The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 952.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1836.

Vol. IX. No. 4.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.
Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.
☞ All Letters must come post paid.

Weekly Almanack.

July—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
27 Wednesday	4 43	7 17	3 20	11 12
28 Thursday	4 44	7 16	rises.	11 55
29 Friday	4 45	7 15	8 54	morn.
30 Saturday	4 47	7 13	9 19	0 34
31 Sunday	4 48	7 12	9 41	1 11
1 Monday	4 49	7 11	10 1	1 47
2 Tuesday	4 50	7 10	10 22	2 26

Full Moon, 28th day, 1h. 7m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Solomon Nichols, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... Frederick A. Wiggins, Esq.
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.
Charles Ward, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... John Wishart, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

CITY BANK.
John V. Thurgar, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... James T. Hanford, Esq.
Discount Day, ... *Monday*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on the Saturday previous.

PROTECTION.
NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for July:
JOHN BOYD, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN WALKER.
☞ All Communications, by Mail must be post paid.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Office,
LONDON.
THE Subscriber hereby begs leave to inform the Public, that he is duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, Agent for the above Office, and that he is prepared to issue Policies of Assurance on all insurable property in this Province and in Nova-Scotia, viz.—on Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks and in Port, Stores, Mills, Goods, &c.
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
not exceeding £5000 on any one Risk, and upon terms as moderate as other similar institutions.—He is also empowered to adjust and pay claims which may arise in certain cases.
The Phœnix Fire Office has been extensively known in this country for many years past; and as its means are ample, which together with the high reputation it has long sustained for liberality and promptness in adjusting and paying losses, leaves little doubt of the security of parties covered by its Policies.
Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia, describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to.
JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.
St. John, 26th January, 1836.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1832. *Agent and Attorney.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing,—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured,—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and 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.
The Ætna Insurance Company was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by him, as Agent of the above Insurance Company.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*
St. John, April 5, 1836.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment.
Central Station—Saint John, N. B.
DR. BOYD will give attendance at his residence in Prince William-street, from 11 to 12 o'clock, on *Tuesday* and *Friday*, in each week, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor, gratis.
14th June 1836.

TO LET,
THREE Flats in the subscriber's house. Possession given, W. L. N. De[illegible]
21st June.

The Garland.

THE DIVINE OMNIPOTENCE.

Oh! look up to the soft blue sky,
Arching above thee, bright and fair;
Cold is the heart, and dull the eye,
Which feels not, sees not God *is there!*

Look round thee, on this spacious earth,
With every varied beauty rife;
Starts not an instant thought to birth
Of Him whose presence gives it life?

Survey the billowy, boundless deep;
Is there no voice salutes thine ear—
Whispering, when tempests o'er it sweep,
In still small accents—God is *here!*

Glance upward—in night's silent hour,
To countless orbs in glory bright;
These speak, unheard, their Maker's power,
Whose *presence* is their *source of light!*

Hark to the winds! which come and go,
O'er seas unfathom'd, wastes untrod,
Are they not heralds, to and fro,
Of Him—the omnipresent God?

All forms of sentient being trace!
Proclaim they not His power and love!
Vocal, in harmony and grace,
Of Him—*in whom* they live and move!

Last—but not least, O turn within!
With humble hope, and holy prayer,
For in each heart, redeem'd from sin,
The Eternal God *is present there!*

How can it be a truthless dream,
When through His Son on Him we call?
Since He, the Omnipotent Supreme,
Is every where, and all in all!

THE DEPARTURE OF AN EARLY FRIEND.

"He shall receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand."—*Wisdom of Solomon.*

Thou hast gone to thy final rest,
Thy goal is early won,
The church yard sod is o'er thee prest,
Thy journeying is done.
Why shed I tears of bitterness?
Thou hast left an earthly strife,
In thy unblemished perfectness,
To gain a crown of life.

But yesterday,—I pressed thy hand,
And communed with thee here;
Now,—with a mournful heart I stand,
And weep beside thy bier;
For God in youth's unblighted bloom
Hath called thee to depart:—
Thy form is resting in the tomb,
Thy memory in my heart.

The vine-flower and the brier-rose
Will o'er thy grave-sod bloom,
And in the undisturbed repose
Breathe out their sweet perfume;
While flitting birds will fold their wings,
And warble to the air,
As if to calm the sorrowings
Of those who linger there.

I weep:—but not for thee;—press on!
Thy griefs have found an end;
Virtue has lost a champion,
My heart an early friend.
Thy soul its recompense hath found;
Thy pilgrimage is o'er;
The church-yard hath an added mound,
And heaven one spirit more.

Literary Extracts.

PARENTAL AFFECTION OF THE WHALE.

[From the Narrative of a Naval Officer.]

From what I am able to learn of the natural history of the whale, she brings forth her young seldom more than one at a time in the northern regions, after which, with the calf at her side, the mother seeks a more genial climate to bring it to maturity. They generally reach Bermuda about the middle of March, where they remain but a few weeks, after which they visit the West India Islands, then bear away to the southward, and go round Cape Horn, returning to the polar seas, by the Aleutian Islands and Behring's Straits, which they reach in the following summer, when the young whale, having acquired size and strength in the southern latitudes, is enabled to contend with his enemies in the north; and here also the dam meets the male again. From my own experience, and the inquiries I have been enabled to make, I am tolerably certain that this is a correct statement of the migration of these animals, annually making the tour of the two great American continents, attended by their young.

The "maternal solicitude" of the whale makes her a dangerous adversary, and many serious accidents occur in the season of catching whales. On one occasion I had nearly paid with my life for the gratification of my curiosity. I went in a whale boat rowed by colored men, natives of the islands, who were very daring and expert in this pursuit. We saw a whale, with her calf, playing around the coral rocks; the attention which the dam showed to its young, the care which she took to warn it of danger, was truly affecting. She led it away from the boats, swam round it, and sometimes she would embrace it with her fins, and roll over with it in the waves. We contrived to get the "vantage ground" by going to seaward of her, and by that means drove her into shoal water among the rocks. At last we came so near the young one, that the harpooner poised his weapon, knowing that the calf once struck, the mother was our own, for she would never desert it. Aware of the danger and impending fate of its inexperienced offspring, she swam rapidly round it, in decreasing circles, evincing the utmost uneasiness and anxiety; but its parental admonitions were unheeded, and it met its fate.

[illegible] approached the side of the younger fish, [illegible] sooner buried his tremendous weapon [illegible] its ribs. The moment it felt the wound, the [illegible] darted from us, taking out a hundred [illegible] but a young fish is soon conquered [illegible] struck; such was the case in this instance. It was no sooner checked with the line, than [illegible] back, and, displaying its white belly [illegible] of the water, floated a lifeless corpse. The unhappy parent, with an instinct always more wonderful than reason, never quitted the body.

We hauled up upon the line, and came close up to our quarry, just as another boat had fixed a harpoon in the [illegible]. The tail of the furious animal descended with irresistible force upon the very centre of our boat, cutting her in two, and killing two of the men; the survivors took to swimming for their lives in all directions. The whale went in pursuit of the third boat, but was checked by the line from the one that [illegible]; she towed them at the rate of ten or [illegible] miles an hour; and had she had deep water, [illegible] have taken the boat down, or obliged them to cut away from her.

The two boats were so much employed that they could not give us any assistance for some time, and we were left to our own resources much longer than I thought agreeable. [illegible] to swim to the calf [illegible] not to do so, [illegible]

[illegible] get any [illegible]

[illegible] blood which [illegible] calf and died by its side; evidently, in her last moments, more occupied with the preservation of her young than of herself.

As soon as she had turned on her back, I had reason to thank the "Mudian" for his good advice; there were at least thirty or forty sharks assembled round the carcasses; and as we towed them in, they followed. When we had grounded them in the shallow water close to the beach, the blubber was cut off, after which the flesh was given to the black people, who assembled in crowds and cut off with their knives large portions of the meat. The sharks as liberally helped themselves with their teeth; but it was very remarkable, that though the black men often came between them and the whale, they never attacked a man. This was a singular scene: the blacks with their white eyes and teeth, hallooing, laughing, screaming, and mixing with numerous sharks—the most ferocious monsters of the deep—yet preserving a sort of truce during the presence of a third object; it reminded me, comparing great things with small, of the partition of Poland.

The Old World and the New; *or a Journal of Reflections and Observations made on a tour in Europe.*—This is the title of a work in two volumes, just published by the Harpers of New York. The author is Rev. Orville Dewey, well known throughout the United States as an accomplished scholar. The following is an extract relating to Church architecture, and the direct effect which it has on the sentiment of religious veneration:—

"I confess that if I could build a church in all respects to suit my own taste, I would build it in the solemn and beautiful style of the churches of England, the Gothic style; and I would build it in enduring stone, that it might gather successive generations within its holy walls, that passing centuries might shed their hallowing charm around it, that the children might worship where their fathers had worshipped from age to age, and feel as if the spirits of their fathers still mingled in their holy rites. Nay, more do I say, and further would I go—I am not speaking, of course, as proposing any thing, but only as individually preferring it—but I say for myself that I would place altars in that church, where prayers might be said daily, where daily resort might be had by all whose inclination prompted; so that whosoever passed by might have liberty, at any hour of the day, to turn aside from his business, his occupation, his care, or his leisurely walk—in his sorrow, or his joy, or his anxiety, or his fear, or his desire, and want, and trouble, and temptation, so often besetting the steps of every mortal life—to turn aside, I say, and bow down amid the awful stillness of the sanctuary.

Let it not be said as detracting from the importance of the religious architecture of a country, or as an apology for neglect or irreverance towards churches, that all places are holy—that the universe is the temple of God. It is true, indeed, that the whole frame of nature is a temple for worship, but is it a mean or an unadorned temple? [illegible] what a structure is it! [illegible] strong, and to excite the principle of devotion? What painted or gilded dome is like that arch of blue, "that swells above us!" What blaze of clustered lamps, or even burning tapers, is like the lamp of day hung in the heavens, or the silent and mysterious lights that burn for ever in the far off depths of the evening sky?—And what are the splendid curtains with which the churches of Rome are clothed for festal occasions, to the gorgeous clouds that float around the pavilion of morning, or the tabernacle of the setting sun? And what mighty pavement of tesselated marble can compare with the green valleys, the enamelled plains, the whole variegated, broad, and boundless pavement of this world's surface, on which the mighty congregation of the children of men are standing? What, too, are altars reared by human hands, compared with the everlasting mountains—those altars in the temple of nature; and what incense ever rose from human altars, like the bright and beautiful mountain mists that float around those eternal heights, and then rise above them and are dissolved into the pure and transparent ether—like the last fading shadows of human imperfection, losing themselves in the splendours of heaven? And what voice ever spoke from human altar, like the voice of the thunder from its cloudy tabernacle, on those sublime heights of the creation, when

"Not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain height hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers from her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps who call to her aloud?"

And, in fine, what anthem or paean ever rolled from organ or orchestra, or from the voice of a countless multitude, like the dread and deafening roar of ocean, with all its swelling multitude of waves! Yes, the temple of nature is full of inspiration, full of objects that inspire devotion, and so, as far as may be, should our temples of prayer and thanksgiving be made."

"*The Water was spent in the Bottle.*"—Hagar and Ishmael were here in the [illegible] trying external condition in which human beings can possibly be placed. The exhaustion of a supply of water in the burning and inhospitable desert, without the prospect of a fresh supply, is a situation of such utter misery and danger as cannot well be imagined by those who have not themselves been exposed to something of the kind. The furnace heat of these arid deserts increases greatly the ordinary demands of nature for drink, while the uncertainty of a fresh supply renders the exercise of unusual economy necessary. But when the water in the water-skins is spent, the merchant whose camels are laden with the rich products of India, becomes a [illegible] beggar, [illegible] that agony of suffering which [illegible] in the hot unbelieving desert, [illegible] would cheerfully give [illegible] and all the wealth with which his [illegible] for the mouthful of water which has been preserved in the water-bag by some poor creature who is now the only object of his envy. But the latter scorns the [illegible] tribe, knowing that [illegible] only hold upon existence. In the instance before us, Ishmael, though a young [illegible] being less inured than the poor "boadwoman" to the trials of the desert, began to fail and needed the assistance of her support. But when the usual symptom came upon him—when his eyes became painfully inflamed—and his parched lips and tongue chapped and swollen—when his brain seemed to grow thick and inflamed, and he was deafened by the hollow sound in his ears; some bushes offered a shelter under which he would fain lie down and die. He lay down; and his affectionate mother withdrew, that she might not see his unrelieved death, and that she might "lift up her voice and weep" without restraint. Genesis xxi. 15.—*Notes to the Pictorial Bible.*

"*The Evening and the Morning were the First Day.*"—This phrase is explained by the computations of time still in use among the Jews and Mohammedans. They do not measure the day from midnight to midnight as we do, nor from sunrise to sunrise as some other Oriental people, but from sunset to sunset. Hence [illegible] with the following night, makes their day. Our Friday night is their Saturday night. The ancient inhabitants of Western and central Europe, the Gauls, Celts, and Germans, measure the day in the same manner. Genesis i. 5.—*Ibid.*

Description of the Nature of Flame.—Flame is the rapid combustion of volatilised matter. The tallow or the wax is melted and drawn up to the top of the wick of a candle. Here it is boiled and converted into vapour, which ascends in the form of a column. This vapour is raised to such a temperature that it combines rapidly with the oxygen of the surrounding atmosphere, and the heat evolved is such as to heat the vapour to whiteness. Flame, then, is merely volatile, combustible matter, heated white-hot. The combustion can only take place in that part of the column of hot vapour that is in contact with the atmosphere, namely, the exterior surface. The flame of a candle, then, is merely a thin film of white-hot vapour, enclosing within a quantity of hot vapour, which, for want of oxygen, is incapable of burning. But as it advances upward in consequence of the outward film being already consumed, it gradually constitutes the outer surface of the column, and assumes the form of flame. And as the supply of hot vapour diminishes as it ascends, and at last fails altogether, the flame of a candle gradually tapers to a point.—*Dr. Thomson on Heat and Electricity.*

Natural History.—Natural History is now raised in popular estimation to the highest dignity, and is pronounced to be a science capable of exercising the most splendid talents, and of affording pleasure to the most improved minds. Of the several changes that have recently taken place in society, this is not the least important. The diversified productions of Nature—those objects, in the formation of which have been exercised unlimited wisdom and power—are not now considered beneath the notice of the wisest of the sons of men. It still, however, remains to be perceived, that in the construction of the familiar fly that buzzes through our apartments, not less than in the frame of the mighty elephant—in the simple blade of [illegible] the graceful palm—in the small cube of salt, [illegible] cone—there is something of a mysterious nature, the comprehension of which would be a much more glorious achievement than any that the human intellect has yet performed. The ship that carries the adventurous merchant over the great ocean is an object worthy of our admiration; but how complicated is its apparatus, compared with the fins of the most common fish! The balloon that floats calmly in the atmosphere—what an unwieldy instrument is it, compared with those beautiful organs of divine workmanship by which the swallow is conveyed from the equatorial to the polar lands, or pursues its prey through the pathless air!—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

ETERNITY.

The following view of eternity is from the eloquent Saurin, in an attempt to describe the process of his mind, in endeavoring to form an idea of its duration.

"I avail myself," says he, "of whatever I conceive most long and durable. I heap imagination on imagination, conjecture on conjecture. First, I consider those long lives, which all wish, and few obtain. I observe those old men, who live for four or five generations, and who alone make the history of an age: I do more; I turn to ancient chronicles, I go back to patriarchal ages; and considers life as extending through a thousand years, and I say to myself, all this is not eternity—all this is but a point compared with eternity. Having represented to myself real objects, I form ideas of imaginary ones. I go from our age to the time of publishing the gospel; from thence to the publication of the law; from the law to the flood; from the flood to the creation; I join this epoch to the present time, and imagine Adam still living. Had Adam lived until this time in fire or on a rack, what idea must be formed of his condition? At what price would we agree to expose ourselves to misery so great? What imperial glory would appear so glorious as to be followed by such woe? Yet this is not eternity, [illegible] than the cultivated, but is [illegible] and is rarely seen. Strawberry possesses [illegible] quality which [illegible] of some inconvenience when [illegible] The addition of wine to this fruit renders it less liable to ferment, and adapts it better for those of feeble digestion, but the flavor is not improved. Sugar is both useful and agreeable, but the addition of cream cannot be recommended on any ground. The best time for taking this fruit is in the afternoon or evening; by using them after a dinner we neither obtain the best flavor nor the most salutary effect.

Currants are more acid than strawberries; and combine with their acidity an astringent principle, which is especially perceptible before they are fully ripened. They are almost always eaten too early before they acquire their due degree of sweetness, and hence are very likely to prove injurious. A favorite use of the currant is in the formation of wine, which will keep good for a long time, and forms a grateful beverage.

Cherries, when ripe, have the saccharine principle developed very fully, and of [illegible] next to the strawberry, [illegible] the season. There is considerable difference in the several varieties.—Cherries are not improved by the process of cookery. It is an absurd mistake to suppose that by swallowing the stones their digestion is facilitated. The stones themselves are not at all acted upon by the fluids of the stomach; and if, as sometimes happens, they are retained and accumulate, serious consequences may ensue.

Gooseberries are enveloped in a thick, dense, fibrous coat which must be rejected when the pulp is swallowed. It is best adapted however, for stewing, and when cooked, forms an agreeable and healthy acid.

The *Raspberry* should not be omitted. It contains, when ripe and fresh, less acid than any of the fruits which we have mentioned, and is to many persons the most delicious of all. It is sooner injured, however, by keeping than any other, and its extreme delicacy renders it difficult to transport it to any distance without impairing its qualities. The best mode of effecting this is to separate it into small parcels, as is usually done with those offered for sale in our market. But to be had in perfection, they must be eaten almost as soon as gathered.

Niggardliness Punished.—An Edinburgh publisher of the last century, notwithstanding a well-sustained resolution of celibacy, was famous for his courtly and gallant manners in the presence of the fair sex: he was also, however, remarkable for a ridiculous degree of niggardliness. One day, a young lady, the daughter of one of his friends, paid him a visit at his suburban villa near the coast, and was received with a profusion of his usual compliments. Taking her to see his conservatory, he exhibited with great triumph a remarkably fine pine-apple, which he assured her should be hers, and, as it happened to be quite ripe, she should have it *to-morrow*. [illegible] suspicion that his [illegible] on the present occasion had carried him somewhat beyond the boundary of his intended [illegible] her [illegible] assuming a lively off-hand manner, she humorously insisted upon carrying home the apple herself. "Nay, my lovely young lady," said Mr. ——, who appeared to be rather disconcerted at the turn matters were likely to take, "you shall not fatigue those delicate arms with such an unsuitable load; but you may depend upon it I shall send John (the gardener) into town with it to-morrow on purpose, along with some other nice things besides." But Miss B., wisely considering that, in such a case the proverb of "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" was peculiarly applicable, would not listen to this proposal, but continued to importune him in the most playful manner imaginable, till he was at last fairly forced to yield, which, notwithstanding his scrupulous politeness, he did with the worst grace possible; and the apple of contention was carried off in triumph.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

(From the Correspondent of the N. York Observer.)

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The 32d annual meeting of this noble institution was held on Wednesday, the 4th May, at Exeter Hall. Lord Bexley, the President of the society, was in the chair, and opened the meeting with an address. The report was read by the Rev. Messrs. Brandram and Brown, two of the Secretaries of the society. The receipts of the society during the last year amounted to £86,819 8s. 7d. and its expenditure to £107,483 19s. 7d. The number of copies of the Scriptures, or parts of the Scriptures, issued from the depository of the society, during the last year, was 558,842, making the whole number since the organization to be 9,751,792, in more than 160 languages and dialects. The society issued from its depository in Paris, last year, more than 80,000 copies of the word of God; and, including the issues of the Protestant Bible Society, and the French and Foreign Bible Society, more than 100,000 of the sacred Scriptures, or portions of them, were put into circulation in France during that [illegible] made of the progress of the [illegible] Switzerland, in Germany, in Belgium, in Denmark, in India, in the West Indies, in the United States, and in the British possessions in North America.

Among the speakers, the Rt. Rev. Bishops of Winchester and Chester, Lord Glenelg, (late Charles Grant,) Secretary of his Majesty's Government for the Colonies, Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and Rev. Mr. Jackson, from America, Rev. Dr. John Pye Smith, Rev. Mr. Shaw, from South Africa, Rev. Mr. Keuntze, of Berlin, Marquis of Cholmondeley, Rev. Dr. Longly, (Bishop elect,) and Josiah Foster.

I think the speeches of this meeting exhibited a more fervent tone of piety, and a deeper expression of a sense of dependence on God and his blessings, than I witnessed on the same occasion last year. There was less disposition to speak of what has been done, rather than what remains to be done; there was more of a looking away from the things which are behind to those which are before. This augurs well for the cause of God, and for its final triumph.

The *Metropolitan City Mission Society* held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall, on the evening of the same day, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. This society was formed, I believe, only a few years ago; and its object is much [illegible] as that of the Christian Instruction Society; [illegible] embraces more [illegible] members of the Established Church, and employs hired or salaried agents, as well as gratuitous laborers.

[illegible] is the size of this city, and its influence on the world, that too much effort can hardly be employed to promote the cause of true religion in it. The statement recently made by the Bishop of London respecting the destitution of the means of grace which still prevails in this city, is really appalling. Between [illegible] a million and a million of souls are here living in almost heathen ignorance of the gospel and its blessings.

The *Prayer-Book and Homily Society* held its annual meeting on Thursday, the 5th May, at the lower room in Exeter Hall. Lord Bexley presided. The report was read by the Rev. J. Dolman, Secretary of the society. It appears from that paper that the society circulated last year 16,055 copies of the Prayer Book, and 114,272 [illegible] Tracts, making 301,417 Prayer Books, and 1,937,259 Homilies and Tracts since the formation of the society. The receipts of the society for last year were [illegible] and the expenditure [illegible] of this society [illegible] this day, at Exeter Hall. The [illegible] notwithstanding the [illegible] Edward Baines, Esq. M.P. presided. The report was read by Mr. Lloyd. It represented the S. S. cause as advancing in almost all parts of the world—in Denmark, Prussia, Greece, India, Van Dieman's Land, British possessions in North America, and in the West Indies. In the United States, it was asserted, that there are a million of scholars and teachers in Sunday schools; in England and Wales, 16,858 schools, and 1,548,890 scholars. The receipts of the society last year, from other sources than sales of books, amounted to £676.

The *British and Foreign Sailors' Society* held its annual meeting at the same hour, at the City of London Tavern, the Rt. Hon. Lord Mountsandford in the chair. The report was read by the Rev. Mr. Timpson. The receipts for the last year were nearly £2,000. The Guard Coast Loan Library has been completed, and embraces 52,000 volumes of choice books. It is calculated that there are now 8,000 truly Christian British seamen.

The *Religious Tract Society* held its 37th annual meeting at Exeter Hall, in the evening of Friday the 6th May. Samuel Hoare, Esq. in the place of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, presided. The report was read by Mr Jones, one of the society's Secretaries. The receipts were £63,024 13s. 8d. about £9,000 of which were from donations, legacies, &c. and £54,000 from the sales of tracts. Several new societies have been formed during the last year. The publications of the society during that period were 15,814,148 pages. The total circulation of the society's publications, in more than 80 languages has been about 235 millions. [illegible] money to similar societies, in [illegible] tracts & books, were made to France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Russia, India, China, Indian Archipelago, South [illegible]

Paris p[illegible] report of a very [illegible] place, which took place upon the preceding day in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the subject of slavery in the colonies of France. The chief advocate for the emancipation of the slaves was M. de la Martine, the poet, who has already proved by his writings the great influence which he exercises over the sympathies and feelings of men. Upon this occasion he appears to have succeeded in the more difficult task of conciliating their antipathies; for, with all the opposition of self-interest, which sets so little value upon abstract rights, and which are powerful in the Chamber, the planters being there strongly represented, he and his fellow-laborers wrung from the assembly an admission of the impolicy, as well as cruelty, of continuing the system of slavery in the colonies. He contended that emancipation would be advantageous to the colonists themselves, who, he said, could never enjoy tranquillity so long as they knew that the principle of insurrection was daily at work for their destruction. "The right of property which man assumed over man," the honorable deputy "termed a blasphemous outrage to the Creator, and that such a pretended right should be sanctioned by law, was a disgrace to civilized society." He in conclusion, observed that he was not opposed to an indemnity to the owners of the slaves. M. de Tracy congratulated the Chamber on the progress which the question of Negro Emancipation has made in the public mind. Formerly such a question could not have been discussed within those walls without subjecting the advocate of the slave to the reproach of hostility to the principles of order and the interests of his country. The hon. deputy further observed, that in the British Colonies, where the slaves had been enfranchised, a considerable commercial movement had taken place. [illegible] Marine, [illegible] in reply to [illegible] indifferent to the great [illegible] question, but he thought that the measure should be brought about by degrees, and that the slaves should by instruction and education be rendered fit to enjoy the blessings of freedom. He then solemnly denied that he had ever said that slavery ought never to cease in the colonies. The newspapers, generally, re-echo those humane sentiments, and join in congratulating the country upon the progress which the question has made in France. Colonial emancipation they now confidently say, is only a question of time—the principle has been formally conceded.

Anecdote.—The Archbishop of Dublin tells us of a horseman, who, having lost his way, made a complete circle; when the first round was finished, seeing the marks of his horse's hoof, and never dreaming that they were those of his own beast, he rejoiced and said—"this at least shows me that I am in some track; when the second circuit was finished, the signs of travel were doubled, and he said "Now surely I am in a beaten way;" and with the conclusion of every round the marks increased, till he was certain he must be in some known thoroughfare, and approaching a populous town; but he was all the while riding after his own horse's tail, and deceived by the [illegible] of his own error.