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Weekly Almanack.

JUNE—1840.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
17	WEDNESDAY	4 15	7 46	10 1	0 21
18	THURSDAY	4 15	7 46	10 27	0 57
19	FRIDAY	4 15	7 47	10 56	1 32
20	SATURDAY	4 15	7 47	11 11	2 8
21	SUNDAY	4 15	7 47	11 29	2 47
22	MONDAY	4 16	7 48	11 49	3 32
23	TUESDAY	4 16	7 48	Morn.	4 29

Last Quarter 22d, 6h. 52m. evening.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
HENRY GILBERT, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. LISTON, Esquire, Manager.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
NOTES and BILLS for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for June.
R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, MARK DOLE.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature;)
CAPITAL, £50,000,
With power to increase to £100,000.
THE above Company having been organized, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on and after Monday next, the 26th instant, on the most favorable terms.
JAMES KIRK, PRESIDENT.
St. John, 20th June, 1837.

Bank of British North America.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank,—
JAMAICA, { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar.
Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas, Porto Rico, Saint Croix.
For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1838.

Marine Insurance.
AN Association of MERCHANTS having been formed for the purpose of Insuring *Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights*, have appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing premiums, arranging and settling losses, &c., viz:—JOHN DUNCAN, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN HAMMOND, and JOHN WALKER, Esquires.
Application to be made to
I. & J. G. WOODWARD, *Brokers.*
☞ Office, Peters' Wharf.
St. John, 21st April, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of CRANE & ALLISONS, has been this day mutually dissolved by the retirement of C. F. ALLISON, and the business in future will be conducted here as usual by the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE and JOSEPH F. ALLISON, under the Firm of
CRANE & ALLISON.
All persons having claims against the late Firm, will please present them at their convenience, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Firm, will make payment to either of the subscribers.
WILLIAM CRANE,
CHARLES F. ALLISON,
JOSEPH F. ALLISON.
Sackville, N. B., 1st May, 1840.—3m

☞ NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of *WATERHOUSE & TROOP*, would inform their Friends and the Public generally that they have taken the Store No. 12, *South Market Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. Adam & Davidson, where they will keep on hand
Flour, Corn Meal, Corn,
and a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Which will be sold cheap for Cash.
L. H. WATERHOUSE,
J. V. TROOP,
St. John, May 1st, 1840.

CAUTION.
LEFT the service of the subscriber, on the 28th ult. an Indented Apprentice to the House Carpenter and Joiner business, named *Thomas Cassie*, aged about 18 years.—All persons are forbid crediting him on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. JOHN WILSON.
St. John, 2d June.—p

FOR SALE,
THE Lot of LAND belonging to the subscriber, situate in Germain street, next adjoining the Premises of John Kinnear, Esq. being 40 feet front on side street and extending back 105 feet, with a passage way of ten feet in breadth from the rear of the Lot to Queen street. There being a Cellar and Foundation wall on the Premises, they will suit any person desiring to build thereon immediately. The terms will be known by application to the subscriber or any of his Brothers
April 28 W. B. KINNEAR.

50 PUNSCHEONS SUGAR, for sale by
June 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NEW STORE.
J. & H. FOTHERBY
INTIMATE to their friends and the public that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Waddington, next door to the *London House*, and have received per "*Eagle*" and "*British Queen*," from London, and "*Brothers*" from Liverpool, an extensive and well assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of
Black and colored Silks, plain and figured,
Satins and Sarsnets; Plain and fancy Ribbons,
Merinos, Saxonys, and Mousline de Laines,
Bombazines and Crapes; Hosiery and Gloves,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Indians, Thibet, and filled Shawls and Handkfs.
Black and colored Silk do. do.
Laces, Edgings and Insertions,
Thread do. do.
Bobbinets and Quillings,
Broad Cloths, Buckskins and Doeskins,
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Vestings,
Grey, White and Printed Cottons,
Cantoons, Satinetts and Tweeds,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Table Cloths, Napkins and Towelling
Duggets, Baizes and Padding,
Canvas, Osnaburg, Duck, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A very extensive stock of Gentlemen's Beaver, Silk, Gossamer, and Paris HATS, of every shape and quality, from 4s. 6d. each.
A great variety of Boys' and Children's CLOTH CAPS.
A large assortment of Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description.
☞ The above Goods have all been purchased in the English market by J. H. for CASH, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for *Cash only*.
Prince William street, St. John,
May 12th, 1840.

NEW STORE.
GILCHRIST & INCHES
Beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in Mr. Sands' Brick Building, next door to the London House, *Prince William street, and have received per ships British Queen from London, Integrity from Liverpool, and Clutha from Greenock, their Spring Importations, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY—viz:*
BLACK, Blue, Brown, and Green Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskin Trouser Cloths, black Forest Cloths, plain and figured Cashmere Vesting, Valentia do., Plain and fig'd Satin do., Summer CLOTHS; Mignionette, Gambroon, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Moleskins, red and white Flannels, grey and white Shirting and Sheeting Cottons, Light and dark fancy Prints, Furniture Prints; Printed Muslins, Printed Saxonies and Satteens, black and col'd Merinos, water'd Moreens, plain and fancy Ginghams, Muslin de Laine Dresses, fancy Cambric do.; black Bombazine, 4—4, & 5—4 black Crape; 4—4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, black and brown Holland, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, Plaid Tartans; Cambric, Medium, Mull and Book Muslins, Bobbin Netts, Blond and fancy fig'd do.; white Leno, Quillings, Thread and Cotton Edgings and Insertion, Lace and Gauze Veils, Printed Cravats, Cotton Pocket Handkfs., white Cambric do.; Cotton, Thibet, Indiana, Lama and Chalii Shawls and Handkfs. woollen Plaid do. Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs, Men's Silk Pocket Handkfs., black Bandanna and Brussels do., Genoa Scarfs, Plain and fig'd Satin do., Mayonet, Spanish Cloth and Satin Stocks; Ladies and Gents. Kid, Berlin and Lisle Gloves, Ladies Silk and Lace do., Children's Kid and Lisle do.; Ladies' white, black, and col'd Cotton Hose, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair do., China and Black Silk do., Children's Cotton do.; Men's Cotton, Worsted, and Merino Hose; Merino and Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pantaloons; Brown Cotton ditto; White Cotton CAPS; colored Welsh and India Rubber Braces; Regatta Shirts; Men's Tam O'Shanter CAPS, McIntosh's Travelling ditto, Youth's Cloth and Fancy Velvet do.; Waterproof COATS; Umbrellas, Parasols; Worsted Bullion Fringe; Do. Do. with Ball; Orris Lace, Nankeens, Rolled Jaconetts, White and Col'd Counterpanes, Patent Persian Reels, Threads, Fancy Gilt Buttons, Plain and Fig'd Silk do., Cotton Warps, and a variety of other small wares. *St. John, 19th May, 1840.*

Spring Importations.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL have received their usual extensive assortment of
LONDON AND MANCHESTER
GOODS,
Per ships *Eagle* and *British Queen*, from London and *Brothers* from Liverpool.
Prince William Street, May, 1840.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE,
Prince William Street.
NEW GOODS
Per ships John Kerr, Hebe, and Malta.
J. D. MACINTYRE has just arrived from Great Britain, and offers for sale a large assortment of DRY GOODS, all selected by himself, and in the newest and most fashionable style of finish, viz:—
Mousseline de Laine, *Le Grille and Fils de Lausanne*, and other DRESSES; light and dark Prints; Shawls and Handkerchiefs of all descriptions; LINENS, Checks, Homespuns, Hosiery; Stuff for Children's Dresses; colored and black Silks; colored Figured Silks; and a great variety of other articles.
J. D. M. would invite attention to a choice selection of *DRESSES* made up for Boys and Girls, BABY LINEN, &c.
Also, an extensive assortment of *CARPETING*, with *HEARTH RUGS* to match.
26th May, 1840.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers are authorized to arrange claims for and against Mr. THOMAS S. HARVEY, formerly of this City, Merchant; Persons, therefore, having any against Mr. H., will be pleased to hand a statement thereof into their Office; and any indebted to him will please pay the same to W. & F. KINNEAR.
St. John, 7th April, 1840.—10w.

DR. BOTSFORD begs leave to inform the public, that he now occupies the House adjoining Mr. P. BESNARD, in Horsefield street, where he may be found by those who require his Professional assistance. April 28.

The Garland.

THEY MET BUT ONCE.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

They met but once, in Youth's sweet hour,
And never since that day,
Hath absence, time, or grief had power
To chase that dream away.

They've seen the suns of other skies,
On other shores have sought delight;
But never more to bless their eyes,
Can come a dream so bright.

They met but once—a day was all,
Of love's young hopes they knew,
And still their hearts that day recall
As fresh as then it flew.

Sweet dream of youth!—oh, ne'er again
Let either meet the brow
They left so smooth and smiling then,
Or see what it is now.

For, youth, the spell was only thine,
From thee alone th' enchantment flows,
That makes the world around thee shine
With light thyself bestows.

They met but once—oh, ne'er again
Let either meet the brow
They left so smooth and smiling then,
Or see what it is now.

Miscellaneous.

CIRCLE OF HUMAN WISHES.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

When Horatio was a little boy at school he was always wishing himself a young man, "for then," thought he, "I shall not be obliged to be forever at my book, and live in constant fear of the schoolmaster.

When he became a young man he left school with delightful anticipation of the freedom and pleasures he was about to enjoy. But from school he was placed in the office of a great lawyer, full of business, and from morning till night he was employed in copying the same thing over and over again.

"I wonder," he often said to himself, "I wonder what is the use of telling the same story so often. I wish to heaven I was out of my time, and then I should be my own master."

At last his time was out. He passed examination, opened an office, and wrote esquire to his name. Here he would sit whole mornings, his feet against the fender or jambs, waiting for clients—but no clients came.

"I wish to heaven," he would sigh to himself, "I had something to do."

In process of years he distinguished himself as a speaker, and business flowed in on him, till he had hardly time to sleep or eat his meals. "Zounds!" cried he, "one might as well be a galley slave. I wish I were a little boy at school, they are so happy, no business to trouble them, and no cares on their minds."

But it was impossible to become a school boy again, Horatio turned his thoughts towards the future, and began to wish he was rich enough to retire from business, and be a gentleman.

Years passed on, and at length he became rich; so rich that he thought he might leave off practice and enjoy himself. Accordingly he did leave off practice, and for a little while it was delightful to have nothing to do, and go where he pleased. But doing nothing tires a man at last. It is the hardest work imaginable.

"I wish," said Horatio one day, as he was perplexing himself to death to know what he should do, "I wish I had something to employ me."

And at once he was seized with a desire to be a great man. As we advance in years the love of wealth often changes in the desire of power. He entered on the arena of politics, and his eloquence soon elevated him to distinction. He rose to the highest offices in the state, and at length saw nobody above him.

"Well, thought he, "I have it at last, I am the greatest among the great, and now I shall be able to enjoy myself. In the first place, I shall do just as I please."

At that moment his secretary came to announce a person on business.

"I am not inclined to see any body just now—tell him to call again."

"But, sir, it is a man of great consequence, and one of your best friends, he may be offended."

"Very well, let him come in."

The man of consequence entered, talked three whole hours about the politics of his district, and ended by soliciting an insignificant appointment either for himself or somebody else."

"Well," said Horatio, "thank heaven he's gone. I'll go and take a ride in the country before dinner."

Just as he had ordered his horse, the secretary came to announce another person of consequence, who had very particular business, and whom it would be bad policy to offend. After a few wry faces from Horatio, he was let in.

The visitor being a knowing character sat a long time, became very facetious, cracked jokes, told excellent stories, and when he had tired Horatio to death, thought he had brought him into a humor to do any thing he desired. According'y he begged his interest in behalf of the people he represented, in favor of great public improvement. Horatio had been specially instructed by diverse old statesmen to give good words if he could give nothing else. So he flattered him with good words, and the knowing gentleman went his way chuckling at his happy knack of bringing great men into the humor of granting favors.

"I never met with such a tiresome blockhead," quoth Horatio. "I'll make it a point to oppose his application."

It was too late to ride out before dinner and he sat down to his meal without appetite, thinking he would have the afternoon to himself, at all events. By the time he had dined, there were six people waiting to see him on particular business. It would not do to offend them, and besides he was the servant of the people. The particular business of each was to beg some particular favor. Horatio felt in an excellent humor for denying them all. But this would be impolitic! so he promised them all.

"What a tedious business!" said he, "but I shall have a comfortable evening at all events."

In the evening visitors dropped in one after another until he had quite a levee. Every one tried to make himself particularly agreeable, for each had a favor to ask; and they talked so much that Horatio thought he had a swarm of bees in his ears. After he had yawned three times in the face of each of his visitors, and promised all they asked, they went away.

"I wish to heaven somebody would call one of these times and give me something instead of begging favors as they all do; there would be some little variety in that."

He rung for his slippers, but the sound of the bell was drowned by a violent ring at the outer door. The porter announced a stranger.

"Tell him to call to-morrow, I am just going to bed."

"He says he has most urgent business, and must see you to-night, sir."

"Despatches from abroad, I suppose, show him in."

The bearer of despatches, after looking cautiously around, seeing that all the doors were shut, and that nobody was under the sofa hemmed three times and began.

"I beg pardon for this untimely visit, but I trust you will excuse me when you know the urgency of the occasion. I come, Sir, to give you"—

"Heaven be praised," thought Horatio, "here is a man that has something to give me at last."

"I took the liberty, sir, as a devoted friend to your administration, to call and give you some advice about the course proper to be pursued, in order to defeat a plot of the opposition, of which I have just been confidentially apprised,"

"Sir," said Horatio, "I feel under infinite obligations! May I ask what it is?"

The adviser took till three in the morning to finish his communication and advice. Before he had ended, Horatio was two-thirds asleep, but he waked in time to express his gratitude, and promised to bear in mind this signal proof of regard, in calling so late at night out of pure good will.

Day after day passed in these perpetual interruptions. Horatio had not a moment to spare either for ease or exercise, and was tired to death.

"I wish to heaven," said he, "I was a private man with nothing to do but just what I pleased. Ah! Mr. Mirvin, I am glad to see you. It is a delightful thing to receive a visit from one who wants nothing.

Mirvin was an old friend of Horatio, a rather eccentric person. Some people thought him wise, others a fool, for he seemed content with what he had, though he was neither rich nor in power. He was a kind hearted man, though he had not the reputation of it; for he was apt to make a jest of what other people thought very serious misfortunes, and seemed to take little interest in what are called the ups and downs of life.

After the first salutation, Mirvin assumed the privilege of age and intimacy, and enquired how he liked his new situation.

"You neither look as well nor seem in such good spirits as when I used to see you in your office drawing pleas and declarations."

Horatio unbosomed himself to his old friend. He detailed to him the progress of his wishes, from boyhood upwards—from the time he wished he was free from labor and confinement of school, till he had realized them all, step by step, and became a great man, since when he had done little else than wish himself a schoolboy again.

"It is the history of mankind," said Mirvin after listening attentively; "and of all living things I believe, if there be any truth in the fable—"

"What fable?" asked Horatio,"

"I will tell you," replied the old man, his eyes lightened up with arch intelligence, "will you promise to listen?"

"Provided you neither ask a favour nor give advice," and the other. "I have had enough of both lately."

"Agreed. Once upon a time a certain atom which shared a portion of that spirit of intelligence which animate or at least in those days did animate all nature, being trod upon by a little insect, that has never been of sufficient consequence to be christened in English or Latin, exclaimed against his hard fate in being thus at the mercy of every creeping thing.

"If I were but an insect!" cried he, and the spirit of discontent possessed him from that moment. "O, Jupiter Ammon," he repeated, "wouldst thou but change me into an insect, if it were but as big as that which just now insulted me, I could then get out of the way of danger."

"Jupiter, whom nothing escapes, laughed ready to die, at hearing this request, which he granted in a fit of good humor. The little atom was as proud as a peacock, and strutted about with great dignity, it chanced that he encountered an ant which walked right over him without ceremony, either accidentally or by design.

"O, Jupiter Ammon!" exclaimed the little insect without a name, "what a thing it is to be so small that nobody can s-e-e you! would I were an ant and then nobody would dare to insult me."

Again Jupiter laughed and granted his request. The little ant strutted about, who but he! pleasanter than ever, and flattered himself that he was somebody.

"It is worth while to live thus with the eyes of the universe upon us," cried he, when just at that instant a great wasp darted at him, and he narrowly escaped by running into his hole.

"Body o' me, what a misery it is to be nothing but an ant. If I were only a wasp now I should be somebody. O, Jupiter Ammon, would I were a wasp!"

Jupiter, as usual, granted his prayer, for he began to be highly amused with his little atom.

The wasp frisked with his great tail and admired his waist just like a fashionable fine lady, until one day, not minding what he was about, he got entangled in a large spider web, where he remained struggling while the spider sat trembling with eagerness, waiting till he should exhaust himself by his efforts, to pounce upon him. At length supposing the moment arrived, he darted towards him, just as he made a last desperate effort and escaped the toils.

"Truly, a pleasant sort of life this, quoth the wasp, "to be forever in danger of being caught and eaten up by spiders. O, Jupiter Ammon, if I could only be a speckled spider!" and a spider he became from that moment.

Mercy upon us, what a big creature was he and what havoc he made among the wasps and flies, till a great moth, blundering his way in twilight, bolted right through his fine web as big round as a cart wheel dotted with imprisoned flies, and not only carried all away, but put the soldier's life in jeopardy.

"Fire and fury!" exclaimed he, "here is a month's provision and an age's toil all swept away in a moment. O, Jupiter Ammon! make me a great moth I beseech thee." No sooner said than done for a moth was he.

Nothing was ever so happy as our new made moth. He flew from flower to flower, tasted their sweets, gamboled withersoever he pleased, till one night seeing a candle in a open window, he became enamored of its splendor and rushing towards it so singed his wings and burned his body that he lay in the greatest agony.

"I am dying—O, Jupiter Ammon! make me an atom again," and he perished with this humble request on his lips.

"And now for the moral of my story," cried Mirvin.

"I comprehend," said Horatio; "my own experience furnishes it. From an atom I have become a moth, flitting about the candle, and every moment in danger of scorching my wings and falling to the ground. But suppose the moth had become an eagle, and the king of all birds?"

"But suppose he had become an atom again?"

"Then he would have longed to become an eagle once more. And thus ends the circle of human wishes."

CHINESE DAINTIES.—It is very revolting, (says the author of the Fan-Qui in China) to the feelings of the European, upon his first visit to China, to observe the natives preparing to make their meals upon those domestic animals, which he has always been accustomed to look upon with a degree of fondness and affection. The dog, especially, has always been considered the friend and companion of man, the only friend, sometimes, that is left him, after he has been deserted by the rest of the world. But the craving appetite, and calls of hunger, will generally overthrow the strongest ties of affection and gratitude. It was thus at the siege of Jerusalem, when the starving mother fed upon the flesh of her own murdered child; and a still more appropriate illustration is given, in that true and faithful sketch from nature Lord Byron has drawn of the shipwreck of Don Juan, and which is founded on an actual occurrence. The Chinese of the upper ranks of society are as fastidious and expensive in their food as any people in the world; while the lower orders are altogether as filthy. This evidently arises from the great scarcity of provisions among so many millions of people, and the necessity, therefore, of sustaining nature by whatever can possibly afford any nourishment. This naturally leads, in time, to a total loss of discrimination as to the quality of food eaten, and an animal in the market would, therefore, be valued only in proportion to the quantity of flesh upon the bones, without any reference to its flavour or state of preservation. A gentleman walking through the market one day, at Canton, observed that a pheasant and a rat was put up for sale at the same price; and you will frequently observe, at the same place, dogs, cats, and rats, sold indiscriminately, according to their weight.

THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—The Imaum of Muscat no where lays claim to a territory beyond a league from the sea shore. His empire is essentially maritime, and he measures its importance by the trade and revenue it yields him. To collect his revenues on the widely spread coasts acknowledging his sway, he maintains a fleet, consisting in all, according to Dr. Ruschenberger, of 75 vessels. This number has been doubted by the Edinburgh reviewer, who, however, on his own knowledge, states the Muscat navy to have consisted, in 1835, of one 84 gun ship, one 64, and half a dozen frigates, all built of teak, after English models, and kept in excellent order. His naval force, however, according to an excellent authority, now consists only of one 64, four frigates, and about ten smaller square-rigged vessels. The hulls and armaments are good, but otherwise they are inefficient. As to the Imaum's government, it is so mild that there is very little danger of any reaction arising from his innovations, the discipline of his fleet and of his regular army, which is trained after the manner of our Indian forces, and partly officered by sepoys, bids fair to have a lasting influence on Arab civilization. Owing his political existence to the effectual succor he received from the Government of Bombay when he first engaged in the perilous game of sovereignty, the Imaum is deeply sensible of the importance of his English alliance, on which he wishes to rest his security.—When the late advance of Rourschild Pacha to the Persian Gulf endangered the safety of his Arabian dominions, he appealed to the intervention of the British Government, which, it is understood, informed Mehemet Ali of its determination not to allow the slightest encroachment of the territories of their well-affected ally. At the request of the British Government, Imaum has restricted, reformed, and partially abolished the slave-trade on those parts of the eastern coast of Africa over which he sways; and in order that the nefarious traffic might be effectually put down, he offered England the possession of the most valuable island in his dominions, Zanzibar, provided they would give him other possessions of equal advantage. He receives English travellers with more than oriental hospitality, admits them to familiar intercourse, favours their plans, sympathises with their objects, and defrays their expenditure. His advisers are Arabs, who have been educated in British India, and there been instructed in British civilization.—*The Colonial Magazine.*

THE DOMINIONS OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—The extent of territory under the dominion of Mehemet Ali is almost unknown in England. It far exceeds that of the mother country, and, if again added to the Turkish empire, would make it a more cumbrous machine than it was before; for people and territories, that never acknowledged the Sultan, or Mohammedanism, have been subjugated, and are now ruled by the Egyptian viceroy. He wrung Egypt from the porte, and has added to it the whole of Syria, a great part of Asia Minor, as far as where the Euphrates enters the Persian Gulf; in all the Arabian Peninsula, except Muscat; in Nubia, Abyssinia, the ancient Ethiopia, with the plains of Sennaar, Kordofan, and as far as the foot of civilized man has followed the various wanderings of the Blue and White Nile, Mehemet Ali's power is more or less acknowledged. The extensive borders of the Red Sea, even beyond the Straits of Babelmandel, to the confines of Persia and the Indian Sea, with Candia, and the whole upper border of the Mediterranean, are now included in his dominions; and the great named tribe of the Bedawees of Petra, and from Bagdad to Medina, with a few exceptions, owe him as there prince.—All this, greater even than the mighty empire of Sesostris, was conquered, and is now governed by the orphan boy, whose precarious living was at one time gained by the huxtering of tobacco, but who now fills the throne of the Pharoahs, and wields the sceptre of Zenobia.—*Wilde's Narrative.*

SCRAPS FROM THE STATES.—"Seems to me I have seen you somewhere before," as the fellow said when the collector called on him the twenty-seventh time for money.—An old farmer, whose son had died lately, was visited by a neighbour, who began to condole with him on his loss. "My loss!" exclaimed the father; "no such thing—it's his own loss—he was of age."—The town-clerk in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the banns of matrimony between two persons, was very aptly followed by the clergyman reading the hymn commencing "Mistaken souls, who dream of heaven."—A man in Connecticut has got an elixir to cure broken ploughs, harrows with teeth out, and other obstructions and defects in farmer's utensils. A few drops poured into an old watch, will make it go as well as a new one. Two drops will revive the oldest clock in the country. It is an excellent thing for coffee-mills that don't grind; and is very useful in mending door-latches, &c.—An anxious and faithful father had been lecturing and counselling a dissolute and incorrigible son, and, after a most pathetic appeal to his feelings, discovering no signs of contrition, exclaimed—"What! no relenting emotion? not one penitent tear?" "Ah, father," replied the hardened son, you may as well leave off *boring* me; you will obtain no water, I can assure you."—A gentleman in travelling on the road, seeing a man standing at the door, asked him if he was master of the house. "I don't know," he replied, "as my wife and I have just quarrelled; but I'll step in and see." Returning, he said he was master, and inquired the stranger's business. "Only," replied the gentleman, "to direct me the nearest road to the next tavern."—A country editor says it is as ridiculous to expect an editor in debt to write witty paragraphs, as to expect a malefactor to regale the crowd with jokes while on the way to the gallows; but the *Boston Times* says there is no such thing in the book. "Nothing sharpen's the nib of an editor's pen like a creditor standing at his elbow, ready to present a bill as soon as his pen is off the paper. We have sometimes wished we might get hold of a joke that would last forever.

GALEDONIA ASYLUM, COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.—On Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to this national Scottish charity. On his arrival shortly after 11 o'clock, he was received by Mr. Gordon Duff, Mr. Lindsay, the Rev. John Lees, superintendent, and other gentlemen connected with the institution. The boys on the foundation, about 80 in number, were drawn up on the green in front of the asylum. They were clad in the Highland costume of royal tartan, and the colours of the Scottish volunteer corps during the time of the threatened French invasion of this country, given in charge to the Institution by their colonel, the Duke of Sussex, were displayed at intervals along the line. The scene was extremely picturesque, and his Royal Highness frequently expressed his admiration as he inspected the children, whose ruddy countenances and cheerful looks did great credit to those who have the management. His royal highness was then conducted over the institution, and on his departure expressed to the reverend superintendent the high personal gratification he had experienced from the interesting appearance of the children and the order and cleanliness pervading the establishment. The object of the charity, which was incorporated in 1815, shortly after the battle of Waterloo, is the support of children of Scotsmen who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, and failing these of the Scottish poor generally. Their annual festival takes place on the 5th of May, at which the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

REMARKS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HUSBANDRY.—1. Whatever may be the nature of the soil, and situation of your farm, remember, that there is no soil so good but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage; even heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land that will so far exhaust your soil as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally do best, except onions, carrots and hemp.

4. Every plant deriveth from the earth, for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself without lessening its power to produce some other plants; this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be reaped oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those noticed above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession as to form a routine of 5, 6 or seven years, according to the nature, quality and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good better. Try and see.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

The farmer who wishes to succeed in his business must always be busy, but never suffer himself to be hurried.

The wisdom of the CREATOR, says a distinguished anatomist, is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart. And how well does it perform its office! An anatomist who understood its structure might say beforehand that it would play; but, from the complexity of its mechanism and the delicacy of many of its parts, he must be apprehensive that it would always be liable to derangement, and that it would soon work itself out. Yet does this wonderful machine go on, night and day, for eighty years together, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome; and it continues this action for this length of time without disorder, and without weariness. That it should continue this action for this length of time without disorder is wonderful; that it should be capable of continuing it without weariness is still more astonishing. Never, for a single moment, night or day, does it intermit its labour, neither through our waking nor our sleeping hours. On it goes, without intermission, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty four hours; yet it never seems exhausted. Rest would have been incompatible with its functions. While it slept, the whole machinery must have stopped, and the animal inevitably perish. It was necessary that it should be made capable of working for ever, without the cessation of a moment—without the least degree of weariness. It is so made, and the power of the Creator in so constructing it can in nothing be exceeded but his wisdom!—From "*The Doctor.*"

ANGLO-SAXON MARRIAGES.—The marriage was always celebrated at the bridegroom's house, and as all the expense devolved upon him, he was allowed a competent time to make preparation. It was not, however, deemed gallant to be longer than six or seven weeks between the time of contracting and the celebration. All the friends and relations of the bridegroom being invited, arrived at his house the day previous to the marriage, and spent the time in feasting, and preparing for the approaching ceremony. On the wedding morning they mounted upon horseback, completely armed, and proceeded in great state and order, under the command of one who was called the *foremost man*, to receive and conduct the bride in safety to the house of her future husband. The company proceeded in this mutual order to do honour to the bride, and to prevent her being intercepted or carried off by any of her former lovers. The bride, in this procession, was accompanied by her guardian and other relations, led by a matron, who was called *bride's woman*, followed by a company of young maids, who were called the *bride's maids*. At her arrival, she was received by the bridegroom, and solemnly betrothed to him by the guardian, in the following set form of words:—I give thee my daughter (sister, or relation,) to be thy honour and thy wife, to keep thy keys, and to share with thee in thy bed and goods. In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." After this ceremony was performed, the bridegroom, the bride, and their respective companions went in procession to the church, accompanied with music, where they received the nuptial benediction from the priest. In some places this was done under the nuptial veil, which was a square piece of cloth, supported by a tall man at each corner, over the couple, to conceal her virgin blushes. When the priest had pronounced her benediction, he crowned both with crowns made of flowers, which were kept in the church for that purpose. For this, and several other reasons marriages were usually celebrated during summer. These ceremonies being ended, all retired to the bridegroom's house, and sat down to a feast, generally as sumptuous as his substance would permit. The afternoon was spent by the youth of both sexes in mirth and dancing, and that, generally in the open air. The wedding dress of the bridegroom, and three of his men, were of the same color, and so also of the bride, and three of her women; and as these could not, according to custom, be used upon any other occasion, they were given as a present to the minstrels or musicians, or, in after times, to some church or monastry. The feastings and rejoicings generally continued for several days, until all the provisions were consumed. In some measure to indemnify the bridegroom, the relations of both parties made him presents upon their departure.