

**BROTHER JONATHAN.**—The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the *Norwich Courier*. The editor says it was communicated by a gentleman now upwards of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the revolution. The story is as follows:

“When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organise it, and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. On one occasion at that anxious period a consultation of the officers was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparations as were necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then governor of the state of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the general placed the greatest reliance, remarked, ‘We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject.’ The general did so and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties afterwards arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, ‘We must consult Brother Jonathan.’ The term Yankee is still applied to a portion, but ‘Brother Jonathan’ has now become a designation of the whole country, as ‘John Bull’ has for England.”—*Journal of Americanisms*, by John Russell Bartlett, 1849.

**WONDERFUL OPERATION.**—We saw at the office of Dr. Dix, Oculist, on Saturday last, a young man who had been blind for twenty-one years. He was reading easily the finest nonpareil print. This young man became blind at the age of eleven years, was supposed to be totally incurable, and was educated at the Blind Asylum in this city, where he became an efficient scholar. Some time since, his case attracted the attention of Dr. Dix, and the young man was induced to submit to an operation by that gentleman, the gratifying result of which was as above stated.—The individual in question is now able to see and read the finest print with ease and facility. Truly we live in an age of wonder. We believe this is the only case on record where sight has been restored after so long an absence. Dr. Dix has a wide spread fame.—*Boston Mail*.

**JAMAICA.**—Dates to the 12th instant.—The Cholera has, it seems, “again re-visited Savanna-Mar and many deaths have occurred,” Fevers in consequence of recent heavy rains are very prevalent. The Governor had issued a proclamation requiring the authorities in the several parishes to meet to make such sanatory arrangements as are calculated to check the progress of the disease.

The Small Pox also prevails at Trelawney and other places.

£7000 has been granted by the Imperial Government to assist Jamaica in her distress resulting from Cholera.

**EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.**—I learn that Lieut. Watkins has asked leave of absence, on present pay, for himself and one officer and five or six men from the naval service, and for an outfit consisting of a small iron steamboat, &c., not costing in the whole more than ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of exploring the most important rivers in Africa. He proposes to begin with the river St. Paul's, which, as there is reason to believe, has a course of several hundred miles through a rich, beautiful, and healthy country, teeming with commercial products. This river is destined to afford facilities to Liberia for a vast commerce, and, therefore, it is of great importance to the success of colonization, and of the contemplated line of steamers to Africa, that it should be explored. The establishment of interior colonies, and the opening of an inland trade would be the result.

Lieut. Watkins intends next to follow in the career of discovery and exploration that was commenced by Park, Clapperton, Landers, Trotter, and many others, who, though they perished in their attempts, still effected something for the object in view. The Americans, with improved facilities and better adaption of means, will, I have no doubt, meet with some success. Lieut. Watkins is confident in his belief that he will find ample coal fields on the St. Paul's, and this alone would be a discovery of vast importance to the future commerce and civilization of Africa.—*Wash. Cor. of the Baltimore Sun*.

The Arctic expedition, under the command of Capt. Austin, C. B., has returned to England. Sir John Ross has arrived in London; he thinks Sir John Franklin's ships were lost at the top of Buffin's bay, in the autumn of 1846, and that a portion of the crew had been murdered by a hostile tribe said to be resident in those parts.

Kossuth and his companions have arrived in England. Simultaneously with their arrival on British soil they were hung in effigy at Pesth, by the Austrian authorities, a fate from which they were saved by English sympathy and Turkish good faith.

**THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—The St. Louis Republican of the 20th ultimo announces the return to that city from New York of Mr. Allen, President of the Pacific Railroad Company.—While at the East he made contracts for the construction of a portion of the road, and had ordered rails for the first division, about forty miles, and locomotives and machinery for its equipment. It is expected that the cars will be running on a portion of the road by the 4th of July next.

**A SPANISH PRINCESS.**—The infant Princess of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, was baptised at the palace of Santelmo, at Seville, by the cardinal archbishop, and received the names of—Maria Amelia Luisa Enriqueta Felipa Antonia Fernanda Christina Isabella Adelaida Jesusa Josefa Joaquina Ana Francisca de Asis Justa Rufina Francisca de Paula Ramona Elena Carolina Babian Polonia Gaspara Melchora Baltasara Augustina Sabina.