

Further Extracts from English Papers.

Respecting Eastern difficulties there is no doubt that the reception given by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to first proposition from the Powers was so favourable as to warrant an expectation that the question in dispute will be settled without further delay.

If the French proposal is the one ultimately adopted, it is a note framed by the French Government as a medium between the demands of Menechikov and the terms offered by Bismarck.

It is difficult to say if the following important statement be premature, but it has had good effect on public feeling. It came on the 20th, telegraphed from Berlin, that the Czar had accepted the proposals offered by France and England.

We have nothing to add to our last week's news about Ava, but arrival of the China mail, at the last moment, puts us in possession of further details of the Chinese civil war.

AUSTRALIA.

We have additional news from Sydney and Melbourne this week, of a highly satisfactory character. At Sydney, the vast quantities of gold sent out have all been absorbed; labour is in increasing demand; and every part of the Australian colonies seems to be enjoying a state of profound repose.

FRANCE.

It was currently stated that the delicate condition of the Empire required postponement of the contemplated visit to the Pyrenees. Good deal of gossip on the subject.

SWITZERLAND.

The report of the Federal Council of Switzerland, in the dispute with Austria, was presented to the Federal Assembly in its sitting on the 13th at Berne. In this report the council states that it regarded the departure of the Austrian charge d'affaires as a formal rupture.

ENGLAND.

MEASLES AT THE PALACE.—Osborne, Wednesday. The Queen has an attack of measles. The eruption appeared slightly yesterday afternoon, and is now well out. Her Majesty had much cough during the night, but is relieved this morning.

General news scarce; no subject more nationally interesting than the weather. Sovereign of the Seas is up for Australia. Great Britain steamship undertakes to reach Melbourne in 85 days from Liverpool.

THE HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS.

At Reading the fall of rain has been such as is without parallel at this season of the year. The low lands have been covered with water, and in the parish of Swallowfield it has been found that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat is lost.

Lord John Russell, it is rumoured, will, at the end of the session, be elevated to the peerage, under the title of Lord Bloomfield.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

We have famine occurring almost incessantly, some of which, within one year, have swept their millions away. In 1843, 20,000 persons perished in the month of September in Lucknow; at Kanpur, 1800 died of want; and 2500,000 sterling were subscribed by the benevolent to relieve the destitute.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

Cholera is at present so rife in Calcutta (June 8), that no less than eleven hundred persons were carried off in the course of two days only.

AMERICAN NEWS.

An Indiana paper says, that during a trial in Lawrence Court, a young lad who was called as a witness, was asked if he knew what was the obligation of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

A company from Boston, it is stated, have erected a mill there, and will probably engage extensively in the manufacture of cotton cloth.

The waters at Lovojoy's Hotel, Albany, made an attack upon each other on the 25th inst., and a desperate fight ensued, which was quelled by the police and boarders in the hotel.

The receipts of the Crystal Palace do not reach the anticipated figures. At present appearances the stockholders will be great losers.

MRS. RUTGERS FROM MADIRA.—Seventy more Protestant refugees from Madeira have arrived at New York, to join their brethren in Illinois.

HOMECOMING.—Two men in Illinois, near Leopolis, had a terrible death last week. A companion had stolen a bottle of liquor, as he supposed, which he handed them for a treat.

From the Troy Budget we learn that on Saturday last, as one of the female weavers in the Elliot mill, Lowell, was combing her hair in the vestry, she accidentally caught the shaft, drawing her by the hair between the shaft and the ceiling.

SHARK FINNINGS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Stone Bridge House, Tiverton, R. I., says:—A party of ladies and gentlemen, on the evening of the fourth, caught and landed about twenty of these monsters (sharks) upon the bridge, measuring from three to five feet.

THE TEN TRIBES.—The Jews at Jerusalem are said to have received a letter from the synagoga authorities of Saphet, which speaks of important information being received concerning the lost ten tribes of Israel.

Let us look at the subject. A moderate calculation will show that the descendants of every man from Noah, with 800 other families in 50 years, on an average.

AN ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK.—It is said, is now manufacturing torpedoes on an order from Kosuth.

A severe form of bilious fever has broken out on the south wharves in Philadelphia. The bark Mandarin, which arrived on Tuesday morning from Cienfuegos, lost two of her hands by the fever.

AN EXCHANGE GREATLY REMARKED, that it is surprising how much is gained by early rising.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH.

To a young man who asked of Horace Mann counsel to guide him towards success in the legal profession, that extraordinary man replied tersely, promptly and decisively. He opens with the following suggestions touching the necessity of Health.

"First, you need health. An earnest student it is to ruin his health. Hope cheats him with the belief, that if he can study now without cessation, he can do so always. Because he does not see the end of his strength, he foolishly concludes there is no end. A spendthrift of health is one of the most reprehensible of spendthrifts.

"In college, I was taught all about the motions of the planets, as carefully as though they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to trace their orbits; but about my own organization, and the conditions indispensable to the healthful functions of my own body, I was left in profound ignorance.

"Health has a great deal to do with what the world calls talent. Take a lawyer's life through, and high health is at least equal to fifty per cent. more than brain. Endurance, cheerfulness, wit, eloquence, attain a force and splendor, with health, which they can never approach without it.

"Again, a wise man, with great enterprise before him, first looks round for suitable instruments wherewith to execute it; and he thinks it all important to command these instruments before he begins his labor.

"About the close of the last war with England, an officer on returning home from the field, went to visit a relation; and like some others who imitate their associates, he indulged in profane language.

"Every arctic traveller is aware of the fact, that polar bears are seen on the ice at a great distance to sea, and quite out of sight of land; and my own experience bears testimony to the fact, that not unfrequently they are found swimming in the sea when neither ice nor land is in sight.

"The arctic fox, and I believe, also the wolf-animals, not generally known to take the water—are often set adrift upon the ice, and are thus blown out to sea, where they perish when the ice dissolves, if they have not previously died of starvation; and cases are known, although perhaps not recorded, in which human beings have been blown away from the land upon the ice, and were never heard of.

"Two persons of my knowledge have disappeared in this manner from the coast of West Greenland; one of them, however, reached the opposite side of the straits, where he spent the remainder of his life among his less civilized brethren; and the ships engaged in whaling on the west side of this strait sometimes have to discharge a dead humanity, by taking up from the drifting snow a group of natives, whose avocations had proved too deceiving to be safe.

"Fast horses soon tire, fast young men are a good deal like them. The youth that 'goes it strong' at twenty, will find himself at forty-five with a lame-stomach growing out of his head.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF MEMORY.

Facts compel the writer to believe that the powers of the memory are bounded only by the extent of its cultivation.

Of the extent of its natural capabilities, he has the highest idea. Indeed, he regards its power as almost infinite. Innumerable facts tending to establish this conclusion, he had witnessed and experienced. On requesting the South Boston omnibus drivers to do some errands in Boston, he observed that they took no memoranda, yet committed no errors, though they often do a score of errands at a trip.

"The second time I went to the Boston Post Office, the delivering clerk, without looking over the letters or papers, said there was none for me. I requested him to look, which he did, meanwhile remarking that it was useless, but found none; and scores of times, the moment he saw me, responded that there was something or nothing for me, without my being able to detect a single mistake. To be able thus to remember whether or not there was something for any of those thousands of citizens and strangers continually applying, requires an extraordinarily retentive memory; and yet every reader might have attained, probably can yet acquire, one quite as efficient. Mr. Worthen, baker, of Manchester, New Hampshire, serves three hundred customers, about two-thirds of whom take more or less every morning; but he sets down nothing till he returns home, after having visited one-half of them; yet he forgets not a loaf. A man in Halifax, Nova Scotia, can tell at once the name and age of every inhabitant in town, young and old. After delivering a lecture at Clinton Hall, on the improvement of the memory, one of the audience stated that an acquaintance of his, a cattle drover of New York, who could neither read or write, after having sold out large droves to different butchers, kept their number, price, and every thing in his mind, and could go round month after month, even after having bought up and sold out several other droves, and settle from memory, without ever having been known to forget any thing.

"The Gaboon merchants accomplish by memory, what is still more extraordinary. The fact is remarkable in itself, and furnishes a practical proof of the correctness of this doctrine of improving memory limitlessly by its exercise, that all those who can neither read nor write have astonishing memories—several hundred per cent. better than others. Of this fact, any reader can easily find illustrative examples. The reason is, that such, unable to record their business, are compelled to remember it, and thus strengthen this faculty. Indubitable and universal fact, compels the belief that the human mind is constituted and capacitated, provided the body were kept in the right state, and this faculty disciplined in the best manner, to recall a large portion of the events of life.

"SETTING FRANCE POETS IN ANNUA.—I have heard it said that in planting posts, to fill up the holes with ashes, will effectually prevent them from rotting. Quite recently one of my neighbours had occasion to take up some posts made of saplings, which had stood for sixteen or eighteen years, and which were as solid, even the alburnum or sap-wood, as when put there. He says he is at a loss to account for the durability of the posts, unless it is owing to some ashes with which, by accident, the holes in which the posts were placed, were filled. I have also heard it said that lime would answer the same purpose. It is likewise asserted that common salt has a like effect, when deposited in the post in an augur hole and tightly closed up.—Ohio Cultivator.

"BOIL YOUR MOLASSES.—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a very great improvement to boil and strain it before you use it. It takes out the raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. When molasses is much used for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

"SAVE YOUR EYE-SIGHT.—Unless the head, the Editor of the Albany Transcript gives the following wholesome advice to the young men in that city. It would be well if they, and all others similarly circumstanced, adopted it.

"The practice of spending their earnings as boys accumulate is one great reason why so many never attain a position above mediocrity in life. A person who receives but a small compensation for his services, will, with a little care over his exchange, and a system of regularity in his expenditures, find that at the end of the year he is prepared to encounter any emergency or misfortune. As a general thing, they manage to get rid of their earnings quite as quick as they are due, thus leaving them wholly unprepared for emergencies, by sickness or otherwise. A system of curtailing unnecessary expenses, if adopted by our younger folks, would bring around the most happy and gratifying results, and be the means of raising to eminence and standing in society, many who never have possessed the habit of saving with their earnings so readily and felicitously; for the habit of keeping continually in debt, neglect and indifference and dissipation, a lack of self-respect, and an utter disregard for future prospects, are the real cause for a great deal of crime may be traced to the habit of foolish expenditures of money in early days.

"TO PREVENT DROUZE.—At this season of the year when so many accidents occur from persons getting wet, the following remarks may prevent the loss of life. Men are drowned by running their arms above water, the enormous weight of which depresses the head. Animals have neither vision nor ability to see in a similar manner as we do, and swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not drown his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any manner, his head will rise so high as to allow him liberty to breathe; and if he moves his legs so he will be walking up stairs. Air bubbles will rise above the water, so that his body will be less encumbered with water, and he will be able to swim. Persons not applying these principles to their youth will find the above plain directions highly advantageous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INVENTOR OF THE POWER-LOOM AND LOAN JOHN RUSSELL.—Waiting the result of his petition to Parliament, he yet could not bring himself to suppress his master-passion for experiment; but as though driven for a time to the manufacturing field, he now indulged in that of agriculture.

IN 1801 he got a prize from the Agricultural Board for a practical essay, and soon after received from the Duke of Bedford an appointment to superintend an experimental farm at Woburn.

He found friends as well as patrons in that princely house. He became the Duke's domestic chaplain, as well as superintendent of the experimental farm; and from the early approval of, and that the work of construction, under the superintendence of Mr. Russell, will be at once proceeded with. The terminus at Shobdon is fixed at Cape Breton, where twenty-five feet depth of water can be obtained, and the terminus at the Bend will be in Mr. Oliver Jones' field at the western extremity of the village. The line, we understand, will be nearly straight as possible.

Mr. G. O., who has charge of the survey between this City and the American frontier, also returned in the Admiral; and we learn that the work will now be carried on by two parties, one tracing the line by the way of the Neropsis and Douglas Valley, the other by a more Southern route, passing to the Northward of Spruce Lane.—Courier.

THE TEN TRIBES.—The Jews at Jerusalem are said to have received a letter from the synagoga authorities of Saphet, which speaks of important information being received concerning the lost ten tribes of Israel.

They are represented to have gone many months' travel into the desert, where they still reside, a powerful nation, abounding in wealth and ammunition. Notwithstanding the absurdity of this report, the Jews earnestly pray, sending a mission to find out the whereabouts of the tribes. It is much more probable supposition that they mingled with the world twenty-three or twenty-four hundred years ago; and with this view it is rational to suppose that every man living on the earth at the present time, is a natural descendant of Abraham.

Let us look at the subject. A moderate calculation will show that the descendants of every man from Noah, with 800 other families in 50 years, on an average.

This rate would be formed with 25 families in 100 years; 125 in 200 years; 625 in 300 years. At this rate it will be seen that in the comparatively short term of 500 years, the descendants of one man will form connections with 325,000,000 different families.

There has been an intercourse between the neighboring nations and tribes, through Africa and Asia, as well as Europe, within 2000 years sufficient to justify the position that the descendants of the lost tribes have long since mingled with all the nations of the earth.

An exchange greatly remarked, that it is surprising how much is gained by early rising.

HABEAS

Wednesday

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