

aw, by the worthy of the frontier, for the flagitious crime of finding a stray horse.

The disappearance of the youth was generally regretted by our party, for we had all taken a great fancy to him, from his handsome frank and manly appearance, and the easy grace of his deportment. He was indeed a native born gentleman. By none, however, was he so much lamented, as by the young Count, who thus suddenly found himself deprived of his esquire. I regretted the departure of the Osage for his own sake for we should have cherished him throughout the expedition, and I am convinced from the munificent of his patron, he would have returned to his tribe laden with wealth, of beads and trinkets, and Indian blankets.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

A short time ago, a celebrated physician, and author of an excellent work on the force of imagination, being desirous to add experimental to his theoretical knowledge, made application to the minister of Justice to be allowed an opportunity of proving what he asserted by an experiment on a criminal condemned to death. The minister complied with his request, and delivered over to him an assassin, a man who had been born of distinguished parents.—The physician told him that several persons who had taken an interest in his family had obtained leave of the minister that he should suffer death in some other way than on the scaffold, to avoid the disgrace of a public execution; and that the easiest death he could die would be by blood letting. The criminal agreed to the proposal, and counted himself happy in being freed from the painful exhibition which he would otherwise have been made of, and rejoiced in being thus enabled to spare the feelings of his friends and family. At the time appointed, the physician repaired to the prison, and the patient having been extended on a table, his eyes bound, and every thing being ready, he was slightly pricked near the principal veins of the legs and arms with a pen. At the four corners of the table were four little fountains, filled with water, from which issued small streams, falling into basins placed to receive them.—The patient thinking that it was his blood that trickled into the basins, became weaker and weaker by degrees, and the remarks of the medical men in attendance in reference to the quality and appearance of the blood, (made with that intention) increased the delusion, and he spoke more and more faintly, until his voice was at length scarcely audible. The profound silence which reigned in the apartment, and the constant dropping of the fountains, had so extraordinary an effect on the brain of the poor patient, that all his vital energies were gone, although before a very strong man, and he died without having lost a single drop of blood.

NOURISHMENT FOR HORSES.—The practice is becoming general in Silesia, of feeding horses with bread. After an experience of four years, an intelligent husbandman is convinced of its utility in the double relation of economy and health. The bread is made by taking equal quantities of oatmeal and rye meal, mixing it with leaven or yeast and adding one third of the quantity of boiled potatoes. To each horse is given 12 pounds per day, in three rations of four pounds each. The bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a little moistened cut straw. By this means he saves in feeding seven horses, 49 bushels of oats in 24 days; while the horses perform their common labour, and are much better in looks, health and disposition.

VITTORIA WHEAT, YIELDING TWO HARVESTS IN THE YEAR.—London's horticultural and agricultural notices, last autumn, gave satisfactory accounts of the experiment tried in Somersetshire, of planting this valuable present made to his country by Sir Robert Ker Porter, our consular resident in that part of South America where it is a native of the soil. London reports it to have given great promise, both from its spring and summer sowing. In Warwickshire, we ourselves know that it succeeded so well as to produce a fine crop in July last year, though by accident it had been planted a month too late; and it yielded a particularly sweet and well tasted flour, from which excellent bread was made. The proper times for sowing are February (which gives its harvest in June), and in June, which gives its harvest in October. June being now at hand, we send forth this memorandum to any of our agricultural readers who may be in possession of a sample of these valuable seeds.

It is reported that Mr Thornton, the great holder of Portuguese Regency Bonds, has won wagers to the amount of £25,000 by the circumstance of these bonds having been at par on the 25 of April.

A protest has been signed by about 5000 of the 10th legion of the National guards, against being placed under military authority, and binding themselves in honour not to do duty at Luxembourg.

(From Halifax Papers, June 16-22)

ALOES.—The French have discovered a new mode of administering this bitter drug. Since their occupation of Algiers, they have ascertained that it has properties not only internally drastic, but externally compressive. In other words, that they have found that the aloe contains the material of ropes of a very superior quality. A series of experiments are said to have been made at Toulon to ascertain the comparative strength of cables manufactured from hemp and from aloe. They all resulted in favour of the latter. Of cables of equal size, that made of aloe raised a weight of two thousand Killogrammes—that made of hemp, a weight of only four hundred Killogrammes.

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.—Missouri Legislature, Jan. 1. The Speaker laid before the house a communication from his Excellency the Governor, inviting the members to take a glass of wine with him at three o'clock—whereupon the House adjourned.

NIAGRA, MAY 19.

DREADFUL SCENE.—BURNING OF 51 HORSES.—The *St Louis Republican* of the 7th instant, relates a most calamitous event, which took place in that city on the night previous. A terrific fire broke out in Market Street in the interior of the extensive Livery stable owned by Laville and Morton, in the occupancy of John Calvert. The first intimation of the fire was given by the flames bursting from the building, and as it was of wooden materials, and contained a large quantity of hay and other provender all efforts to save it were fruitless. Attention was instantly directed to the rescue of the horses, but horrible to say, 51 of these noble animals are supposed to have been burned with the building. Others were let loose, wild with agony and fright—their manes on fire, and presenting a terrific spectacle; to relieve them from suffering, several were shot down. From the stable, the flames communicated to the old catholic church, which having been abandoned, was temporarily occupied as a warehouse. The walls of this building alone, are left standing. The goods eighty to one hundred crates of china, queen and glassware are all destroyed. Fortunately, no other damage was done.

BOSTON, June 6.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—An arrival at Baltimore from Valparaiso, brings intelligence that the interesting Island of Juan Fernandez has been destroyed by an earthquake. The Town was situated on a valley, and on the first alarm, the inhabitants fled to the mountains. The sea at first receded from the Island, and then returned, overflowed the town, and in its return swept away the houses which had been previously prostrated, leaving on the site an immense mass of black mortar.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 19.

SIGNS OF THE SEASON.—We are informed that hay sold in our market last week for the enormous price of £12 10s per ton!

MIRAMICHI, JUNE 16.

THE WEATHER.—For the last fortnight the weather has been very propitious for the husbandman, and his work was progressed accordingly. The season has also been favourable for the labours of the lumberman. The great depth of snow and the seasonable rains, caused great freshness; and we believe with hardly one exception, all the parties have succeeded in getting their timber into the main streams; and as there was a large portion of last year's timber remaining in the brooks, owing to the scarcity of water last season, the stock brought to market will be unusually large. These remarks will also apply to the neighbouring counties of Kent and Gloucester.

QUEBEC, JUNE 8.—United States traders have this year come into Canada, brought up wheat, flour, provision and lumber, and paid heavy duties on their transport out of the country. We believe that the rise in prices which warranted these experiments, was more speculative than founded upon scarcity, although scarcity to some extent exists in the great producing countries to the west, where extensive emigration has recently turned exports westward instead of eastward.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, pronounced finally against any mitigation of the horrors of slavery in the colonial possessions of France, by voting for the Ministerial demand for a large sum of money for the purpose of dealing more rigorously with those possessions, by a majority of 240 to 51. This gives the *coup-de-grace* to the hopes of those who had looked for some change in the system, at least for the next year. The example of England, often appealed to the Abolitionists during the discussion, was repudiated by the Ministers and their friends, upon the ground that the French slaves were not as prepared for emancipation as those of Britain and those views prevailed.

The number of troops now in Paris, and the immediate neighbourhood, amounts already to 100,000 men, and that number will

be augmented, as fresh regiments have been ordered to march upon the capital.

NAPLES.—This kingdom is rapidly improving. The King takes the lead, and the spirit of association is extending daily. Several societies for the encouragement of agriculture and other branches of industry, and for securing property by means of insurance, have been formed and are flourishing. Preparations are making upon an extensive scale, for draining the marshes, and the cleansing of the canal, or *emissario* of Claudian, which is upwards of a league in length, and has remained choaked up ever since the death of the emperor Adrian, is nearly accomplished by which about 40,000 acres of fertile land has been restored to cultivation, and all the fields and populous and industrious towns which surround Lake Facino are saved from future inundations.

TURKEY.—By accounts received from Constantinople we learned that commerce had assumed a very active appearance, and that extensive sales had been of British manufactured goods throughout the Levant. Colonial articles were also in demand for the interior. The grain crops promised well.—The Greek Government had contracted for the construction of five steam vessels, with a view to form a line of packets between Great Britain and the Archipelago, which would not only convey passengers but merchandise also. The most beneficial results to the new kingdom of Greece were anticipated by this increased facility of communication.

Great activity continued to prevail in the arsenal of Constantinople. A very large frigate was nearly ready for launching, and an enormous four decker to carry 140 guns was to succeed her on the stocks. The want of efficient crews, however, to man these vessels rendered their importance of a very secondary character.

A squadron of eight ships of war, six frigates, and two ships of the line, had been equipped, according to report for Tripoli.—From the importance of the force, it was generally thought that some more consistent destination was intended.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 5.

THE PLAGUE.—All political and commercial business is at a stand; the plague absorbs every thing; its ravages are becoming more and more frightful. The number of its victims on an average, are 150 daily; yesterday there were 180. It rages chiefly among the natives, but the Franks are not wholly exempt. All the villages on the banks of the Nile are suffering under its visitation. It is to be feared that it will soon spread over all Egypt. The evil is so great that all measures of precaution are given up; the infected houses are no longer closed or purified. The people besides submitted unwillingly to the measures of precaution.—The oldest inhabitants believe that the disorder will be much more general when the milder weather sets in. The Pasha's fleet is for the most part gone to the harbours of Candia. A new case of plague had occurred on board the admiral's ship. There was a mutiny before the fleet sailed, supposed to have been caused by the rigorous sanitary regulations. Several executions took place. On the first appearance of the disorder, Mehemet Ali set out for Upper Egypt, and Ibrahim on a tour in the Delta for the alleged purpose of examining the state of agriculture. We do not hear of his return to Syria, but it cannot be near at hand, if he is to take fresh troops to that country.

CAIRO, MARCH 13.—Though the fleet has sailed to Candia, from 200 to 220 persons daily die at Alexandria of the plague; and here too, it begins to spread over the whole city. What will become of Egypt, the population of which is already so scanty.

On Thursday sailed from Gravesend, the ship Canton, chartered by the colonial emigration agent, Mr Pinnock for the exclusive conveyance of about 240 female emigrants to the flourishing colony of Van Dieman's Land.

The Sultan's eldest daughter, whose marriage to Halil-Rifant has been announced, has just given birth to a child, who has been named Abdul Hamed, and raised to the dignity of Vizier. It is the first instance in the Ottoman empire of a male child belonging to one of the first functionaries of the State not having been smothered. This striking evidence of the progress of civilization has made a favourable impression. The Sultan immediately after the *accouchement* went and congratulated his daughter.

A Lyon Journal, adverts to the probability of the silk crop being much injured by the late severe weather, and wishes the French government to encourage the cultivation of silk at Algiers, as the English have cultivated it in India.

Lady Roberi Peel is a native of India, having been born at Trichinopoly, where her father, General Sir John Floyd, served in the war against Tippoo Sultan. On the armorial bearings of the Floyds, is repre-

mented the standard of Tippoo Sultan. The only surviving sister of Lady Peel, is married to Lieutenant General Sir Joseph Fuller.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—On Monday, Dr. George Gregory read a paper on the mutual relation between small pox and cow pox. He considered the vaccine lymph to have lost much of its virtue, from having passed through the system of too many persons; he was led to this conclusion from the circumstance of small pox being at present so prevalent one naval officer of distinction had recently died of small pox. It is now thirty five years since matter was abstracted from the cow, and he thought it necessary, for vaccination to have a proper effect, that fresh matter should be procured from its original source.

It is intended to establish a steam packet communication between Marseilles and Malta and the Italian ports; by which a person from Marseilles may reach Maltr in five days visiting Genoa, Leghorn and Naples; on the eighth day he may reach Athens, and on the eleventh day, Constantinople. The King of Greece has exempted these vessels from harbour dues for 12 years.

On the 2nd of April, in the evening, there was another explosion of Vesuvius. The shocks were so violent, that the five craters vanished, and were all united in one frightful abyss. Immense masses of rock were projected to a vast height, and fell like a tremendous shower on the ribs of the mountain. At Torre del Greco, and the environs great fears were entertained; but the explosion was of short duration, and at one o'clock in the morning, the mountain was quiet.

According to accounts from Alexandria, the introduction of the plague into that country, was owing to a Maltese dealer in silk, who smuggled from Syria, a bale of that article in a state of infection. The house in which the plague first appeared was burnt down, and the Maltese shot, according to the law in that case provided.

There is every prospect of Prince George of Cumberland being restored to sight, in which case, he will accompany his illustrious mother to England next spring.

A letter from Toulon, dated May 7, published by the *Courrier Francais*, states that the steamer La Chimere arrived that day from Algiers, brought intelligence that hostilities had recommenced between the Arabs and the French. Oulidou Rabah, with whom a treaty of peace was recently made, had attacked with a large body of cavalry, the French troops, and was not repulsed until he had occasioned a considerable loss in killed and wounded to the French.

The English government has announced its intention of reducing the duty on tea.

The Duke of Palmella has retired from the ministry of the Queen of Portugal.—The young Donna Maria has not yet got a husband.

A fatal duel recently took place near Naples, between Mr Jones, an *attache* of the British Embassy or Legation at Florence, and M. Monte Fiano, Count of Arragon, a Neapolitan nobleman, in which the latter was killed. The dispute arose at cards.—Mr Jones and three others, who were parties concerned, were all taken into custody by the authorities. The French envoy or Charge d'Affaires at Rome, was endeavouring to procure the release of his countrymen, but as there exists a treaty of *extradition* between Rome and Naples, it is believed that the whole party will be handed over to the Roman government, to be dealt with according to the laws of Rome, which respects duelling and duellists are extremely severe.

MILITARY FLOGGING AND COURTS' MARTIAL.—On the 24th of August, 1833, orders were issued by the commander-in-chief, by desire of the government, that corporal punishment in the army should be restricted to the following offences—mutiny, insubordination, and violence; drunkenness on duty, sale of arms, ammunition &c, and stealing or other disgraceful conduct. It appears from a return, that during the 18 months previous to that order, the number of courts martial held, was 3,693 in regiments in Great Britain, and 3,364 in those in Ireland—total 7,027; and that the number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in regiments in Great Britain, imprisoned during that time was 1,144, and in Ireland 791—total 1,935. During the 18 months subsequent to that order, the number of courts' martial in Great Britain, was 3,774, and in Ireland, 3,856—total, 7,639. The number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers imprisoned in Great Britain was 1,839, and in Ireland, 1,179—total, 2,918.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Viscount Melbourne, First Lord of the Treasury. This nobleman, who has just completed his fifty-sixth year, is brother-in-law to Lord Duncannon. He is a widower,