

mind of the nobly born damsel who was thrown into the sphere of their polluting influence."—vol. iv. p. 385.

She was left without money, or the necessities proper for her rank, to be tempted into receiving presents of girlish finery from her uncle's man at-arms; left to spend her time uncontrolled amongst the pernicious women who even ventured to admit Derham to their common sleeping room; who can wonder that such a household, and such a life, should corrupt the innocence of this most beautiful and most neglected child? for she had not entered upon her teens ere she had fallen, as might have been expected, from these revolting temptations. A little older, when reason began to be developed, it is affecting to read that "she even became remarkable for her modest and maidenly deportment;" but it was too late; the victim of others from first to last, her family now suffered their ambition to be awakened by the passion of the king; and against all common sense and warning, they promoted her marriage with the jealous tyrant; short and troubled was her reign, haunted by the presence of her former associates, whom she durst neither offend nor shake off; and then the storm bursts on her. Henry might have saved the life of the young creature, who was now so truly penitent, and whom he had seemed to love;—for there was such strong evidence of her pre-contract with Derham, that, according to the ideas of the time, he might without blame have set aside the marriage, more especially as it had brought no children. But love never softened Henry's heart, and at twenty the unfortunate girl was doomed to expiate the sins of her childhood upon the block. It is a sad story and told with an affecting sweetness and pathos. With it concludes the volume from which we have derived so rich a treat of information and amusement. We sincerely hope that it may not be long before we can introduce another to the notice of our readers.

THE POINTS OF THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

As we learn from Washington, the following are the points of the Treaty agreed upon:

The Boundary Line of Maine meets the Great Falls of the St. John on the north, follows the course of that river north-west to the junction of the Madawaska, then comes south-west to the line of the same river, to the connexion with the St. Francis, where it again starts north-west, and near midway between the high lands and the St. John, again branches to the south-west, till it reaches the old undisputed line. We have nearly the line marked out by the King of the Netherlands, except a small strip at the base of the north westernmost Highlands, which the British Negotiators insisted upon having, to keep us from being too near the St. Lawrence, the territory being good for nothing, and not of the least possible importance to us.

For this, and a quit claim to the north-easternmost angle of Maine, (under the line we claim,) Rouse's Point, an Island in Lake Superior, and some other Islands

in the Lakes, and the right and benefit of the use of the St. John.

Whatever lumber or produce (unmanufactured) comes from the St. John, or the tributaries of the St. John, is to be subjected to no more duties than Provincial lumber or produce in British ports, and is to have the same benefits and privileges. There is, we suspect, something left indefinite as to what shall be deemed the tributaries of the St. John; for it might be a question whether Maine would not be checked in concentrating large amounts of produce upon the St. John.

There are now two tributaries of the St. John on which a good deal of lumber business is done—the Aroostook and the Madounekeag. The valley of the Aroostook is fertile, and is now indisputably ours. The French population at Madawaska, south of the St. John is surrendered to us. No American citizen is given up, but all the settled portions of the territory are given. Houlton is on the Medounekeag, and its lumber will run down the St. John.

The Port of St. John being a free port, American vessels can enter there and take lumber to the United States, or lumber brought there can go to the British West India Islands or to England, in British vessels, having the benefit of the British rate of duties.

It will be remembered that a great deal of lumber taken by the squatters on the Disputed Territory has been held as subject to a treaty or to agreement. This has been sold, and Maine is to have the benefit of the proceeds, if there is any.

The accounts already given of what the Federal Government is to pay Maine and Massachusetts are correct; this is a matter with which the British Government have nothing to do. It is a matter of agreement between Mr. Webster, on behalf of the Federal Government, and Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

For the attack and burning of the steam boat *Caroline*, there is to be, as is believed, an indemnity if not apology.

The case of the *Creole* has created a good deal of discussion. Great Britain will pay nothing for the negroes in the case of the *Creole*. This is a point settled, and all efforts to unsettle it are in vain. Great Britain, however, is willing to make arrangements for the future, to provide by treaty for like cases, and so far, we think, a step has been taken.

The Boundary line agreed upon, runs to the Rocky Mountains, and leaves unsettled the question of the Oregon Territory. There is nothing lost by this, for our Emigrants are daily settling this question. We grow stronger there by time, and become nearer too.

The Right of Search, so called, we hear, has not been touched. It should not be. This is a matter we negotiate upon. There is no right of search. The seas are free; and why make terms upon an axiom? We should not be surprised, however, if some arrangements had been entered in for the keeping an American squadron in the African seas.—N. Y. American.

BRITISH INDIA.

Few have an idea of the vastness and extent of this country. It is more than 2000 miles in length and 1,500 in breadth; containing a population of about 170,000,000, nearly all of whom are governed by a few merchants in London, who form the "East India Company." These hold a charter from the British Government, the Governor General being appointed by the Crown, which also possesses other powers in the Company's dominions. The India kingdoms and principalities, not directly governed by the Company, are most of them, tributary. It receives the revenues of kingdoms, and pays to princes—Nabob in Bengal, \$1,250,000; Nabob in Carnatic, \$1,000,000; Emperor of Delhi, \$800,000; Rajah of Tanjore, \$600,000; Rajah of Benares, \$250,000. The standing army is not far from 300,000. The Navy considerable—about 12 armed steamers, and several smaller vessels of war. The public debt of the Company is £30,400,000; the interest of which is £1,440,000. The surplus revenue for 1838 was £1,300,000. The revenue averages annually £22,000,000. The religion is Brahmin, Mahomedan, and Protestant. The chief of the British residence and provinces are Bombay, the capital of which contains 250,000. Carnatic, (Nabob tributary)—Arcot, the capital has 11,000 inhabitants.—Mysore, (formerly Tippe Sultan's kingdom) capital has 35,000 inhabitants, Seringapatam has 50,000 inhabitants. Nepal, capital Lalia Patan has 35,000 inhabitants.

India is one of the richest countries on the globe; but the inhabitants are not industrious in agriculture, and are subject to frequent famines. The Climate is hot, but not unhealthy, excepting near Marshes, and in Northern India are the loftiest mountains in the world. The country produces cotton, ivory, sugar, rice, silks, spices, drugs, opium, indigo, saltpetre, diamonds, sapphires, rubies, gold, pearls, &c. The Manufactures in shawls, cottons, muslins, and silks, are considerable. The jungles and forests abound in lions, tigers, elephants, and immense serpents. The temples and tombs of India, are massive and superb, but singular and antique in their architecture. The commerce of India is immense, especially in exports. Imports from England per annum, official value \$38,000,000. The total imports from the India and Asiatic colonies, are about \$35,000,000. This, however, does not include the great sums in gold and diamonds, transmitted to London; and there are no returns of the commerce with other nations. In 1838, the exports of opium to China were \$17,000,000—of cotton \$5,300,000; and in 1838-9, the imports of treasure in Calcutta and Bombay were \$15,000,000. "And," says a Swedish writer, "who then is the conqueror, who the ruler of this immense empire, over which the sun extends so gloriously his glittering rays—that has risen on the continent of India, as it by enchantment, and now emulates in greatness that of Alexander, Tamerlane, Nadir Shah? Why, on a little island, in another part of the world, in a narrow street, where the rays

of the sun are seldom able to penetrate the thick smoke, a company of peaceful merchants—these are the conquerors of India—these the despotic rulers of that splendid empire."—*World in a Pocket Book*.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

In a late admirable report by Horace Mann, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, the following striking exemplification is introduced of the maxim that "knowledge is power."

"M. Redelet, in his work, '*Sur l'Art de Batir*,' gives the following account of an experiment made to test the different amounts of force which, under different circumstances, were necessary to move a block of squared granite, weighing 1,080 lbs.

"In order to move this block along the floor of a roughly chiselled quarry, it required a force equal to 758 lbs.

"To draw the same stone over a floor of planks, it required a force equal to 600 lbs.

"Placed on a platform of wood, and drawn over the same floor, it required 600 lbs.

"By soaping the two surfaces of wood, the requisite force was reduced to 182 lbs.

"Placed on rollers of three inches diameter, and a force equal to 34 lbs. was sufficient.

"Substituting a wooden for a stone floor, and the requisite force was 28 lbs.

"With the same rollers on a wooden platform, it required a force equal to 22 lbs. only."

"At this point, says Mr. Mann, the experiments of M. Redelet stopped. But, by improvements since effected, in the invention and use of locomotives on railroads, a traction or draught of eight pounds is sufficient to move a ton of 2,240 lbs.; so that a force of less than four pounds would now be sufficient to move the granite block of 1,080 lbs.; that is, one hundred and eight times less than was required in the first instance. When, therefore, mere animal or muscular force was used to move the body, it required about two-thirds of its own weight to accomplish the object; but by adding the contrivances of mind to the strength of muscle, the force necessary to move it is reduced more than one hundred and eighty-eight times.—Here, then, is a partnership, in which mind contributes one hundred and eighty-eight shares to the stock to one share contributed by muscle; or, while brute strength represents one man, ingenuity or intelligence represents one hundred and eighty-eight men!"

Seizure for Church rates.—On Tuesday last the emissaries of the State Church in Hexham distrained the goods of Mr. Joseph Ridley, glover, for refusing to pay church-rates. They took away, to pay a rate of three shillings and twopence, one feather-bed, two bolsters, three pillows, one eight day clock, a Chamber's Dictionary, and a Rees's Cyclopædia. This is the third time Mr. Ridley has had his goods seized for resisting the payment of Easter offerings and church-rates.—*Carlisle Journal*.