

whom their lot may be cast. They are not tolerated in Spain or Portugal, and for some cause, unknown to us, are not to be found in Norway, In the United States they enjoy all the privileges of citizens, but they are by no means numerous. In the Austrian States their privileges are few, and in Great Britain their situation is not deemed very desirable. In Russia the laws respecting them are very rigorous; and in France, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, &c. they are not allowed to hold any public office. Notwithstanding the peculiarities which render them every where a distinct race, yet no inducements have ever been sufficiently strong, since the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, to bring them together in very great numbers in any one place. A repulsive power—like the workings of an invisible hand—keeps them scattered, notwithstanding the distinctness which marks the character of the race in every clime. One would naturally suppose that, degraded as they are in the old world, and eager as they are for wealth, they would flee at once to this country, where their well known enterprise and industry could scarcely fail of reward, and whose free institutions would place them at least on a level with other citizens of the world around them. Yet though great efforts have from time to time been made by Jews in this country to win their brethren across the water, especially from the Germanic States, those efforts seem to have met with the poorest possible success. Every body remembers the splendid project of Major Noah to build a City of Refuge for them on an island in the Niagara river, and how complete was its failure. The truth is, the Jews even of the present day are strong in the hope of again possessing their father-land—of sitting down under the vines and fig trees of their own Judea—and they are unwilling to turn their backs upon the "land of promise" for the sake of enjoying for a while the land of peace and plenty. The ignis fatuus still dances before their troubled day-dreams, like the eccentric finger of fate, pointing to the golden promise, and teaching them that.

"Despair is never quite despair."

But alas! a frowning Providence is upon them, and is visiting "the iniquities of the father upon his children's children." They must continue to sing "the songs of Zion in a strange land," until brought to acknowledge the sovereignty of Him who was their "Prophet, Priest and King," and to participate in "the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of peace.—BOSTON DAILY TIMES.

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA.

Notwithstanding Columbus has the honor of being the first discoverer of America, and although his memory is really entitled to much honor as well as gratitude, yet it is not at all probable that he was in reality the first European who set his foot upon

this mighty continent. The Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, are about to publish "a collection of the accounts extant in ancient Icelandic and other Scandinavian MS, relative to voyages of discovery to North America, made by the Scandinavians in the 10th and following centuries." These remains never before printed are said to comprise testimony the most authentic, and irrefragable, to the fact, that North America was actually discovered by the Northmen towards the close of the 10th century, visited by them during the 11th and 12th, (some of them even settling there as colonists,) re-discovered towards the close of the 13th, and again repeatedly resorted to in the 15th century. It is considered probable, indeed almost certain, that it was a knowledge of these facts that produced the memorable expedition of Columbus, which terminated in his discovery of the New World—for it is asserted to be a well authenticated fact, that the great navigator visited Iceland in the year 1477, on which occasion he could scarcely fail to obtain some information from its inhabitants, its clerical functionaries, with whom, according to the custom of the times, he probably conversed in Latin respecting the voyages of their ancestors to those regions.

INSUBORDINATION—BAD COMPANY.

Habits of insubordination at home, and the company of bad boys abroad, are the two great sources of evil, which undermine so much of what moral and religious instruction would otherwise effect. The current of paternal interest is setting toward instruction to such an extent, as to overrate altogether its power—and the immense injury which comes in from such sources as bad company and subordination, is overlooked and forgotten. What folly, to think that a boy can play with the profane, impure, passionate hoys which herd in the streets, six days in a week, and have the stains all wiped away by being compelled to learn his Sunday school lesson on the seventh, or that children who make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of riot and noise, from the age of three to eight years, will be prepared for any thing in after life but to carry the spirit of insubordination and riot wherever they may go. No; children should be taught, most certainly, but they must also be taken care of. They must be governed at home, and be kept from contaminating influence from abroad, or they are ruined. If parents ask how we shall make our children obey, we answer in the easiest and pleasantest way you can, but at all events make them obey. If you ask how shall we keep our boys from bad company, we answer, too, in the easiest and pleasantest way you possibly can, but at all events keep them out of the streets. The alternative, it seems to us, is as clear and decided as any which circumstances ever made up for man—you must govern your

children and keep them away from the contamination of vice, or you must expect to spend your old age in mourning over the ruins of your family.—Abbot's Lecture.

Singular fact.—A pigeon was recently observed sitting upon a fence at Flatbush, Long Island. The observer approached it, and through seeming fatigue, the bird permitted itself to be taken up. On examination it was found to be a carrier pigeon, and bore fastened under one of its wings, a scrap of English paper, containing the London sale of Stocks, &c. It is surmised that the bird was sent with despatch intended for Antwerp, but that it was either pursued by some bird of prey, or driven out of its course by heavy winds, and alighted on Long Island, after the long and fatiguing flight of 3000 miles.

CHARITY.—Mrs. Halp. in her last annual report of the managers of the Seamen's Aid Society, lays down the following as the only true principle on which charity should be extended to the poor, viz. to find employment for them—paying them a just price for their labor: "which, she adds, is the only charity that will permanently improve their condition, and benefit society."

We should prefer to say, one of the true principles of charity, There are persons unable to work, who must not be excluded from our charity.

A NEW INVENTION.—Fishes rise to the surface by means of a bladder filled with air at pleasure. On the same principle, a method has been discovered, which will effectually prevent the foundering of ships at sea. It is by having air vessels between the timbers and elsewhere, which will render vessels buoyant under any circumstances.

DIED:

At Amherst, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Kinnear, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Kinnear, of this Town.—The death of this very worthy Individual was occasioned by her being accidentally thrown from a Gig; in which she was riding with her Son—she was severely injured, and expired a few days after.

GRANVILLE STREET CHAPEL.

The Rev. F. N. Miles, Principal of the New Brunswick Baptist Academy at Fredericton, is expected to preach in the Granville Street Chapel next Lord's day morning. The Rev. E. Manning of Cornwallis, and the Rev. W. Burton of Yarmouth, will conduct the services in the afternoon; and the Rev. A. Drinkwater, messenger to the Associations of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, from the Convention of the Associations of Maine, will preach in the evening; services commencing at the usual hour.

July 1.

Job Printing in all its variety performed at this Office, at a cheap rate.