

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Crow them down into the old man's hat, who was quite overcome at the sight of a gift so considerable, and, stammering a thousand thanks, left the window. But he had not receded many steps, when her Majesty called him back, and asked his name?

"Berghoff," was the reply; "I was formerly a soldier at Bradenburg. I saw twenty-three years of honourable service under the glorious standard of Frederick the Great, and I have my discharge as sergeant."

"Without any pension?" demanded the Queen.

The old man replying in the affirmative, her Majesty said, pointing to the King, "This gentleman, although he has not his purse about him, has, however, pen, ink, and paper, address yourself to him, for I assure you his signature is as good as money."

The King, affected by this idea so naive and full of kindness, left the window for a few moments, and returned with a piece of paper, on which he had written the following words: "The War Exchequer will pay a monthly pension of twelve thalers to old Berghoff. Frederick William."

On seeing the King's signature, Berghoff well nigh fainted, and he had not time to express his gratitude to the Royal couple, for the King had closed the window and retired. The old soldier was long before he recovered from the surprise, and fell on his knees, thanking God, and calling down blessings on the heads of his august benefactors.

VOCAL MUSIC CONDUCTIVE TO HEALTH.

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from many other kinds of healthful exercise, should be cultivated not only as an accomplishment, but as a means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady; and states, that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has a still more direct and important effect.

"I here introduce a fact," says Dr. Rush, "which has been suggested to me by my profession; that is, the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to deliver them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor have I ever known more than one case of spitting of blood amongst them. This I believe is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education." "The music-master of our academy," says Gardiner, "has furnished me with an observation still more in favour of this opinion. He informs me that he had known several instances of persons strongly disposed to consumption, restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing."

In the new establishment of infant schools for children of three and four years of age, everything is taught by the aid of song. Their little lessons, their recitations, their arithmetical countings, are all chaunted; and as they feel the importance of their own voices when joined together, they emulate each other in the power of vociferating. This exercise is found to be very beneficial to their health. Many instances have occurred of weakly children of two or three years of age, who could scarcely support themselves, having become robust and healthy by this constant exercise of the lungs. These results are perfectly philosophical. Singing tends to expand the chest, and thus increase the activity and powers of the vital organs.—*Musical World.*

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A very full meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening; among the company being the Bishop of Norwich, Sir R. H. Inglis, and several other distinguished members. Among the presents, were twenty-two charts of the coast of France, and several other maps from the Depot de la Marine at Paris. The communications read were of a very interesting character: The first was the results of a new chain of observations made to determine the depression of the Dead Sea by Lieutenant Symons; in which he proved that the sea was at least 1,200 feet below the Mediterranean. A letter was read from Capt. Symons

dated Auckland, New Zealand, 4th Oct., 1811; he had traced the sources of several rivers on the north-east part of that island, where he found the natives very different from what they had been described to him at home; in their behaviour they are fierce and cautious; they rebel only in anger, and will not attack Europeans.—He also described the chain of hot springs running across the northeast part of the island. A paper from Sir James Alexander gave account of the same plains to the West of the Rocky Mountains in North America, where he had been engaged in fixing the boundary-line between this country and the United States. He mentioned the having heard of a tribe of Indians of fair complexion, who possess a language of their own.—They were supposed to be the remains of the Welsh colony; who, if they existed any where, would probably be found about the 42d parallel of latitude. In August of last year, Mr. Evans, a Welsh gentleman from New York, had set out to go to Santa Fe, whence he would start with the first caravan across the Rocky Mountains, in order to endeavour to find this lost race of his countrymen, who left Wales under Prince Madoc in 1169, according to the received tradition.—*London Paper.*

THE HONEST SON:

A LITTLE STORY OF SMYRNA.

A grocer in the city of Smyrna had a son, who, with the help of the little learning the country could afford, rose to the post of Naib, or deputy of the Cadi; and as such, visited the markets, and inspected the weights and measures of all retail dealers. One day, as this officer was going to his accustomed rounds, the neighbours, who knew enough of his father's character to suspect that he might stand in need of the caution, advised him to remove his weights; but the old cheat, trusting to his relationship to the Inspector, laughed at their advice. The Naib, on coming to his shop, coolly said to him, "Good man, fetch out your weights, that we may examine them."

Instead of obeying, the grocer endeavoured to evade the order with a laugh; but was soon convinced that his son was serious, by ordering the officers to search his shop. The instruments of fraud were soon discovered, and after an impartial examination, openly condemned and broken to pieces. He was also sentenced to a fine of 50 piastres, and to receive a bastinado of as many blows on the soles of his feet.

After this had been effected on the spot, the Naib, leaping from his horse, threw himself at the feet of his father, and watering them with his tears, thus addressed him:

"Father, I have discharged my duty to my God, my sovereign, and my country, as well as to the station I hold; permit me now, by my respect and submission, to acquit the debt I owe a parent. Justice is blind; it is the power of God on earth; it has no regard to ties of kindred. God and our neighbour's rights are above the ties of nature; you had offended against the laws of justice—you deserved the punishment, but I am sorry it was your fate to receive it from me. My conscience would not suffer me to act otherwise. Behave better for the future; and instead of censuring me, pity my being reduced to so cruel a necessity."

So extraordinary an act of justice gained him the acclamation and praise of the whole city; and a report of it being made to the Sublime Porte, the Sultan advanced the Naib to the post of Cadi, and he soon after rose to the dignity of Mufti.

RAISE EVERY THING.—Every farmer should make it a rule to purchase nothing which he can raise or make on his farm. There can be no higher evidence of an unthrifty farmer, than to see him purchasing his pork, his beef, his horses, his corn, or his flour. He should be ashamed to have it said that he is a purchaser of any of those articles. If he thinks it is cheaper to purchase than to raise, it is only additional evidence of his folly. If we look through the country for our best farmers, we shall find them selling instead of purchasing those articles.—*Am. Farmer.*

YEAST.—Boil one-pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour. After it becomes milk warm, bottle it close. One pint will make eighteen pounds of bread.

The average price of brown Muscovado Sugar, exported from the returns made in the week ending April 12, is 37s 19d. per cent.

The *Frankfurter Gazette* states that the consul-general at Trieste has officially announced that the corn trade has been declared free by the government of the Ladin Islands.

The total charge for the China expenditure up to April, 1812, is £1,197,692, of which, including £68,133 for the Canton ransom, £1,013,530 has been provided for. The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1813, is £1,794,000.

Benjamin Smith, the convict who was sent to her Majesty's Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and removed from there on board a transport, was ironed for some time at Surgeon Hope, of the convict establishment, ordered them to be taken often account of the bad state of his health.—He left in the greatest penury, and seemed to suffer acutely the degraded situation he had placed himself in. The utmost sympathy was felt for him among the other unfortunate convicts there.—*Edin.*

One of the largest manufacturing houses in Ireland, that of Joseph Peale & Co., of Mountmellick, has stopped payment. By this event no less than 1000 persons were thrown out of employment.

INDIA.

The Indian journals mention, in terms of deserved praise, the heroic fortitude of Lady Sale. One of the resolutions of the convention signed by General Elphinstone and Major Fanning, the Political Agent, was, that Jellalabad should be evacuated; and an order to that effect was forthwith forwarded to Sir Robert Sale. With this demand that officer hesitated to comply; and a letter from Lady Sale, who seems to have a presentiment of the perfidy of the Khan, encouraging him to hold out to the last extremity, confirmed in his determination to retain his position. The assistance of this lady may thus have materially aided in preserving him, and those under his command, from a similar fate to that which had involved the Cabul forces in destruction; the sanguinary Albar, in anticipation of General Sale's compliance with the order to quit Jellalabad, had actually made preparations for attacking him on his march, and would, doubtless, have cut off the whole force under his command. An attempt to induce the Afghans to attack Jellalabad had failed; and there is every reason to believe that Sir Robert Sale will be able to hold out for three months, before which time reinforcements and supplies would be expected, reach him.

General North had defeated a force of five thousand Afghans in Candahar,—the commencement, we trust, of a series of successes by which these our brave countrymen and their native companions in arms will be signally though with no similar crimes and cruelties, avenge on their perfidious murderers.

With the execution of the 4th Regiment, which was composed entirely of British-born, all but the officers of the other regiments, including the camp-followers, are Sepoys and natives of India.

GENERAL SALE'S POSITION.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter received from an officer of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, dated Peshawar, February 9: "The force for the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad consists of the following, viz:—Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, 10th Light Cavalry, 26th Native Infantry, 4th Native Regiment, from Peshawar, and one company of Artillery, with six guns. The 3d Light Dragoons have marched from Kernaul, and the 15th Lancers and Her Majesty's 31st Regiment are under orders to join the above force without delay. The brigade are to attempt to force the Kyber pass on the 11th inst. remaining but two days at Peshawar to recruit their strength after long forced marches. It is expected that the enemy will make a most determined resistance, as they muster strong, and a short time before defeated two native regiments, the 60th & 61th, with loss of 4 officers and 200 men killed in the attempt to force the pass. When this formidable difficulty is surmounted, the brigade expect to relieve Sir R. Sale on or about the 14th of February, as Peshawar is but 40 miles from Jellalabad."

The Court of Directors of the East India Company will give a sumptuous entertainment to Major General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. C., on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George, Madras, in the room of Lord Elyhinstone, who returns home. The gallant Marquis is one of the heroes of the Peninsula, where he was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and while acting in that capacity, was severely wounded at Busaco. His Lordship's daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Hay, is married to the Marquis of Douro.

We omitted last week to contradict the announcement that Lieut. General Sir Benjamin D'Urban had been appointed to succeed Sir Jasper Nicoll, as Commander in Chief of the Army in India. Finding, however, that the *Morning Post* and several weekly newspapers have been deceived so far as to reiterate the intimation, at the present moment nothing whatever is known of this arrangement at head quarters.