



POETRY.

WORK FROM THE SOUL.

COLOSSIANS III. 23.

Work heartily and heartily now,
In the light beams of glorious day,
While the current of life in your veins
Runs joyous. Oh work while ye may!
For soon the dark night
Will her clouds spread around;
Who would happy be found,
Must work in the light.

Work heartily—not as a slave,
But lay all your strength on the oar,
And buffet the surf, till at length
You arrive at the opposite shore.
The heart that loves toil
Is buoyant and free,
As the waves of the sea.
When in tempest they boil.

The Father of all glances down
On his sons as they strive in the race;
Upon all, first and last, he bestows
His looks of unspeakable grace.
Go on then in faith,
And that run well must win;
To faint were a sin,
Or to leave the good path.

The soul of the dead look to see
Their brothers who labour in fight,
Well know they the battle of life;
Even now they rejoice in the sight.
And the flash from their eyes
Fills the soldiers with fire;
He never can tire
When such powers bid him rise.

Behold the bright crown of the brave,
How it glitters above in the sky!
He fears not cold death or the grave,
Who sets his affection on high.
Should illness lurk
In the depths of your breast,
Look up to the best,
See your crown—and then work.

Interesting Fact—Freemasonry.

The 46th Regiment now stationed in La-
prairie, will relieve the 60th. The 60th
are going to Halifax. There is an interest-
ing fact connected with this corps which is prob-
ably new to our readers. There has been
for upwards of a century a Freemason's Lodge
in the 46th in this Lodge George Washington
was made a mason, during the time
the Regiment was stationed in the Colonies before
the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The
Register of this Lodge contains Wash-
ington's signature in his own hand-writing,
and possesses the Bible on which the great
man took the oath of initiation. The chest
containing the books and regalia of the Lodge
was captured by the Americans during the
war and taken to Washington, but when it
was discovered what it contained it was im-
mediately sent back. It underwent a similar
fate some years after, being taken by the
French at St. Lucia. It was then carried to
Paris, and its contents being examined, was
immediately returned to the Regiment by the
French authorities. We believe a detail of
these facts with the dates and full particulars
is to be found in the Freemason's Magazine
of a few years back.—*Montreal Courier.*

TRADES IN GALICIA.—The general ad-
ministration of Galicia is so directed that
none but Germans and German Jews are to
be seen in the towns. Almost the whole of
the Polish population, divided into tyrannic
nobles and enslaved peasants, is confined to
the rural districts. The Polish peasantry are
forbidden to establish themselves in the towns
without the consent of their lords; and as it
is the peasantry who constitute all the wealth
of the nobles, these latter are especially care-
ful not to grant them this permission. Nei-
ther tailors, shoemakers, nor carpenters, &c.
are allowed to establish a workshop or to
work, either publicly or privately, for others,
without first obtaining the permission, and
paying the tax to the Emperor. The work-
men who transgress this order are punished
with the confiscation of their tools, and blows
with the cane. All the police soldiers, and
all the provincial dragons, are provided for
this purpose with canes, which they always
carry about them. ***** No
prohibition exists against the establishment of
any kind of manufactory in Galicia; on the
contrary every Austrian subject is permitted to
establish them; but permission must be ob-
tained from the government; and this per-
mission is rendered nearly unobtainable by the
numberless conditions imposed upon it.—*Re-
v. of Austria.*

CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP IN KING'S COL-
LEGE.—The East India Company have just
awarded the sum of £250 for the purpose of
the endowment of a Chinese professorship in
King's College, towards which, up to last
evening, £2100 has been subscribed.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 4.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE
KING OF THE FRENCH.—Another attempt on
the life of the King of the French occurred
on Wednesday evening at the palace of the
Tuilleries where his Majesty and the Royal
family had arrived from Neuilly in the morn-
ing, to be present at the celebration of the
feet of the 29th of July, the anniversary of
the revolution which established the present
dynasty in France.

A large crowd was assembled in the Tuil-
eries enjoying the concert of military music
which was being performed in the gardens,
at which time his Majesty was tranquilly
walking in the balcony, showing himself to
the assembled multitude. This was the mo-
ment eagerly seized upon by the regicide.—
The villain, mixing in the crowd, suddenly
drew from his breast a long pistol, and fired at
his Majesty, but providentially without effect.
The man had no time to effect his escape, for
no sooner was the report heard than he was
immediately seized by the by-standers, and
conveyed away in safe custody.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.—
The ceremony of christening the royal infant
Helena Augusta Victoria, was performed on
Saturday, at seven o'clock in the evening, in
the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by
the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the
Bishops of London and Norwich, and the
Rev. Mr. Courtney and the Rev. Mr. How-
arth. The sponsors were the Duchess of
Kent, (proxy for the Duchess of Orleans,) the
Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary
Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the
chapel, followed by the Duke of Cambridge
and the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majes-
ty had the Princess Royal by the hand, the
Prince led the Prince of Wales, and the Duke
of Gloucester the Princess Alice. There
were present also Prince George of Cam-
bridge, the Princess Mary, the Prince of
Leiningen, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord
Chancellor, Lord Campbell, most of the min-
isters, in their full official costumes, and the
ministers of the corps diplomatique.

At the conclusion of the baptism, and at
the commencement of the Lord's Prayer, her
Majesty knelt down; the Prince of Wales
looked doubtfully in the Queen's face, but at
a sign from his august parent, he knelt rever-
ently down, he and his sister, the Princess
Royal, on either side of the chair, in front of
which her Majesty was kneeling, and joined
their little hands in prayer.

At the conclusion of the service, the Prin-
cess Helena left the Chapel in the arms of
her nurse, the choir singing the Hallelujah
chorus.

The Queen's procession was then formed,
and her Majesty and the Prince left the
chapel, followed by the royal family and the
officers of the household.

Her Majesty wore a dress of silver tissue,
with one very deep flounce, a wreath of white
roses with dark green leaves round her head,
and a bouquet of the same flowers in her
dress; a diamond necklace, diamond ear-
rings, and the dark blue ribbon of the Order
of the Garter, with a magnificent George, in
diamonds, suspended. Prince Albert wore a
field-marshal's uniform, with the insignia of
the Order of the Garter, and also the collar of
the Order of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales had on a plain loose
tunic, apparently of the finest white cash-
mere, without a single ornament or decoration
of any kind, and it is impossible to admire
too much the classic purity of this costume, or
the fine taste which dictated it.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice
wore white satin dresses, with lace over them.
After the ceremony there was a grand
banquet in the Picture Gallery, to which all
present at the christening were invited. In
the evening there was an assembly, when a
grand concert was given.

The Paris journals are entirely occupied
with the progress of the elections, so that there
is hardly a paragraph of any interest to be
found in their journals on any other question.
Among the other topics which are bandied
about to secure a political influence, hostility
to England is not neglected; though it does
not seem to be so acceptable as formerly to
the popular taste. Better feelings, we hope
in regard to each other, begin to prevail in
both countries.

CHINESE BRICKS.—The ship Matilda,
which has arrived at Liverpool from Shang-
hai, or Shanghai (China), in addition to the
usual cargo from that quarter, consisting of
tea, silks, and other articles, had the large
number of 40,000 bricks on board. The
bricks were entered in the ship's report as be-
ing intended for immediate exportation. A
previous importation, to a lesser extent, had
taken place at the same port a few days be-
fore, by the ship Annie, also from Shanghai,
which had 15,000 on board.

The death of General Sir George Murray,
G.O.C. late Master General of the Ordnance,
took place at half past 11 on Tuesday night.

SLAVE PRODUCE.

[From the Times.]

Unfortunately, whatever we do, we give an
indirect encouragement to the slave trade.—
The admission of any sugar on any terms into
this country, has a proportionate effect on the
market, by augmenting the general demand.
The admission of foreign free-labour sugar,
in particular, brings into this country what
would otherwise find its way to continental
ports, and thereby exclude the produce of sla-
very. Any practicable scheme of sugar du-
ties, therefore, will come within the scope of
Lord Brougham's resolution. The existing
law is guilty of this indirect encouragement.
It is in fact, though our intentions are quite
the contrary. But, if we once stir up this
"indirect encouragement," we shall find it
pursuing us through everything we do. We
import copper from Cuba, entirely the pro-
duce of slaves, worked much more cruelly
and fatally than if they were employed on
sugar. Nay, it is conjectured that if we ad-
mitted the sugar of Cuba, we should thereby
draw off the slaves from the mines to the
plantations. Lord Brougham, of course, is
aware, that whereas we formerly excluded for-
eign copper, for the protection of our own
mines, we have late admitted it under a mod-
erate duty. To be sure, we encouraged the
slave trade before, inasmuch as we imported
copper in bond, for re-exportation; but since
1842, the year the prohibition was removed,
we have imported much more. In the two
years 1840, 1841, our unscrupulous merchants
not having the fear of Lord Brougham before
their eyes, imported in bond, respectively, 26,
289, and 32,659 tons. Since the "unjust and
impolitic" change of 1842, against which we
do not remember that either Lord Brougham
or Lord G. Benckell offered any resistance, our
importation has been for home use, and it is
now considerably greater.

Again, we have lately abolished the duty
on Cotton. Lord Geo. Benckell, of course,
thinks this "unjust and impolitic," and Lord
Brougham will find that it comes under his
resolution, as affording an indirect, if not a di-
rect, encouragement to the slave trade. We
do not remember a word of protest in favour
of the free-trade article. We have also re-
duced the duty on Coffee, slave as well as free.
But we are answerable for all that we allow.
The nation gives an indirect encouragement
to the slave trade when it permits the pro-
duce of slavery to be imported, housed, and
exported with impunity. We positively take
the unclean thing under her Majesty's lock
and key. Her Majesty's officers have in
charge at this moment many millions worth
of "stolen property," the produce of "piracy"
and "murder." We allow our merchants,
without any restraint, to be the carriers of
this infamous merchandise. During the year
1844, no less than 115 British ships carried
cargoes of sugar, coffee, dyewoods, &c., all
the produce of slave-labour, to England and
to foreign countries. So far from checking
such inhumanities, we know very well that
our commerce cannot keep up its head with-
out them.

LONDON, July 28.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of
the Belgians, with their suite, landed at Wool-
wich yesterday afternoon, from the Garland
steamer-boat, from Ostend, and in a few min-
utes entered one of the Queen's carriages and
four, and proceeded to town on a visit to her
Majesty. The august visitors arrived at
Buckingham Palace at a quarter past three
o'clock, and were received in the Grand Hall
by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the
Household, and Lieut. Colonel Seymour,
Esquerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
—There is nothing definitely settled as to the
Royal Duchess going abroad this autumn.
The only rumour in circulation likely to be
well-founded is, that after the visit of the King
and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal High-
ness will go to Brussels for a month, on a vi-
sit to their Majesties, and at the close will re-
turn to this country.

Viscount Morpeth, as Chief Commissioner
of Woods and Forests, has appointed Mr. R.
J. Mackintosh, son of the late Sir James
Mackintosh, to be his Private Secretary.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, as President of the
Board of Control, has appointed his brother,
Mr. Hobhouse, to be his Private Secretary.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, as postmaster-
General, has appointed Mr. Gustavus Corn-
wall his Private Secretary.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid have been
received of the 23rd inst. According to the
Heraldo, the conspiracy discovered at Pampe-
luna had ramifications all over the kingdom.
The conspirators flattered themselves with
being able to seduce the troops in Catalonia
from their allegiance, to seize on Pampeluna
and San Sebastian, and to facilitate the entry
into Castile and Galicia of the Spanish refu-
gees in Portugal, at the same time that a di-
version should be made in Andalusia.

The King of Denmark has been attacked
by serious indisposition, which has yielded
only to repeated bleeding. This indisposition
is a species of cerebral congestion, with which

the King was attacked in October of last year,
and which gave rise to grave apprehensions.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

[From the Gardeners' Chronicle.]

Unwilling as we are to revive the painful
discussions of last year as to the potato dis-
ease, yet our duty to the public prevents our
concealing what is known of its progress.
We are, therefore, bound to say, without re-
serve, that the new crop is in great danger;
that the disease is reappearing in all directions,
in its old form, and that Ireland is threatened
with a calamity far beyond anything yet ex-
perienced; for we cannot, in reason, hope for
another winter unexampled for mildness. The
reports of the daily papers are true, and no
man's crop is certainly safe. We select a few
cases from our own correspondence:—

One of our faithful Irish friends writes thus:
—"I am very sorry to tell you, and that with-
out fear of contradiction from newspaper edi-
tors on this side, that most of the potatoes in
this neighbourhood have, within a few days,
exhibited marks of serious disease. In some
parts of the county of Meath the report is as
bad. If this should be general throughout
Ireland, then indeed famine will stare us in
the face, for, in many places, even where the
stalks have withered, there are not any tubers,
as yet formed in this late country. The loss
of potatoes here will leave you well-fed En-
glish without our Irish bacon or pigs." We
know that at a meeting of the Grand Jury of
Westmeath, the other day, every person pre-
sent agreed in opinion that a total failure of
the crop will shortly take place. An "East
Lothian farmer," at Wauchope, by Preston-
kirk, states that about a week ago the shaws
in several of the cottagers' gardens appeared
as if "they had been subjected to a severe
frost," and the tubers are already so tainted
that they have commenced feeding their pigs
with them. Most of these dug on Saturday
evening for the Sabbath dinner (yesterday)

and to be thrown out, so offensive was
the smell from them. This state of things exists
within a circuit of two miles." At Waterford
another correspondent writes that all hopes
are gone, as beyond a doubt the potato crop
will be a complete failure this year. He does
not know a field or even a plant, which on
close inspection is not diseased. He has
heard from all quarters of the appearance of
the disease during the last fortnight, till when
the potato fields never looked better, and even
to speak of disease was thought madness.
The disease will have much worse effects now
than it had last year, as then the potatoes were
nearly perfect, and many not diseased at all;
but now it has attacked the entire crop, the
greater part of which has not yet formed tu-
bers, as in that part of Ireland men plant the
main crop very late. Our advices from Cork
are, if possible, more deplorable. At Barn-
staple, Devon, Mr. Gilbert Cotton states that
the potato disease has appeared within the
last ten days in at least a dozen parishes with-
in ten miles of that town, mostly to the east
and south-east. The tops of the stalks appear
to be burnt off as with lightning; and how-
ever luxuriant a field of potatoes may look to-
day, to-morrow the blight (or call it what you
may) appears in spots; and in many instan-
ces a strong smell is given off, as from decayed
potato haulms. At Worthing, we learn from
Mr. Cadell, that the disease has again
shown itself in that part of the county of Sus-
sex. "In the garden of D. Leyon, Esq., they
were going off very fast on Monday last,
which I saw. R. Martin, of Coate, has a
large piece in nearly as bad state as last year.
In the parishes of Salvington, Durrington,
Worthing, Lancing, and Goring, they are
likewise infected."

In a letter received from Scotland yester-
day, there is the following important passage
from the pen of a practised observer:—"The
potato parasite began its ravages here about
ten days ago (Aberdeen, July 16); the early
kidneys and prolific are affected, and I be-
lieve also it has begun amongst the late kinds.
Some of our market gardeners will be sub-
jected to very serious loss in consequence. I was
in two gardens last night where it has already
done much damage; in neither of these
was there the slightest trace of disease last
year."

The same story is told in Wales, Shrop-
shire, Warwickshire, Middlesex, Essex, Not-
tingham, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and many
Irish counties; in fact our table is covered
with letters on the subject, and no doubt can
be entertained that our apprehensions are re-
fined, and that heavy losses must fall on some
people. Let us hope that this renewal of a
great calamity will teach gentlemen to be in
future more sparing of their censures of those
who venture to point out dangers which the
uninformed are unable to perceive.

Nor is it in Great Britain only that the
scourge prevails. The Rev. Mr. Berkeley has
favoured us with the following memorandum
 gleaned from his correspondence:—

The attention of the Academy of Paris has
again been directed to the subject by M. Pay-
son, who reports the existence of the disease at
the present time in France. (On the other
hand I received by the preceding post from a

scientific *Propriétaire* in the north of France,
the following intelligence:—"The potatoes here
are in full luxuriance, and have a very healthy
look. The professor of Ghent (M. Kickx)
tells me that his gardener has planted diseased
tubers in ground manured with potato
stalks strongly affected with Botrytis, and that
since their appearance above ground, a part of
the diseased culms has been planted in contact
with the young shoots, so as to give every op-
portunity for the propagation of the parasite,
but that up to the present time the plants are
healthy and luxuriant. It is obvious that it
would be premature to draw any conclusions
as yet from this statement. Of the existence
of the disease at the present moment in wide-
ly distant localities there is not the slightest
doubt."

Now, as last year, the crops look beautifully
and no one could anticipate the failure, yet we
see them going off in the same mysterious
way, and under quite new conditions of weath-
er. What, then, is to be done? There was
but one thing which last year stepped the
progress of disease, and that was mowing off
or pulling up the tops. That did answer
where the operation was performed soon
enough; that is to say, the potatoes did not
decay. But then the crop was greatly dimi-
nished, for the growth of the potatoes left in
the ground was unable to proceed any further.
Those already formed ripened, however, and
that was something.

House of Commons, July 28.
Mr. B. ESCOTT gave notice that on Tues-
day next he should move for a return of the
number of soldiers flogged in the British army
since the year 1841, the number of lashes in-
flicted on each individual, and whether the
court-martials ordering the punishment took
place in open courts or with closed doors.
(Cheers.)

The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill (until
the 31st of September) was read a third time,
and passed.

Sugar Duties.—The order of the day being
read for resuming the adjourned debate on the
Sugar Duties Resolutions.

Mr. P. MILES rose and addressed the House.
He opposed the proposition of the Govern-
ment, and contended that if the resolutions of
the noble Lord were agreed to, it would have
the effect of throwing many sugar plantations
in the West Indies out of cultivation altogeth-
er, as it was impossible to compete with
slave labour in a commercial point of view.
(Hear.) What they wanted was a system of
unrestricted labour, and then there would be
no want of production, but, on the contrary,
an unlimited supply of sugar obtained from
the British colonies and possessions. The
hon. member then alluded to a number of docu-
ments in favour of the view he took on this
question, and said that nothing in the world
should induce him to give a vote that would
perpetuate the horrors of slavery.

AN EXECUTION AT ABERDEEN.—The pre-
parations for death now commenced. Bakoff,
still unbound, took off himself, his coat and
boots, and then sat down in the chair. He
was now fastened by the breast, waist, legs,
and feet, to the post behind the chair. His
hands were then tied together in front; and
lastly, his eyes were bound. The post, which
rose as high as the neck of the criminal, served
not only to make him fast, but also to
guide the stroke of the executioner. The let-
ter now took from beneath the cloak of his
assistant the fatal sword, which had hitherto
been concealed—that sword which the criminals
were soon to feel, but never to behold.
This weapon bore a great resemblance to a
Roman sword of ancient times; and Roman
swords, we learn, often performed similar
tasks two thousand years ago and upwards.
The finisher of the law now poised his wa-
pon with both hands, bringing it close to the
neck of the victim, to guide his intended aim.
Then, without any apparent effort, without
strain or jerk, but with one quick, sweeping,
continuous motion of his hands, the sword
passed on unchecked, and the head fell on
the floor of the scaffold. An Eton schoolboy
at Montem does not more easily cut off a
poppy's head. The headless trunk sat per-
fectly still, while the blood spouted aloft in two
conduits. It was a sickening sight. The
next operation was to remove the remains.—
The corpse was slid down a board, at the
back of the scaffold; the head was removed;
and sand was strewn to conceal the blood
from the eyes of the next victim of the law.—
Whittingham's Residence in Berlin.

Destructive Fire at Dantocher, near Glas-
gow.—On Sunday evening a fire of a devastat-
ing character took place in one of the cot-
ton mills at Dantocher, the property of Wm.
Dunn, Esq., and which resulted in the total
destruction of one of the largest and most
costly establishments of the kind in this part
of the country, involving a heavy loss as well
to the proprietor as to various insurance com-
panies. The mill in question is called the Mil-
lion Works, and is situated close by the Dun-
gannon road, eight or ten miles from Glasgow,
near the north bank of the Clyde. It was
six stories in height. Even the water crig-
nated is not known.