

or, free from all insidious devices, and little tricks and fetches of craft and cunning; from all false appearances, and deceitful disguises of ourselves in word or action; or yet more plainly, it is to speak as we think, and do what we pretend and profess, to perform and make good what we promise; and, in a word, really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

SPEED OF RAILWAYS.

The Great Western Express, from London to Exeter, travels at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, including stoppages; or fifty-one miles an hour, without including stoppages. To attain this rate, a speed of sixty miles an hour is adopted midway between some of the stations; and in certain experimental trips seventy miles an hour have been reached. A speed of seventy miles an hour is about equivalent to thirty-four yards per second, or thirty-four yards between two beats of a common clock! All objects near the eye of a passenger travelling at this rate will seem to pass by his eye in the thirty-fourth part of a second; and if thirty-four stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yard asunder, they would not be distinguishable one from another; if painted red they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red color. If two trains with this speed passed each other, the relative velocity would be sixty-eight yards per second; and if one of the trains were sixty-eight yards long, it would flash by in a single second. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one-fourth that of a cannon ball; and the momentum of a whole train, moving at such a speed, would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon-balls equal to one-fourth the weight of the train. That a "smash" should follow a "collision" is no subject for marvel, if a train moving at such speed—or any thing like such speed—should meet with any obstacle to its progress.

THE ORANGE TREE.

The orange grows upon a beautiful tree, with shining, evergreen leaves, which bears a profusion of white flowers and golden fruit at the same time. It is a very long-lived tree, and has been known to flourish upwards of four years, and it is so productive that a single tree will yield upwards of twenty-five thousand oranges. They are mostly received in this country from Malta, Portugal, Sicily, Cuba, and Spain. Oranges do not ripen until the spring, and the finest remain upon the tree until the blossoms of another crop appear; but they are usually gathered for a foreign market between October and December, before they are quite ripe; as if allowed to perfectly ripen, they would spoil in bringing to this country. The orange are

wrapped separately in dried leaf, and packed in chests, each of which contains eight hundred. The rich, juicy pulp of the orange is very refreshing; it is wholesome, and even nourishing for children; and its pleasant acid revives the feverish sick person. In its native country, a single ripe orange, when cut, will fill a deep plate with its juice. While in the southern part of Italy, I was frequently charmed by the orange groves which abound in that country.

Seville oranges are brought from Seville, in Spain. The blossoms of the tree which produces them are used for orange-flowers water; the leaves are employed in medicine; and the rind, or peel, is a grateful warm bitter. The juice called marmalade, and an agreeable wine, are also made from Seville oranges.

THE MICHIGAN DOG.

A young friend of mine, residing at Grand Traverse, in the state of Michigan, relates some interesting anecdotes of a dog belonging to his father's family. I should think this dog had a good deal of benevolence in his character, from the account my friend gives of him. "Some years ago," he says, "we had a rather wayward colt, who was apt, when things did not go to suit him, to show his resentment by breaking his halter. In order to prevent this, he was fastened with a strong rope. One day he was tied in a grass plot, to feed. After some time, it was noticed that the dog was attracted by something in the direction in which the horse was feeding. He immediately returned, barking and howling, in a strange manner. Perceiving that I was attracted by his ado, he started back. I immediately followed him, he leading directly to the colt. I found the colt entangled in his rope, and lying on the ground, nearly dead. I liberated the colt, and after some time he was able to stand, upon which Tiger exhibited his joy in every way he could, licking the feet and legs of the colt, in a very affectionate manner.—Another time Tiger saved the life of a calf. The calf was feeding in a newly cleared lot; and as I was passing by the place, the dog suddenly set up a loud barking. I immediately went there, and found the calf hung between some logs. After some trouble, he was liberated, when the dog seemed highly pleased.—At another time a calf was lost in the snow. Tiger discovered him, barking at him a long time, and no one appearing, he came to the house, and made as much noise as he was capable of, when some one followed him, and got him out of the snow."

Such anecdotes as these make me ashamed of some of my own race; for I think I know some men and women who would not do as much to help a fellow-being in distress.

KNOWLEDGE.

Valuable knowledge can be attained only by personal effort. Every one must traverse the hills and valleys for himself, and it is only by unremitting application and perseverance that the attempt will be crowned with success.—But to the devoted, persevering seekers, success is certain. The state of mind is such as to insure the best use being made of any accessible helps, and of the exercise of ingenuity and application in surmounting difficulties, even in the absence of all foreign aid. Whatever may be his present deficiencies and disadvantages, the person—especially the young person—who is so sensible of the value of knowledge as to apply his heart to understand—to seek for it as for silver, and search for it as for hid treasures—assuredly shall not seek in vain. Knowledge is the prize of application.

ANIMAL-MEAL.

In Sweden, on the shores of a lake near Urnea, a vast quantity of extremely fine matter is found, much like flour in appearance, and called by the natives mountain-meal. It is used as food, being mixed with flour, and is nutritious. But what is this mountain-meal when examined by the microscope? Nothing more than the shelly coverings of certain animalcules! As the animals perish, these coverings accumulate from age to age at the bottom of the waters, and form a deep layer. This, drying on the shore, or on places which are no longer covered by the water, assumes the appearance whence it has its name, each particle being the relic of a microscopic animal.

REASONABLENESS OF HUMILITY.

Our opinion concerning ourselves and our neighbors, agreeably to the rule and temper of Christianity, is generally nearer the truth when we sink our idea of self rather below what seems to be our due, and when we raise the idea of our neighbors a little above what appears to belong to them, for they doubtless have some virtues and good qualities unknown to us, and it is certain we have some secret failings which do not usually come within our own notice.

BE GENTLE TO THE SORROWFUL.

How guarded should we be when we speak to the unhappy, whose sorrow and dejection are apt to dispose the heart to interpret into an unkind and bitter sense, every expression that does not breathe the greatest gentleness and affection.

Key to the Reader.

ARTICULARS—1 Absolution 2 Circuits 3 Sailor.
1. Soldiers. 5. Grainers. 6. House. 7. Parliament.
CHURCHES.—No 23. History No. 27. Eveman.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters have been received from various parts of the Province, relating to the delay of the present No. An answer to all will be found on the first page of this paper.