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Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
23 WEDNESDAY - -	7 35	4 26	Sets.	10 58
24 THURSDAY - -	7 35	4 27	4 57	11 35
25 FRIDAY - -	7 35	4 28	6 0	ev. 10
26 SATURDAY - -	7 36	4 28	7 5	0 43
27 SUNDAY - -	7 36	4 29	8 11	1 15
28 MONDAY - -	7 36	4 29	9 17	1 49
29 TUESDAY - -	7 36	4 29	10 23	2 25

First Quarter 31st, 6h. 11m. even.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
LEWIS BURNS, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
ALFRED SMITHERS, Esquire, Manager.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
NOTES and BILLS for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE. PRESIDENT.
Committee for December,
N. MERRITT, JOHN KINNEAR, WM. JARVIS.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Capital 150,000 Dollars,
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

THE whole of the first named sum, $150,000, is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c., against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which Insurance is desired.

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

W. H. SCOVIL.

St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

Marine Insurance.

AN Association of MERCHANTS having been formed for the purpose of Insuring *Vessels, Cargoes,* and *Freights*, have appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing premiums, arranging and settling losses, &c., viz:—JOHN DUNCAN, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN HAMMOND, and JOHN WALKER, Esquires. Application to be made to

I. & J. G. WOODWARD, *Brokers.*

☞ Office, Peters' Wharf,
St. John, 21st April, 1840.

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE,
Fredericton, September 26, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Office of the Assistant Emigrant Agent will be kept in the lower part of the Phœnix House, immediately opposite the Army Hospital; and that the hours will be the same as at other public offices—from 10 till 3 o'clock; where Immigrants and others can transact business connected with that Department, and advice and assistance will be afforded to persons wishing to obtain land for settlement, or who may desire employment in this Province.

Persons having Landed Property to dispose of can have a description of the same entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose; and applications for servants or labourers that may be received at this Office, will be registered in a similar manner.

EDMUND WARD,
Assistant Emigrant Agent.

☞ Letters forwarded to be post paid.

Travels in Palestine.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Victoria Bookstore.

LAMARTINE'S Travels in the Holy Land
Stephen's Travels in Egypt and Palestine
Clark's Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey.—
Also—a large supply of the People's Editions of New Publications; Chambers' Journal, &c. published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and sold Wholesale and Retail by their agents at the Victoria Book-store, Saint John, N. B.

In addition to the assortment of BOOKS and GENERAL STATIONERY kept on hand at the above establishment, they have also received per late arrivals a large variety of NEW, CHEAP and VALUABLE WORKS; the latest and best additions of School Books, such as are most approved of in Great Britain, and also in common use throughout the Provinces; but as it would be tedious to enumerate their names in the already crowded columns of our Newspapers, the Proprietors have published a Catalogue of their Books in general, which can be obtained gratis at THE CHEAP BOOK-STORE.

St. John, 27th October, 1840.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder,
West side Cross Street, 4 doors from King Street,
St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other Blank Books; Navigation and School Books, by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and Science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments; Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c.

☞ Books imported to order.

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!!

16 TONS of Jackson's Manufacture, of all sizes up to 5 1-2 inch, with Spun-yarn, Marline, Houseline, &c.—just received per ship Clyde. J. & H. KINNEAR.

17th November.—(Her. & Cour. 3i.)

The Garland.

From the Halifax Morning Post.

WIND OF THE WINTER NIGHT.

Sung by Mr. Russel, the Vocalist.—Words by Charles McKay: Music by Mr. Russel.

Wind of the Winter Night! whence comest thou?
And whither, oh whither, art wandering now?
Sad, sad is thy voice on the desolate moor,
And mournful, oh mournful, thy howl at my door.

Say, where hast thou been, on thy cloud lifted car,
Say, what thou seen in thy roamings afar,
What sorrow impels thee, thou boisterous blast,
Thus to mourn and complain as thou journeyest past?

I have been where the snow on the pale mountain peak,
Would have frozen the blood on the ruddiest cheek,
And for many a dismal and desolate day,
No beam of the sunshine has brightened my way.

I have come from the deep, where the storm in its wrath,
Spread havoc and death on its pitiless path,
Where the billows rose up as the lightn'ing flew by,
And bursted its arm on the dim-colored sky.

And I saw a frail vessel, all torn by the wave,
Drawn down with her crew to her fathomless grave,
And I heard the loud crash of her hull as I passed,
And the flap of her sail and the crash of her mast.

But it smote on my ear like the tocsin of death,
As she struggled and strove with the waters for breath,
'Tis her requiem I tune, as I howl through the sky,
And repent of the fury that caused her to die.

Miscellaneous.

From the Merchant's Magazine for November.

CONNECTION OF LEARNING WITH COMMERCE.

The reciprocal benefits of commerce and agriculture have been often stated, and cannot be too strongly urged. In our country, this connection should be constantly kept in mind. The future prosperity of the United States depends on the recognition and practical observance of this great truth. Perhaps the connection of commerce and science is not the less real, nor the less important to be recognized. Whatever tends to the increase and dissemination of science in a nation, must contribute to its improvement, and therefore to its true and permanent prosperity. If the morals of a people are not invariably in proportion to their knowledge, their character is generally improved by it, as to the arts of civilization and political strength; but so long as they remain in a state of ignorance, there is far less hope, as well of their political power, as of their moral elevation. A reference to the history of past ages will show that learning and science have usually accompanied or closely followed commercial enterprise, and serve to ensure its just appreciation with enlightened and patriotic citizens, by suggesting an important consideration of its benefits, in addition to what is more commonly called the prosperity of a nation, its physical resources and wealth.

It is true, indeed, that an intercourse between different countries, for the purposes of trade, may be, and in remote ages was, maintained by land transportation; but since navigation has been known and improved, the other mode of conveyance has been in a great measure discontinued. And where the local situation of countries would permit, a preference has been given to navigation, since the age of *Solomon*; and probably as early as the exode of the Israelites fiom Egypt, five hundred years before the reign of that prosperous monarch. Three hundred years before Moses, trade was pursued between central and western Asia and Egypt, by means of land transportation. From Chaldea and Persia, and the Hither India, the caravans passed through Syria to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and to Egypt, and some of them probably through Arabia across the Red Sea to Nubia—a country probably of more early settlement than Lower Egypt. So *Chaldea*, and not Egypt, may justly be considered as the cradle of the human family, after the deluge; and the country whence originated and were communicated the learning and science of early periods. Some of the grand-children of Noah settled in Chaldea; and they had all the learning which survived the calamity of an universal deluge. As the descendants of the antediluvian patriarch of the third and fourth generations removed, some east of the Euphrates, and others west and south, to Arabia, Syria, Nubia, Egypt, &c., an intercourse would naturally be maintained between those countries; and an exchange of the products of each would be made for the purpose of trade. The descendants of Noah, who remained in the fertile plains of Shinar, would be most likely to make greater progress in the arts and in science than those removed to remoter regions and who had to struggle hard for the mere necessaries of life. The merchants or traders to whom Joseph was sold, were Midianites engaged in traffic between their country (part of Arabia) and Egypt, who passed through the land of Canaan, and probably first visited older settlements in the east, bringing thence various articles of great value. For they had not only balm and myrrh, but spices, which might in very early times have been conveyed across the Persian Gulf, though in boats comparatively small and fragile.

The early population of Arabia is implied, though not so expressly asserted by Moses as that of Chaldea, Syria, and Egypt. There were men of learning and science in Arabia before Moses. Job and his friends had some acquaintance with astronomy, derived no doubt from their Chaldean ancestors; and a knowledge of astronomy, even when attended with some errors in theory, and destitute of the discoveries of modern times, presupposes some acquaintance with mathematics. The fact indeed is undisputed, that in Chaldea, Hither India, and Arabia, the science of numbers and of arithmetic was early cultivated.

The Chaldeans possessed all the information which Noah and his sons had communicated from the antediluvian race; and from the remotest periods were celebrated for their study of the divine science of astronomy. The kindred sciences, no doubt, were studied by them, and soon spread to distant countries. All other nations having originated from Chaldea, would readily receive knowledge thence, and even revisit it both for trade and science. In very early ages, however, this intercourse, as already suggested, was chiefly maintained by land conveyance.

The first efforts in navigation are now unknown; but it is probable they began as soon as the descendants of Noah spread to the Persian Gulf, and to Arabia, and the Red Sea, and though Canaan to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. It is supposed by some learned men, that the Phœnicians practised navigation as early as the time of Moses, (or soon after,) fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, and that they visited distant ports on that sea. When the people of Canaan were driven out of their borders by Joshua, some of them probably colonized places in the western parts of Asia Minor, in Greece, and on the northern coasts of Africa.

In the days of Solomon, navigation attracted great attention, and it was encouraged as the most efficient aid to commerce. Thus, it gradually became a substitute for land transportation, wherever it was practicable. The caravans were not, indeed, discontinued from central Asia to Palestine, and Asia Minor and Egypt, for centuries after Solomon; but in all places on the sea-coasts, they were superseded by navigation; and the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean were then traversed for the purposes of trade.

It is true that the principal object of navigation, in the early period of the world, was wealth. But the spirit which led men to adopt and pursue it, was indicative at once of enterprise and of curiosity. And the active, adventurous merchant, was usually a friend of science, and a patron of the useful arts. He was eager to acquire a knowledge of the discoveries of other nations, and to communicate it to his own countrymen. For commerce tends to enlarge and liberalize the human mind; and those who pursue it are usually munificent encouragers of learning. Wherever commerce exists, the arts of civilization are known and cultivated; and refinement, literature, and science are seen to follow.* Leonardi, an eminent merchant of Pisa, in the beginning of the tenth century, brought the knowledge of algebra from Arabia, which he had visited for the sake of trade. It is supposed he travelled east or northeast of Arabia, whence the people of the latter country might have received that science. But whether they derived it from Chaldea or from Greece, as some suppose, is not material in the view here taken of the subject. It was not received in Italy and the west directly from Greece; and it is probable that, although the Greeks had a knowledge of geometry long before this period, they were not the first people who were acquainted with algebra; but that it originated in Arabia, or in India, whence it was early conveyed to the Arabians.

Nations which have had no foreign commerce, have usually made but slow advances in science and the arts. The Romans were five hundred years without commerce, except to a very limited extent, and on a small scale. Except their necessary attention to agriculture, war was their employment and their trade. And though this may polish men's deportment in some measure, it has far less tendency to improve or civilize than a commercial intercourse with foreign countries. The most savage and barbarous nations may be able warriors, while they make no progress in literature or the arts of civilized society. The pursuits of commerce, only, will raise them from their uncivilized condition. When Mexico was invaded and conquered by *Cortez*, near the beginning of the sixteenth century, though the population was great, and the inhabitants in some respects inventive, they were ignorant of many important discoveries which had been made in Europe for five hundred, and a thousand years.

Their ancestors had probably emigrated from the north-east of Asia to the north-western part of America several centuries before the Christian era, and from a people far less enlightened than some nations were, even at that period, in the west of Asia and in Europe. After passing over to this continent, they spread far and wide, chiefly to the south and east, for a more genial climate; and they or their descendants successively, passed through parts of the present territory of the United States, on their way to Mexico, leaving a portion behind on the lands they traversed. They would have been far more advanced in the arts of life and in science, when visited by that conqueror, in 1520, had they pursued the business of commerce with distant countries.

The Chinese have been somewhat above a savage and barbarous condition ever since known and visited by Europeans, which is more than three hundred years; but their secluded state, and an aversion to intercourse with other nations, have no doubt prevented their making any advances in science or civilization for many centuries. They are probably descendants from the posterity of *Shem*, and carried with them to China the knowledge possessed by those inhabiting central Asia, five hundred years or more from the deluge. But their want of enterprise for foreign adventure and trade, has been an entire obstacle to their making such progress as many other nations have done, in which a portion of the people were engaged in commerce.

And navigation having in a great measure superseded land conveyance between distant countries, where this is not encouraged, commerce is necessarily cramped and unprofitable.

The Phœnicians, one of the earliest people devoted to commerce and navigation, probably carried the knowledge of letters into Greece, before any inquisitive individuals of that country visited Egypt for the purpose of discoveries in science or literature. The Phœnicians were engaged in commerce and navigation as early as the time of Moses, perhaps at a more early period. And when Joshua settled his countrymen in Canaan, many of the original inhabitants fled by sea to distant places in the Mediterranean. The chief object of the Phœnician navigators was wealth; but they were also patrons of the arts of civilization, and encouraged the propagation of useful knowledge and the physical sciences, from the east to the then more ignorant and barbarous west.

To an extensive and prosperous commerce Great Britain owes more for its wealth and civilization, than to any other cause. And, that her commerce with other nations is owing to her use of navigation, and the employment of her own citizens in pursuing it, cannot be justly doubted. Had it been the policy of her rulers for five hundred years past to discourage commercial pursuits, and to have no more trade than depended on the efforts and enterprises of other countries—had her citizens retired from the ocean and left the carrying trade to others, or shut themselves up from the rest of the world, their condition would have been far less elevated and glorious than it now is.

If the first settlers of Virginia, Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland, &c., had been content to confine themselves entirely to the cultivation of the soil, and to a few mechanic arts, necessary to subsistence, and had their descendants adopted the same narrow policy, and desisted wholly from navigation, and from trade with Europe, the condition of this country and the character of the people, would have been far inferior in civilization and literature to what it is at present.

If we look far back into remote ages, we shall find that the nations then existing, which had intercouse with one another for the purpose of trade, whether by land or water, were among the first which became distinguished for science and letters. Thus we find Chaldea and the Hither India, Arabia, Egypt, and Phœnicia, very early enjoyed a great degree of civilization, and had a knowledge of many useful arts, when the rest of the world was in a rude and barbarous state. If Greece was not early engaged in trade by navigation, it is evident that the merchants of the east visited that country, and carried thither the elements of science, then cultivated in Asia. In the time of Alfred, (830) Britain had very little commerce, and the people were in a deplorable state of ignorance and barbarism. Edward I. in the thirteenth century, encouraged commerce, and civilization and learning soon followed. From the tenth century, many nations of Europe advanced in knowledge, civilization, and wealth; and this improvement may be justly attributed to trade and commerce, more than to any other cause; though the crusades to the holy land by Europeans, led indirectly to the dessemination of literature and science in the western parts of the old continent. Thus it will be found that the first and greatest advances were made in maritime towns and their vicinity.

Venice was early a place of trade, and its enterprising merchants contributed greatly to the civilization and learning of Europe. They were considered as 'citizens of the world,' on account of their commercial enterprises; for they thus became more liberal in their views, and more courteous in their manners. At *Genoa*, the birthplace of COLUMBUS, navigation and trade early flourished. Vienna soon after became a place of letters, and of the arts; thence civilization and learning extended to the more northern parts of Germany.

At a more remote period, Marseilles was a mart for foreign commerce. It was early visited by the merchants of Tyre and Sidon; and in its vicinity probably was situated the ancient Tarshish, if, indeed, it were not the same.

The Saracens also, who conquered Spain, conveyed the knowledge of arithmetic, astronomy and algebra to that country, from Arabia; but it was not their disposition or object to disseminate either art or science for the benefit of other nations. They were warriors and promoters of the Mahomedan faith, rather than merchants or patrons of civilization and science.

We are fully justified, then, in asserting the connection between commerce and letters, the favourable influence of the former on the latter, and in urging upon the attention of our citizens the consideration of the vast and various benefits of trade with foreign nations. The people of the United States are of an enterprising and inventive spirit. They have made great improvements in the useful arts, and in the mode of education, which people of the old continent may do well to imitate. And the latter have learned and will learn much of the former in future periods. But Europe is not stationary. It contains numerous individuals who are the most scientific and learned characters in the world; and we should not be ashamed to learn of them, nor to confess our obligations to them for a great portion of the science and literature of our young, but rising country. And without commercial intercourse with Europe, not only the means of wealth but of scientific and literary progress in America, would be in a great measure diminished.

"Commerce," says Dr. Belknap, "is one of the most powerful causes which have contributed to enlarge the sphere of science; because it is stimulated by one of the most active principles of the human mind." And it is from a *fortunate* merchant and mathematician of Florence that America derives its name; though, in *justice*, it should have borne that of a still more adventurous, and equally intelligent individual.

THE TWO ROSES.

When summer has given a golden hue to the corn waving in our fields, flowers of all kinds abound in Paris—the variegated carnation, the proud-stalked tulip, the fragrant lilac, are to be bought at every corner, and lend their beauty and their fragrance alike to the duchess or the *grisette*, for then nature in her abundance is rich enough to supply the desires and caprices of both.

In the first few fine days of spring, when the frost still spreads a frozen mantle over the verdure of the field, the case is far different—flowers then are scarce, and many a bud is nipped before its hour—and roses and camelias belong to the rich alone, for they are worth their weight in gold.

We now proceed to explain how two roses could bring two ladies before a court, and why Madame Gallien, a dress maker of note, should claim thirty francs damages from Mlle. Flora Minnetti. But Madame Gallien shall speak for herself.

Madame Gallien.—About two months ago, the Prince of C. T. married Mlle. Leontine de C. The *corbeille* and *trousseau* were to be magnificent. I received the order for making the ball dress of the bride—it was to be a *chef d'œuvre*. Lace and pearls, and gouypore, were to unite and bring out something lovely—but even those rare materials were not reckoned sufficient; something still rarer was to be added, viz.—A white rose at the end of February.

The Magistrate.—I suppose it was miss Flora who promised to procure you this rare production?

Madame Gallien.—It was, please your worship. She has long been in the habit of cultivating flowers, and supplies all the great *modistes* of the capital with the choicest and rarest articles. I went to her, explained the purport of my call, and she promised to give me one of the two roses that she was rearing, on my giving her twenty-five francs [one pound] on delivery. I relied on this promise, but she did not fulfil it; no white rose came, and the wedding dress was refused as the rose was wanting.

The judge here inquired of the defendant why she had not sent the rose as she had agreed to do.

Mlle. Flora (timidly.)—I can assure you it was not my fault. On the very eve of the day on which I had promised to send the rose to Madame Gallien, a shower of rain having fallen during my absence, a few hours after nothing but the stock remained. What I have just said is truth itself.

The Magistrate.—I believe you speak the truth, but why did you not send the other rose?

Mlle. Flora.—Oh, that one was not promised. Had I promised it, Madame Gallien would have doubtless accepted it, for it was destined to my mother.

The Magistrate.—It was perhaps her fete day?

Mlle. Flora.—No, sir; it was the anniversary of the day of her death. Every year I take to her grave at Montmartre a white rose, for she greatly loved that flower. This year I did as I had hitherto done. I said to myself, the bride will be as handsome, notwithstanding her having a flower less, and my mother will have her accustomed homage. In saying this the affectionate girl burst into tears, and Madame Gallien hastened to console, while the audience seemed deeply affected.

Madame Gallien then addressed the magistrate thus—Have the kindness to quash this case, for I have acted wrong in having attempted to punish this sweet child for having done a good action. Dry up your tears, Mlle. Flora, and let the business drop; and may I one day have a daughter like you.

The magistrate, who seemed much affected by the scene, ordered the case to be quashed, and the two females left the office together.

ROYAL TURTLE DOVES.—The Lisbon correspondent of a London paper gives the following description of the Queen of Portugal and her husband—and of life among the palaces:

"Nothing, it seems, can exceed the dullness of the life led in that region. The Queen and King, unless they vist the Opera, retire to bed at ten o'clock every night; and at eleven, or half past, the whole palace is as dark and silent as the Catacombs, save where the tuneful notes of the snorer steal upon the ear, and the rushlight sheds its brilliant rays. The royal couple, who are as fond as Darby and Joan, or any other equally celebrated patterns of conjugal affection, see nothing to find fault with in this mode of living; but the maids of honor, having no one to care for, or to care for them in particular, within the dreary precincts of the "Necessidades," declare with many a sigh, that it is quite insupportable. During the winter season her Majesty receives company one night in each week; but these *soirees* are so formal and insipid—so utterly devoid of cheerfulness, from the stiff ceremonial with which every thing is cramped, that it appears they are voted a tenfold greater bore than even the absolute solitude they are intended to relieve. This will be easily conceived when it is known that the ladies are all in one room, and the men in another, and that the latter are not allowed chairs to sit upon, that being contrary to etiquette. Under such circumstances dancing is, of course, out of the question, unless those of each sex were to dance separately, and card-paying equally so, unless the gentlemen choose to play standing round the whist table, which would be both a novel and a funny sight. Flirtation is in like manner under a practical interdict, except, perhaps, a little distant ogling; and in short, there is nothing to beguile the tedious hours through which these delightful *soirees* drawl out, till it please their Majesty's to bid their yawning guests, "to each and all a fair good night," but music—and that not always of a sort at all likely "to soothe the savage breast" by the power of its charms. An ocean of lemonade and *lashings* of cakes complete the entertainment.

The Queen, it seems, is delighted with her handsome husband beyond all measure, and he not the less so with her. When they ramble about the garden, which they do for hours together every day, instead of leaning on his arm, they usually walk hand in hand like Adam and Eve in Paradise. Whenever he returns home, after ever so short an absence, away goes the embroidery, or whatever else she may have in hands, and off she starts like a shot (and a pretty heavy one too) to meet him. Of course, as might be expected, her Majesty is now and then beset by the green-eyed monster, but assuredly without just cause, for all accounts agree in representing her spouse as a young man of the purest morals and the most circumspect conduct.—He is of a very domestic disposition, has little taste for field sports, and amuses himself principally in drawing; an art in which he is said to be proficient as an amateur, requiring perhaps (as was said of some body else) only a little poverty, to make him a clever professional artist."

SLEEPING APARTMENTS.—It must not be forgotten, remarks Hufeland, that we spend a considerable portion of our lives in the bed chamber, and consequently that its healthiness cannot fail of having a very important influence upon our physical well being.

Every one, in fact, who is actuated by a due regard for health and real comfort, will consider an equal degree of attention necessary in regard to the size, situation, temperature and cleanliness of the room he occupies during the hours of repose, as of his parlor, drawing room, or any other apartment; and yet how often do we find families crowded at night into obscure and confined chambers, of dimensions scarcely more ample than those of an old fashioned closet, while, perhaps, in most instances, the best rooms in the house will be set aside for the sole purpose of ostentatious display.

It is all-important that the largest and most lofty rooms, upon the second floor, be appropriated for the sleeping apartments, and that they be freely ventilated during the day time, at all seasons when the weather is not rainy or otherwise very humid.

There are few houses, the rooms of which are so situated as to render the latter impracticable, and the influence of the practice upon the health of inmates is too important to permit its being neglected from any slight cause.

A bed chamber should be divested of all unnecessary furniture, and unless of considerable size, should never contain more than one bed.—There cannot be a more pernicious custom than that pursued in many families, of causing the children more especially, to sleep in small apartments, with two or three beds crowded into the same room.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that cleanliness in the most extensive signification of the term, is, if possible, even more necessary, in reference to the bed chamber, than to almost any other apartment.

The practice of sleeping in an apartment which is occupied during the day, is extremely improper. Perfect cleanliness and sufficient free ventillation cannot, under such circumstances, be preserved, especially during cold weather; hence the atmosphere becomes constantly more vitiated and altogether unfit for respiration.

While too great a degree of caution cannot be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds, or clothing, the temperature of the bed chamber, should, if possible, never be augmented, under the ordinary circumstances of health, by artificial means. As this apartment is to be reserved solely for repose—a fire is never necessary, excepting, perhaps, during uncommonly severe weather—and even then the temperature ought not to exceed 50 degrees.

A sleeping apartment, in which a large fire has been kept for several hours previous to the period of retiring to rest, may, to many, at the first view, present an appearance of the most perfect comfort—it is, however, at the same time a means of every effectually enervating the system—creating an increased susceptibility to the influence of the cold, and thus opening the way to the attack of some of the most serious diseases, especially of the chest. Happy may they esteem themselves whose means forbid an indulgence in this species of luxury.

A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes than that of the lat.—[Journal of Health.

Facts about Iceland.—Iceland is subject to Denmark, and is governed by a series of Lord-Lieutenants, on a salary of £500 per annum, who at the end of five years' exile, expect promotion in the mother country. It is divided into three districts, and contains a population roughly estimated at 50,000 souls, which, spread over the whole surface, gives to every inhabitant room and verge enough, at the rate of one and a fourth to a square mile. Out of thirty thousand square, miles a ninth part is inhabited—the whole central portions being *terra incognita*, and as such consigned permanently to the dominion of chaos and old night. The natives are poor, but honest, virtuous, and well educated—the business of instruction being conducted at home, under the periodical superintendance of a bishop, who, in the case of illiterate lovers anxious to marry, forbids the banns until the parties can both read and write. Two-thirds of the farms—4095 in number—or rather wilderness holdings, that feed six cows, eight horses, and eighty sheep, belong to the King and the clergy, and a third to private individuals. On the island, with ordained assistants, there are 216 clergymen who preach, according to circumstances, in 313 churches, scattered over 27 square miles. The general stipend is a mere pittance—say £61, yearly; on Sunday the priesthood appear in a better garb, while on week days they labor as hard as others, shoeing their own horses, and performing all other mechanical operations. Tenders and manufactures are very little, if, at all known; spinning, carding, weaving, dying, tailoring, knitting, &c. are performed at home, and the people live very much like the inhabitants of the remoter Hebrides, by tending cattle, and collecting hay, moss, and feathers, at one season, and fishing at another. They are great readers, and during the long nights of winter, the master, or some other member of the family, reads aloud for the edification of all who choose to listen.

The Cotton Manufacture.—It is worthy of remark, that most of the wonderful discoveries which have raised these manufactures to their present unrivalled superiority, such as roller spinning, the jenny, the carding machine, the mule, &c., owe their existence to the natural genius of uneducated men, moving only in the class of common workmen or laborers; this is their proud boast. The improvements through which they have attained their present perfection are all ascribable to the same class; whilst, I believe, it may be safely added, that every one of the great fortunes and immense establishment existing in the manufacturing districts may be traced to the minute savings of common operatives, who, from the smallest of small beginnings, have, by prudence, skill, and unremitting perseverance and industry, raised themselves, with unexampled rapidity, to a pinnacle of wealth and importance which, but for its existence, could scarcely be believed. This, then, is a state of society, with its magnificent institutions, essentially popular in its origin; its progress and present results owing to little science—no thing to patronage—but all to the unaided effects of natural genius and practical experience; often obstructed but never encouraged by legislative enactments; and consequently exhibiting a striking example of the benefits of non-inteference in matters where nothing is wanting but equal protection and security to ensure splendid success.—Rickards.

A Practical Man.—In the course of our ramble in England in May last, we visited, one fine sunny morning, the grounds of Twickenham, consecrated by the genius of Pope. The country all round is full of poetical associations. Within a few miles are the house and grave of Thomson, and the residence of Walpole and Lady Mary Wortley Montague. The tree planted by Pope remains, flourishing by the side of the Thames, but the house and grotto have been destroyed by barbarian hands. Fired by the *genius loci*, we observed to a respectable looking man who came up at this time, "What can have induced the people to mutilate and destroy Pope's beautiful grotto, which he formed with such exquisite taste and care, and where he met all the men of genius, the wits and statesmen of his age?" "Sir," observed the stranger, "Pope is dead, and you see we have widened the road!" This was bad enough, but we fell into conversation with the practical man, and mentioned that the "scenery of England had only one advantage over that of Scotland, the noble old trees which grace its plains, of such enormous dimensions and antique aspect as to carry the imagination back to the Plantagenets and Tudors—trees which heave out their vast limbs and lay hold of the earth like giants." "True," said he, "we have some good hard timber, but you in Scotland have one advantage over us—yours is a cheap country!" This was too much, and we took our leave of the 'practical man!'—[Inverness paper.

AGRICULTURE.—The *art* of agriculture is to raise the fruits of the earth. The *science* of agriculture is to understand the character and habits of plants and animals, the peculiarities of climates, the composition and qualities of soils and manures, the action of the elements, as they are called, or of air, heat and moisture, the conditions of the weather, or the whole subject of sunshine, winds, rain, and frost, and the principles, so far as they are discoverable by man, upno which these things act singly or in combination. In short, an accomplished agriculturist must understand, generally, anatomy, phisiology, botany, geology, chemistry, meterology and geography.

WORK FOR THE SEASON.—There is no part of the year in which the farmer should be idle. Improvements about a farm might be endless, and yet all of them important. Fences should be righted, and new ones made where needed, and the corners of all well cleaned out. It is now the most favourable season for tightening the roofs of your houses. Stables, barns, sheds, and corn houses, should be put in order. He who neglects having comfortable houses and shelters for his horses, cattle, sheep, and even hogs for winter, may expect to sustain loss. It is an established point, that stock will keep fat on much less food when housed, than if exposed to the severities of the weather. Indeed I should have said, it is impossible to keep stock, in fine health and condition, without protection from cold and storms. Much less food, too, is required when animals are regularly fed, watered and attended.—[Kentucky Farmer.

Cabbage.—It is contemplated that during the past year there have been cabbaged by the tailors of this metropolis, nine thousand four hundred and seven yards of cloth, eighteen packs of buttons, two miles of tape, and four acres of buckram, exclusive of allowable cabbage, and small fingerings.

Absence of Mind.—The most frequent cases are of men who fancy they have taken up their notes, and dont discover their mistake till they find that they are protested.

Agreeables.—Going out into militia duties and serving on juries. We wish our friends as many of them as they desire.

Earth is what man can never get enough of until death comes and stops up his mouth with a shovel full.

Considering the money that has been made in this country by Celeste, Augusta, Elssler, &c, it is proposed to impose a tax on foreign dancers, to be called a duty on *hops*.

Publishing newspapers and giving them away, is a glorious business, if only extensively followed.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

WARM, WARMER, WARMEST.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place on the earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.—*Frazer's Magazine.*