

MEDITATION.—If I should be asked, what do I think is the best means and way to advance the faculties, to make the ordinances fruitful, to increase grace, to enlarge our comfort, to produce holiness, and the like, I should answer,—Meditation, meditation, meditation.—*Dr. Bates.*

THE MIND.—A creative mind bursts forth like the Nile, from secret fountains, forces its way through rocks and mountains, fertilizes the country through which it flows, and at last, emptying by numerous mouths into the sea of knowledge, increases its waters.

REMEMBER THIS.—Many spend so much time in contriving how to get money easy, that they never get it at all. No trade will produce any thing, unless well followed. What you do, do well; and if success don't follow, then blame fortune—otherwise blame yourself.

SYMPATHY.—It is from having suffered ourselves, that we learn to appreciate the misfortunes and the wants of others, and become doubly interested in preventing or relieving them. "The human heart," as an elegant French author observes, "resembles certain medicinal trees, which yield not their healing balm until they have themselves been wounded."

THE AFFGHANS—Extraordinary Fact.—Rev. Mr. Grimshaw, author of the "Life of the Rev. Leigh Richmond," and Editor of the "Life of Cowper," preached for the Jews' Society in Dublin, on Sunday week, and stated the following extraordinary fact:—Sir A. Burnes, lately murdered at Caboul, when he first visited Afghanistan, inquired of the natives what religion they held previous to their having become Mahomedans? They told him, they followed the "Law of Moses, and were called Ben Israel." Query—Are these the lost tribes?

DISCOVERY OF ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—The Cape of Good Hope papers notice the discovery, by an English whaler, of several islands in the Pacific Ocean, previously unknown. They were eight in number, of some extent, fertile, and inhabited. The appearance of the natives and the canoes, &c. was totally different from any others in that neighbourhood.

EXTRAORDINARY FISH.—The fishermen of St. Sauveur, near Honfleur, lately caught on that coast an extraordinary fish, with a head which, though having a rather agreeable expression of countenance, somewhat resembles that of a lion, from its having attached to it a quantity of coarse hair, like the mane of that animal. From the shoulders issue strong membranous fins, and the body terminates in a long tail, with a fan-shaped fin. Its whole body shines in the sun like silver, with beautiful variations, like the Dorado of the tropical seas. It has been preserved alive, and is to be brought to Paris.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PROVINCIAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The bustle of preparation and curiosity excited by the arrival, in our city, of His Excellency the Governor General, have passed away as quietly and speedily as such events generally do, and the population has once more resumed their usual industrious bustle in the ordinary pursuits of business. It seemed to be a general holiday throughout the city, among all classes, of all sexes, ages, and conditions. There was also a large number of persons from the country, who had come in to witness the procession, and to join in welcoming the Representative of our Gracious Queen.

At an early hour of the day, the Corporation had caused an arch to be erected across Notre Dame street, opposite the City Hall, on which sat Britannia with her sceptre, with the national emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and underneath, extending over the arch, the inscription, no less pithy than appropriate to the state of Canada, *Concordia Salus*. Lower down the street, opposite the Recollet Church, the sons of Erin had thrown another arch, surmounted by a crown, and covered by evergreens, with small flags and streamers, where waving in the

wind, and on the side facing McGill street, was the well known expression of Irish warmth of feeling, "a hundred thousand welcomes." Farther up, various flags were stretched across the street, producing a pleasing effect on the crowds hurrying along under their ample folds.

The harbour presented one of the finest sights we have ever witnessed in Montreal. From the mast head of every vessel the stripes and stars floated gracefully in the breeze; and with the open frankheartedness for which the British sailor is famed throughout the world, the masters of the vessels turned out to join in the procession, bearing with them the flag which British sailors know so well how to defend, and which has braved, as may it for thousand years yet to come yet brave, the battle and the breeze, over every sea and under every clime.

At three o'clock, the approach of His Excellency was announced, and on his arrival immediately afterwards at the barrier, His Excellency alighted from his carriage, and, surrounded by his Chief Secretary and his personal staff, was received by his Honor the Mayor, the Judges, Mr. Buchanan, Q.C., the members of the Corporation, a large number of Magistrates, the Sheriff, the Natural History Society, and the captains of vessels in port.

Immediately after the presentation of the Address, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch, took a seat in the Mayor's carriage, and the procession proceeded to town. We understand His Excellency was much gratified by his reception, and we hope his stay may be prolonged beyond the short visit he intended at present to make in our island city.

Of the impression which the bearing of Sir Charles has made on the inhabitants, we have heard but one opinion—we need not say it is a most favourable one. Previous knowledge of his character had prepared the way for that favourable opinion which his noble and open countenance, his truly dignified and unostentatious manners, and his whole bearing, has secured and established in the minds of our loyal inhabitants of Montreal.—*Transcript.*

NEWS BY THE ACADIA.

EMIGRATION.—The following items on this important subject, will be read with interest:—

The first meeting of the consulting council of the Scottish and British American Association for emigration and colonization, was held on Friday, at the house of the Association, his Grace the Duke of Argyll in the chair. The Commissioners reported the arrangements that have been made with a view to commencing the operations of the Association in Canada and Prince Edward Island; and the reply of Lord Stanley to the memorial lately presented by the baronets of Scotland; after which resolutions were passed, that the objects of the Association be proceeded with, as of paramount importance to the colonies in British North America, as well as the people of the united kingdom. The consulting council is composed of upwards of fifty peers and baronets of Scotland. The meeting was attended by Dr. Rolph, government agent for emigration to the Canadas, and Sir Allan Napier Macnab, late speaker of the legislative assembly of the Upper Province.—*Liverpool Mail, 26th April.*

In the House of Commons on the 18th ultimo, a conversation took place on the subject of Emigration of which we find the following brief summary in the papers of the day:—

Mr Stewart rose to ask Lord Stanley whether the Government was disposed to facilitate the transport of emigrants to the British Colonies where labor is in demand.

Lord Stanley in reply went into a long detail of the condition of New South Wales and the Canadas, as regarded emigration. Up to the year 1840 there had been shipped 40,000 persons to the former, at an expense of £900,000, and during the last year 22,750 of whom had arrived and already involved the colony in a debt of £110,000, while there was for them neither food nor work. The Government could not agree to incur further expenses in transporting emigrants to this colony, and unless capital went out in the same proportion with labor, it was worse than useless to send emigrants there. With respect to Canada, the Government had no funds wherewith to defray the expenses of emigration, but he believed there was employment to be found in the North American Colonies. It was his duty, however, to warn emigrants that the prospect was inviting only to those who had been accustomed to agricultural labour.

In the Commons, Lord Stanley took an opportunity of stating that there was in New South Wales an excess of labour over the demand, that more than 22,000 emigrants had arrived in the colony last year, and

that in the opinion of the governor, the settlement could not advantageously absorb more than 8,000 annually. Van Dieman's Land might be able to absorb 1,500 annually; that in Australia, out of a population of 15,000, 1,200 were mere paupers, entirely supported by public funds. The noble lord further stated that North America presented an excellent field to the emigrant, whom he earnestly recommended to place himself under the advice and superintendence of the government agents at the different ports at which they arrived. His lordship also advised that emigration should take place early in the spring. It had also been found that the Scotch weavers had suffered more from the severe winter than other emigrants. Mr. Ferrand moved for a select committee to inquire into the extent of the frauds and oppressive exactions which he alleged to be practised by the manufacturers towards the artisans whom they employed. Several members having expressed themselves in favour of inquiry, in justice to all parties, Sir J. Graham said he was reluctant to enter into so large an inquiry as that now proposed, but he had no objection to inquiry, by a select committee, into the operation of the violation or insufficiency of the existing laws on the subject. The amendment was agreed to without a division. Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question from Dr. Bowring, said that it was the intention of the Turkish government to remove Omar Pasha from the government of Syria.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—A letter from one of the survivors of the voluntary exiles to the swamps of the Niger, dated from on board her Majesty's steam vessel the Wilberforce, Island of Ascension, February 14, states that very few are left to recount what they have seen and felt during the expedition. All the marines had died, with the exception of Sergeant Hodges, Privates G. Vellay, D. Bloomfield, H. Gibson, and W. Innes; these had been attacked with African fever, and recovered, but the disease had made a permanent mark on some of their constitutions. It was expected that the Wilberforce would again go up the river very soon, but it was doubtful whether any would live to state the result. She would remain at the Island of Ascension for despatches from the government by a sixteen-gun brig, which was daily looked for. The actual number of deaths is stated to be about seventy, all of them having happened in from four to six weeks. Mr. Waddington, of Liverpool, had been appointed boatswain of the Wilberforce, and was very highly spoken of. Those who are spared calculate on returning to Liverpool about August next.

The Duke of Wellington was 73 years old on the 1st of May. Some of the papers say that he contemplates retiring altogether from public life.

In the Commons, the second reading of the income-tax bill was carried by a majority of 155 to 76.

In the Lords on the 22d, the corn importation bill, and the merchant and factor improvement bill, were each read a third time and passed.

Sir George Arthur has sailed from Bombay, of which Presidency he has been appointed Governor. The Marquis Tweeddale has been appointed to the government of Madras.

The Secretary at War, Sir Henry Hardinge, has determined to establish savings banks throughout the army.

Lieut. Col. Sir Allan Macnab has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the United Service Club.

THE EAST.

The intelligence from China comes down to the 14th of February; that from Jellalabad to the 21st of February; and from Candahar to the 18th of February. The British in China have taken possession of three towns—namely, Yapa, Tsike, and Fungcheva, in a circle embracing 20 to 40 miles from Ningpo.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st of February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton.—He was then concentrating all his forces, with the view of directing them on Peking, and had refused to negotiate with the commissioners sent to him by the Emperor, not wishing to treat but with the sovereign directly.

In Afghanistan, Gen. Pollock seems to have given up all idea of forcing the Kyber Pass until he should have received the reinforcements he expected, or unless Gen. Sale, whose position at Jellalabad was unchanged, desired his assistance.

At Ghuznee and Khehat-i-Ghilzee, the British still hold the same position.

The Afghans surround Candahar with numerous forces, and Major General Nott was preparing to repulse them.

Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on Feb. 28, was immediately proclaimed Governor General of India.

From various apparently unexceptionable sources we have learned that the female captives in Afghanistan, for whose fate great apprehension was naturally felt, have been kindly treated. The widow of Sir W. Macnaghten has written to this effect, and described the fair prisoners to be in safety and in good health.