human beings brought so suddenly together in rude agglomeration, under one governing impulse—the thirst for gold. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of convictions in 1852 should have amounted to 471; of these, 147 were for offences against the person, 207 offences against property, and 14 miscellaneous. These executions took place for murder. On the other side, it is pleasing to find that the means of religious worship and edification have been provided with a zeal and public spirit that have almost kept pace with the rapid progress of the community in wealth and numbers. The churches and chapels in the Colony, on the 31st of December, 1852, were, according to the return published by the Registrar, as under:

Table with 3 columns: Church, Number Estimated, Estimated Attendance.

The number of schools is 115; viz, 89 denominational, 9 national, 17 private, containing 7,841 scholars. These details cannot but interest our readers; and they afford a cheering prospect as to the future progress and improvement of the Colony, which altogether presents one of the most interesting social experiments that ever was made by any nation in ancient or in modern times."

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