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The Herald

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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THE MOURNER.

"It is th Lord: let Him do what seemeth Him good"

Yes, mourn the dead, check not your tears,
Give the full heart relief;
Indulge awhile—'tis meet and right—
The luxury of grief.
Your heart's desire, by one swift stroke,
Is torn from earth away.
And all around is strange and sad,
Like darkness at noon-day.

Yet, 'mid thy first and bitter pang,
While nature pours her cries,
O let thy smitten, stricken soul,
To God, thy God, arise:
He gave, and He hath taken away—
Rest on His holy word,
And learn, with suffering saint,
To bless thy gracious Lord.

The grass grows on the loved one's grave,
The flowers are springing fast,
The first dark thunder-cloud of grief
From o'er thy head hath passed.
Aroused, as from a stunning blow,
'Thou rear'st at thy brow on high,
But O, the blank, the sad, sad blank,
Which meets the inquiring eye,

Where, where is he, the loved, the lost,
Who made thy home so bright?
Where are his looks of quiet love,
His eyes of joyous light?
His tones of truthful tenderness,
To comfort and to cheer?
That form on earth no more thou'lt see,
That voice no more wilt hear.

But hush all rebel murmurings—
'Thou beating heart, be still—
The Lord is ruler over all,
Obey his sovereign will.
How canst thou say, "His will be done,"
If, shrinking from his hand,
Thou turn'st, a puny worm of earth,
Against his high command?

Enough, the dead have had thy tears,
The living need thy care;
A sinner in a dying world,
No time hast thou to spare.
Up, pilgrim, to thy work again:
Sad, chastened, may'st thou feel;
But Christ to thee, in duty's path,
Will light and love reveal.

RUSSIAN SKETCHES—DOMESTIC LIFE.

Condensed from a Work by J. J. Von Lattrow.

The consumption of tea in Russia is enormous, and Von Lattrow says that the article is so cheap as to be within the means of the poorest classes, and that it is of a much better quality than that imported by England or Holland, which has its fine flavor impaired by a sea voyage. The Russians, he says, procure all their tea from Kiachta, whence it is carried overland; but we know that, of late years, at least, the English have regularly imported large quantities into Odessa, where they can considerably undersell the native

merchants, partly in consequence of the obstructive commercial policy of the government, and partly of its neglect to improve the means of internal communication. Sugar being very expensive, the humbler classes use honey instead of it. The Russian honey is cheap and of a delicious flavour, incomparably superior to the produce of our hives. It is of a green color, and is made by wild bees that inhabit the linden woods. Raisins are a very favorite appendage to the tea-table among the common people. The beverage is prepared in a tin or copper vessel called *samovar*, which is generally of an urn shape.

The moment a visitor enters a room, he is immediately followed by the *samovar*, which the servant brings in as matter of course, without waiting for special orders. The mistress of the house always takes her cups with her visitor, and as she receives many calls, particularly on Sundays and holidays, it is not at all unusual for her to drink upwards of twenty cups in the course of the day without feeling any inconvenience from it. The practice is carried to still greater excess by the men, especially by the petty traders. Often have I seen parties of these *kupzi*, just arrived from a journey, sitting down in their bear skin cloaks, covered with ice and snow, before a huge *samovar* and a great dish of raisins, and not quitting the table till both were empty. Each might have swallowed some two dozen cups during the sitting; and the perspiration caused by such a quantity of scalding hot liquid was so great, that the water ran in streams down their shaggy faces, which they were obliged to wipe and mop without ceasing. But they must have felt quite comfortable, for not one of them took off his heavy cloak to lighten, what seemed to me, his laborious work. The *samovar* is the Russian's constant accompaniment, and is to be found in the poorest hut. How often when on entering one of these, in which everything betokened great penury, I saluted the inmates with the usual question *kak zhiviosh?*—(How do you live?) I was answered with a phrase expressive of cheerful contentedness, which has become in a manner proverbial, *Slava Boga, kheb yest, samovar yest, nichevo ne nadumna*.—(Thank God, there is bread, there is the *samovar*, we want nothing more.)

Instead of being prejudicial to health, this free use of warm beverage is perhaps necessary to the preservation of life in such a climate.

It is not unusual for sitting rooms to be heated to 30° Reaumur, (99° Fahrenheit) whilst the temperature out of doors is as many below Zero. Now, as the inmates of such rooms must leave them more or less every day, and expose themselves to the open air, they thus undergo a sudden change of temperature of fully 60°, (135° Fahrenheit) which not even a Russian constitution can endure, unless peculiar precautions were taken. The middle-aged foreigner who settles in these regions, and chuses to adhere to the customs of his own warmer country, generally succumbs quickly to the severity of the climate. In Perm, for instance, a town that is south of the latitude of St. Petersburg, I was told by a young German, who had been settled there for six years, that not one of his countrymen whom he found there on his arrival, still survived. "Within these six years," he said, "I have followed more than twenty German fathers of families to the grave, and I should probably myself have had a like fate, if I had not arrived here in my twenty-third year, at an age when the constitution is sufficiently plastic to accommodate itself to new outward circumstances. The Russians," he added, "know this very well, and they look on every foreigner who comes amongst them in his fortieth year, as certainly destined to die soon. Thus the parents all die off prematurely, but their children in general thrive very well." The frequent and sudden exchange of a hot room for the cold outer air produces a malady peculiar to those northern regions, and which is the more appalling since it must be remedied on the instant, otherwise it will be rapidly fatal, or will end in a very distressing chronic malady. The strongest and healthiest man, if he puts one

foot out of the room, or if a door or window is open for a moment, is often seized with an uneasy sensation, which is immediately followed by an extreme disturbance of his whole system, the consequence of the sudden suppression of perspiration. A great weariness in the limbs, a feeling in the extremities as if they would drop off, piercing headache, and a burning in the eyes, are the first symptoms of the disorder, and if they are not immediately remedied, the case is soon beyond curing. The grand requisite is to restore the suppressed perspiration. To this end the invalid is put into bed without delay, with his clothes on, heaps of blankets and furs are laid over him, and he is made to drink as much hot tea as he can swallow. The patient has no sooner gulped this down, and drawn in his head under the clothes, than a copious perspiration breaks out over his whole body, and all the alarming symptoms vanish as rapidly as they at first appeared. The rest of the company, who have meanwhile seated themselves again round the table, are not at all surprised to find the sick man sticking his head out from under his mountain of furs in the next quarter of an hour, and chattering with them as gaily as if nothing had happened; whereas to any one not familiar to such cases, he would have seemed but a few minutes before but a lost man. The coverings are gradually taken off, and the patient is often quite well again the same evening, and as hearty as ever.

But the case is very different with those who are not relieved on the instant. If they are not dead by the next day, which most commonly happens, they remain crippled in every joint, and die a painful, lingering death. These people may at once be recognised, not only by their crippled limbs, but by a peculiar cachectic expression of countenance.—Their answer, when asked what is the matter with them is—*Prostudilsa*, (I have had a chill) a word that smites with as awful a sound on the Russian ear as ever *thanatos* did on that of a Greek of old.

Whoever is not capable of being thrown into a copious perspiration by a few drops of hot drink, will, if he takes my advice, keep away from those regions. But how is it that there are no such unfortunate persons among the Russians? I never met with any. Just as many persons can fall asleep whenever they like, so all Russians can perspire at will. Give them a cup of tea, a warm cloak, and a thick cap, and the thing is done. They may thank themselves for this precious peculiarity, for such it really is. Their frequent use of hot baths keeps the pores of the skin open, and their copious draughts of warm tea increase the excreting power of the skin, and adapt it to resist the influences of their climate,—influences which, but for these counteracting causes, would perhaps be more pernicious to the population of Russia than even the plague is to the people of the East—*Westminster Review*.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(From the *Christian Spectator*.)

As a traveller through the night is not fully conscious of the greatness of the change he has experienced, unless he compares the light of the morning with the preceding gloom; so it is with many other vicissitudes. Instead of trying to trace the progress of gradation, often difficult, and sometimes impossible, it is well to bring the past in contrast with the present, and of the difference between them, we have then a full and deep sense. The traveller just referred to, may not be able to perceive that one five minutes of his journey is brighter than the one immediately preceding; but he will feel that great indeed is the contrast, not merely when comparing the depths of midnight with noontide brightness, but the mistiness of twilight with the clear vision of succeeding hours.

In like manner, we are struck if we contrast our circumstances now, with those of our ancestors, one or two centuries ago; but we shall find that we are so in many instances, if we bring into comparison with the present time a period by no means so distant. A case in point is now before us. We have been musing on the state of books for children, even forty or fifty years ago, and an extract from the "Memoirs of a Working Man," will place it before the reader in a just light.

"The books," he says, "that first fell in my way, besides those that belonged to my parents, were few, and of little worth. At that time, the stock of books within reach of poor children, was very small, while the price of such as were useful, was generally higher than poor people could afford. There were then no cheap, well-printed, neatly-bound books, on subjects at

once instructive and amusing, such as are now so abundantly supplied by benevolent societies and enterprising publishers. The once general prejudice against educating the poor was then very prevalent, while many of the poor had no wish to be taught. Moreover, the books that were given to them were generally printed badly, and done up in unsightly covers; while their contents were seldom much more attractive than was their external appearance. It did not in those days seem to be understood, that abstract treatises on religious, or other serious subjects, were not adapted to fix the attention of children and other young persons. There was but little recognition of the obvious fact, that the human mind needs recreation as well as instruction; that it desires amusement, and, therefore, will seek to obtain it from frivolous, if not dangerous, sources, in the absence of such as are useful and innocent.

"The importance of combining amusement with instruction in books intended for the use of little children, was not then sufficiently estimated; although the fact itself could not be unknown by all observing and reflecting persons. The surprising tenacity with which the memory retains whatever has been learned in childhood, naturally suggests the necessity of taking care that what is then acquired should be worthy of remembrance. For myself, I have now (after an interval of more than forty-five years) a clear recollection of the little books I read when a child, and which then formed the principal part of a poor child's "entertaining library," I can remember all about them, their titles, their contents, and their external appearance. Some being without covers, were sold for the price indicated in the following laudatory stanza, with which, and a suitable vignette, the title-page of one was embellished:—

'A very pretty thing
For a daddy's darling:
Tom Thumb and the Piper,
And all for a farthing.'

Others were of higher pretensions and prouder aspect, being enclosed in gay covers of party-coloured or gilded paper, and therefore were sold at the comparatively large price of a half-penny."

The reader cannot fail to feel the force of the following remarks:—

"It may seem to be little better than trifling to write about farthing or halfpenny histories of 'Tom Thumb,' 'Jack the Giant-killer,' 'Little Red Riding-hood,' and the like; but when it is considered that the human mind generally retains, in mature years, much of the tastes and habits it acquired in childhood, it will not be difficult to believe that important consequences may, and often do arise out of circumstances or practices which in themselves are of little worth and moment. From much observation, I am led to think that the preference shown by many persons for such books as treat wholly of fictitious or merely frivolous subjects, to the utter neglect of all such as are instructive or important, is in a great degree owing to their having been, while children, accustomed to read very little besides fabulous and foolish tales."

There is a proof that the individual referred to sustained little injury from his prevailing desire to obtain some useful knowledge, which led him again and again to "a huge folio volume," which was then "as much beyond his power to handle conveniently, as its contents were above his comprehension;" but that he suffered many disadvantages from ignorance, he has ingeniously stated.

"How much," he says, "I needed the aid of a competent teacher, will be manifest when I state that, for a long time, I believed the books of the Kings' and of the Chronicles' to be unconnected narratives of two distinct series of events; and also, that the four Gospels were consecutive portions of the history of Jesus Christ, so that I supposed there had been four crucifixions, four resurrections, and the like. I was, indeed, sometimes perplexed by the apparently repeated occurrences of events so nearly resembling each other; nor could I perceive the exact design or bearing of these events; but I knew no one of whom I could ask for the needed explanations."

How great is the contrast between the books for children at that period and the present? The catalogue of the Religious Tract Society contains no fewer than One Thousand separate publications for the young.

GRASSES.

(From Descriptive Catalogue of the Quincy Hall Seed Store)

BLUE GRASS of the West, or **JUNE GRASS** of the Northern States.—This is deemed invaluable at the Southwest, providing by luxuriant growth, a winter forage which is cropped by the stock on the ground. It is a valuable pasture grass at the North, being hardy and self-propagating and with the white clover spontaneously filling up every vacant space of waste ground in our good clay lands. But as a meadow grass it is highly esteemed, coming to maturity some weeks before the timothy or clover, and by the time they are fit to cut yielding only a small quantity of withered grass. Like the white clover it ripens and sheds its seed so as to give a prolific growth of fresh plants for the fall and spring feed. No grass equals this and white clover for fattening qualities, or to make cows produce a superior quality and a large quantity of butter. When cut with white clover, for hay, it should be housed as green as possible, and be well salted. Although it yields a comparatively small quantity per acre, it is exceedingly nutritious for sheep.

Blue or June grass makes the best lawns; growing very fine and thick, the turf is firm and elastic, under the feet, coupled with a velvety smoothness and softness which no other grass in the United States can produce. It should be sown at the rate of 5 to 10 lbs. per acre in the autumn or winter at the South, and early in the spring at the North. Top dress with plenty of lime, plaster and ashes.

RED CLOVER.—This is one of the most important crops in the United States. It grows readily on almost any soil, from Maine to Texas, and under proper treatment almost any where yields profitable returns. By large numbers of farmers, especially in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, it is used extensively as a fertilizer in their rotation for wheat, and for this purpose nothing is better adapted. It also affords one of the most profitable crops of hay. It does well sown with orchard grass, as the two ripen about the same time. All soils are suited to it, if dry and fertile. It may be sown in the autumn or winter at the South; or on open ground, or new subdued meadows at the North, in winter wheat, or rye, while the snow is just disappearing in the spring, and while the earth is still thrown up by the effects of the winter's frost, or as early thereafter as possible. No subsequent harrowing is necessary. It may also be sown with oats or barley after the latter have been harrowed in. It should be cut when the bulk of the blossoms are turning brown, and after lying in the swath until wilted, turned over without spreading, raked and cocked the same day, and when sufficiently cured in the cock, put in store, with the addition of a few quarts of salt to every load. There are several kinds of red clover; the large or northern, the meadow, and the dwarf. The two former are usually cultivated. Clover and all other crops sown upon light or sandy lands are greatly improved by the use of the roller. From 8 to 16 lbs. of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on stiff or old soils than on new and lighter ones.

WHITE CLOVER.—This is a valuable herbage for pastures, but does not grow to a sufficient size for profitable hay, except for sheep stock. Clays and Calcareous soils are best adapted to it, and on these, if in good condition, it grows spontaneously in great abundance. Plaster, with a reasonable degree of fertility, will always insure a luxuriant growth of the clovers, often bringing them into existence where their presence had scarcely before been noticed. Sow from 4 to 8 lbs. per acre.

LUCERNE.—This is cultivated to considerable extent in the neighborhood of our cities. It requires a very deep, rich loam, as it sends down its long tap roots to a depth of 2 to 5 feet. It must be kept clear of weeds the first year, after which it completely covers the ground. It may be cut several times in the course of the season, and yields a large quantity of fodder, somewhat inferior in its nutritive qualities to the red clover. Plaster, or bones in considerable quantities, ground and scattered broadcast, and other manures, are essential to its continued productiveness on the same land. It requires 10 to 15 lbs. of seed to the acre, broadcast, or in drills at the rate of 15 lbs.

TALL OAT GRASS.—This is one of the best grasses for early soiling. It grows rapidly and produces a constant succession of luxuriant fodder, whether cut or fed on the ground. A stiff clay, as well as other soils, is suited to it. It should be sown in the spring, either by itself or on winter or spring grain. It should be fed green, as it is too coarse and dry when cured to make good hay. Sow from 12 to 16 quarts per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS of the United States, **ROUGH COCK'S-FOOT** of England.—It comes forward earlier than any other grass in the spring, and produces most abundant crops in quick succession, yielding several large cuttings of excellent hay in one season, and furnishing a great quantity of nutritive pasturage. It requires a dry and good soil, and should be cut before it ripens, or closely fed, to secure its full value. Sow at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre, for if the seed is not sown thick it will come up in tufts. It is more important that this grass covers the land well than any other grass we know of.

RED TOP.—This is also called **Herd's Grass** in the Middle and Southern States. It is a valuable grass for very moist soils, yielding a large return of good hay. It is cultivated similarly to the Timothy or Herd's Grass. It makes a thicker and superior pasture to Timothy, and forms a pretty good turf for a lawn. Sow from 16 to 24 quarts of seed per acre.

RYE & WHEAT GRASS.—These are extensively cultivated for late and early grass pastures. They are preferable, on the whole, to the Italian or any other rye-grass we know. They should be sown distinct, the same as for a grain crop. The earlier this is done in August the better, when designed for pasture.

TIMOTHY, HERD'S GRASS, FOXTAIL, MEADOW CAT'S TAIL.—By all these names this grass is known. It is the king of grasses for hay in the northern parts of the United States and the Canadas. Good clays or loamy lands are best suited for it. Unless sowed late in the season it will not require harrowing, the rains planting it with sufficient depth where the surface is light or well mellowed with the harrow. It should be suffered to remain till the seed is rather past the milk, and getting into the dough, when it may be cut, and in this state much of the seed will germinate. Enough of the seed is thus scattered upon the ground to renew and keep the permanent meadows in high condition as to productiveness. It is suited either to a moist or dry soil. If sown with clover, at the proper season, 8 quarts of seed, with 6 to 10 lbs. of clover, on a well pulverised surface, will give a good coating of grass; but on a stiffer soil, or when an immediate thick growth is desired to keep all weeds down, this quantity of seed may be increased to nearly double without being considered as wasted on the land. Timothy yields little or no after-math, and makes rather a poor thin pasture. It may be sown in August or September, or early in the spring, at the rate of 12 to 16 quarts per acre.

PROGRESS OF SCANDAL.

And she advised me, if ever I took a house in a terrace, a little way out of town, to be very careful that it was the centre one—at least, if I had any regard for my reputation. For I must be well aware that a story never loses by telling; and, consequently, if I lived in the middle of a row of houses, it was very clear that the tales which might be circulated against me would only have half the distance to travel on either side of me, and therefore could only be half as bad by the time they got down to the bottom of the terrace, as the tales that might be circulated against the wretched individuals who had the misfortune to live at the two ends of it; so that I should be certain to have twice as good a character in the neighbourhood as they had. For instance, she informed me of a lamentable case that actually occurred while she was there. The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2 that her master expected his old friends, the Bayleys, to pay him a visit shortly; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Bayleys in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the bailiffs out; whereupon 4 told 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself from being taken into execution, and that it was nearly killing his poor, dear wife; and so it went on increasing and increasing, until it got to No. 32, who confidently assured the last house, No. 33, that the Bow street officers had taken up the gentleman who lived at No. 1, for killing his poor, dear wife with arsenic, and that it was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed at Horse-monger-lane jail, as the facts of the case were very clear against him.—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

EXPERIMENTS IN BLACKSMITHING.

Sawing heated iron or steel is not known or thought of by blacksmiths; and when several forks or branches are to be formed from one stock, even if the branches are to remain,

eventually, nearly in contact and parallel with each other, the usual method is to split the end of the iron with an awkward cold chisel, thereby deforming the edge of each branch, on which account the branches must be bent asunder, for the purpose of hammering, shaping, and squaring the end of each, after which they are brought together as well as may be, usually retaining a roughness in form, if not a deficiency in size and strength, near the juncture of the branches. Instead of this tedious process, the iron, when heated, may be put into a vice, and the ends may be readily split by a suitable saw, which would save much labour and hammering and filing. A saw fit for this purpose should be thicker at the edge than at the back, and with uniform teeth about one-twelfth of an inch apart. The saw when used must be often dipped in water to prevent its becoming too much heated.

There is also a method of sawing or cutting hardened steel, which is not so generally known as it should be. A circular piece of common thin iron plate, or sheet iron, being adjusted to a lathe, or by other means put in a violent rotatory motion, will readily cut off a file, a cutting tool, or tempered steel spring, without drawing or reducing the temper. There is much mystery in the effect of this buzz, and its cutting property is attributed to electricity. It answers a very convenient purpose, however, when the shape and form of articles are required to be altered without affecting their temper. It furnishes a convenient method for cutting teeth to large saws, but is objectionable on account of the newly cut surface being left so hard that they cannot be readily filed. Connected with the subjects of "mysterious effects," it may be stated that a bar of iron, of almost any size, may be instantly sundered while hot, by the simple application of common roll brimstone. A knowledge of this fact will be useful when some piece of iron work is to be severed; but which, as is sometimes the case, is so constructed and situated that no ordinary chisel or cutting tool can be brought to apply. Holes may be instantly perforated through bars or plates of heated iron by the application of pointed pieces of brimstone. This phenomenon is curious, although it seldom affords much practical utility.—*Scientific American*.

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

MORAL TRACTS OF THE CHINESE.—In all directions, also, were to be seen a number of moral tracts, which, at this period of the year, were conspicuously displayed on the walls in places of public resort, and contained the well intended exhortation to virtue, addressed by some native scholar to his less instructed countrymen. One of these was the production of a *sew-tsai* graduate of Chang-chew, who, after sundry magniloquent remarks of a prefatory kind, exhorted his readers to regain their primitive rectitude and virtue. About the middle of the sheet a succession of diagrams or figures represented the heart of man in the several stages of its downward career to vice. The heart was first white, without blemish or spot, and a quotation was subjoined from the ancient classics, to show that "man's disposition is originally good." The next figure represented the heart with a small patch of black, to denote incipient deterioration, the effect of neglected education. The third, fourth, and fifth figures, with the gradually increasing amount of black, denoted the gradual but certain progress of moral depravity; till the sixth, with its rudely shapen heart entirely filled up with black, showed the consummation of wickedness, and the complete ascendancy of evil principles. The remaining six figures, with the brief moral sentences appended below, proceeded to illustrate the gradual restoration of the human heart, from the lowest depths of depravity to the pure unsullied white of original virtue, by obedience to the maxims of the sages and the practice of good. Another part of the sheet described the same progress to evil, and restoration to virtue, by means of heinous placed in different degrees of obliquity. Copies of this moral tract had been liberally circulated at Chang-chew by the original composer. The wooden block, from which it had been printed, was sent to Amoy, where any one, who had sufficient benevolence or interest in the public morals, was permitted to strike off a number of impressions for distribution. The name and seal of the individual who had the public spirit to incur the expense of the paper, ink, and printing of this new edition, were duly blazoned forth in red colour on the lower part of the sheet, as the reward of his good deeds.—*Smith's Narrative*.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WILD DOG.—The *Aguara guazu*, for

such is its native name, is not a dangerous animal, being much less daring than the wolves of the north; it is harmless to cattle, and the opinion commonly held in Paraguay, that beef cannot be digested by its stomach, was in some measure verified by Dr. Parlet, who found by experiments made upon a captive animal, that it rejected the raw flesh after deglutition, and only retained it when boiled. Kind treatment to this individual did not produce confidence or familiarity even with dogs. Its sight was not strong in the glare of day; it retired to rest at ten in the morning, and again about midnight. In the dark the eyes sometimes shone like those of a true wolf. When let loose the animal refused to acknowledge command, and would avoid being taken till driven into a corner, where it lay couched until grasped by the hand, without offering further resistance. The *Aguara guazu*, though not hunted, is exceedingly distrustful, and having an excellent scent and acute hearing, is always enabled to keep at a distance from man; and though often seen, is but seldom within reach of the gun. The female litters in the month of August, having three or four whelps. Its voice consists in a loud and repeated drawling cry, sounding like a-gou-a-a-a, which is heard to a considerable distance.—*Naturalist's Library*.

THE PARIAH DOG.—The wild Pariah is found in numerous packs, not only in the jungles of India proper, but also in the lower ranges of the Himalaya mountains, and is possessed of all the characteristics of primeval independence, without having assumed the similitude of wolves or jackals, which systematists seem to think must be the result of returning from slavery to freedom. There is nowhere any notice taken that they burrow, apparently resembling in this respect the rest of the present group; they associate in large numbers, and thereby approximate jackals; but their voice is totally different. In form, the wild Pariah is more bulky than the last mentioned species, but low in the legs, and assuming the figure of a turnspit; and the tail of a middling length, without much flexibility, is more bushy at the end than at the base: the ears are erect, pointed, and turned forwards; the eyes hazel; the density of fur varies according to latitude, and the rufous colour of the whole body is darker in the north than in the south, where there is a silvery tinge, instead of one of black, upon the upper parts. They are said to have five claws upon all the feet, but whether there be a molar less in the lower jaw is not known. This species is in general so similar to the domestic, that if it were not ascertained that they existed in great numbers in the wildest forests at the base of the Himalayas, all possessing uniform colours, they would be considered, in the lower provinces, as of the domestic breed, and are often mistaken for them when they follow armies. The domestic Pariahs, however, are less timid, generally more mixed with other races of dogs, more mangy about the skin, and variously coloured in the fur.—*Id.*

APPLES OF GOLD.

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us"—*Romans viii. 35, 37.*

Stars shine brightest in the darkest night; torches are better for heating; grapes come not to the press, till they come to the press; spices smell best when bruised; young trees root the faster for shaking; gold looks brighter for scouring; juniper smells sweetest in the fire; the palm-tree proves the better for pressing; *camomile*, the more you tread it, the more you spread it. Such is the condition of all God's children: they are then most triumphant, when most tempted; most glorious, when most afflicted; most in the favour of God, when least in man's, and least in their own; as their conflicts, so their conquests; as their tribulations, so their triumphs; true salamanders, that live best in the furnace of persecution; so that heavy afflictions are the best benefactors to heavenly affections; and where afflictions hang heaviest, corruptions hang loosest; and grace, that is hid in nature, as sweet water in rose leaves, is then the most fragrant, when the fire of affliction is put under to distill it out.

My God, and all its comforts too,
From God's abundant bounty flow;
And when he calleth back his own,
Contented I would lay it down.

Then, if men scorn, and Satan roar,
Yet strengthen'd by the God of power,
His faithful witness I shall be;
Though weak, I can do all through Thee.

—*Bogatzky*.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It becomes our duty to announce, that, after the completion of the present volume of the *People's Magazine*, on the 29th September next, this periodical will be discontinued:—not because the matter it contains is not relished by many readers; but because those who do relish it, generally prefer the *Witness*, from which all the matter of the *People's Magazine* is taken. And the *Witness* has several advantages over the *Magazine*, which renders it not surprising that it should be preferred, even at three times the price.

First: It contains considerably more than twice as much matter, independent of the advertising sheet.

Second: It gives a copious digest of news, and parliamentary and commercial intelligence.

Third: It enters upon the questions of the day, so far as they regard public morals or evangelical religion.

Fourth: It is published on Monday evening, instead of Wednesday morning. And,

Fifth: The postage upon it is no greater than on the *Magazine*.

Indeed, taking this last consideration into view, if every two subscribers to the *Magazine*, were to combine to take one copy of the *Witness*, they would find their expense very little increased, while their range of reading matter and information would be greatly augmented. In order that subscribers may judge for themselves, we will send a copy of the *Witness* to each next week, as a specimen, and hope that we will hear from one and all of them, with orders for that periodical before the first of October next.

CHAPTERS FOR CHILDREN.—No. XIV.



THE ELEPHANT WILD AND TAME.

It is very easy to tame the elephant. We went the other day to see a very large elephant in this city. He weighed upwards of ten thousand pounds.

The elephant, once tamed, becomes the most tractable and the most submissive of all animals; he conceives an affection for his leader, caresses him, and seems to guess whatever can please him; in a little time he understands signs, and even the expression of sounds; he distinguishes the tone of command, that of anger or good nature, and acts accordingly; he never mistakes the words of his master, receives his orders with attention, executes them with prudence and eagerness, and without precipitation; for his motions are always measured, and his character seems to participate in the gravity of his body; he is easily taught to bend the knee to assist those who will ride on his back; he caresses his friends with his trunk, and salutes with it the person he is directed to take notice of; he makes use of it to lift burdens, and helps to load himself; he has no aversion to be clothed, and seems indeed to delight in a golden harness or magnificent trappings; he is easily put to the traces of carts, and even draws ships upon occasions; he draws equally, without stopping, or any marks of dislike, provided he is not insulted by unseasonable correction, and provided his driver seems to be thankful for the spontaneous exertion of his strength. His leader is mounted on his neck, and makes use of an iron rod crooked at the end, with which he strikes him gently on the head to make him turn or increase his pace; but often a word is sufficient, especially if he has had time to make himself acquainted with his leader, and places confidence in him; his attachment is, sometimes so strong and so lasting, and his affection so great, that commonly he re-

fuses to serve under any other person, and is known to have died of grief for having in anger killed his governor.

The trunk is capable of being moved in every direction, or being lengthened or shortened, of being bent or straightened; so pliant as to embrace anybody it is applied to, and yet so strong that nothing can be torn from the gripe. By means of this the elephant can take a pin from the ground, untie the knots of a rope, unlock a door, and even write with a pen. "I have myself seen," says one, "an elephant writing Latin characters on a board, in a very orderly manner, his keeper only showing him the figure of each letter. While thus employed, the eyes might be observed studiously cast down upon the writing, and exhibiting an appearance of great skill and erudition."

The tusks of the elephant, as the animal grows old, become so heavy, that it is sometimes obliged to make holes in the walls of its stall to rest them in, and ease itself in the fatigue of their support. It is well known to what an amazing size these tusks grow; they are two in number, proceeding from the upper jaw, and are sometimes found above six feet long. When he eats hay, he takes up a small wisp with the trunk, turns and shapes it with that instrument for some time, and then directs it into the mouth, where it is chewed by the great grinding teeth, that are large in proportion to the bulk of the animal. Its manner of drinking is equally extraordinary. For this purpose the elephant dips the end of his trunk into the water, and sucks up just as much as fills that great fleshy tube completely. It then lifts up the head with the trunk full, and turning the point into its mouth, as if intending to swallow trunk and all, drives the point below the opening of the windpipe. The trunk being in this position, and still full of water, the elephant blows strongly into it at the other end, which forces the water into the throat, down which it is heard to pour with a loud gurgling noise, which continues till the whole is blown down.

The elephant is a native of Africa and Asia, being found neither in Europe nor America. In Africa, he still retains his natural liberty. The savage inhabitants of that part of the world, instead of attempting to subdue this powerful creature to their necessities, are happy in being able to protect themselves from his fury.

It is said that when once wild elephants have been caught, and eluded the snares of their adversaries, if they are compelled to go into the woods, they are mistrustful, and break with their trunk a large bough, with which they sound the ground before they put their foot upon it, to discover if there are any holes on their passage, not to be caught a second time; which made the hunters, who related this singularity, despair of catching again the three elephants who had escaped. "We saw the other two which they had caught; each of them was between two tame elephants; and around the wild elephants were six men holding spears. They spoke to these animals in presenting them something to eat, and telling them, in their language, *take this, and eat it*. They had small bundles of hay, bits of black sugar, or rice boiled in water, with pepper. When the wild elephant refused to do what he was ordered, the men commanded the tame elephants to beat him, which they did immediately, one striking his forehead with his; and when he seemed to aim at revenge against his aggressor, another struck him; so that the poor wild elephant perceived he had nothing to do but obey.

"At the Cape of Good Hope, it is customary to hunt these animals for the sake of their teeth. Three horsemen, well mounted, and armed with lances, attack the elephant alternately, each relieving the other, as they see their companion pressed, till the beast is subdued. Three Dutchmen, brothers, who had made large fortunes, determined to retire to Europe, and enjoy the fruits of their labours; but they resolved, one day before they went, to have a last chase, by way of amusement; they met with their game, and began their attack in the usual manner; but unfortunately, one of their horses fell, and throwing his rider, the enraged elephant instantly seized the unhappy huntsman with his trunk, flung him up to a vast height in the air, and received him upon one of his tusks as he fell; then, turning toward the other two brothers, as if it were with an aspect of revenge and insult, held out to them the impaled wretch, writhing in the agonies of death." — *Youth's Cabinet*.

CHANGES IN THE COURSE OF TRADE.—Among the articles received from the South by canal at Toledo, Ohio, during the month of June, for shipment to the North and West, were 29,236 lbs. sugar, 7142 sacks hemp, 33,907 lbs. cotton, 197,097 lbs. leaf tobacco, 16,445 lbs. manufactured tobacco. The receipts of cotton are constantly increasing—the manufacturers of Western New York having ordered their supplies from the West.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

Carry down the man a percent, a little balm, and a little honey—Gen. xlvii 11.

HONEY.—The learned authors of the Universal History, while adopting the right view that the presents sent by Jacob to the prime minister of Egypt must have consisted of articles which that country did not afford, contend that "honey" cannot be really intended, as it is not likely that honey could be a rarity in Egypt. They therefore think that *dates* are meant, which are called by the same name (*dehash*), and which when fully ripe yield a sort of honey, not inferior to that of bees. Now, on this very principle, dates were still less likely than honey to have been sent; as Egypt is a famous date-growing country, and the tax on date trees is at present one of the most considerable articles in the revenue of Mehemet Ali. It is, however, not necessary to understand honey here, as the word certainly does seem to imply different kinds of sweet things and fruits in different passages. Gesenius understands it here to denote *syrup of grapes*, that is, *must*, boiled to the thickness of a syrup; and which, as he observes, is still exported from Palestine, especially from the neighbourhood of Hebron, to Egypt. If we take it to be really honey, we must understand that the honey of Palestine was superior to that of Egypt, and this is the opinion to which we incline. At present the natives keep a great number of bees, which they transport up and down the Nile, to give them the advantage of different climates and productions. The hives are kept in the boats, and the bees disperse themselves over the banks of the river in quest of food, returning regularly on board in the evening.—*Pictorial Bible*.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

While more than one state Government is blundering away at measures of proved uselessness to mitigate the horrors of barbarity on the seaboard of Western Africa, a Liverpool merchant and a sea captain have penetrated to the interior, and have surveyed the highway not only to that inner region, but to the civilization of Africa. Mr. Robert Jameson of Liverpool, has collected the means and planned the enterprise, with a disinterested perseverance and zeal for discovery far above the mere trading spirit of the time. Mr. Becroft has immortalized himself as one of the most daring, most discreet, and most intelligent of English discoverers. In spite of the obstacles aggravated rather than removed by the proceedings of the English Government—in spite of the most disastrous mischances, Mr. Becroft has succeeded in establishing the fact that the interior is accessible for navigation and trade; he has thrown light on the interior navigation up to Timbuctoo, inasmuch that only 40 miles of the river remains to be explored—the part between Levet, his highest point, and Beussah, Park's lowest; the great waterway being the key to several regions of beautiful and fertile country, peopled by diverse races, and affording opportunities for legitimate commerce of indefinite extension. The lower Niger and its branches permeate an immense delta, containing thousands of miles of richly fertile wooded country. The unhealthy climate extends only for a limited space inwards; and as you ascend the river the healthiness becomes equal to that of the Tropics generally. This region is inhabited by Negro races, warlike, rude, yet not destitute of civilization, and eager for trade. On the middle Niger, above Iddah, the inhabitants assume more of the Arab aspect, are more civilized, congregate in towns so large that one is mentioned which is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, but the people are less eager for trade. They are prejudiced against strangers from the West by the Arab dealers who come to them in caravans across the continent, and strive to exclude rivals from the market. This prejudice, however, does not seem to be very powerful; and the trade which can repay the toilsome transit across the continent by land, is sure to remunerate traders who come by the comparatively short and easy path of the river. The requisites for a successful trade with the inhabitants of the Niger are now well ascertained by the experiences of Becroft and his fellow voyagers in the Ethiop steamer. First, you want iron steamers of less draught and greater engine-power; for by such vessels not only the Niger, but its Ishaddah branch might be navigated at almost all seasons of the year. You want officers like Mr. Becroft, of hardy constitution, inured to the climate, of brave spirit, discreet and shrewd. You want trading managers capable of accommodating their manners to the wayward dealings of a rude people, and able to estimate the value of produce little known. You want crews mostly of African blood, and at all events of sufficient stamina to bear the climate. It is obvious that efficiency of navigation, the power to move rapidly, and tact in dealing with the natives, are requisites far more important than mere armed force. Ivory, vegetable tallow, peppers, indigo, cotton wool, palm oil, a sort of caravances or haricot beans, dye woods, timber woods, skins, and a great variety of produce that is but slightly known, invite the trader. The sole desideratum is thorough efficiency in the means of navigating the river; and it is evident that a commerce of indefinite extension will repay any sum laid out in thoroughly es-

ablishing that efficiency of navigation. Of course, the free blacks educated in the West Indian trade will become useful workmen in penetrating the native land of their race. We must depend, at least for generations to come, on the black race, to supply the bulk of the crew. It is, however, doubtful how far these legitimate trading measures can be carried on conjointly with the armed measures on the coast. The cruising system not only keeps up the jealousy and shyness of the native tribes, but fosters all sorts of jealousy among the rival cruisers. Mr. Becroft encountered some impediments to his exploration of the Gaboon River from a French commandant, who suspected him of territorial objects, and had been making "treaties" with the native chiefs, conferring some kind of territorial right on the French. All this is very idle. The natives are too rude to make treaties worth any European consideration; but they have a productive country, and perfect freedom of commerce would soon instil ideas into their minds which they can never derive from treaty-making mummeries or forcible interference with their free trade in slaves.—*Spectator*.

SOBRIETY AND CO-OPERATION.

"The Bridlington Pilots.—One of the most pleasing histories, evidencing the good things working men may do for themselves by cultivating habits of industry, and co-operating for mutual benefit, is to be found in connection with the teetotal pilots of Bridlington, a small seaport on the coast of Yorkshire. Prior to the year 1842 the pilot boats of the port were all owned by publicans who encouraged the men to drinking habits, and either directly or indirectly exacted from them the hard earnings for which they often endangered their lives. Drunkenness, therefore, prevailed, and the wives and families of some of the men were doomed to suffer the keen privations consequent upon such an evil. About this period, however, James Teare, one of the oldest and best of temperance advocates, visited Bridlington, preaching the glad tidings of true temperance, and calling to his standard the men who had heads to think, and hearts to feel, upon so important a subject. Among his first converts were some of the Bridlington pilots: the men who had often braved the perils of the storm to save the lives and property of others, begun to perceive that drunkenness was a perpetual tempest to them, and that they must now defy its ragings, and secure a peaceful haven for themselves. But difficulties beset their path.—One of their boats was owned by the landlord of the 'Greenland Fishery,' another by the 'Cock and Lion,' and a third by the 'Tiger'; and the owners soon showed that, however willing they might be that the pilots should snatch others from impending evil, they were unwilling that they should have a care for themselves. They were accordingly ridiculed, persecuted, and discharged where deemed incurable; and under these circumstances their cause seemed hopeless. But at last a voice was heard among them—"Let us unite to labour for ourselves!" and forthwith a company was formed on total abstinence principles, shares of ten shillings each were subscribed for, and soon a boat was seen floating upon the waters, her name, *Teetotaler*, inscribed upon her modest flag that outspread itself upon the breeze. Success attended the exertions of her crew, who, freed from the slavery of strong drink, soon gave evidence of increased happiness. Stimulated by good example, other men became abstainers, and soon a second boat, the *Rehabite*, was afloat, manned by a teetotal crew. Soon afterwards one of the publicans failed, and offered a boat for sale. She was bought by teetotalers, and after a thorough scrubbing and a coat of paint, her old name—*The Sportsman*—being bled out, she was christened the *Abstinence*, and sent afloat as a 'reformed character.' For some time the boats paid a profit to the shareholders of thirty-five per cent. Latterly, the weather having been fine, and the boats needed less, the returns have amounted to twenty-seven per cent. to the company; besides which they have paid to the men working them upwards of one thousand pounds, which money has found its way to their wives and families, and great benefit has resulted to the shopkeepers of the town. It must be named that in November, 1844, a large vessel, laden with tallow, from St. Petersburg, was cast on the strand in a dreadful gale of wind from the east. A life-boat was manned by fourteen men from the publicans' boats, and put to sea. But, after a severe struggle, they failed to reach the vessel. In the meantime, a small boat is observed struggling with the furious billows—a breathless anxiety prevails among the crowd upon the shore—the boat ploughs her way through the angry waters—they succeed in conveying a rope to the wreck, and all hands are saved! And now the boat put back to the shore, reaching it in safety through the dangerous surf—is the *Rehabite*—and her teetotal crew, who are greeted by a loud burst of applause from the admiring multitude. A Teetotal Smack Company has likewise been formed, and they have given £120 for a vessel to put out and assist ships in distress. To the working men everywhere, whatever be their occupation, we say—imitate the noble example of the teetotal pilots of Bridlington!"—*People's Journal*.

AN IMPORTANT INDICTMENT.—The New York Herald says that the grand jury of the Court of Sessions indicted, on Wednesday, B. L. Kellogg, captain of the steamboat *Nagara*, and Hosea Birdwell, engineer of the said boat, for manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of two women of the above boat, and scalding several of the passengers, by carrying too much steam, which blew up the steam chest, thereby causing the loss of life and limb.

SELECTIONS.

MARRIAGE AND POTATO DIGGING.—"I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it's not a bad one; and good stories, like potatoes, ain't so plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbour of mine, though considerably older than what I be; and a mean neighbour he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kolp, he goes down to Parson Rogers at Digby to get a license. 'Parson,' says he, 'what's the price of a license?' 'Six dollars,' says he. 'Six dollars!' says Hugo. 'That's a dreadful sum of money! Could'n't you take no less?' 'No,' says he, 'that's what they cost me to the secretary's office, at Halifax.' 'Well, how much do you ask for publishing in church there?' 'Nothing,' says parson. 'Well,' says Hugo, 'that's so cheap I can't expect you to give no change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?' 'Three Sundays.' 'Three Sundays!' says Hugo. 'Well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a good fortnight, after all; two for the covers and one for the inside, like; and six dollars is a great sum for a poor man to throw away. I must wait.' So off he went jogging towards home, and a looking about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as hard as a horse could carry him. 'Parson,' says he, 'I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars. I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I can't undo with my teeth.' 'Why, what in natur' is the meaning of this,' says parson. 'Why,' says Hugo, 'I've been cyphering it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing bans, after all. You see, sir, it's potato digging time; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and as hands are scarce and wages high, if I marry her to-night, she can begin to dig our own to-morrow; and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for their 'n't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And, besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like smoke at first, but they get sarcy and lazy after awhile.'" Oh, my?" said Miss Lucy; "did you ever hear the beat of that? Well, I never?"—*Sam Stick.*

HATCHING FISH.—Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practised in China, as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn, for this purpose, forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect with care on the margin and surface of the water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn fish, which is then placed in an egg-shell, which has been freshly emptied through a small hole, which is then stopped, and the shell is placed under a sitting fowl. In a few days the shell is broken in water, warmed by the sun. The young fish are then kept in water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond. This mode, in some measure, counteracts the great destruction of spawn by troll nets, which have caused the extinction of many fisheries.—*Martin's China.*

TOMATOES.—There are but few tomatoes sent to market in a proper state for food, as they are nearly all pulled just as they are beginning to change colour. They ought to stay on the plant, not only till they have turned to their right colour, a deep red all over, but longer, in order that they may obtain their proper flavour; or, in other words, until the process of maturation (which is performed by the plant with the aid of its foliage) has changed, and rendered wholesome the various substances contained in the fruit. If the fruit be taken off the way it usually is, maturation does not follow, but a kind of decomposition takes place, and, before substances have undergone a thorough change, as they ought to do, in the regular ripening process, putrefaction takes place. Cooking may rectify some of the bad effects of this injudicious mode of using them, but still there is a good deal of acidity in unripe tomatoes, let them be ever so well cooked.

A POWERFUL APPEAL.—Sometimes, during the harvest, my mother went into the field to glean. I accompanied her, and we went, like Ruth in the Bible, to glean in the rich fields of Boaz. One day we went to a place, the bailiff of which was well known for being a man of a rude savage disposition. We saw him coming with a huge whip in his hand, and my mother and all the others ran away. I had wooden shoes on my bare feet, and in my haste I lost these, and then the thorns pricked me so that I could not run; and thus I was left behind and alone. The man came up and lifted his whip to strike me, when I looked him in the face and involuntarily exclaimed—"How dare you strike me, when God can see it?" The strong, stern man looked at me, and at once became mild; he patted me on my cheeks, asked me my name, and gave me money. When I brought this to my mother, and shewed it her, she said to the others, "He is a strange child, my Hans Christian; every body is kind to him; and this bail fellow even has given him money."—*True Story of My Life. By Hans Christian Andersen.*

The Austrian Government has issued a decree which enacts that persons employed on a railway, who may cause an accident by their negligence, shall be imprisoned for a term varying from five to ten years. If the consequences of the accident are very serious, this term may be prolonged to twenty years; and if any one should be killed by the accident, the punishment of death may be inflicted.

MORE HELP TO THE FARMER.—Sulphuric Acid, invaluable for many purposes, is coming into common use among English farmers. Some buy whole cartloads of it. The old price was eight cents per pound, but it can now be had in Liverpool for three—platinum receivers, though they cost \$5000, effect a great saving, when substituted for glass in the manufacture. The production of crops removes the phos-

phate of lime from the soil—bones dissolved in sulphuric acid produce this phosphate, and the phosphoric acid so produced has been brought to bear upon the land with the most beneficial effects.

PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.—One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is, that the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain alone gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any other part of the body. If the nerve which leads to it from the injured part be divided, we become instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced, yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still. The brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the corpus callosum, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all those functions, which are necessary to simple vitality, but has no longer a mind; it cannot think or feel; it requires that the food should be pushed into the stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part of the brain called convoluted, is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the low degree called instinct, or of that exalted kind bestowed on man—the gift of reason.

It is a curious fact that the first edition of the Sacred Volume printed on this side the Atlantic was in the Indian language, into which it was translated by Ehot, the apostle to the Indians. It was a work of so much consequence as to arrest the attention of the nobility and gentry of England, as well as that of King Charles, to whom it was dedicated. The New Testament was the first part printed, in 1661, and its title contained a combination of letters, the pronunciation of which would distract Cobb, Sanders, and all the spelling-book makers in the country. The first edition was three years in the passing through the press. The first American edition of the Bible in the English language, was published by Robert Atken, of Philadelphia. Prior to this, Congress, then sitting in that city, ordered a quantity to be imported from Holland.—*American Paper.*

WESTERN AFRICA.—It is a painful fact, says Mr. Wilson, that the tribes on the western coast are gradually disappearing; and it is still more painful, as well as undeniably true, to reflect that the means of their destruction have been furnished by our own and other Christian nations! The great day of account will reveal, it may be, that the number of the victims of intemperance in Africa greatly exceeds those of the slave trade. The intervention of missionary influence alone, it is believed, will avert these calamities.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND THE ELECTION.—The National Temperance Society, has issued a timely address against the system of treating at elections, in which they call upon the abstainers from intoxicating drinks to "immediately determine, and make that determination known, to withhold their votes, unless the candidate, of whose general principles they approve, will conduct his election without resorting to the debasing practices referred to. The position they recommend is exceedingly simple, and may be thus briefly stated:—*Regarding the drinking system as the great evil of the day; we cannot, in consistency with that conviction, vote for any man who lends his personal influence to corrupt the electors. A firm and consistent stand on this principle, would rally round it a number of men who deplore the prevalence of such immoralities, and would soon break this debasing system, and the profligacy of our elections cease to be a national reproach.*"—*Nonconformist.*

CRIME IN CHINA.—This is said to pass all precedent. The Repository, received by a late arrival from China says: "twelve hundred Chinese criminals are said to have been beheaded in Canton during the last year, and many thousands are now in prison. Since the opening of the seals of the provincial officers on the 5th, the work of decapitation has been renewed. Causes are in operation among the Chinese, that must year after year continue to swell the tide of evil, and hasten on some— it is hard to say what—dreadful calamity."

EGYPT.—The number of hands actually employed on public works throughout Egypt must exceed 120,000. At the Barrage of the Nile, by last accounts, the number of people at work was 33,000. On the three new canals in the Delta there are 20,000 troops employed, and 50,000 fellahs, or field labourers, from the different villages, all of whom, however, are to be dismissed on the rising of the Nile, which ought already to have commenced, but is unusually late this year—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Alexandria, of date the 29th ult., says—*Mehemet Ali*, a short time since, proposed sending a number of young natives to France, to be educated there at his expense, and he desired that forty youths should be selected on whom the advantage was to be conferred. Judge, then, of his indignation, when he learned that in several instances substitutes for the parties selected had been provided from the very dregs of society, parents being unwilling to let their children go to the land of infidels. The parties attempting to play this impudent trick were immediately summoned to the Pasha's presence, who thus expressed himself:—"Are you not ashamed of yourselves, you sons of dogs, to seek to thwart my good intentions, instead of being thankful for my fatherly care? Here have I been labouring for the third of a century, and more, for the good of Egypt, and instead of aiding me, you prove yourselves worse than brutes; but, since brutes you are, and that I cannot change your nature, you shall work like beasts of burden. There is plenty of occupation for you in this way, and therefore I order all classes to go and labour at the public works now carrying on; and may this bring you to your senses." The turn out has been general, and the whole native population of Alexandria, divided into classes, has been set to work at the fortifications, the higher ranks being under the immediate eye of the Pasha, who, to set the example, is said to have carried the first load himself. It is added, in a note, that the viceroy has relented, and no longer enforces this compulsory toil.

NEWS.

Return of Emigrants arrived at Quebec from 24th May to 27th August.

	1847.	1846.
From England,	26,568	7,334
" Ireland,	45,961	19,327
" Scotland,	2,699	1,253
" Germany,	6,212	887
	81,440	28,801

The deaths during passage and in quarantine, are to be deducted from above.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

ROBBERIES.—Several acts of house breaking have been committed in this city of late. The book-store of Mr. H. Home, Place d'Armes, was forcibly entered last Saturday or Sunday night. On the same evening, the store of E. Way & Co., on Commissioner Street, was broken open, and a grocery store kept by a person named Smith, at the East end of St Paul Street, was also robbed. On Tuesday night, the drug store of Messrs. Benjamin Workman & Co., corner of Custom House Square, was robbed. We understand that in none of these cases have the thieves succeeded in securing much valuable booty.—*Pilot.*

A man was drowned from the "Princess Royal," on Saturday, last, about twelve o'clock. He was working on a stage slung from the side of the vessel, and by some means fell from it. His body was recovered shortly afterwards, and an inquest held on it. Verdict, "accidentally drowned."—*Montreal Gazette.*

At Montreal and Quebec it would seem that there has been some diminution of the mortality. It was stated yesterday, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, that the deaths of adults of the congregation have been two less, since the 1st June, than for the corresponding period last year. We are sorry to see that discord, the usual result in this country of a number of persons being called to act for the public, prevails in the Health Committees and Corporations both at Quebec and Montreal.—*Quebec Gazette.*

DROWNED.—On Thursday last, from a batuan, at St. Thomas, William Forsyth, a printer, well known to the confraternity in Quebec, and for many years connected with some of its leading printing establishments. It appears that he was sitting carelessly upon the boat, in rough weather, and thus accidentally pitched overboard. We regret to learn, that he leaves a wife, and family, who were entirely dependent upon his exertions for support.—*Mercury.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—We are informed that on Saturday morning last, the horse attached to the Emigrant hearse in Toronto ran away through the streets, and broke the horse to pieces, when, horrible to relate, three coffins, and five unconfined bodies were scattered along the street. We are further informed that the emigrants cannot be persuaded to go into Hospital, but perambulate the streets to the great danger of the inhabitants. Dr. Widner, we are sorry to hear, is severely ill of the fever.—*Cobourg Star.*

ELECTRIC CLOCK AT MANCHESTER.—Of this the *Manchester Courier* says:—"This clock is the nearest approach to that which has been hitherto sought for in vain—perpetual motion, for, once properly adjusted, it will go until a loss of material arrests its motion. By means of the one current of the clock in the Exchange, a hundred clocks of a similar construction might be worked. So that if, on a line of railway, there were an electric clock at one of the termini, and one of a similar construction at every station along the line, all these chronometers would go precisely as the one at the terminus whence the current came. Thus, all such clocks, in the same building, might be regulated in a similar manner. It is not improbable, therefore, that in the course of a short time there will be a number of smaller clocks placed in various parts of our Exchange, all to be supplied by the great one in this electric telegraphic room."

PUBLIC BATHS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The public baths at Edinburgh are now completed and ready for being opened, in Nicholson Square, one of the most central situations in town for those who are expected to use them. There are fourteen baths on the lowest floor and back area, for which the charge of fourpence is proposed to be made, including hot baths; five on the street floor, fitted up in a superior manner, for which sixpence will be charged; and five on the upper floor, having accommodation equal to any in town, for which a shilling will be charged. From this class it is expected a profit will be derived, so as, with the others, to make the whole establishment self-supporting, if opened free from the incumbrance of debt. The whole outlay, including the original purchase money of the property, has been £2505 8s 5d, of which £1645 0s 10d has been paid, thus leaving a deficiency of £940 7s 7d, to raise which a vigorous effort will require to be made. This matter is peculiarly important at the present period, when the promotion of habits of personal cleanliness may be instrumental in preventing the spreading of contagious disease, which prevails to such a great extent.

RUSSIA.—The Circassians have successfully defeated an attack made on the fortified village of Dengebil, by the Russians, led on by General Count Wornnow himself, who has convinced himself that nothing but the force of artillery will drive the determined enemy from that fastness. A terrible combat is also said to have taken place on the 8th of June, between a division of the Russian army and the mountaineers, in which 5,000 fell on the field, and neither party claimed the victory.

A BLOODY BATTLE.—The *Minden Iris* (published in Clarborne parish, Louisiana,) of the 24th ult. says, that it was informed, by the runner who came for medical aid, that a bloody fight had taken place at the Dorchester Bridge, near the line of the parish, on the 22d ult. There seems to have been two parties, numbering some twelve or fifteen men, who mutually agreed to meet at this bridge and settle some old difficulties, by fighting with rifles. Two men were killed on the spot. Their names were Hardy Miller, and a Mr. Simpson. Several others were wounded; one man received a mortal wound in the abdomen, and another had two fingers shot off. Some sixty guns were fired.

A painful accident occurred on board the brig *Portia*, on Saturday, on her passage down the Clyde. From some unexplained cause, a barrel of spirits caught fire in the cabin, we believe, where were present Captain Mc'LAY, Mrs. Mc'LAY, and the Captain's brother, who is mate of the vessel. By great efforts on the part of the crew, the vessel was saved from imminent peril; but we lament to state that the accident has proved fatal to one, at least, of the three persons named. The Captain and his wife were taken ashore at Gourock, in a state of extreme suffering, and on Sabbath were conveyed to the Greenock Infirmary, where Captain Mc'LAY died shortly after his admission. There was a report yesterday that Mrs. Mc'LAY was also dead. The mate, who remained on board, was said to be in a dangerous state.—*Scottish Guardian.*

The remains of Mr. O'Connell having been brought by way of France to Southampton, were carried by railroad to London, and thence transferred to Chester, where they arrived on Monday evening, and were laid in the Roman Catholic Chapel of that city. Mr. Gardner, of Chester, had received orders to make a new coffin, as that in which the body was encased and which was made at Genoa, was of rather common workmanship. High mass was celebrated in the chapel on Sunday, and in the evening a procession accompanied the remains to the railway station. On Monday, the 2nd, they were placed on board a steamer specially engaged, and by it conveyed to Dublin. The funeral will take place on the 5th August.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO PERSONS DROWNED.—The ship *Shununga*, Patten, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, came in contact, on the morning of the 9th instant, (latitude and longitude not given,) about one o'clock, in the thick fog, with the Swedish barque *Iduna*, Captain A. Moberg, from Hamburg, bound to New York, with two hundred and sixty persons on board. Thirty minutes after the collision, the barque went down, carrying with her one hundred and seventy-two. Capt. Patten, of the *Shununga*, immediately after the collision, lowered the boat and sent them to the rescue of those on board the *Iduna*, of whom they succeeded, with one boat from the barque, in rescuing thirty-four. Among those who perished was Captain Moberg. The following are the names of the passengers saved:—Edward Kaiser and Teresa Leitner, cabin passengers; Carle Lausen, Leonard Rommber, A. Wester, Frederick Robin, Charles Setz ard wife, Daniel Gunther, Frederick Kapburgh, Johanna Wensell, H. F. Rohlose.—12. From the above, we should judge that nearly the whole of the crew of the *Iduna* were saved. The *Iduna* sailed from Hamburg on the 2d of July.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, July 17th.*

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE IDUNA.—All the survivors that were saved were picked up from the surface of the water. One cause why so few were thus saved was, that almost all of them had, when the cry went round that she was sinking, seized their belts of gold and silver and tied them around their waists—thus those who had attempted to save their gold, lost both life and gold, being unable to sustain themselves until the boats could reach them. The passengers were composed of industrious Swedes, who were coming to this country with considerable sums of money in their possession, for the purpose of purchasing farms, and settling at the West. The collision was so sudden and unexpected, and the vessel sank so soon afterwards, that none of the passengers had time to clothe themselves. Most of them, however, secured their money, which was mostly in gold, about their persons, which accounts for the serious loss of life. Those who were saved, had been in the water nearly half an hour when they were picked up, during which time those who had gold about their persons had sunk. It is supposed that Captain Moberg, master of the bark, had \$1,400 in gold about his person! Those who were saved were entirely destitute of money, and mostly clad in their night clothes when taken aboard the *Shununga*. Every possible attention was, however, given to their wants on board this ship. The warm hearted tars on board furnished them with all the spare clothing, reserving nothing for themselves but what they stood in. Sheets, bunting, and everything which could be manufactured into clothing, were pressed into service for that purpose, and everything which could be devised to administer to their comfort was cheerfully performed. So far as we can ascertain, a good watch was kept on board the *Shununga*; but at the time of the collision, the fog was so dense, that the bow of the ship could not be seen from the quarter deck. If both these vessels had had lanterns burning brilliantly at their bows, this dreadful accident might not have occurred.

FREEDOM OF SLAVERY.—The accounts from Trinidad afford striking evidence of what may be done by industry and skill, aided by capital. Estates which, even in what were thought the palmy days of slavery, never produced more than 150 hogsheads of sugar, will this year return 300, 400, and even 500 hogsheads, besides affording good hopes of a continuance of these quantities.

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, August 28, 1847.

ASHES—Provincial duty 1 per cent. Pots, per cwt 26 9 a 27 0 Pearls, do 31 0 a 31 6	PROVISIONS—Provincial duty 2s per cwt, Imp. 3s per cwt. Beef, Mess, bbl 200 lbs 00 0 a 00 0 Prime Mess, do 00 0 a 67 6 Prime, do 62 6 a 85 0 Cargo, do 00 0 a 00 0 Prime Mess, per tierce of 304 lbs 100 0 a 00 0 Pork, Mess, bbl 200 lbs 95 0 a 100 0 Prime Mess, do 77 6 a 80 0 Prime, do 00 0 a 67 6 Cargo, do 00 0 a 67 6
LOUR—Provincial duty 1 per cent. Canada Superfine 28 0 a 28 9 Do Fine 26 3 a 27 6 Do Middlings none Do Pollards none	BACON, &c.—Provincial duty 6s per cwt, Imp. 7s per cwt. Bacon, .. none Hams, .. 00 0 a 00 7 BUTTER—Provincial duty, 2s. Imp. 7s per cwt. Prime .. 0 7 a 0 7 1/2 Green .. none
MEAL—Provincial duty 2s per 196 lb., Imp. 2s per bbl. Indian Meal none Oatmeal 26 0 a 27 0	GRAIN—Provincial duty 3s per quarter on all except Oats 2s. Wheat, U C best 60 lbs nominal Do do mid, do do Do Red do do Barley per minot do do Oats do do Pease do do Indian Corn, 58 lbs none

THOS. M. TAYLOR,
Broker.