

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANECDOTES OF MR. LOCKE.—Mr. Locke, in a letter written the year before his death, to one who asked him, "What is the shortest and surest way for a young man to attain to the true knowledge of the Christian religion?" gives this memorable reply, "Let him study the Holy Scriptures; especially the New Testament: therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture of error, for its matter." The death of this great man was agreeable to his life. We are assured, by one who was with him when he died, and who had lived in the family seven years, that, "the day before his death, he particularly exhorted all about him to read the holy Scriptures; and desired to be remembered by them at evening prayers. On being told, that if he chose it, the whole family should come and pray by him in his chamber; he answered, he should be very glad to have it so, if it would not give too much trouble; and an occasion offering to speak of the goodness of God, he especially exalted the love which God shewed to man, in justifying him by faith in Jesus Christ; and concluded with returning God thanks, in particular, for having blessed him, with the knowledge of that divine Saviour. About two months before his death, he drew up a letter to a certain gentleman, and left this direction upon it "To be delivered to him after my decease;" in which are these remarkable words, "I knew you loved me living, and will preserve my memory now I am dead. This life is a scene of vanity that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction, but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life. This is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true, when you come to make up the account."

BATHS AND BATHING.—Few Roman citizens in easy circumstances were without the luxury of a private bath. Amongst many articles of luxury of which Pliny censures the ladies of his time he takes notice of their bathing rooms being paved with silver. Even the metal flues were gilt.

The Russian baths, as used by the common people, bear a close resemblance to the laconicum of the Romans. They usually consist of wooden houses, situated, if possibly by the side of a running stream.—In the bath-room is a large vaulted oven, which, when heated, makes the paving stones red hot, and adjoining to the oven is a kettle fixed in masonry, for the purpose of holding boiling water. Round about the walls are three or four rows of benches, one above another like the seats of a scaffold. The room has little light, but here and there are apertures for letting the vapour escape; the cold water that is wanted is let in by small channels.

In France there are baths in all the towns, and bathing is practised more than in Germany or England, where baths are rare. There are but few baths in London, and those established there would not suffice for a small fraction of the population if bathing were a common practice.

Regular swimming baths are established at Vienna, Munich, Breslau, Berlin and Paris.—But the English are not much inclined to swimming, even when the means are at hand.

A Divine lately addressed the female part of his congregation in these words. "Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honour of appearing first to a female, after His resurrection, for it was only done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner!"

Alexander the Great seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones piled one upon another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "I am searching," said Diogenes, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

CHEERFULNESS.—A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction; convert ignorance into an agreeable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We extract the following items of intelligence by this arrival from the *Morning Courier*:—

The Session of Parliament was drawing to it close, leaving, as usual, a number of important measures in abeyance for the next Session.

A Secret Committee of the House has been appointed to inquire into all the facts connected with the opening of private letters, passing through the Post Office, by warrant from the Home Secretary.

Lord Heytesbury has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in room of Earl De Grey.

The Queen and all the Royal Family were in good health, and domesticated at Claremont.

Several diabolical acts of incendiarism had taken place in the rural districts, in Essex particularly.

There had been some pretty sharp sparring in the French Chamber of Deputies in regard to pecuniary donations to the younger children of the King of the French.

The mail had arrived from India and China. A full account of the intelligence received it by will be found in our extracts.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell continues in prison.—It is said he is to be elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Catholic clergy have set apart the 28th instant as a day of humiliation and prayer in his behalf.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Jun., had addressed the Repealers of Ulster after the manner of his father, calling upon them to abstain from any outrage upon the Orangemen, who, it is said, intend to walk in procession on the 1st and 12th of July.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of this body, on the 24th ult., J. H. Talbot, Esq., late M. P. for New Ross, occupied the chair. The Rev Dr. Hearne, one of a deputation from Manchester, addressed the meeting, and handed in a contribution of £325, amidst enthusiastic cheering. The amount of the repeal rent for the week was announced, amid deafening cheers, to be £2,178 11s 1d.

INDIA AND CHINA.—By extraordinary express from Marseilles we have received, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, from Bombay, letters and papers from all parts of our Indian Empire.

The latest dates are from Bombay to the 20th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of May, from Macao to the 10th, and Hong Kong to the 8th of April. The mail from England of the 6th of April had reached Bombay on the 12th of May.

The principal intelligence brought by the India mail of the 20th of May relates to the state of the Punjab, which appears now to be more distracted than ever. A bloody fight is stated to have taken place on the 7th of May, between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Runjeet Singh, who are opposed to him, led on by Ittur Singh, a chief of considerable influence. In September last, when Ajeet Singh had murdered the then King, Shere Singh, and the Prime Minister Dhyan Singh, he was himself slain in a fight with Heera Singh, who avenged the death of his father, Dhyan, by ordering all the family of Ajeet to be butchered. One boy of nine years was allowed to live, and an uncle, named Ittur or Utter Singh, escaped into the Sikh states, protested by the British. After seven months' residence, he went back on the 30th of April, and joined the party under Cashmeera Singh and Peshora Singh, both sons (though of minor rank) of old Runjeet Singh. They proceeded to attack Heera Singh, and a bloody conflict took place, in which Heera was said to have been wounded. Ittur Singh was considered by some of the partisans of Heera as being supported by the British, and they therefore have threatened to invade the territories of the latter, to revenge themselves on those who had countenanced the proceedings of Ittur Singh.

The news from Scinde extends to the 16th of May. Sir Charles Napier was busy in making preparations for the meetings of the Beloochee chief, which was to take place on the 24th of May, when it is said that upwards of 17,000 of them would attend, each having an unarmed

attendant. Thirty thousand men assembled to deliberate would present an odd appearance. It was supposed that Sir Charles had some important measures to propose to their attention.

MORMON DISTURBANCES.

STATEMENT FROM AN EYE WITNESS.—SIGNS OF PEACE.—At Nauvoo, on the 2d, all was orderly and quiet. Messrs. Jonas and Fellows, deputation from Governor Ford, returned to Quincy, reporting every thing quiet. The boat waited at Warsaw for these gentlemen to address the people, where excited feeling prevails, the inhabitants seeming bent upon the point that either themselves or the Mormons must leave the country.

The extra from the Mormon organ indulges in many lamentations for the death of the prophet and his brother, and narrates how the deed was accomplished. The murder was committed about six o'clock in the evening, by an armed mob, of 150 to 200 men, painted black and yellow, who surrounded the jail, forced it, and poured a shower of bullets into the room where the men were confined. Each of the victims received four balls in his body, and John Taylor, editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was shot in four places, but not seriously injured; About three o'clock the next day, the bodies of "the noble martyrs" were received at Nauvoo. They were met, the paper says—"by a great assemblage of people, east of the Temple, on Mulholland street, under the direction of the city marshal, followed by Samuel H. Smith, brother of the deceased, Dr. Richards, and Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage.

The wagons were guarded by eight men. The procession that followed in Nauvoo was the City Council, the lieutenant general's staff, the major general and staff, the brigadier and staff, commanders and officers of the legion, and citizens generally, numbering several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that ever ascended unto the ears of the Lord of Hosts to be avenged of our enemies.

When the procession arrived, the bodies were both taken into the "Nauvoo Mansion." The scene at the mansion cannot be described; the audience were addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, and Messrs. Wood and Reed, of Iowa, and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some 8 or 10,000 persons, and with one united voice resolved to trust to the law for a remedy of such high handed assassination, and when that failed, to call upon God to avenge us of our wrongs.

THE INSURRECTION AT DOMINICA.—We have the Bermuda Gazette of the 2d inst., and of June 25th. From Bermuda itself these papers bring no intelligence, but one of them contains a long account of the Negro outbreak in the island of Dominica, copied from the Dominica Colonist of June 8.

The insurrection broke out on the 3rd of June.—Its immediate cause, among the mass of the ignorant Negroes, was the belief that the taking of the census in the different parishes was preliminary to a re-establishment of slavery; but it was supposed that the idea was promulgated among them by a few crafty leaders, whose object was plunder and a general massacre of the whites.

Be that as it may, the census-takers were surprised at finding in several of the parishes the houses of the blacks deserted, and the inhabitants assembling at points in the neighbourhood armed with cutlasses and bludgeons, and making hostile demonstrations. The census-takers were obliged to fly or conceal themselves. In the parish of St. Paul a gentleman going with despatches to the President was intercepted, robbed, severely beaten and would have been killed had not some of the blacks interposed for his rescue.

It was soon found that the *emeute* was general throughout the leeward side of the island. Martial law was proclaimed, and the militia and regulars were put in immediate requisition.

Some conflicts took place at various points, in which the rude and ill-armed insurgents were of course scattered, many killed and large numbers captured. The houses of some planters had been occupied and plundered by the rebels, but it does not appear that any loss of life occurred among the whites.