particularly to the United States Bank—both of which will convey some idea of the extent to which British capital is now invested in United States securities.

"We believe that the amount of British capital invested—not for speculation, but for income—in the public works, banks, state credits, and institutions of the United States, now exceeds twenty millions sterling; and we observe a growing disposition to increase it. The investments of British capital in such securities are not, perhaps, at this instant in a state of progressive augmentation, because in a period of disturbance and derangement every man is engaged in fortifying and securing his particular local position, and will not part with any of the pecuniary power under his command in any direction which would place in jeopardy its prompt and immediate availability. But from year to year we observe a decided and growing inclination, in the banking interest and its connexions, especially to send money beyond the Atlantic for a higher income—the security in such cases been deemed equal to that which any country in Europe would afford. This disposition will increase with the multiplying facilities of correspondence and intercourse, and an augmented traffic cannot fail to result from it, which will be much accelerated by the establishment of a communication by steamboats between Liverpool and New York, and a railway between London and Liverpool. If peace between the two countries remain unbroken for twenty years longer, this mere idea, when combined with the rapidly expanding commercial resources of the United States, will either break down the existing system of our currency, or will compel the Bank of England to make efforts periodically to break down the prosperity of manufactures and commerce.

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"It has been seen that one-fourth part of the entire stock of the Bank of the United States was held by foreigners—nearly the whole of this no doubt, being the property of the inhabitants of Great Britain. Since the old Bank was converted into the new Bank of the United States under their Pennsylvania Charter, they have borrowed on their bonds in London, through the house of Baring & Co., Overend, Gurney & Co., acting as agents for the latter, a million sterling. Here is an amount of British capital exceeding, we believe three millions and a half, for almost all the proprietors of the old Bank accepted the new stock—invested in one American Bank. A proportion of banking capital, probably nearly approaching to this, is held by Englishmen in several other Banks at Boston, New York, New Orleans, and other Atlantic cities; and then there are the bonds of the State Governments, the shares in Railways, Canals, Mines, conducted on the public proprietary system, which have also tempted the wealthy men and women of the old country to improve their incomes by offering higher interest for investments. All these channels have absorbed an amazing amount of British capital, and the agencies for transmitting it and receiving the accruing dividends or interest, have been among the most lucrative sources of mercantile profit for our Merchant-Bankers in London and Liverpool. And though the operation of such agents have been for a time checked by the restrictive force applied by the Bank of England, the ground work of the traffic is substantially so good that we have no doubt it will revive in full force after the lapse of a short period, and all the attempts of the Bank of England to put a stop to it will be absolutely vain and futile, or extensively mischievous and intolerably burdensome to this country."

Daniel Webster, the great American Whig advocate, met with a very flattering reception in New York on Wednesday last. His landing from the steamboat from Philadelphia was greeted by the cheers of a multitude of his friends who were waiting his arrival. In the evening, Mr. Webster received an Address from a Committee of Citizens, in Niblo's Saloon, and in reply, made a very long speech, in which, amidst professions of respect for General Jackson, he did not spare any of the acts of his administration.

The *Knickerbocker* for March has been lying on our table for some days—its rich and varied contents inviting a perusal, which drier and less agreeable avocations have hitherto prevented us from giving them. The present number opens with a review of a pamphlet on "popular and liberal education, with some defence of the English and Saxon languages," by Professor Caldwell, of the Transylvania University, Kentucky. It is a gratifying circumstance that the generous and comprehensive views of the Northern States on the all important subject of popular education are beginning to be seriously entertained by their more Southern confederates. The author of this pamphlet tells no flattering tale of the deplorable condition of popular education in the Union generally, although he excepts, with a *perhaps*, three or four States out of the whole. The reasons he assigns, are want of fitness in the teachers, and inadequate remuneration for their services.

"Without adhering to undervalue the study of the Greek and Latin classics, we consider the following observations to be strictly just, and deserving the attention of those parents and guardians who may be tempted,—in obedience to custom,—to compel those under their care to go through all the drudgery of the usual routine of what is called a good and classical education, when nature has sternly forbid their beneficial progress in such a path.

"It is a dictate of common sense, as well as of experience," says our author, 'that youths should be educated, not altogether according to the notions of their parents, guardians, and instructors, but according to their own talents, and somewhat in accordance with their tastes, and the pursuits to which, as adults, they purpose to devote themselves. Let those, therefore, whom nature has endowed with a peculiar fitness, and a predominate love, for the study of languages, indulge their inclination, and become polyglots, and even pedants, if they please; for the knowledge of the dead languages makes more pedants than all other sorts of knowledge. But let youths, who are differently endowed, pursue a different course. Let their minds be mainly directed to those branches for which they are more peculiarly qualified. It is that, and that alone, that the educated portion of the community can claim to be the highest enlightened and liberal, for which their faculties have fitted them. An contrary course has often driven young men from colleges and universities, who, had they been indulged in their natural studies, and liberated from those trammels which they hate, a native and unconquerable aversion, might have become ornaments to science, and benefactors of their race. And I venture to say, that toiling and puzzling over Greek and Latin has disgusted and discouraged more young men, and frustrated their education and hopes of distinction, than any or all other forms of study. Indeed, I have rarely seen a youth driven from college by his dislike of any other particular exercise than the study of Greek and Latin—some abstruse branch of mathematics perhaps excepted. One reason of this is, that when a youth has no taste for the dead languages, he consoles that judgment on the subject, and that tells him that the study of them is useless. And as respects himself, it tells him truly; for to him, with his uniteness and aversion, it is useless, and can never be turned by him to any purpose, either of profit or honor."

There are many other articles,—both grave and gay,—in the number before us, which claim such notice as we cannot now give.

General Jackson attained his 70th year, on the 15th inst.

A large and massive stone building, intended for the banking house of Messrs. Joseph, at the corner of Wall and Exchange Streets, New York, fell to the ground on Tuesday morning last. The concussion, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, was so great, that it seemed to shake the foundations of every building in Wall Street. The earth trembled as if it had been shaken by an earthquake.

"It was most providential that the building came down in the night, since it could scarce have fallen at any hour of day-time, without crushing many people in the street, independently of those who might have been engaged at work in the interior.

"No blame can attach to the proprietors. The structure was of stone, massively built, and neither pains nor expense have been withheld in the building. The work has been in progress near a year; the materials, of every description, were of the first quality, and the labor has been executed by day's work. The fault was in the architect."

There can be no doubt that the fall of the building was attributable to the imperfect form of the arches of brick used in place of rafters. Every care and expense to render it durable had in all other respects, been lavished on it.

The fifth and last instalment of the allowed claims of Citizens of United States against France was brought to New York by the *Poland*, and paid to the Bank of America.—Three millions five hundred and forty-five thousand francs have been received in all.

The Steamboats on the Hudson River were not running higher up, on the 15th inst., than Peekskill. For six or eight days from the above date, it was supposed that the river would be entirely free of ice.

The young, but enterprising State of Illinois, appropriates, this year, ten millions of dollars specifically for various Railroads and other works of internal improvement.

The Editor of the *Poughkeepsie Journal* was presented, the week before last, with cucumbers, radishes, and tomatoes.

It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" that the object of the following letter from the Magistrates to the Nuns of the Congregation should be obtained.

"The subscribing Magistrates, understanding that the Sisters of the Congregation intend building houses in St. Jean Baptiste Street the present season, beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety and advantage of widening said Street. In the opinion of the Magistrates, an opportunity now offers of commencing an improvement, which would eventually make one of the most important communications between the two principal Streets of the City, (and which is now a narrow and confined Lane,) a handsome commercial Street, and adding greatly to the value of property situated therein.

"The Magistrates therefore hope that the Ladies of the Congregation will consent to an amelioration that will benefit themselves, oblige the inhabitants, and improve the city."

Lower Canada.

Two sales occurred at the Sheriff's office yesterday, of landed property situated within the city. Four lots of land on the west side of the Leuhine Rouge, in front of the property of Mr. Quesnel, and formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Turner Orton, were sold to P. J. Lacroix, Esq. for £30 15s. and three lots at the same place to J. A. Morison, Esq. for £33 5s. A lot in *St. Denis Street*, adjoining the property of the late Mr. Turney, with a house and other buildings, was adjudged to Mr. Jean Bte. Dubuc, for £206.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is with sincere regret we announce that our highly esteemed fellow citizen, the Honorable Louis Gugy, is now most seriously indisposed. His numerous friends in this city have manifested their respect for him by their constant enquiries at his residence.—*Ib.*

United States.

Safety of Railroads.—The last annual report of the Worcester Railroad says, that since the first opening of the road nearly three years since, there have been transported on the road nearly 200,000 passengers, and that during the whole period, no passenger on the road has by any accident or negligence, sustained any personal injury.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Bank Loan.—It seems that we were in error, the other day, in stating that the mantle of nobility had fallen upon our friend the Rev. Mr. Frazer, formerly of this city. We know that he claimed the title and estates of Lovat, and seeing that a Mr. Frazer had been raised to the peerage, by that title, we naturally supposed that he was the man; but it seems he is not, for we are advised by a paragraph in a London paper, that the newly-created peer is a Catholic, and in another London paper we have read an expression of surprise at the creation, where it was known that the title was claimed by another, in the event of whom success there would be two Barons Lovat.—*Ib.*

Convention of Women.—It is stated that the Anti-Slavery Ladies of Boston and Philadelphia have held a correspondence on the subject, and decided to call a convention in New York, to adopt measures for the abolition of slavery. Their husbands will probably have to stay at home, and take care of the children. Yankee women are fond of wearing the breeches. Will the South send us a delegation, booted and spurred, to meet and combat the opinions of these dear ladies? We promise to use fair play.

City Bank.—This institution yesterday ceased to discount any paper whatever for the present. We understand that this step has been rendered necessary by the constant and heavy drafts for specie made upon the bank by a pertinaciously persevere in their attempt to bring the bank to "terms." It is to be feared that this course will work serious detriment, for a while at least, to those deserving and business customers who look to this bank, for aid in the present pinching times. For the month past, the discounts have been liberal—amounting, from the 1st February to March 6th, to $260,000, exclusive of renewals—which sum has been dealt out in small amounts to numerous individuals, affording sensible relief. Since Friday last, the bank has reduced its circulation from $176,000 to about $61,000. The firm above alluded to has recently drawn nearly $29,000 in specie from the vaults. This explanation of the reason for the refusal of the institution to discount good business paper, has been thought relevant, and due to the public—as all applications of that nature, under present circumstances, must be declined.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Texas.

We have received our regular files of the *Texas Telegraph* to the 21st ult. It appears that Bravo has gone to the capital, and that General Amada was at Matamoras, with four or five thousand men. His intention was to despatch a force of eight hundred mounted men to take possession of San Antonio and Goliad, after which Commissioners were to be sent to the Government of Texas, for the purpose of definitely treating for peace.

The army, on the 17th of February, was in fine spirits. The people were on their guard, and though engaged in agricultural operations, had their guns in good shooting order.

Commercial.

We have New York papers of Thursday morning. The rate of Exchange on England had suddenly advanced to 10¼ @ 10½ prem., and money was very scarce. The weather was mild, the ice in the North River broken up to Caldwell's Landing, and clear water expected in a few days through the Highlands.

United States Markets.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

Wednesday, *March* 15, 1837.

Ashes.—In our market the transactions remain quite unimportant, and notwithstanding the lightness of the stock of Pots, which amounts only to 475 barrels, a few parcels have been sold at $6,50 @ $6,62½, a reduction of fully 50 cts. since our last notice. We are still without any transactions whatever to report in Pearls, which may be considered nominal at $7,50.

Flour and Meal.—The Flour market continues extremely heavy, and prices for all descriptions may be considered fully 12½ cents lower than at the date of our last report. We quote Western Canal, @11,75 @ $12; ashes of Georgetown and Howard Street at $11,50; Alexandria, $11, and Philadelphia, $11,12½ @ $11,25. Considerable quantities of Foreign Flour, some of which is represented as being of fine quality, have been received from Europe since our last.

Grain.—About 3000 bushels White German Wheat, at a price not transpired, is the only transaction we learn of since our last; buyers generally appear disposed to wait the return of river navigation. About 2500 bushels Dutch Rye have been sold at a price not made public, and sales have also been made to arrive at $1,25.

Provisions.—There is a fair demand for Beef, and prices are well maintained. Pork remains dull, and considerable receipts of Mess, via New Orleans, has reduced the price to $22,50 @ $23,50. Lard has further declined; Western in kegs have sold at 12 cents.

Baltimore Market, March 11.

Howard Street Flour.—There is very little animation in the market, and the transactions are quite limited. Small parcels are selling from stores at $10.75, and the wagon price $10,25, with a small advance for choice brands.

City Mills Flour.—We hear of no transactions this week. Holders ask $10 for standard, and $10,25 for extra.

Wheat.—At the close of last week two cargoes of German red Wheat, of prime quality, were sold at $2,16 ₩ bushel. Since then a parcel of 2500 bushels same description was sold on terms which were not made public; and a cargo of 600 bushels prime red and white was sold at $2,21 ₩ bushel. Several cargoes of Foreign Wheat, arrived within a day or two, are now in market.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAR. 23, 1837.

O'Connell has lately fallen into very bad odour with many of his *quondam* coadjutors. His alliance has been renounced, and himself denounced by the very men who a few months before supported and held him up as an immaculate patriot. His popularity or influence with the masses, is said also, to be on the wane. Whence this change? The ostensible cause, and that most commonly alleged, is his opposition to the introduction of poor laws in Ireland. Add to this, that he has now to contend with competitors, who are as vociferous and untiring as he can be, as advocates of "justice to Ireland." They were jostling each other, and some of them have come within the sweep of O'Connell's sarcasm.

Of all the acts of O'Connell's career, none, in our opinion, is deserving of more commendation than the firm stand he has taken against Irish poor laws. We are aware that he is faced with unworthy motives in the matter by his opponents, in regard to this subject. It is affirmed that poor laws would tranquillize Ireland—that the elements of agitation would be destroyed—that all plea for the collection of "justice rent" removed, and hence the "great agitator's" interest in opposing the introduction of this panacea. Whether or not there be any truth in these representations, we know not, but this we affirm, that poor laws would prove, in the long run, as great a curse to Ireland, as they have to England, and that O'Connell acts a patriotic part, in seeking to exclude their degrading influence from his native country.

The *Correspondent & Advocate* of Toronto has given a number of reasons for thinking that a Legislative Union of the two Provinces is contemplated by the home authorities. We subjoin the reasons, and whether sound or futile, we hope that the conclusion drawn from them will be verified by the reality.

"But we are, upon the whole, disposed to think that a Union will take place. It will, indeed, be assumed that the late elections have expressed public opinion in favor of it. In former Parliaments it has been a favorite Tory measure to seek the annexation of Montreal to this Province, as absolutely necessary for our commercial prosperity. The Reformers opposed it on the righteous ground of not spoliating another country for our own aggrandisement. The corrupt majority of Tories will, of course, be taken as indicative of a public sense of the absolute necessity of some such measure. And as the British Government, though not overburdened with such Colonial scruples, will not like "to rob Peter to pay Paul," we presume they will answer the repeated Tory complaints, about not possessing Montreal, by giving them Quebec into the bargain. Honesty is the best policy; and had not a Tory disposition to plunder the Sister Province pressed the alleged necessities of our condition on the British Government, a union would have been less certain.

"The Tory measure (not to be sure a bad one) of obviating the want of a sea-port, by obtaining a passage for our commerce to and from the ocean, through the canals and railroads of the United States, will also hasten, in our opinion, the union of the Provinces. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that the Honorables Messrs. Allan, Sullivan, Draper, & Co. attended a public meeting about a year ago, to address the King for his intercession with the United States' Government, to procure a transit for our merchandize through the vast facilities of their flourishing and happy country. And when the British Government see these ultra-Tories (ever mindful of their "bread and butter") "casting about in their mind's eye" for accommodation from a democratic government [sounds! sounds!] the sleepy Lord will startle from his slumbers, and think it high time to gratify the Tories with seaports; and, therefore, will give themselves by a union *Montreal and Quebec.*

Nor will the British Government forget the Tory petitions and addresses against the law imposing a tax on emigrants. Mr. Solicitor General Hagerman and his cronies attended a public meeting censuring the Lower Canadians for that law; and though the Lord of Downing Street said, it was enacted under his direction by the submissive Lower Canadians, nevertheless, further insolent objections were again and again urged against it. Goaded in this manner by the Tories, we presume the British Government will say—"Unite the Legislatures, and insolent complaints of this character will be prevented."

"When we consider all things that have occurred—the pretensions that have been put forth—the agitations that have been sought for, and the complaints that have been urged; and further reflect upon the increasing difficulties with our increasing population and commerce, we apprehend his Majesty's Government will, as a favor to the Tories, unite the Provinces before their objections to it, can reach England."

An address has been presented by some citizens of Toronto to Dr. John Rolph, the talented radical leader in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, requesting him to sit for his portrait, to which he has consented.

A penny paper called the *Telegraph* has been launched in Quebec. It is double-tongued, being printed one half in English, the other in French; and eschews politics. Our sister city requires a thorough going liberal English paper.

Yesterday an individual named John Sterns, attempted to exchange at Mr. Chapin's, St. Paul-street, one hundred counterfeit five dollar bills, on the Amherst Bank, Massachusetts. The forgery is clumsily executed on bad paper. The bills are dated 1st December, 1832, and signed D. Root, Cashier, and M. Smith, President.

Mr. Chapin, having detected the forgery, had Sterns, and another individual who is supposed to be an accomplice, committed to gaol. Both are from the Eastern Townships.

It is proposed to lease the Coté Mansion House, between the City Bank and *Courier* Office, for a term of years, and convert it into an Infant School, after the best models, under the superintendance of Mr. Macdonald, who was trained in the model Infant School of Glasgow, and who has practised the profession of Infant School Teacher for three years with great success. Of his proficiency the public of Montreal has seen a specimen in the astonishing progress made by the poor children in the House of Industry, after a few weeks training.

The house will not accommodate more than one hundred children, and the necessary expences require that each pupil should pay three pounds a year at least.

Lists will lie at the Book Stores of Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, and Mr. W. Greig, which, parents who wish to send their children will do well to subscribe as quickly as possible, specifying the names and ages of the children they propose to send.

The following will be the principal regulations respecting admission:—

1. The children to be from three to eight years of age.

2. Each child, without any exception, to pay fifteen shillings a quarter, in advance.

3. The children to attend School from nine till four o'clock in summer, and ten till three in winter. An hour—from twelve to one o'clock,—being allowed for refreshment.

4. No child afflicted with any infectious, contagious, or disagreeable disease, will be admitted.

As it is of the greatest importance that the new system of education, which is exciting such universal interest in the civilized world, should be tried upon a sufficient scale in Montreal, it is hoped that the present opportunity will be cordially embraced by the public, and that the list will be filled up without delay, in order that the necessary arrangements may be immediately entered into.

All the newspapers in town are respectfully requested to copy the above.—*Communicated.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—Through your paper I wish to communicate the result of the meeting held last evening over St. Ann's Market.

The meeting was called to inquire what can be done for the suppression of vice and promotion of useful knowledge.

After much discussion, it was resolved, that a Friendly Union, upon the plan recommended in the Bible, "To do to others as we would wish them to do to us," with access to a Library of good books, and other means of instruction, be adopted.

And to carry this design into operation it was resolved, that a printed outline of a Friendly Union be circulated for signatures, and the Ministers and Teachers of Schools in Montreal be respectfully invited to explain this design, and exert their influence in its accomplishment. When the paper shall have circulated for signatures, a meeting to be called to organize the proposed Union.

In every part of the world an increase of knowledge is desirable, but particularly in Canada.

A Friend to Union.

Montreal, March 22, 1837.

Lower Canada.

A report has been prevalent in town for some days past, that the place of sheriff of the District of Montreal is about to become vacant. It has been held for many years past by the Honorable Louis Gugy, against whom an address to the Governor, praying his dismissal, was passed by the Assembly last winter, chiefly on the ground of his not having stated correctly his income in the returns required by Government, and contained in what is commonly called the *Blue Book.*—The Sheriff's statements varied materially from those given before a Committee of the Assembly by his assistant, and those made up by the Committee from the returns of the Prothonotaries. We doubt, however, if there was a voluntary mis-statement on the part of the Sheriff; but there was enough to induce a belief that he had trusted too much of the pecuniary concerns of the office to others. The reported vacancy naturally excites much attention among those who expect to fill it, and their friends. It is lucrative. It is also of much public importance. The Sheriff, in this country unite the duties of the office of Sheriff in England, and also those of the officers of the French Courts of Civil Law. In this age of reform, no one seems to think of separating those duties, and of nominating the Sheriffs *annually* as in England. Now is the time, if the emoluments are too high for the country, to provide for their reduction when the offices is accepted anew, so as to leave no pretence of saying, "I accepted the office upon an understanding of the amount of its emoluments; it is an agreement which ought not to be violated." The duty of Sheriff, under the Criminal Law of England, as the first Executive officer of the King in his Courts of Justice, as the head of the power of the County in cases of riots or mobs, or forcible resistance to the law, is most important; that of impannelling of Jurors, is not of less moment, particularly in times when party and party spirit prevails. It requires an acquaintance with the rules of proceeding in such cases, under the Criminal Laws of England, which are the only ones now in force in the Province. Some discretion is unavoidably left to the Sheriff, requiring great intelligence and perfect impartiality. It is to provide a check and make the office less burthensome to the incumbent, that the nominations are annual in England. Whether this reform is introduced here, whether the office is divided, and notice given of the probable reduction of the emoluments, amounting, it is said, to about £2000 a-year, or *double the salary of the Judges*, it is to be hoped that no one will be appointed who does not come within the description contained in the despatches of the 5th Dec., 1835, to the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, as expressing the views of His Majesty's Government as to similar appointments in the Colonies: particularly that a "peculiar bias in politics" be avoided, and that "unquestionable fidelity to the Sovereign" be an indispensable requisite.—(*Vide Despatch, observations on 13th Grievance.*)—*Quebec Gazette.*

United States.

Steam in the Astor House.—There are many more wonders under the sun than man or woman dreams of—and a guest at the Astor House, who is eating the good things of this life there, and seeing the fine things of the world, little imagines that there is down stairs, in the cellar, under ground, a curious fellow, without head or heels, tongue or ears, hands or feet, who is doing a miracle of things, for the guests all over the house—ironing clothes in one place, washing in another—grinding coffee here and scrubbing knives there—now cooking victuals, and now pumping water from eight to ten thousand gallons per day, and throwing much of it even in the sixth story! The maids in the wash room use him to dry clothes, as well as *to boil them*—and there is a railroad there too to move the clothes presses in! The cooks use him to cook all sorts of vegetables from cabbage to potatoes. Indeed he is used for almost every thing, so that he is chamber-maid, washerwoman, knife-scourer, kitchen-maid, cook, coffee-grinder, clothes-ironer, bathing-room boy, &c. &c.—and yet he has the capacity to do a thousand other things with the same puff, for he can grind flour, saw boards, row, paddle, or do any thing, or almost every thing you ask him to do. Yet he is not officious at all. He does not bustle all over the house—but he lays in a little corner of the cellar, in a small open alcove, not bigger than the "big cheese" Gen. Jackson has lately served up in Washington. This "admirable Crichton," who has all these useful accomplishments, is "Avery's Rotary Engine." An "admirable Crichton" in fact he is, though not with the showy accomplishments of him who travelled over Italy, and who measured swords and tongues at tournaments, tilts, and at universities, now with chevaliers and anon with doctors—but with the practical accomplishments better fitted for this day of ours, when men are half locomotives, and steam is the great agent of action. It is truly astonishing to see the amount of labour performed by that little engine, and especially when it is understood that the amount of fuel used in 12 hours costs on an average only $1 12½ cents! The advantages of the rotary over the piston engine consists in its simplicity and economy. A twenty horse power engine, without boiler or fixtures, can be purchased for $600; and when in use, it will cost less for attendance, less for repairs, and less for fuel—to drive any kind of machinery than the piston engine. A twenty horse power engine makes over 2000 revolutions per minute; but experience has demonstrated that its rapid motion does not destroy its usefulness. The engine in the Astor House was used seven months over ten hours per day, at the speed of over 300 revolutions per minute, and when examined at the expiration of that period, it was found almost as perfect as when it was first put in operation. But we have not space to say all we would in its favour, and, therefore, we must close with telling our readers that they can see for themselves an engine of this description at 91, Attorney-street, in the mahogany saw-mill of Isaac Pierce, or a small one at the Astor House, and the Pearl Street House, New York.—*New York paper.*

Lord Brougham and Mr. Taylor.—Lord Brougham's self-vaunted work on Natural Theology has caused to excite any interest on the continent, since the publication of a work ascribed to Mr. Taylor of Ongar, in Essex, entitled "Natural Theory of another Life," perhaps the most ingenious essay ever put forth on the momentous subject. This work is said to be undergoing translation into several languages.—The celebrated author of the "Essay on the Perception of an external Universe," calls Mr. Taylor's work a new paradise Regained, and it has been described by continental critics and philosophers, as one of the best hypothesis of our times, and a work in perfect harmony with Gospel doctrine. The author is believed to be of the Wesleyan persuasion, and his able illustration of that writer's views, in his concluding sermon on the general deliverance, show him to be capable of the most sublime and benevolent conceptions of the author and of the object of creation.

The Bane and Antidote.—A book and pamphlet seller, living in the new Hungerford-arcade, has two papers in his window, on one of which is written, "The Influenza to be had here for 2d.;" on the other is, "The Influenza cured for 2d."

Poetry.

March.

The bird is on the bough,
And the leaf is in the bud,
And Earth beginning now
In her veins to feel the blood,
Which, warmed by summer's sun,
In the alembic of the vine,
From her fonts will overrun
In a ruddy gush of wine.

The perfume and the bloom
That shall decorate the flower,
Are quickening in the gloom
Of their subterranean bower;
And the juices meant to feed
Trees, vegetables, fruits,
Unerringly proceed
To their pre-appointed roots.

How awful the thought
Of the wonders under ground,
Of the mystic changes wrought
In the silent, dark profound;
How earth thing upward tends
By necessity decreed,
And a world's support depends
On the showing of a seed.

The summer's in her ark,
And this sunny pinion'd day
Is commissioned to remark
Whether winter holds her sway;
Go back, thou dove of peace,
With the myrtle on thy wing,
Say that floods and tempests cease,
And the world is ripe for Spring!

Thou hast funn'd the sleeping earth
Till her dreams are all of flowers,
And the waters look in mirth
For their overhanging bowers;
The forest seems to listen
For the rustle of its leaves,
And the very skies to glisten
In the hope of summer eves.

The vivifying spell
Has been felt beneath the wave,
By the dormouse in its cell
And the mole within its cave;
And the summer tribes that creep
Or in air expand their wing,
Have started from their sleep
At the summons of the Spring.

The cattle lift their voices
From the valleys and the hills,
And the feathered race rejoices
With a gush of tuneful bills;
And if this cloudlem arch
Fills the poet's song with glee,
Oh, thou sunny month of March,
Be it delicious to thee!

Felicia Hemans

Lament.

How bright the sun's declining rays
Glitter on yonder gilded spire!
How sweet the evening zephyr plays
Through those old trees, that seem on fire!
Beneath those trees how oft I've strayed
With Mary, rapture in my eyes!
But now, alas! beneath their shade
All that remains of Mary lies!

Oh! can I see the scene forget?
'Twas such an evening—this the place,
That first the lovely girl I met,
And gazed upon her angel face.
The west, at day's departure blushed,
And brightened to a crimson hue;
Her cheek with kindred tints was flushed,
And oh! her sun was sinking too!

She died—and at that very hour
Hope broke her wand and pleasure fled.
Life is a charm; hath lost its power—
The enchantress of my days is dead!
That sun, those spaces where oft I've strayed
Transported, I no longer prize!
For now, alas! beneath their shade
All that remains of Mary lies!

A. S.

The world we live in.

A curious revolution is taking place in whatever constitutes that very curious and undefinable thing—wit. We are importing it from America! The whole growth of Europe is confessed to be utterly exhausted. Spain, the old land of pleasantry in its best, became its gravest form, in otherwise occupied. A regent, a royal minor, a king, a dozen armies all slaying each other, a pair of new constitu-

[illegible] equally hostile; and misery, [illegible] and faction, following in the [illegible] the land of Cervantes and Lope [illegible] idler by profession;—half monk, half [illegible] the convent and the theatre employ [illegible] tional faculties. And if this region of vast [illegible] and volcanoes sends out a prime donna [illegible] in every half dozen years, it has done [illegible] that the living race of mankind ever ex[illegible] from Italy.

Germany, mother of the Goths, is busy [illegible] ding mysteries of all kinds, from homoeo[illegible] ties to Prince Hohenloe himself—all [illegible] my, drivelling, and dull. The march of [illegible] d there, like many another march, has run [illegible] r the ground with so heavy a tread, that [illegible] s trampled the soil into sterility. Since [illegible] Freischutz, the whole genius of Germany, [illegible] ing as it ever is to bring forth, has not [illegible] duced an offspring that has lived long [illegible] ough to speak. In the best of times, Ger[illegible] ny was incapable of wit. Its m[illegible] t sparklings scarcely emulated [illegible] its own pipes. It never as[illegible] a Joe Miller. All its collected [illegible] uld not have covered a page [illegible] own little, dingy newspapers.

[illegible] tes of pleasantry would not ha[illegible] wrapping of a cigar.

France is France no more. [illegible] valry there is utterly gone. [illegible] Saloon-houses are to be found [illegible] e Palais-Royal still boasts its [illegible] -shops. But the spirit that once [illegible] them all is past away on the winds, [illegible] ough whether upwards or downward, it [illegible] ght not be within our inclination to di[illegible] gue. The land has become as solemn as [illegible] idiot determined to look wise. Even M. [illegible] ribe himself has lost his merriment and [illegible] ned Pharisee. His little fragments of in[illegible] tudes, the utmost soaring of his little fa[illegible] ties in other days, have been pieced, pro[illegible] ged, and perplexed into fivescot "Dramas." [illegible] ny burlesque is transformed into starched [illegible] urdity; and his soubrette muse stalks [illegible] th in the wig and fardingale of a maid of [illegible] nour to Catherine de Medicis. To sum all [illegible] one killing sentence, he borrows from the [illegible] rman. We owe M. Scribe this acknow[illegible] gment for his saucy petulance to England, [illegible] d the writers of England, from [illegible] long rejoiced to beg, borrow, [illegible] The bills drawn for wit, and dis[illegible] pope, are now negociating in Am[illegible] nathan; to his infinite astonishm[illegible] for to make returns of a commod[illegible] ch above his hopes as one of th[illegible] moon. Passing by Mr. *Forest*, [illegible] ur philosopher speaks of as his [illegible] one recondite law of nature, [illegible] s for our export of Miss *Tree* [illegible] ed to the "States,"—the presen[illegible] of Transatlantic wit is a Mr. *Hill*, [illegible] e philosopher has observed that, though [illegible] nour is generally low, it has taken *high* [illegible] und on this occasion; and that the [illegible] Yankees are very fairly allied; the Hill [illegible] aining the Forest, and the Forest over[illegible] ping the Hill. Mr. Hill exhibits as the [illegible] kee peddler, a character which may be [illegible] ned as the essence of humbug,—the knave [illegible] *excellence*, the visible spirit of chicane,—[illegible] plicity dipped in the profound of roguery [illegible] peddler as much exceeding the European [illegible] lesors of the art, as the benefit of a soil [illegible] genial to trickery, aided by perpetual [illegible] ctice, can enhance a talent originally made [illegible] the perfection of swindling. Yet it must [illegible] owned that this bright character has not [illegible] d its true painter in the author [illegible] na, for it is inexorably dull. [illegible] ever, deserves the more praise [illegible] be more *naive* than this knave [illegible] him in the depths of one of h[illegible] , we should feel as if we hea[illegible] e *say*—"Take care of your [illegible] we met him in the drawing r[illegible] es's, we should instinctively [illegible] e, and reckon our rings. If [illegible] having gone to Bengal, we sh[illegible] ear of the general pillage of b[illegible] gallows; and if his return t[illegible] u but conjectured, we should look for the [illegible] in the Hue and Cry, or in some exquisite [illegible] loit on the Stock Exchange. All this is [illegible] Hill's own—the mere merit of his sheep-[illegible] look, his awkward gait, and his leaping [illegible] que,—alternating with his subtilty, his [illegible] vardness, and his volubility. Some of his [illegible] as they are technically called, have od[illegible] ; but the oddity is still too Transatlantic [illegible] our taste. Thus he puffs his razors by [illegible] ng, that "you have only to oil one of [illegible] , lay it under your pillow, and you will [illegible] up, clean shaved, in the morning." The [illegible] nel, a woodeman, charges him with hav[illegible] sold him a pair of poneys, whose tails [illegible] e off in his hand. The pedlar disproves [illegible] charge by saying, that whenever he sells [illegible] es with false tails, he takes [illegible] t them on well." He tells t[illegible] ies, remarkable only for their [illegible] ness, and for their puzzling t[illegible] being born to be puzzled, the [illegible] thy of the talent. The Colo[illegible] er Carolinian; full of vocifer[illegible] rifle, his sangaree, and his [illegible] but, very loud, very thirsty, [illegible] ulent and commonplace. T[illegible] his having laid a wager on [illegible] h, as riding in person is out of [illegible] he is extremely anxious to win [illegible] ty of first-rate qualifications. A young [illegible] r of his daughter, disguised as a menial, [illegible] rtakes the feat, succeeds, entitles the [illegible] nel to "a many hundred hard dollars," [illegible] having thus whipped and spurred his way [illegible] the father's heart, as he had already [illegible] ttered to the young lady's, all ends in [illegible] usual stage style of happiness—marriage. [illegible] roof how widely the stage differs from the [illegible] d,—the troubles of the one ending where [illegible] troubles of the other begin,—the one ar[illegible] g in port while the other is putting out [illegible] s.—*London Mirror.*

[illegible] vincial Societies.—The science for[illegible] y called *Craniology*, but to st[illegible] ter gave the more comprehen[illegible] ysiology, is making consider[illegible] s on the continent; societies [illegible] various professions are bein[illegible] o object is to spread the pr[illegible] new science. A very extraord[illegible] ery has, however, arisen out [illegible] n the materialists and the [illegible] : Dr. Forster, who sides wi[illegible] bury, has given the medical [illegible] one for not adhering to the [illegible] of Gall and his followers, in a[illegible] ch we extract from a French publication. [illegible] ves the first person," says Dr. Forster, [illegible] ho announced the science of phrenology [illegible] Edinburgh in 1810, when all the doctors [illegible] parsons were against me; I read the first [illegible] er on the subject at the Wernerian Socie-

Coming to Town, and Opening P[illegible]—The "Movement" has commenc[illegible] metropolis is once more becoming [illegible] fashion, pouring itself in through ev[illegible] avenue. London is just on the e[illegible] alive again, and Westminster is awa[illegible] giant refreshed. But to the cry t[illegible] body is coming to town," succeeds a [illegible] "His Majesty is not," and that P[illegible] consequently to be opened by co[illegible] Various speculations are afloat in p[illegible] cles, as to the opinions, influences, [illegible] stances that have operated to produce [illegible] change in the Royal mind; but the b[illegible] tion of the announcement of His M[illegible] lution not to come to town just now [illegible] return to St. James's at this junctur[illegible] meditated at all, and consequently th[illegible] Parliame[illegible] , will a[illegible]

[illegible] Trishman's rope, of which "somebo[illegible] off the other end." We recollect h[illegible] trions wit, now no more, described [illegible] managing Coleridge, whenever the p[illegible] his word) launched out into a two-ho[illegible] upon metaphysics. "I never inte[illegible] said ——; "always sit quiet u[illegible] himself, and then you take the sting [illegible] and he's quite manageable." This [illegible] come a Parliamentary principle. M[illegible] days will "say their say;" and atte[illegible] them off with a half speech only u[illegible] perpetrate a double oration.—*Court [illegible]*

A Novel Way of Raising Mon[illegible]—A singular looking being, named Patri[illegible] was charged with sitting in the ken[illegible] so very poor.—(A laugh.)

Defendant—It's not for gain I [illegible] seeking. All I do is for the benefit o[illegible] creatures.

Mr. Rogers then fined the defen[illegible] the non-payment of which he was lo[illegible]

On the gaoler going shortly after [illegible] up he was surprised to see Paddy [illegible] bleeding at the mouth. He was [illegible] handed to [illegible] Mr. Sweeny? Defendant—Yes, s[illegible] and aw—I don't mean to pay it.

Commissioner—Indeed! Perhaps [illegible] condescend to tell us why? Defenda[illegible] Sir. You see, aw—I was goin to [illegible] and aw—I desired this fellow—

Plaintiff—Who do you call a fello[illegible] Commissioner—Order, Sir, order [illegible] Sir, I [illegible] hair, [illegible] locks, [illegible] aw— [illegible] aw— [illegible] prac[illegible] think [illegible] defenda[illegible] —I h[illegible] ings for [illegible] —the observations of Boileau is [illegible] out—

"Ce monde est plein de fous, et qui n'en [illegible]
Dit un, rencontrer seul, et causer son mi[illegible]

"This world is full of fools, and he th[illegible] wish to see one, must not only shut him[illegible] but also break his looking-glass."

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