

mete highway, or thoroughfare, by crowds of emigrants whose destination is the United States. Indeed, this route has been in growing favour with that class for some years, and the recent American law to which we have alluded, and another circumstance to be noticed presently, will, we think, indefinitely increase the stream of emigration through this country.

The other circumstance is the public declaration made by the Ministry, in Parliament, that poor emigrants would be assisted by Government from the port of Landing in Canada to the interior, than which, no inducement could have been held out more likely to attract that class to Canadian, in preference to American ports, where no such bonus is held out; and as long as any assistance is to be got, the emigrants in question, will, probably, all, without exception, be bound for friends in the neighbourhood of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., &c., and it will only be after they have got all that they can get, that they will cross over to the United States.

From the operation of these two causes we may expect nearly all the very poor emigration for both the United States and Canada, to pass along the line of the St. Lawrence, and through our chief cities this season, and, in point of fact, we believe it is estimated by the Chief Emigrant Agent, that not less than 30 000 emigrants are now actually on their way for Quebec. It, therefore, becomes a matter of great and pressing importance to consider the probable consequences of this state of things.

In the first place, from the prevalence of destitution and fevers of the most fatal kind in Ireland, it is more than probable that some worn down frames carrying the seeds of disease with them will be found in almost every emigrant vessel, and that the disease will break out upon the voyage, causing many of the vessels to be little better than floating Hospitals, where the disease, being pent in, will rage with deadly fury, and assume the most virulent type.

In the second place, the fevers thus imported, notwithstanding all precautions, will be likely to spread among the population, especially of our cities, and may make sad ravages, as they have already done in Ireland, although the chief cause of disease in Ireland, viz., destitution, will not, in all probability, operate here.

In the third place, there will be very extensive calls upon the benevolence of the people of Canada to contribute, both of their money and their personal efforts, towards the alleviation of distress, and the adoption of sanatory measures, over and above all the aid afforded by Government.

We do not write for the purpose of alarming the public—those who consider danger most intelligently are usually least alarmed when it comes—but, in the first place, to entreat the authorities, and the public, to be prepared for any emergency that may occur: in the second place, to urge upon all the necessity of great attention to cleanliness, both in person and in houses and yards—filth being a great promoter of contagious diseases: in the third place, to recommend abstinence from intoxicating drinks—Father Mathew says the teetotallers of Ireland have been comparatively exempt from fevers: and above all, to intreat every individual to consider the question—“If disease become rife, and I fall one of its victims, am I prepared to die. Am I washed and made clean in the blood of Jesus?”

## SELECTIONS.

Robins and other birds are fond of making their nests near our dwellings to escape from hawks and birds of prey. By kind treatment we can have flocks of them to sing a morning song for us and induce us to rise early. Not a bird should be killed till we have enough of them to destroy all the grubs and insects.

HOW TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.—Sir J. Ross has written to the Astronomical Society, informing that body that he had submitted a plan to the admiralty for carrying into execution the double and desirable objects of measuring an arc of the meridian and reaching the North Pole. His plan is to winter at Spitsbergen, and employ his officers and crew under the direction of the son of the celebrated Professor Schumacher, whom he has engaged for the purpose, and, at the proper season, attempt to reach the North Pole on sledges drawn by Swedish horses, being a modification of the plan proposed first by Dr. Scoresby.

A GUILLOTINE ON ITS TRAVELS.—We read in a letter from Egribois, (Greece) of the 25th ult.: “There is in the whole of Greece only one guillotine. Whenever an execution is to take place, therefore, the guillotine must be taken to the place. For some time past this instrument had been stationary at Athens, as there were so many brigands to decapitate who had been taken in the environs. The guillotine is now making the tour of the provinces, and is at this moment at Egribois, where it has just served to cut off the heads of eleven persons, one of them a priest, who were condemned to death some time ago for piracy.—*Daily News*.”

THE DUTCH IN JAPAN.—Eleven Dutchmen, without wives or servants, are suffered to vegetate from year to year on a diminutive artificial islet, built like a breakwater, at a short distance from the shore, in the harbour of Nangasaki. Here, imprisoned and treated like criminals, that is to say, with every sort of contumely and indignity, the Dutchmen ply their contemptible traffic, overlooked, snubbed, insulted, trampled upon, by the meanest of the Japanese functionaries. The

Jews in Europe during the middle ages were not subjected to more ignominious treatment. The chief of the factory, some years ago, took along with him his young wife from Batavia. On her arrival, she was constrained to submit to personal examination like a man, and afterwards, as soon as the imperial pleasure could be known, was re-embarked, with her child and nurse, and transported, like a malefactor, back to Java. The Governor of Nangasaki thinks, apparently, that the admission of European or Japanese wives would diminish the demand for the native article, the captive Hollanders being at present compelled to connect themselves, in some fleeting kind of matrimony, with the least reputable females of Japan, who alone are suffered to live with or serve them. Even these wretched creatures are the victims of perpetual persecution. Not being suffered to bring forth children or die on the island, when near their confinement, or on their death-bed, they are seized by the police and carried, perhaps in their last agonies, to die on the main land. The children are educated and the corpses buried at the expense of the Dutch, who may be said to be almost equally ignorant of the fate of both.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

DON'T FEAR A WARM BATH.—An impression being prevalent that the warm bath makes those who use it liable to take cold, the committee for promoting the establishment of baths and wash-houses, have published a certificate to the contrary, signed by 141 eminent physicians and surgeons.—*Builder*.

THE FINE PRAYER.—The celebrated Professor Francke, who founded the great Orphan Asylum in Halle, was walking one day in the fields with one of his colleagues. All at once the voice of a person praying drew their attention. They stopped, and on looking, observed behind a bush two children on their knees, one of whom was praying fervently to God. The two professors listened, and were edified with the devotion which the young Christians seemed to possess. When the prayer was ended, the children rose. “Well,” said the one who led the devotions, with a self-complacent air, “didn't I make a fine prayer?” This last remark caused Francke and his companion a painful surprise. But after a moment's reflection, one of them remarked: “This child has shown openly what often passes in our minds. How often, when God has disposed us to pray with some fervour in presence of our brethren, do we rise from our knees with a secret vanity; and if shame did not restrain us, we should ask with this child, ‘have not I made a fine prayer?’ Not only in prayer do we find this miserable pride of our heart; but in sermons too. Ask the most faithful preacher if, after delivering an eloquent discourse, he has not often applauded himself, and been tempted to say to his hearers, ‘Have not I made a fine sermon?’ O may the Lord deign to inspire us with more humility and self renunciation.”

SINGULAR HUMANITY.—The following was posted up in the County of Kent, in the year 1821:—“Notice is hereby given, that the Marquis of Camden, on account of the backwardness of the harvest, will not shoot himself, nor any of his tenants, till the 14th of Sept.”

LORD BROUGHAM IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—The unreportable and indescribable part of Brougham's oratory is his action. Instead of speaking from his place as other persons do, he goes right over to the table, and not only that, but places his elbows upon it, balancing himself on one foot, and looking with intense eagerness at the individual he addresses, varying this position by starting up every other minute, to thump the box before him, and turning round to ask questions or direct observations to any one, in any part of the House that may catch his fancy: and the chances are, the moment he is about to receive the information he requires, he sits down beside one of the clerks and writes a letter or two, which he despatches on the spot without paying the slightest seeming regard to his informant, though at the same time not a syllable escapes him, as any noble lord very speedily finds who ventures to presume on his apparent inattention.—*Birmingham Journal*.

LAWFUL REVENGE.—Many years since a gentleman in Newington, a parish of Weathersfield, Connecticut, who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill-natured and troublesome women he could find in the vicinity. This occasioned universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbours ventured to ask him the reasons which had governed his choice. He replied, that, having but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things of time and sense, and thought, by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish his object. The best part of the story is, that his wife, hearing the reason why he married her, was much offended, and out of revenge became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town, declaring that she was not going to be a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

A BOY ADOPTED BY A WOLF.—We are favored by a correspondent with the following: “An officer of rank in the Indian army writes from Ferazapoor, that a male child about seven years of age has recently been discovered by some police in the den of a wolf. He cannot speak, and eats only raw flesh. The boy is claimed by parties who say they lost him four years ago, when he was three years old; and it is supposed that he has led a wolf's life ever since. The magistrates still retained possession of this strange foundling, when the letter detailing these facts was written. Henceforth we may believe in the legend of Romulus and Remus.”—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.