

FROM D. R. MCDIARMID,
394, RIDGETOWN, ONT.
AUG. 16, 1945.
M. N. B.

THE PROGRESSIONIST.

Devoted to Political Discussion, Literature, Art, Science, and General News.

"LIFE IS AN ADVANCING TIDE, WHICH WITH ALL ITS RECEDING WAVES, GOES EVER ONWARD."

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EXCERPTA—From the Poets.
SIMPLICITY.
Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace.
Roses loosely flowing, hair as free!
Such sweet neglect were taketh me,
Than all the adulations of art;
That strike mine eyes, but not my heart.
—Ben Jonson.

PROGRESSIONISM.
If Fortune with a smiling face,
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pluck them up?
To-day my love, to-day.
But should she frown, with face of care,
Or talk of coming sorrow,
Whom shall we grieve, if grief we meet?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
—Chas. Mackay.

MEANS.
Oh, that we also, degree, and office
Were not derived corruptly, and that dear honor
Were purchased by the work of the weaver!
How many then should cover that stand here!
How many be commanded, that command!
How much low peasantry would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honor; and how much of honor
Pick'd from the chaff and raim of the times,
To be sown virtuously!—Shakespeare.

GRATITUDE.
Let little charities sit at this ear,
And merrily attend the portals of thy speech;
Then thou shalt know no wrong of any man,
And wilt not say with harsh words, which sicken
In the heart like plagues.—T. B. Aldrich.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.—Randle, the
sixth earl (of the old earls) of Chester,
being once necessitated to take shelter
in Rothelst Castle, in Flintshire (in
the sixth year of the reign of King
John, 1205), was there besieged by
the Welsh, but was delivered from his
dangers by the rabble met together at
Chester fair. Sending to Roger de
Lacy, Baron of Halton, his constable of
Chester, to come with all speed to
his relief, Sir Roger, who was of a
most ferocious spirit, gathered a tur-
bulent mob of fiddlers, players, cob-
blers, ragamuffins, vagabonds, and
debauched persons of both sexes, in
short, the whole scum of the fair, and
immediately marched towards the
castle, when the Welsh, perceiving such
an immense multitude approaching,
were struck with dismay, raised the
siege, and fled. For this service, the
earl bestowed on Lacy, as a reward,
the privilege of granting licenses to all
the fiddlers, cobblers, and strolling
players to follow their calling through-
out the county of Chester. The con-
stable retained to himself and his
heirs the authority over the stonemak-
ers, but conferred his authority over
the fiddlers and players on his steward,
one Dutton, of Dutton (ancestor
of the present Lord Sherborne), whose
heirs enjoy the same power and au-
thority over the minstrelsy of Chester
to this day. On midsummer day—
being the day of Chester fair—the
deputies of Lord Sherborne in a regu-
lar manner ride through the city of
Chester, attended by all the minstrelsy
of the county, playing before them
upon their several instruments, to the
church of St. John's, and at the court
there opened renew their licenses
annually.

**THE ENGLISH AND NATIVE POPULA-
TIONS OF INDIA.**—When the night falls,
the Indian city and the European
money are as distinct and isolated as
though they were fifty leagues asunder;
and in the day the Hindoo will
"my with you, sell with you, talk
with you, work with you, and so fol-
lowing; but not eat with you, drink
with you, or pray with you," nor in-
deed implicitly trust you. The bitter
feelings excited by the mutiny have
not helped to lessen the instinctive
antipathies of color, and the ethnical
separation is even completer than in
the days when the "Boobe-Khans" and
its dark mistress taught the Sahib
something of the thoughts and feelings
of the subject people. The exclusive
habits of the Hindoo race advances
if their ways of life would permit them
to be made. You may be very
anxious to understand the inner exist-
ence of India, and yet wait a long
time for a very little knowledge.
There are Brahman ladies in the Mah-
ratta capital who have never set eyes
upon an English face and many Eng-
lish people without it, whose acquain-
tance, after a lustrum in the country,
just suffice to order the carriage or
call for the ice. In the jungle, the
"keombi" or agricultural axes and feel
next to nothing of western influence.
Once or twice a year it may come into
contact with him, embodied in the as-
sistant collector asking for his rent, or
the educational inspector visiting his
village school, or he may have a happy
brother who comes on leave, and brings
surprising stories of the Sahibs and
their inscrutable ways.—Arnold's
Education in India.

Life and Character of Confucius.
The celebrated Chinese philosopher,
Confucius, did not grow in knowledge
by degrees, as children usually do, but
seemed to arrive at reason and the
perfection of his faculties almost from
infancy. He had a grave and serious
deposition, which gained him respect,
and plainly foretold what he one day
would be. What distinguished him
most was his unexampled and exalted
goodness, and purity. He honored
virtue, and endeavored in all things
to imitate his grandfather, who was
then alive in China, and a very excel-
lent man.

One day, when he was but a child,
he heard his grandfather utter a deep
sigh; and going up to him with much
reverence, "May I presume," says he,
"without losing the respect I owe you,
to inquire into the occasion of your
sigh? Perhaps you fear that your
posterity should degenerate from your
virtue, and dishonor you by their
vices?" "What put this thought into
your head," says his grandfather to him,
"and where have you learned to speak
in this manner?" "From yourself,"
replied Confucius; "I attend diligently
to you every time you speak; and I
have often heard you say; and a son,
who does not by his own virtues sup-
port the glory of his ancestors, and imitate
the virtues of his parents, does not
deserve to bear their name."

At the age of twenty three, when
he had gained considerable knowledge
of antiquity, and acquainted himself
with the laws and customs of his
country, he began to project a scheme
for a general reformation. Confucius,
wisely perceiving that the people
could never be happy, so long as a-
varice, ambition, voluptuousness, and
false policy should reign among them,
resolved to preach up a severe morality;
and accordingly he began to enforce
temperance, justice, and other virtues,
to inspire a contempt of riches, and
outward pomp, to excite magnanimity
and greatness of mind, which should
make men incapable of dissimulation,
and insincerely. He used every hon-
orable means he could devise to redeem
his country from a life of pleasure
to a life of reason. He was every
where known and as much beloved.
His extreme knowledge and great
wisdom soon made him known; his
integrity, and the splendor of his virtues,
made him beloved. Kings were gov-
erned by his wisdom, and the people
reverenced him as a saint.

He was offered several high offices
in the magistracy, which he some-
times accepted, but never from a mo-
tive of ambition, which he was not at
all concerned to gratify, but always
with a view of reforming a corrupt
state, and amending mankind; for he
never on any occasion failed to resign
those offices, as soon as he perceived
that he could be no longer useful in
them. He inculcated candor and
fidelity among the men, and exhorted
the women to chastity and simplicity
of manners. By such methods he
wrought a general reformation, and
established every where so much con-
cord and humanity, that the kingdom
appeared, as it were, but one great
family.

Thus the people, regulated by the
wise maxims or precepts of Confucius,
enjoyed general happiness, till at
length the jealousy of the neighboring
kings was excited. They were con-
vinced that a king, under the councils
of such a man as Confucius, would
soon become too powerful. They con-
ceived a plan to demolish the edifice of
wisdom and virtue, which Confucius
had erected, by the temptations of
dissipation, luxury, and vicious pleas-
ure. Conspiracies were formed
against his life; to which may be
added that his neglect to his own
interests had reduced him to the ex-
tremest poverty. Some philosophers
among his contemporaries were so
affected with the bad state of things,
that they had retired to the mountains
and deserts, as the only places where
happiness could be found; and would
have persuaded Confucius to have
followed them.

"But I am a man," said Confucius,
"and can not exclude myself from the
society of men, and consort with
beasts. Bad as the times are, I shall
do all that I can to recall men to virtue;
for in virtue are all things, and if
mankind would but once embrace it,
and submit themselves to its discipline
and laws, they would not want me, or
anybody else to instruct them. It is
the duty of a good man, first to perfect
himself, and then to perfect others...
Love your neighbor as yourself. We
should behave ourselves at all times
towards others, the same as we would
wish their conduct to be toward our-
selves. Return a good deed by the
like, but never revenge an injury. By
the manners of the children, we may
judge of the temper of the mother.
An honest heart makes an open counte-
nance. Before you promise, if it
be not contrary to equity, for justice in
before every promise. A man should be
repeated, and those who suffer under
infirmity of poverty should be relieved
and supported. The defects of parents
ought never to be visited on their
children. Justice, and not valor, merit
its first place in our esteem. Let
your reason be the rule of your con-
duct, for reason will teach you to think
wisely, to speak prudently, and to be-

have yourself worthy upon all occa-
sions."
Confucius, in the meantime, though
he had withdrawn himself from kings
and princes, did not cease to travel
about, and to do what good he could
among the people, and among man-
kind in general. He had often in his
mouth the maxims and examples of
his ancient heroes, as that they were
thought to be all revived in the person
of this great king. We shall not
wonder, therefore, that he proselyted
a great number of disciples, who were
involuntarily attached to his person. He
sent six hundred of them into different
parts of the empire to reform the
manners of the people. Hardly any-
thing can be added to the purity of
his morality, which he taught as forc-
ibly by example as by precept.

Confucius did not trust altogether to
the memories of his disciples for the
preservation of his philosophy, but he
composed several books; and altho'
these books were greatly admired for
doctrines they contained, and the fine
principles of morality they taught, yet
such was the unparalleled modesty of
this philosopher, that he never assumed
the least honor about them. He ge-
nerously acknowledged that the doc-
trine was not his own, but was much
more ancient, and that he had done
nothing more than collected it from
wise legislators who lived five hun-
dred years before him. His maxims,
or moral sentiments—about a hundred
and thirty in number—are equal to
any of those attributed to the founder
of the Christian religion, which have
always been so much admired. In
short, there is no moral precept ascribed
to the holy and lowly Nazarene which
can not be found in the maxims of
Confucius, though the latter preceded
the former by more than 500 years.

STABILITY OF THINGS IN ENGLAND.
—In one of his lectures, Mr. Emerson
tells a story to exemplify the stability
of things in England. He says that
William of Wykeham, about the year
1050, endowed a house in the neigh-
borhood of Winchester, to provide a
measure of beer and a sufficiency of
bread to every one who asked it, for
ever; and when Mr. Emerson was
in England, he was curious to test
the good man's credit; and he knocked
at the door, and received his request,
and received his measure of beer and
quartum of bread, though its owner
had been dead 800 years!

A NEW SUBSTANCE IN THE AIR.
—A scientific writer says that the theory
of Mr. Clemon, head of the Agricul-
tural department of the Patent Office,
of living organisms in the atmosphere
here, which he made public in 1856,
has been adopted by a French chemist,
named Barret, and announced to
the French Academy.

Mr. Clemon's theory is that air, like
water, teems with minute living or-
ganisms; that there is phosphoric acid
in the air, derived from the successive
generations after generations of myriads
of these organisms produced, living
and dying in the atmosphere; that
such organisms exist and are at work,
assimilating from one to another, pre-
paring food for more perfect organisms,
from the microscopic point of life up
to the most perfect animal existence!

It is expected that this theory will
explain why the earth is increased in
fertility by being broken up and ex-
posed to the air. It contains meteor-
ology with agriculture, and will, when
fully explained, open a new page to
the learned of the relation of the spots
on the sun, the degree of fertility of
the earth, and electrical changes of
the atmosphere and magnetical con-
dition of the earth.

CHILDREN IN CRIMINALS.—It is an
old saying, that the child is father of
the man; and if this be so, we fancy
it can hardly be less true, that when
forming the child is mother of the
woman. On this account we grieve to
see the rage there is at present for
dressing little girls in crinolines on
every state occasion, if indeed they
are not so consumed in ordinary life.
At a juvenile party where we lately
dined, we computed that the belle of
the evening (aged four) was fully six
times and a half as broad as the
other little ladies who were present
were in the magnitude of petticoat
almost equally as great. Now, if the
love of a large flounce be implanted
in a child, the chances are, we think,
that it will grow with the child's growth,
and will every year become increas-
ingly developed. They who look
therefore for crinolines to be discarded
and diminished, can scarcely see much
hope for this in seeing children wear
it. On the contrary, the chances are
that when our little girls grow up,
they will be found far more extensive
in their dresses than were their mothers;
and if their descendants increase in
the like fashion, there will really be
no guessing how preposterous a petti-
coat will be displayed by our (with
emphasis we may regard them as)
great grand daughters.—Parrot.

Terrible News from South America.
Valparaiso, April 9, 1861.
With feelings of deep regret I have
to announce to you the utter destruc-
tion of the city of Mendoza, in the
Argentine Republic, by an earth quake,
on the evening of 20th March last.
At that date, at half-past eight p.m.,
a slight but prolonged vibration of the
earth was felt in this city and in
Santiago simultaneously. Most of the
churches were densely filled, it being
near the close of Lent, and some
alarm and confusion was created, but
no serious accidents occurred, and
tranquillity was soon restored.

On Sunday, 24th, however, a general
alarm was cast over this city by the
announcement by telegraph from the
capital that Benigno Bruno, the
mayor, had arrived from Mendoza,
that morning without a mail, bringing
the distressing news that there re-
mained but a heap of ruins to point the
spot where, a few days before, had
stood a thriving and populous city of
15,000 souls.

Bruno stated that he arrived at
Mendoza on the morning of the 20th;
that at half-past eight p.m., a brief but
excessively violent shock of earth
quake, lasting but six or eight seconds,
destroying every building, public or
private, in the city, and that the num-
ber who were enabled to escape, was
very limited. The streets, being
narrow, the buildings high, and the
inhabitants totally unaccustomed to such
phenomena, were paralyzed with
terror, and neglected to seek refuge in
the open courts of their dwellings in-
tended to do so. The Postmaster was
buried beneath the ruins of the Post
Office, the Governor was missing,
and when asked why he brought no
certificate that the mails were lost,
the messenger replied, "There was
no one left to write it, nor materials to
write with."

The aspect presented by the city
after the first shock was terrific.
Heaven's subterranean thunders de-
clared the air, animals of all kinds rushed
frantically through the open spaces
howling, the earth opened and vomit-
ed forth floods of water, while, to
crown the scene of horror, flames
burst from the ruins and consumed
nearly the entire business portion of
the city, with its dead, its dying and
its wounded.

On the 25th a number of letters
were received here and at Santiago
by relatives and friends of Chileans
residing in Mendoza, but the hope,
until then entertained, that the earlier
accounts were exaggerated, soon gave
way to the dreadful certainty that the
calamity had not yet been painted in
colors sufficiently vivid. The earth
still continued to tremble, the few
walls that had resisted the first shock
one by one fell, until now no vestige
of a building remains. The mountain
roads are in a most dangerous con-
dition, not only on account of the huge
masses of rock that have already
fallen and obstructed the road, but
because the vibration of the earth is
still hurling them down from the
heights above into the valleys.

The sufferers or natives of the sur-
rounding country, hastened to the
spot, not to assist the needy or aid in
rescuing the wounded from a lingering
death, but to seek for plunder among
the smoking ruins, and to snatch the
little saved from the wretched sur-
vivors. One gentleman writing from
thence, after describing these horrors,
says:—"I believe that in a few days
we shall have no other law here than
that of the poignard."

The prison was destroyed; out of
one hundred inmates ninety-two per-
ished—the remaining eight, who were
already hardened villains, formed
themselves into a band of freebooters,
and had gone, it was supposed, to the
mountain passes, to intercept and re-
lieve the parties sent from Chile for
the relief of the sufferers. One woman
was found robbed and murdered by
the roadside. She was recognized as
one who was on her way to Mendoza
to see her family. They too had all
perished on the 20th.

In the Jesuit Church there was
preaching that night. The services
had just concluded, and the congrega-
tion was about dispersing, when the
shock came. The few who had
reached the plaza were saved, but the
walls and roof of the building fell
inward with a crash, and great and
persistent together were hurried into
eternity.

The last advices from Mendoza
represent the suffering to be extreme,
there being neither food, clothing or
shelter for the survivors, everything
being buried beneath the ruins. They
also state that San Juan and San Luis,
two other populous cities of the Con-
federation, have shared a like fate,
San Juan river having, after the
shock, left its bed, and swept over the
town, utterly destroying what the
earthquake had spared. This news
not having been confirmed, I do not,
however, vouch for its correctness.
As soon as this disastrous news was
rendered beyond question, the govern-
ment and private individuals vied
with one another in energetic efforts
to send immediate relief to the
suffering brethren. Without waiting
for the completion of the work, on the
30th a party of physicians and others
left for the scene of disaster, bearing
medicine, clothing, and

accompanying by a small body of
troops. The gloom and terror spread
throughout the republic of Chile by
this awful calamity may be imagined.
Situating upon an eminently volcanic
region, we have constant evidence of
the insecurity of our tenure of exist-
ence. Separated but by a chain of
mountains from the scene of destruc-
tion, and taught by sad experience the
frightful and irresistible force of the
unheeded earth storm, we retire
each night with a feeling of terrible
insecurity. This coast has been fre-
quently visited, in past years, by
earthquakes. Chilean has been twice
destroyed; Concepcion once, while
Valparaiso, Santiago, and Copiapu
suffered severely. No amount of
human foresight, no precaution avails
against the mysterious visitor, who
comes at dawn, at noonday, or at
midnight, and, in a few seconds, levels
to the ground the proudest monuments
of human skill.—[Cor. of New York
Herald.

A NEW STIMULANT.—The decoction
of the leaves of the cocoa—a
Perguvian Erythroxylon, recently intro-
duced into Europe, is exciting attention
as possessing a peculiar stimulating
power, and favoring digestion more
than any other beverage. This
leaves, chewed in moderate doses of
from four to six grains, excite the
nervous system, and enable those who
use them to make great muscular ex-
ertion, and to resist the effect of an
unhealthy climate, imparting a sense
of cheerfulness and happiness. In
larger doses cocoa would occasion
fever, hallucinations, delirium. Its
exciting power over the heart is twice
that of coffee, and four times that of
tea. It has no equal in its power of
stimulation, in case of forced absti-
nence.

Dr. Managizza, of Milan, states
that although he has a weak constitu-
tion, he has been enabled, by the use
of cocoa, to follow his usual studies
uninterruptedly for forty hours without
taking any other aliment but two
ounces of cocoa, chewed during that
time. He adds that he felt no fatigue
after this experiment.

The Indians of Bolivia and Peru
travel four days at a time without
taking food, their only provision con-
sisting in a little bit of cocoa. It is
regularly administered to the men
who work in silver mines, and who,
without it, could not resist the hard
labor and banquets to which they are
subjected.

MACHINERY FOR PRINTING CALICOES.
—An idea may be formed of the ex-
traordinary influence which the intro-
duction of machinery and improve-
ments in engraving have had in
cheapening the cost of printed calicoes,
from the statement made in one of
Prof. Culver's lectures, that large fur-
niture patterns, such as are re-quired
for some of the Oriental markets, and
into which sixteen shades and colors
enter, would have cost formerly from
seven to nine dollars per piece, be-
cause they would have required six-
teen distinct applications, of as many
different blocks, and would have
required more than a week in printing,
whereas the same piece of cloth can
now be printed in one application,
which takes but a few minutes, and
costs but a dollar and a half. So rapid
is the progress of one branch of man-
ufacture in connection with another
that it has only recently been possible
to produce the rollers capable of per-
forming this operation—that is to say,
cylinders of copper forty-three inches
in diameter, and forty-four inches
long. Such, indeed, has been the
marvellous progress in this branch of
manufacturing that, for light styles of
printing, the time required to print a
piece thirty six yards is not more than
one minute.

The steamer Passport, commanded
by an old H. M. favorite (Captain
Harbottle), arrived here on Sunday
morning last, and sailed again yester-
day morning. On her trip to this port
as we are informed, one of the most
beautiful scenes which can be con-
ceived, was seen. Shortly after
leaving Port Hope, about one o'clock
in the morning, the captain, who was
on the deck, thought he heard a noise
foreign to that made by the passing
of the vessel through the water, and
saw a moment his quick ear and
sagacious watchfulness detected it,
he approached the side of the vessel.
There was the Lake placid as a mirror
for that morning, and the moon and
stars were shining brilliantly
above, could be seen as plainly on the
bosom of the calm lake as they could
in the firmament. Still there was
that strange crushing, grinding sound
which the careful captain did not yet
understand. Descending to the lower
deck the cause of the noise was at
once discovered; the boat was actually
passing through ice, a circumstance
almost unknown, especially at this
season of the year, and as the great
ship ploughed her way through, ever
and anon a large cake would become
detached and slide away over the
surface. The scene is described by
those who saw it as beautiful in the
extreme. It continued till the boat
was near Toronto, and while it lasted,
moon and stars were brilliantly
mirrored in the smooth ice.

**Extremely Self-satisfied by a
Chinese Widow.**
A Hong Kong paper contains the
following account by an eye-witness,
of a voluntary sacrifice of life by a
disconsolate widow:—
A few days since, I met a Chinese
procession passing through the foreign
settlement, escorting a young female
in scarlet and gold, in a richly deco-
rated chair, the object of which I found
was to invite the public to come and
see her hang herself, a step she had
resolved to take in consequence of the
death of her husband, by which she
had been left a childless widow. Both
her nearest relatives, and her husband's
dearest earthly friends, were opposed
by this sacrifice to secure to herself
eternal happiness, and meet with her
husband in the next world. I repaired
on the day appointed to the indi-
cated spot. We had scarcely arrived,
when the same procession was seen
advancing from the position of the
widow's native village towards a
scaffold and gallows erected in an
adjacent field, and surrounded by
hundreds of natives of both sexes.
The female portion, attired in their
gayest holiday costume, were very
numerous. The procession having
reached the foot of the scaffold, the
lady was assisted to ascend by her
male attendant, and after having
welcomed the crowd, partook, with
some female relations, of a repast pre-
pared for her at a table on the scaffold,
which she appeared to appreciate
extremely. A child in arms was
then placed upon the table, which she
embraced and adorned with a necklace
she had worn herself; she then took
an ornamented basket containing rice,
herbs and flowers, and whilst scatter-
ing them amongst the crowd, delivered
a short address, thanking them for
their attendance, and upholding the
motives which urged her to the step
she was about to take. This done, a
salute of three bombs announced
the arrival of the time for the per-
formance of the last act of her exist-
ence, when a delay was occasioned by
the discovery of the absence of a
reluctant brother, pending whose
arrival he described the means of
self-termination. The gallows was
formed by a upright timber on each
side of the scaffold supporting a stout
bamboo, from the centre of which was
suspended a loop of red cord, with a
small wooden ring embracing both
parts of it, which was covered by a
red silk handkerchief, the whole being
surrounded by a awning.

The missing brother having been
induced to appear, the widow pro-
ceeded to mount on a chair placed
under the noose, and to ascertain its
fitness for her reception, deliberately
placing her head in it, then withdraw-
ing her head, she waved a final adieu
to the a-firming spectators, and com-
mitted herself to the embraces for the
last time, throwing the red handker-
chief over her head. Her supporters
were now about to be withdrawn,
when she was reminded by several
voices from the crowd that she had
omitted to draw down the ring which
should tighten the cord round her
neck. Smiling an acknowledgment
of the reminder, she adjusted the ring,
and motioned a way her supporters,
was left hanging in mid-air—a suicide.
With extraordinary self-possession,
she now placed her hands together
before her, and continued to perform
the usual chinees until the convul-
sions of strangulation separated them,
and she was dead. The body was
left hanging for about half an hour,
and then taken down by her male at-
endants, one of whom immediately
took possession of the latter, and was
about to sever it, for the purpose of
appropriating a portion, when a struggle
ensued. This is the third instance
of suicide of this sort within many
weeks. The authorities are quite
unable to prevent it, and a monument
is invariably erected to the memory
of the devoted widow.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—It is calcu-
lated by Sir John Herschel that the
light is nearly two millions of years
in coming to the Earth from the re-
motest nebulae reached by his forty feet
telescope, and therefore, he says, these
distant worlds must have been in ex-
istence nearly two million years ago,
in order to send out a ray by which
we now perceive them. It also fol-
lows that their light would continue to
reach us for two million years to come,
were they now to be stricken from the
heavens!—Cosmos.

Mr. Prentiss, of the Louisville
Journal, writes to his brother at Wash-
ington, expressing the opinion that
Canada will go out of the Union,
and asserting his determination to die
in its tracks before he will surrender
his position as a Union man, or desert
his business.

"Doctor," said a man to Abernethy,
my daughter had a fit and continued
for half an hour without sense or
knowledge." "Oh," replied the doctor,
"never mind that; many people con-
tinue so all their lives."

The large increase of the number of
lunatics in England is attributed by
eminent physiologists of this country
to the deleterious substances mixed
with food.

"Never allow yourself to get discou-
raged, and you'll find the world a pretty
comfortable sort of place after all."

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