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SAID I TO MYSELF, SAID I.

BY CHAS. MACKAY.

n post and quite waksown, have neither fame nor rank; (abor is all lown, have no gold at the bank; some of the common crosse, leepased of the payers by, second by the rich and promated faid I to myself, and I.

crast, and I can not obtain,
The lexuries of the earth,
rainment is scant and plain,
And I live in the fear of dearth,
hile others can laugh or sing,
I have ever some cause to sigh;
na wear; wanderling—
mod I to myself, said I.

it is this grieving just?
Is it wise to feel and wall?
It right, thou speck of dust,
Thise carry should prevail?
It fining them should'st close
Thy sight to the nump 'shy
d am niter dark unpose?
Said I to mysolf, and I.

how, thou heavi thy health; however, thou are overing; like lark, that known not were along a largoy soon; shawers rejuice in the ali, and give the needs the lie;—want a feel to feeter cure,

he wants of thy peofe be great he moved of thy bealth are amo I the world is the man's extate The can wisely caper it all.

For him is the landscape syread, For him do the becomes jet. For him is the day beam shed— Said I to myself, and I

For him are the occans rolled, For him do the rivers run, For him doth the year unfold lifer bounies to the sum: For him, it has heart be pure, Shall common things supply All pleasures that endure—Said I to myself, sad I.

For him each blade of grass Waves pleasure as it goors;
For him as the light of clouds pass, A sport of leanty flows;
For him, as the streamlets leap, Or the winds on the tree-tops aigh, Comes a mass sweet and deep—Said I to myself, said I.

Nor of earth are his joys alone, How mean server his sixts— On him from the starry rece. His ministering angels walt; With him in widerlysy shought. They had commanies high; By them are his funces fraught. Said I to myssif, and I.

I will mould my life afresh,
I will circumstate desare.
Farewell to ye, greef of thesh?
And let my seel a tare.
I will make my wrone a ten.
That my joy my mountly.
Adoes, false wan g a fem;
Sould I to myself, said I.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

The American Expedition to Japan makes any information arding that Empare, its people, and their habits and customs of eat interest. If the expedition succeeds in its mission, imine benefits will flow to our commerce. From what presumes an accounte account of Japan and its people, furnished to Washington Intelligences, we take the following extracts. The private dwellings of the Japanese are small, but is an, and

The private Gwellings of the Japanese are small but land, and manented with small gardens; in this they excel, as they are every best of horticulturists. A few feet of ground are turn-to the hest advantage, as the Japanese understand perfectly art of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits and flowers. They use their tables, bedsteads, nor chairs; but sit, cat, and sleep, like the Pathers are long on water.

aller trades, consecut, for chairs; but sit, cat, and steep, like sit Eastern maions on mais.

Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art if grace of saicide; the child in the nursery stabs itself with finger or stick, and falls back in imitative death; the interis out has intestines before his observe mastress, and the mater are out her heart's blood in the face of her families roter, in musi executes himself, and, in fact, the whose natural, from

param executes transett, and, in fact, the wasse names, from sity youth, revels in the luxury of smode.

Their trade is, at present, under great restrictions, as they only ide with the Chinese and Dutch. The inter-trace alongs tra-red, christiand, and increased the preparates on the Japanese, units all other nations, particularly the French, English and STREET COC

ringuese. The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan exert in their intern branches, and are even far superior to the Chinese. Their ks and coston are excellent, and their Japan ware and pore- sain equalled. Their exports are raw and manufactured silks, from sel, artificial metals, furs, seas, finer than the Chinese. Japan

the art of working in bronze, and they are far ahead of Christian nations in this particular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle their female children, but never the males. The nobinty extract the two front teeth, and supply them with two of gold.

The principal rivers are the I injugava and Askagava; the former so rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and perpetual fluctuations. The chief lake is called Citz, is one hundred miles long and twenty-one wide. A large valley exists in the interior, filled with carbonic gas, and called the valley of the Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerous wild and tame beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said, often sent criminals to the valley to bring away a precious gem of inestimable value, and the bones of men also whiten its "radly sides. Acidulated lakes and thermal springs are common to "bout several of the islands.

Their great sources of opus are their mines of gold and

also whiten its deadly sides. Acidulated lakes and thermal springs are common tinto whout several of the islands.

Their great sources of opulate are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no antimony calamine sal amoniac, borax, or cinnebar (quicksilver.) These articles are in demand, who bring a high price. Birds and every kind of ducks and pountry are plenty; camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars are the finest in the world.

Few countries open so fair as the islands of Japan for botanirew countries open so tair as the islands of Japan for todalical and geological research. It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed statistical account of the commerce of Japan. A direct trade to that empire would increase the commerce of this country about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if not

It was to require but small efforts to accomplish commercial. It would require but small clients to accomplish commercial interes area with so shrend a people as the Japanese, who are alve to commercial feelings. A stram line direct from New York to the Islamus being already in existence, it is an easy matter to continue it to the Galijagues, which islands abound in coal; thence to the Marquesas, and on to Shanghai or Jeddo.

Therefore is become account them. Japanese interature commis-

Printing is known among them. Japanese literature comprises norks of science, history, longraphy, geography, ravets, morai philosophy, natural history, poetr,, the drama, and encyclopedias. Reading is a favorite amusement with them.

The only sciences that can be said to be cultivated in Japan are inedicine and astronomy. Of these, original works and raid to it is of hampens authors, when accessine, are in use. The see milic Japanese are equal of not superior to the Chinese.

The drugs employed in Japanese pharmacy are mostly immal advegetable. Mineral remedies are introquent.

The Japanese possess some lattle knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, trigonometry, and circl engineering. They have canals intended chiefly for irrigation, and a great variety of hindges, crossing them. They have learned to r easure the brights of mountains, by the barometer and hive lately constructed very good maps of the Empire.

The arts are more advanced in Japan that in China. Painting a very elaborately executed, but test anter instance. They are more parented with sell puriting. Wood cate of prints are abandant. The knowledge of scull purities on known, but they understand a lattic of carting. Their profesence in lacker work is truly remarkable. The Japanese do not understand course stand a little of earting. Their profitiency in lacker mark is troly remarkable. The Japanese to not understand cutting provious stores and they set no taken upon them.

The part skilled weakers in inertal and as an example we may write the following work called Lourida, which, composed on the called blended ingener, re-emises control work, and is used in large of percels. But the branch of this art in which they used in here of jewels. But the branch of the art in which there is a constant to the compensation of steel, and their said has are said to he of transcendant excusioned, bearing the edge of a radiation he calling through an hinterplan saided, vithout turning or notching the edge. They are saided accordingly, and a sum equal to 8500 is not thought too much to give for a peculiarly fine swood blade, whilst an old one, of exquisite temper, is extremed beyond all joine. The exposition is probabiled from some superstitions idea of an intimate commercial between Japanese valor and Japanese arms, and as a some heritage from their divine ancestors.

manual labor. The exportation of these silks is likewise prohibited.

With respect to commerce, the trade is now limited to two Dutch ships and twelve Chinese junks yearly. Nor is this all; the value of the cargues these vessels import is limited, for the Dutch about \$400,000, and the Chinese to half as much more.

A GENUINE CALIFORNIA SONG—SUNG BY THE MINERS.

There is a good pile coming boys, A good pile coming.
The you stok full many a hole, here the sight delights your soul, of the good pile coming.
Let the hope still start you on.
And make your blows the strong You are nearer to it every stroke.
Ing a little leage?
Cheras. There is a good, &c.

There's a good jale coming, boys, A good jule coming, boys, ick and shorel, pin and crow, ighly used, will quickly show The good jule coming.

If ork with industry and skill, Your chance will be the strong You'll come upon it soon or late, Dig a little longer; There's a good, &c.

There's a good pile coming ho
A good pile coming—
But hewere of cards and dire,
They will clear you in a trice,
Of the good pile contag.
But if you nee it is you should,
Twill make your credit alroad
Then week away with good trie
Dig a lattle longer?
There is a good &c.

LIFE AMONGST THE ICEBERGS.

EIDER DUCKE IN HINGSTOR'S BAY,

We must now make room for a few of Dr. Sutherland's interthe must now make room to a few of Dr. Sunerisma singresting remarks on the natural history of the Artic regions.
Edder ducks were most abundant. On one occasion Captain
Penny sent a boat to a small island in Hingston's Bay on the
chance of collecting some eggs. It was found literally covered with them?

"To have walked among the nests, each of which confour or five, and sometimes seven or eight eggs, without trampling upon some was impossible. In the course of two hours the hoat was leaded with the fresh ones, which they believed were to be found in the nests which contained less than the usual number. When they returned to the ship an account was taken of the result of their labors, and 5000 eggs were found to have been removed, which number they believed was about the twentisth or thirtieth part of the remainder."

WHALES.

Whales were observed in great abundance, and occasionally

"I recollect, one beautiful morning in October, when hundreds
of luge whales, both young and old, were enjoying themselves
in their native element, and were often seen leaping out of it like
saimon, and failing with a thundering noise as if they had nothing to fear, a "school" of swordish were observed in the offing,
and in less than half an hour the whales were on their flight, and

and in feet that had an inter the whates were on acry high, and far out of our sight.

"A 'school of nairuses was seen 'twixt the two islands shout the time we met the Fenz. They seemed to be a little curious to know what the slaps were, and what such unusual objects could be seeking, for they followed us a little way, however, as we were going rather fast for their curiosity we soon lost ught of them. There must make been at least a dozen of them together. them. There must have been at least a dozen of them together. It was amusing to see them raise their huge beads and fierce making tasks paranly out of the water; and when they west out of sight, with a splash of their had flippers, it seemed to be more from their sportive manner than from tear. When walrases are met in a drive ake ties, they do not take fright, and certainly may are formable assailans, if here currously would lead them after some unfortunite Exquinance in laskyal."

RISUTE INFUSCRIAL ANIMALS IN THE POLAR SEAR

the stricted metals, furs, leas, finer than the Chinese. Japan see, sither than the Chinese. Japan stre, gold, silver, copper, gums, medicinal herbs, reets, damonds, alls, coral, shells, ambergris, &c. Whatever goods the Japanese takes as here pay for in gold and silver.

The Japanese wordup the principal two gods, Vars and Amida. (Macco there is a stately temple, bink to one of these gods; is of freestone, as large as St. Paul's, with an arched roef, posted by heavy pillars. in which stands an ido of copper, is extremely the country it is enough to say, they had been reed by Str Thos. Herbert, his chair is severny feet high and short once of these successed of the country in the country of the period and stream of the country in the country of the period and stream of the country in the country of the manufactures of the country it is enough to say, they make everything wanted for their own use; that their porcelain has degenerated from its pristine supernority, owing, it is said, to a description that their most beastiful silks are worn by high-horn criminas, like in the form of the beatte, with the process shells would recam their forms until our arrival bed after the gold Dako, made of exper, twenty-two feet high, with an excellent of the country of the processor.

The Japanese valed and silver. The experiment does of an intimate the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it in the surf "Whenever the ice had been very much decayed, a brownish, shiny substance was observed floating in loose floatil amongstit, in the surface of the water. The naked eye could detect in it no attracture whatever; but on viewing a drop through a microscope which magnified about two hundred and fifty dismeters, it was found teeming with animal life, and minute vegetable forms of very great beauty. Now would have been the time to perpetual-them with the pencil and the chalk; but unfortunately I could only consign them to the bottle, with the expectation that their debeate siliceous shells would retain their forms until our arriva in England. No one can conceive the vast numbers of these in-