

ed without robbery or murder; the abundant contributions of the poultry-yard, the garden and the orchard, load the table with delicious luxuries. There are books for their leisure hours; and there stands to the revered bass-viol in the corner, constant like its owner to appear at church on Sundays, and kind always to assist in the chant of the daily morning and evening hymn. Better than all this, there are children trained in the good old school of respectful manners, where the words of age, and grey hairs, and superiority, still have a place; inured to early hours and habits of industry; and with a curiosity and thirst for knowledge stimulated the more from a feeling of the restricted means of gratifying it. There is another delightful feature in the picture; the aged grandmother in her chair of state, with a countenance as mild and benignant as a summer evening's twilight; happy in the conviction of duty successfully discharged by training her children in habits of temperance and industry; and receiving, as a kind of household deity, the cheerful tribute from all of reverence and affection.

Some may call this poetry; it is indeed the true poetry of humble rural life, but there is no fiction nor embellishment about it. The picture is only true; and, if it were not a violation of the rules which I have prescribed to myself to mention names in such cases, and that I might offend a modesty which I highly respect, I would show my readers the path which leads to the house, and they should look at the original for themselves.

The owner, when I visited him, was forty-five years old. At twenty-one years old he was the possessor of only fourteen dollars, and with the blessing only of friends no richer than himself.

His whole business has been farming, and that only. He married early; and though he did not get a fortune with a wife, he got a fortune in a wife. They have comforted and sustained their parents on one side of the house. They have brought up three children; and, with the co-labor of the children, they have given them a substantial and useful education, so that each of them, now of sufficient age, is capable of keeping a good school, as they have done, with a view to assist their own education. He began with thirty-five acres of land, but has recently added fifty five more to his farm at an expense of nearly thirteen hundred dollars, for which there remained to be paid five hundred; a debt which, if health continued, he would be able to discharge in two years. The products of his farm are various. He raises some young stock; he fattens a considerable amount of pork for market, and occasionally, a yoke of cattle. He sells, in a neighbouring village annually, about one hundred dollars worth of fruit, principally apples and peaches. Such a situation may be considered, in the best sense of the term, as independent as that of any man in the country.

Now what are the causes of such success? Persevering industry; the strictest and most absolute temperance; the most particular frugality, and always turning every thing to the best account; living within his own resources; and above all things, never in any case suffering himself to contract a debt, excepting in the purchase of land, which could be made immediately productive, and where, of course, the perfect security for the debt could neither be used up, nor wasted, nor squandered.—*Colman's Report.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WORD TO PASTORS.—He is not a pastor who is never met by a smiling child in the streets; and such a man, minister as he may be, we pity for his unpardonable negligence of a pleasing duty. It is a fixed part of our belief, that a Christian minister should be well acquainted with every family where he has a member of his church; and as many of the families of his hearers as possible; not the heads only, but the children and the servants. They expect it, and the expectation is reasonable; and he will do little good in any house who leaves neglected the youth and domestics. To notice them regularly, affectionately, and religiously, is to engage and obtain many hearts, members for the church, and saints for glory; and these shall honor the good man, as he passes through the streets, with their pleasing looks and blessings. The Saviour exercised a lovely supremacy, when, as he entered into Jerusalem, children strewed his path with branches

of palm trees. Wesley never appeared more like St. John than when with children on his knees, and others thronging him as he sang songs for them on the rural heath. And to us no part of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' is more pleasing than that which says of the village preacher:

'Even children followed, with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile.'
Christian Guardian.

THE WILLOW.—The first weeping willow grown in England was planted in Pope's garden at Twickenham on the Thames, and is said to have been sent to him as a present from Turkey, by his friend the Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THERE is no material alteration in the state of public affairs since our last advices. Trade still continues very much depressed; the accounts of the sufferings among the operatives in various parts of Great Britain are still heart-rending, notwithstanding the efforts made to alleviate their distress.

There is nothing important from the seat of war in India. The reports given in the journals of our former reverses in that quarter, are extended, and we are happy to say show them to be of a character less disastrous than was anticipated.

An extract from the proceedings in the House of Commons on the timber trade shows that various important changes were attempted to be introduced, but were lost, throwing the house back on the Ministerial bill.

The crops through England, especially the southern countries, are exceedingly promising.

The vintage in France, promises better than for years past.

The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason in shooting at the Queen, took place on Friday in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the 2d and 3d counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced, in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn and quartered.

It is rumored that the session of Parliament will close in July, and that there will be no further discussion on any important question. The only question of any interest now to be discussed, is the Poor Law Bill, and that had already been commenced in the House of Commons.

Several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in Italy the fore part of the month, extending also along the south of France. Mount Vesuvius was at the last accounts giving forth great quantities of smoke and flame.

The Paris papers continue to discuss the question of the Right of Search, more, we believe, because they find it annoys the English, than from any real interest which they take in the matter.

The attempts at revolution in the Turkish province of Bulgaria, appear to be more formidable than was at first supposed. The insurgents issued from the mountain fastnesses, and committed their depredations in open defiance of any force which the government authorities could bring against them.

Latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope represents that the expedition fitted out against the rebellious boors at Cape Natal, had been completely successful. There had been a large influx of negroes captured by the British vessels engaged in suppressing the slave trade, and many inducements had been held out to them to go to the West Indies as hired laborers to work on the plantation, but without much success.

From all quarters of Ireland there is the most cheering promise of an abundant harvest. The corn, fruit, and potatoe crops will be at market fully a month before those of last year's harvest.

The cholera has been raging in Calcutta, carrying off many scores of natives and several Europeans.

The Silesian Gazette states that the greater part of the manufacturing town of Belchatow, in the district of Petrikauwart, was, last month, destroyed by fire.

At Bolton, a reduction of ten per cent and in some instances of more, has been made by the masters, and the operatives, under the pressure of the times, have been compelled to submit to it.

By an order in Council, inserted in Tuesday's Gazette, the ports of Toronto and Hamilton, in Canada, are declared free warehousing ports.

The colliers employed in the works belonging to the Earl of Balcarres, received notice on Saturday last, that the employment of females working in the colliery would in future be discontinued.

An immense fossil elephant, or mammoth, at a depth of twenty feet below the surface, has just been discovered, in the Wealden formation of the Marden-hill, at Maidstone, during the excavation of the cutting for the South-eastern Railway.

It is stated that pirates are again beginning to infest the Eastern waters of the Mediterranean.

At the Cheltenham Sessions, George Jacob Hellyoake, lecturer on Socialism and home-colonization, was held to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50, for denying, in one of his lectures, the existence of a God.

Captain Basil Hall, with the ladies and children of his family, have completed their tour of Thebes, Syria, the River Jordan, and the Red Sea, and are now proceeding to Greece and Constantinople.

The Journal de Frankfort, of the 10th instant, states that on the sixth, the ceiling of the theatre at Schleitz fell during the performance, wounding many hundreds of persons and killing several.—Twenty-nine dead bodies were taken from the ruins.

Riots of a very serious character have occurred at Cork, Limerick, Ennis, and other places, in consequence of the high price of potatoes and other articles of food. At Ennis, the police were forced to fire on the mob; two or three lives were lost, and several persons wounded.

Her Majesty has conferred a Grand Cross of the Bath on the gallant Sir Robert Sale, the defender of Jellalabad.

A rumour is very prevalent, and is believed in well-informed quarters, that six sail of the line are to be immediately commissioned.

Up to the 31st of May the amount of contributions for the sufferers at Hamburg was about £1,943,000.

THE DISTRESS.—The Earl of Radnor drew the attention of the Lords; to the unmitigated distress among the people, with an inquiry as to the measures of relief. He was sure the House were not aware of the extent of the distress. In Manchester, a soup-kitchen has been established, and 16,000 quarts of soup are issued weekly: the kitchen opens at eight o'clock in the morning; but so eager are the recipients, that they assemble before three. In Sheffield, matters are worse: the number of poor in the Workhouse has increased from 261 in 1836 to 600 in 1842; the able-bodied men receiving out-relief from 900 to 1,000, whose families make up a gross number of 4,000; the total expenses, from £10,548 to £40,000. Two thousand houses are standing empty. The trade-funds are all exhausted. Crime has so much increased that the Sessions are held twice instead of once a quarter. Mr. Ferrand brought forward a similar motion on the subject in the House of Commons. He called on the representatives of the people to save the industrious classes in the manufacturing districts from starvation and death.

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Chapham, a romantic village about two miles from Bedford, together with 12 houses in the village, were recently totally destroyed by fire.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The English papers now received, contain full particulars of the army operations in India, from which it would appear that with the exception of the fall of Ghuznee, the results had not been so disastrous to the British arms as the telegraphic account had given us reason to apprehend. The fighting immediately preceding the fall of Ghuznee was of the most sanguinary character.

The gallant General Sale, besieged in Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, at the head of 6000 Afghans, being apprehensive that Akbar was about to raise the siege to attack General Pollock in the Khyber Pass, made a sortie, in which he completely routed the Afghans, burned their camp, seized all their stores and ammunition, and recovered four of the British guns taken at the Cabul massacre. The victory cost the life of one of the bravest and best officers in India, Colonel Denne. In a style equally gallant and daring, General Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, on the 5th of April. Lieut. Cumming, a promising young officer, was here killed. There was not the least doubt entertained of the junction of the forces under Generals Sale and Pollock being safely effected. Lord Ellenborough was commencing a course of rigorous operations. Accompanied by his secretaries, he had proceeded to the Upper Provinces of Bengal, to be nearer the grand scene of action. The news of the murder of the Shah Soojah, by his own people, was confirmed.

CHINA.

From China we have a "celestial" proclamation against the "red-bristled barbarians," which may serve to amuse the plenipotentiary. The forts along the Canton river were nearly finished, and part of them had been unmasked. A proclamation had been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, in which it is declared that Hong Kong and Chusan will remain in the possession of England till the demands are complied with by the Emperor; and that they shall be considered free ports, equally open to the ships of all nations. The Chinese inhabitants are invited to return and reside under British protection. Amoy is also to remain a free port in our possession. The force with the expedition were in excellent health.—The head-quarters of the general staff was at Ningpo.