

...return from these vast operations. From this waste cotton, excellent paper for the letter-press printer is obtained. Hence we are indebted to it for clothing the material man, whilst its very refuse contributes to his intellectual teaching and enjoyment.

I have very hastily put these thoughts together, and cannot conclude better than with the following remark made upon Mr. Bazley's lecture by the prince Albert:—I will ask Mr. Bazley to add my thanks to those of the meeting for the very clear and comprehensive statements which he has made (applause). He has given me many lectures on the subject, and one especially in his lecture, which I shall ever remember with pleasure, from the great skill and wisdom with which that establishment is arranged and conducted."—*W. G.—Correspondent of the Leicester Journal*

Oriental Sayings.

It is related that a certain tyrant made it his constant practice to buy fire-wood from the poor at a very low price, and to sell it again to the rich at a great profit. A good and pious man, who heard of it, went up to him and said, thou art indeed a serpent, who bitest every body thou seest or an owl, who diggest up, and maketh a ruin of the place where thou stitest.—Think not that although thy injustice may pass unpunished among men, that it will escape the All Searching eye of God, who knows all secrets; be therefore I pray, not unjust with the people of this earth, that their complaints against you may not rise up to heaven.—But the tyrant was offended at the words of the good man, and turned proudly and indignantly away. It so happened that not long after this the tyrant's palace took fire, and was burned to the ground with all its contents. The good man was passing by and overheard the tyrant remarking to some of his friends, I cannot imagine how this fire could possibly have originated. The good man stepped up to him and said, if you will permit me, I will inform you; it originated from the smoke of the hearts of the poor. O! continued the good man, guard in future, against the smoke of the sore afflicted heart, for an inward more will at last gather into heat: avoid if possible to give any one's heart pain, for the wise have said, that one sigh may set a whole world in a flame. R.

Sami relates of himself, one day whilst travelling in the company of a large caravan, being urged by the pride of my youthful vanity, I had made a forced march, but in the evening I found myself quite exhausted, and lay down at the foot of an acclivity. A feeble old man, who had slowly followed the march of the caravan, came up to me and said, how is it friend that you lie down here? I get up do you not know that this is not a fit place for rest. How can I proceed on my way, I answered, having not a foot to stand upon. Ah! replied the old man, have you not heard what our wise men have said, going on and halting is better than running a head and breaking down.—Ye who wish to reach the end of your journey, hurry not on, practise my advice and learn deliberation; the Arab's horse makes a few strides at full speed, but is soon broken down; whilst the camel at its deliberate pace, travels day and night, and goes to the end of his destined journey. R.

Miscellaneous.

AUSTRALIA.

The arrivals of several vessels from Sydney this week, with accounts of new gold discoveries, have produced a strong impression in commercial circles. One vessel has brought 200,000L,

worth of gold dust, another 61,235L, another 55,000L, and a total of 300,000L of gold was exported from Sydney alone on the 7th and 10th of March. The actual evidence afforded by such shipments is far more powerful than any golden details. More than 1,000,000L sterling have already been shipped from Victoria and Melbourne, and more than 700,000L from Sydney. Every day new mines were discovered. The yield in all the diggings was daily increasing, and thousands were flocking to the mines. A vigorous stream of emigration was setting in from California and the South Sea Islands, and hundreds of American diggers might be seen walking the streets of Sydney working towards the gold regions. The new Settlement of Canterbury was deserted, Wellington and Auckland were nearly in the same condition, and at Van Diemen's Land a similar result was expected. 15,000 persons had left Sydney for the diggings, whilst there had been an influx of nearly 20,000 people at Melbourne. On the Taron a person known by the cognomen of "Long Tom" has latterly been reaping a golden harvest, frequently taking from 20 to 30 ounces per day. A letter from the neighbourhood of Orelong, dated January 10, says—"My late overseer, with three men who were shearing for me in November, and three others, made a party and went to the diggings. In 17 days they took out of 16 feet square of ground 143lbs. weight of gold, value between 3000L and 4000L; with such results it is unnecessary to say that a great portion of the lower orders are already enriched. As yet they hoard, or at least they do not purchase land as was expected. The articles which have risen most in value, in consequence of the demand for them, are those of gourmandise, such as hams, champagne, &c.; but, above all, the gold-digger is expending his money on the back of his wife. An article of ladies' dress cannot be too expensive for his wife or sweet-heart; so that fine shawls, feathers, &c., are flaunting about in all directions. Five per cent, on the gold turned up is about the exact amount of the sum received by Government for the licenses to dig for gold. The wages of domestic servants were doubled. The miners were spreading over a larger extent of country, and every appearance would seem to denote that the riches of the gold field are still only beginning to be developed. At Sydney no extravagant rise of prices has followed the discovery of gold, and consequent increase and displacement of the population. All the necessities of life appear to be cheap, and slower is even lower than the prices which ruled before the discovery of the precious metal. Flour was from 10L to 12L per ton retail, and several hundred tons from Chill had been sold by the cargo as low as 7L 10s. Meat, tea, sugar, and other articles of domestic consumption, were abundant and cheap. The agricultural interests had not suffered in the Sydney district; but at Port Phillip labour was getting extremely scarce, and it was feared that shepherds' wages in Port Phillip would run up to an unprecedentedly high rate.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING.

A very remarkable circumstance, on an important point of analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend are excited, in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind at one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind; for, if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternally. The relations of space as well as of time are also annihilated; so that, while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried

back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room, had at the same moment produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie's dreamt that he crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and, awakening in the fright, found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.—*Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal.*

I TELL you honestly what is the cause of the complicated madness of the human race. It is their gormandising and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, and thereby producing nervous disorders and irritations.—*Abercrombie.*

Biographical Calendar.

	A. D.	
July 25	1753	General Bollivar, born.
" 26	711	Roderick, King of the Goths, killed.
" 27	1705	William Romaine, died.
" 28	1675	Marshal Turenne, killed.
" 28	1741	Lord Lake, born.
" 28	1540	Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded.
" 29	1794	Robespierre, executed.
" 29	1810	Earl of Durham, died.
" 29	1816	General Sir Geo. Murray, died.
" 30	1573	Dr. John Calus, died.
" 30	1801	A. W. Ernest, died.
" 30	1833	William Willerforce, died.
" 31	1718	William Penn, died.
" 31	1796	Lord Amherst, died.
" 31	1556	Ignatius Loyola, died.
" 31	1718	John Canton, born.
" 31	1771	Thomas Gray, died.

William Penn, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, was the son of Admiral Penn, and born in London, in 1644. He was educated at Christ-Church College, Oxford, and there imbibed the principles of Quakerism, which he afterwards publicly professed. This so offended his father that he on one occasion drove him from the family, and though he was again reconciled to him, he never employed his interest for relieving his son from imprisonment for nonconformity. In his 24th year Penn first appeared as a minister and an author; and his second essay, entitled "The Sandy Foundation Shaken" occasioned his imprisonment in the Tower for 7 months, during which he wrote his most celebrated work "No Cross, No Crown," and finally obtained his release by an exculpatory vindication, under the title of "Innocency with her open Face." In 1670 his father died, fully reconciled to his son, and leaving him a plentiful estate. Penn now devoted himself to a steady perseverance in the propagation of his opinions; and from that time published a great variety of tracts, and travelled much in Holland and Germany to support the cause of Quakerism. In 1681, Charles II., in consideration of his father's services, and sundry debts due to him by the crown at the time of his decease, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs, by letters patent, the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware, in North America, and made them absolute proprietors and governors of that country. The name, too, was changed in honour of Penn, from "The New Netherlands" to "Pennsylvania." Upon this he published "A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither. In 1682 he embarked for his new colony; in the following year he founded Philadelphia; nor did he cease to watch over its interests with a parental eye, till his death, which happened in 1718.—*Aluqis.*