

tions upon that first reception, could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due to justice, at the close of this adventure, to say, that she was received and accommodated by General Gates, with all the humanity and respect which her rank, her merits and her fortunes deserved.

"Let such as are affected by those circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger, recollect, that the subject of them was a woman of the most tender and delicate frame, of the gentlest manners, habituated to all the soft elegancies and refined enjoyments that attend high birth and fortune; and far advanced in a state in which the tender caros always due to the sex, become indispensably necessary. But her mind was formed for such trials!" M.

From Roget's Bridgewater Treatise. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE.

We cannot take even a cursory survey of the host of living beings profusely spread over every portion of the globe, without a feeling of profound astonishment at the inconceivable variety of forms and constructions, to which animation has been imparted by creative Power. What can be more calculated to excite our wonder, than the diversity exhibited among insects, all of which, amidst endless modifications of shape, still preserve their conformity to one general plan of construction. The number of distinct species of insects already known and described, cannot be estimated at less than 100,000; and every day is adding to the catalogue. Of the comparatively large animals which live on land, how splendid is the field of observation that lies open to the naturalist! What variety is conspicuous in the tribes of quadrupeds and of reptiles, and what endless diversity exists in their habits, pursuits, and characters! How extensive is the study of birds alone; and how ingeniously, if we may so express it, has Nature interwoven in their construction every profitable variation, compatible with an adherence to the same general model of design, and the same ultimate reference to the capacity for motion through the light element of air. What profusion of being is displayed in the wide expanse of the ocean, through which are scattered such various and such unknown multitudes of animals! Of fishes alone, the varieties, as to conformation and endowments, are endless. Still more curious and anomalous, both in their external form and their internal economy, are the numerous orders of living beings that occupy the lower divisions of the animal scale; some swimming in countless myriads near the surface, some dwelling in inaccessible depths of the ocean, some attached to shells, or other solid structures, the productions of their own bodies, and which, in process of time, form, by their accumulation, enormous submarine mountains, rising often from unfathomable depths to the surface. What sublime views of the magnificence of the creation have been disclosed by the microscope, in the world of infinite minuteness, peopled by countless multitudes of atoms, being, which an atom most every fluid in nature! Of these a vast variety of species has been discovered, each animalcule being provided with appropriate organs, endowed with spontaneous powers of motion, and giving unequal signs of individual vitality.

Thus, if we recur every region of the globe, from the hot and sunny sands of the equator to the icy realms of the pole, or to the lofty mountain-summits to the dark abysses of the deep; if we penetrate into the shades of the forest, or into the caverns or secret recesses of the earth; if we take up the minutest portion of stagnant water, we still meet with life in some new and unexpected form, yet ever adapted to the circumstances of its situation. Wherever life can be sustained, we find life produced. It would almost seem as if Nature had been thus lavish and sportive in her productions, with the intent to demonstrate to man the fertility of her resources, and the inexhaustible fund from which she has so prodigally drawn forth the means requisite for the maintenance of all these diversified communities, for their perpetuity in endless perpetuity, and for their subordination to one harmonious scheme of general good.

The vegetable world is no less prolific in wonders than the animal. In this, as in all other parts of creation, ample scope is found for the exercise of the reasoning faculties, and abundant sources are supplied of intellectual enjoyment. To discriminate the different characters of plants, amidst the infinite diversity of shape, of color, and of structure, which they offer to our observation, is the laborious, yet fascinating, occupation of the botanist. Here, also, we are lost in admiration at the never ending variety of forms successively displayed to view in the innumerable species

which compose this kingdom of nature, and at the energy of that vegetative power, which, amidst such great differences of situation, sustains the modified life of each individual plant, and which continues its species in endless perpetuity. Wherever circumstances are compatible with vegetable existence, we there find plants arise. It is well known that, in all places where vegetation has been established, the germs are so intermingled with the soil, that whenever the earth is turned up, even from considerable depths, and exposed to the air, plants are soon observed to spring, as if they had been recently sown, in consequence of the germination of seeds which had remained latent and inactive during the lapse of perhaps many centuries. Islands formed by coral-reefs, which have risen above the level of the sea, become in a short time, covered with verdure. From the materials of the most sterile rock, and even from the yet recent cinders and lava of the volcano, Nature prepares the way for vegetable existence. The slightest crevice or inequality is sufficient to arrest the invisible germs that are always floating in the air, and affords the means of sustenance to diminutive races of lichens and mosses. These soon overspread the surface, and are followed, in the course of a few years, by successive tribes of plants of gradually-increasing size and strength; till at length the island, or other favoured spot, is converted into a natural and luxuriant garden, of which the productions, rising from grasses to shrubs and trees, present all the varieties of the fertile meadow, the tangled thicket, and the widely spreading forest. Even in the desert plains of the torrid zone, the eye of the traveller is often refreshed by the appearance of a few hardy plants, which find sufficient materials for their growth in these arid regions. and in the realms of perpetual snow which surround the poles, the navigator is occasionally startled at the prospect of fields of a scarlet hue, the result of a wide expanse of microscopic vegetation.

FOREIGN.

EAST INDIES.—Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated April 2.—"We have just received accounts from Delhi, of the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, the commissioner on the part of government in that part of the country. He had been out to pay a visit, and was returning home on horseback, with one mounted attendant behind him. A native, also mounted, joined the attendant, and talked to him for a little time, then rode forward, and on coming up on the left side of Mr. Fraser, levelled a blunderbuss and fired, when that gentleman fell instantly dead from his horse. The horse of the attendant reared at the fire and report, and threw his rider, so that the murderer escaped. On examining the body, it was found to have been struck by several slugs, and one had passed directly through the heart. Mr. Fraser was a man of daring courage, and, though a civilian, was all his life fond of partaking in military adventure. He had the official or brevet rank of major in the regiment of First Local Horse, under the command of the celebrated Colonel Skinner.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FROM CHINA.—By the ship Tremont, Capt. Cunningham, we have Canton papers and Prices Currents to the 7th of April.

Canton, April 7.—The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word season will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year, and be continuous throughout ages.

One hundred and fifty-eight vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, and exporting 43,641,260 lbs of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year 1834; memorable by many important events; memorable by the lesson read by Governor Loo to Lord Palmerston; and which we trust his Lordship—if he is still the foreign secretary of Great Britain—has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it memoriter greatly to Loo's satisfaction; memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented Lord Napier on these shores; memorable by his precipitate death: memorable by the contrariety of interests so cunningly

and collusively established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send the agents of the company, non-trading by act of parliament.

The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China without the intervention of an establishment in Leadenhall-street, or an orderly factory in Canton. The conduct and appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the company's ships, with their three days of unbridled license; and let but the British government protect its subjects residing in China with its strong arms of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained because it has never yet been known. Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favour, and we are confident of the result.

GLASGOW, August 15.

The intelligence which we lay before our readers to-day, particularly the advices from the Continent, is of importance, and will be read with interest. An angry feeling seems to prevail throughout the whole of Europe. Commotions and riots have taken place in many quarters, while they are apprehended in others; the whole indicating a speedy and general convulsion in Europe.

In Russia, the throne has been threatened by a conspiracy in Poland, and even extending to the camp at Kulisch.

In consequence of the late decree issued by the Spanish Government, there have been suppressed 40 monasteries of different orders, 138 convents of Dominicans, 181 Franciscans, 77 of barefooted Friars, 7 of Tierceires, 29 of Capuchins, 88 of Augustines, 17 of Recollects, 17 of Carmelites, 48 of barefooted Carmelites, 36 of Mercenaries, 27 of barefooted Mercenaries, 50 of St. John of God, 11 of Premonturians, 6 of Minor Clerks, 4 of Agonisers, 3 of Servitors of Mary, 62 of Minims, 37 of Trinitarians, and 7 of barefooted Trinitarians.

Advices from Algiers of the 1st instant, announce the embarkation for Spain of 2,700 men of the foreign legion. The 18 French officers who declined entering the Spanish service had been sent to France. Most of the soldiers of the four battalions embarked are Germans by birth. The commanders and 35 of the officers are French—30 are foreigners.

GREENOCK, August 25.

The late accounts from Madrid come down to the 14th. The gloom is every day becoming more profound in the political horizon of Spain.—The impulse given by the Movement party is extending like a contagion, and it is obvious that the Prince Regent's government must succumb to it, or it will be shivered to pieces by the shock. It is well known that the Urban Militia cannot be relied on by the Government; and as the whole of the regular troops are opposed to Don Carlos in the North, the Government have no means of arresting the progress of the revolutionary party to the Southward. In the mean time Don Carlos has made a movement with a considerable body of troops, in the direction of Castile, to endeavour to arouse the agricultural population in his favour, in the expectation that they will be shocked at the excesses committed on the Monastic Establishments and the Clergy, by the Liberals or Exaltados. Great anxiety prevails in this country for the next arrival from Madrid, as, at the date of the last advices, the Government were not apprised that their authority had been superseded in the Provinces. It seems also to be expected by those in the secret, that the receipt of the intelligence would be the signal for a rising in the capital.