

managed it well and wisely. Afterwards, he died, and it happened as he said.

For a hundred years, the poor's box has continued for the comfort of the indigent; and the memory of the man remains in blessings.

THE IMPUDENT.

A Mussulman came to a convent at the foot of Sinai, and asked alms of a Monk. He gave what he had, and then threw down his carpet to him from the wall above. The Mussulman let the carpet lay, and abused him for not having given him something more and better. Immediately the monk lowered a cord with a hook, and drew up the carpet. "I have given," said he, "what I had, as Jesus commanded; as thou art dissatisfied with it, I will obey the precept of Mohammed, who commands us to correct the impudent."

TIME.—Our toil, our business, our pleasures, our dress, our way of living, are all forced to accommodate themselves to the changes of the year. We cannot help ourselves. Time is a law of God, and therefore it is too strong for us. We should often be glad to change a season; but it may not be.

THE BIRTH OF AN INSECT AND THE CREATION OF A WORLD are alike the effects of God's power. He extends that great central law which binds a planet in its sphere, to the dew-drop that trembles on the leaf of the rose. He heaves the ocean, and curls the surface of the sleeping lake. He plunges the cataract down its depth of thunder, and leads the gentle rivulet through the quiet vale. He unhinds the earthquake that is to overthrow cities, and lends music to the lay of the morning lark.

THE PERILS OF AMBITION.—The road on which ambition travels has this disadvantage, the higher it ascends, the more difficult it becomes, till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose; and where the occupants, above the sympathy of men, and below the friendship of angels, resembles, in the solitude, if not in the depth, of his sufferings, a Prometheus chained to the Caucasian rock.

THE JUST.—When Aristides, so remarkable for his inviolable attachment to justice, was tried by the people at Athens, and condemned to banishment, a peasant, who was unacquainted with the person of Aristides, applied to him to vote against Aristides. "Has he done you any wrong," said he, "that you are for punishing him in this manner?" "No," replied the countryman; "I don't even know him; but I am tired and angry with hearing every one call him—The Just."

THE PLANETS INHABITED.—We cannot discover any reason why all the planets should be provided with atmospheres, unless it was that they might all be habitable; but those planets claim our attention on another account. The axis of every planet as far as we can discover, is inclined to the plain of its orbit. The effect of such inclination, like that of the earth, is change of seasons, a change that seems to be calculated to increase the fruits of the soil, for the benefit of man and beast. From the proofs already stated, and this additional circumstance, we infer, without hesitation, that the plants are all inhabited.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the steamer *Acadia*, at Halifax, we are furnished with news to the 18th ult. It appears that the *Caledonia*, respecting which serious fears had been entertained, is safe. After being out seven days, she damaged her rudder in a gale, and was compelled to put back to Cork, where she was partially repaired, and returned to Liverpool. The most interesting items of the news brought by this arrival will be found below.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to the Almighty God, on account of the Birth of the Prince my son—an event which has completed the

measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with demonstrations of affectionate attachment to my person and government, by my faithful and loyal people.

"I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good father and Ally the King of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook in person the office of sponsor at the Christening of the Prince of Wales.

"I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurances of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the actual suppression of the Slave Trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

"There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Tcheran has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

"I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the government of China.

"The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that Power; and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my Naval and Military Forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the Finances and of the Expenditure of the country.

"I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the importation of corn and of other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

"I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberation on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people."

At the conclusion of the speech, Her Majesty withdrew from the House, and retired amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands to Buckingham Palace.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Heir Apparent of the British throne, was publicly admitted a member of the Christian Church, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 28th of January.

The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendour. The name given the Infant Prince was ALBERT EDWARD, after his father, and his illustrious grandfather, the Duke of Kent. The old English name of Edward is thus retained, and the future monarch will, if he ascend the throne at some far distant day, without doubt cherish it for its antiquity, ascend the throne as Edward VII., and it is hoped will emulate the virtues of the most renowned of his name.

The most gratifying feature in the proceedings was the unabated and increased attachment manifested towards Her Majesty by all classes of her subjects. In comparison with this, the splendour with which she was surrounded was of poor account. Princes are born to pomp, and used to obsequiousness, but the affectionate loyalty of a free and gallant people can only be obtained and secured by the exemplary discharge of high and important functions. Her Majesty's past career has been marked by a solicitous union of dignity, propriety, and gentleness. She has on more than one occasion manifested her sympathy with the people, and the people, in return, regard her with feelings of genuine loyalty and attachment.

Prince Albert, and the young Prince, too, were also loudly cheered, and a hearty and gratifying reception was given to the King of Prussia, who was installed by Her Majesty as a Knight of the order of the Garter.

France has refused to ratify the proposed treaty between the Five Great Powers, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

A new coinage of sovereigns and half sovereigns will be issued shortly.

Mr. Gregory has been returned Member of Parliament for the City of Dublin, by a majority of 403 against Lord Morpeth.

The Countess of Dalhousie has been appointed Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty the Queen, in the room of the Countess of Sandwich, resigned.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Dean of Cork, is to be the new Bishop of Ossory. He is succeeded in the Deanery by the Rev. Horace Newman, of London.

The Niger expedition had proved a total failure, a great number of the officers and crew having been carried off by the prevailing pestilence.

The Bishop of Salisbury has withdrawn from all connection with the Bible Society.

After three nights' debate in the House of Commons, on a motion brought forward by Sir Robert Peel, for an alteration in the Corn Laws, the motion was carried, in opposition to an amendment of Lord John Russell's, by a majority of 123.

THE EAST.—INDIA.

The predictions we have so often uttered, of the ultimate failure of the British operations in this part of Central Asia, are at length completely verified. A succession of disasters has attended the progress of the Anglo-Indian attempt to subjugate the country; almost the whole population finally rose up in arms; a new sovereign has been proclaimed by the people, in the room of the profligate and feeble Shah Soojah; and the utmost efforts of the Anglo-Indian troops to quell the insurrection have proved unavailing.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—GREAT BATTLE.

A great battle was in reality fought between the mountaineers and the Russians in the middle of October. It commenced in the pass of Hamish, only about six miles from the castle of Scotcha. The Russians had about 8,000 Georgian and Mingrelian cavalry, with 10,000 or 12,000 of their infantry. The former led the van, and were attacked in the pass so vigorously that they were put completely to rout. They fell back upon the infantry, to whom their own panic was communicated, and the whole fled *en masse* to the coast hotly pursued by the victors. The slaughter was dreadful, no less than 3,000 of the Russian party being left dead upon the field. Some escaped to the ships, which, forty-nine in number, were lying within gun-shot of the shore; others were drowned in an attempt to swim off, and the survivors made good their retreat in dreadful confusion to Scotcha, where they collected and entrenched themselves.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The ship *Venice*, Captain Perit, arrived on the 13th, at New York, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 21st of November; she brings accounts some days later than those we had received in the English papers. Files of the *Canton Press* to the 20th, and of the *Register* to the 16th of November, inclusive, have been received. These papers being published at Macao, the accounts they contain from Canton are to the 17th only.—*Mes.*

The intelligence from the expedition is the same that we had on Saturday—of the capture of Ningpo and Chinhæ, and the retaking of Chusan. It was reported that Sir Henry Pottinger had demanded eight millions of dollars as the ransom of Ningpo, and as a bribe for letting alone Hang-chow-foo, the capital, and other towns in that province. No reply has yet been received to this demand.

The officer commanding on the Canton station had received orders to seize all junks laden with valuable cargoes—the appetite for plunder grows by what it feeds on—and to harass the coasting trade as much as possible.

Fifteen hundred of the unhappy Chinese are said to have been slaughtered at Chusan. They fought with courage, but their poor skill could do little or nothing against the murderous science of the assailants. At Chinhæ, the slaughter is reported to have been "immense."

A medical committee summoned by brigadier general Burrell, on the arrival of the detachment of the regiments now in China, has declared the island of Hong-kong to be a place utterly unfit for the residence of the English troops.

The authorities at Canton were making every possible effort to stop the navigation of the river, and appeared to act altogether on the defensive. Of the people on board the transport *Nerbudda*, which was wrecked, there were about one half murdered when they reached the shore. The remainder were taken by the Chinese, and it is supposed, have already met the same fate. The officers and crew of the British steamer *Madagascar*, which was wrecked, were taken by the Chinese, and nothing has since been heard of them. It is supposed they were murdered. On ac-