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Box 2
File 2

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Notebook and clipping book.



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book and clipping book.

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Notes on: Natural History
The Beaver

Period of Gestation months. Season of parturition
the months of April and beginning of May.

The young continue in a helpless and dependant state until they are a month old, when they ~~are~~ begin to move about and provide for themselves.

The number of young is commonly three, but as many as five are found in the same family. They bring forth only once in the year. The male Beaver never tends the young, but rambles about, during the summer months, from Lake to Lake or from river to river, and may be seen ^{in the} mornings and evenings sporting about upon the water, making a loud noise by slapping its ~~broad~~ scale covered tail upon the surface, diving at times and re-emerging, in fact displaying in every movement a consciousness of inexpressible happiness. The female ~~chirps~~

a man uniting great and tried abilities, to profound
circumstances, and unshaken discretion.

You will never find a man more trust worthy
more religiously devoted to the dictates of friendship
and gratitude, more desirous of giving satisfaction,
less envious of the glory of others, and more convinced
that such glory is essentially due to him who possesses
the capacity to conceive great designs, and the courage
to execute them.

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Notes on Review of Mr Davis History of
China

We find every subject brought forward which can throw light on the laws and institutions of a people to whom we think that justice has not been by foreigners which is their due.

Mastered the Language & Literature of China.

We have a right therefore, to consider the statements which he has now submitted to the public as containing as full and correct a view of this singular people, — of their Government Laws and institutions — and in short of ~~their~~ whole frame of ^{their} society, as the many difficulties with which the subject is beset will admit.

He early accustomed himself to view only the leading points of affairs; he did not think that a good clerk could ever become an able minister.

In the high offices he occupied during forty years he never did any thing but what was above the duties of his subordinates.

A man of gallantry, without morals, of pleasing address and amiable in society.

A frivolous old man without talents.

The Lust of power destroys all the charities
of Life.

At a time the most favourable for the
cultivation of those arts so necessary to the
comfort and improvement of Life.

rest Peace & Commerce, introduction of
order & regularity into the internal affairs
of the Kingdom, instruction of the people
in religion

Barrenness system of taxation

And he did not think it prudent to stake the
question on that issue

He declared his firm conviction of the noxious
character of secret societies as tending to foster
faction, and create a divided allegiance.

Brought A Bill into the House: Details of Machinery of
Provisions,

His opposition was not to the abstract
principle of Popery, but to Popery when
allied to Liberal institutions.

To give the people the benefit of our views - which are
extensive from the position upon which we stand, and
the access to information and resources which it gives.
Not for the good which he would do but the mischief
Wright ~~knows~~ principle, unimpeached honour,
prudence, good sense, gentlemanly feeling, and an
abiding, devoted, disinterested, and high spirited zeal
in the cause of our country.

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Criticism

He was fond of architecture, as we may learn from the account that is given of his numerous buildings & improvements, yet it does not appear that he at all excelled in architectural knowledge.

He was pious his
Zeal for the cause of true religion & respect for the honor of God, are strong indications of such a frame of mind.

The creative genius every where appears, the imagery is always borrowed from nature is impressive & sublime. his characters accurately distinguished & defined, the strongest passion in its purest and most vigorous working ~~strongly~~ ^{elegantly} portrayed.

His doctrine of generation, & corruption, nutrition, vegetation & production, elements, tribes, classes, families & habits.

Botany, Zoology, Ornithology, entomology, & ichthyology.

He is displayed so much dexterity in parrying &
retorting the attacks of his opponents, and such
acute yet delicate sarcasm together with a happy
knowledge of the constitution, are quite admirable
"Can heat so fierce in heavenly bosoms burn."

The use of many of the precepts & maxims of
scripture, is not so much to prescribe actions,
as to generate some certain turn & habit of
thinking

Embrace and practise religion
Sounded but not converted
Darling lusts besetting sin
Different Styles

Clearness in opposition to Ambiguity & obscurity
Unity and Strength .. to Unconnected, intricate and
fable sentence.

Harmony or musical
arrangement
Common defects of Style

Harshness of sound

A Barbarism is when a foreign or strange word is made use of
as trochus for acellus; sigmoidus for rigidus or firmus; alluvus for mutandus
or when the Rules of Orthography, Etymology or Prosody
are transgressed; as carus for carus; stavi for steti: &c.

Continued two leaves over

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Prayer

Oh God of Heaven & Earth, who has created
all things by the word of thy power, who
knoweth the works and ways, the secret thoughts
and spiritual condition of all thy creatures &
seest what is needful for us, graciously
give into us such things as we needful may
lead us safely into thy eternal Kingdom.

Deliver us from deceitful hopes & from
vain expectation, teach us o, teach us what we
know not & lead us in thy way everlasting.
Shew us the error of our ways & cleanse
us from secret faults. Create in us
a clean heart & renew a right spirit
within us. Then our hearts will fear
thee & offer unto thee acceptable service,
delighting in thee, loving thy laws, and
according to thy holy requirements.

O God let thy grace be present with
us, & may thy spirit rest upon & direct
us in the affairs of life, be with us
throughout the week & may we be spared
to meet again, to spend a short season
in thy worship & may that worship proceed

from humble & contrite hearts

Have mercy upon all present, may
the youth who join here in thy praise,
live to thy glory. O may the holy
impressions made upon their tender mind,
indure for ever, may they grow in grace
as they grow in stature, & may we be all
finally gathered into thy kingdom through
the merits & intercession of thy blessed son
saviour Jesus Christ Amen.

He exhibits an admirable ability, in description;
that ability which instinctively seizing on all the
master features of a great scene, throws life
into all its details, and without wasting a word,
brings the whole picture, vast terrible and
tragic as it is, before the eye. This was the
merit of Tacitus and Thucydides. Blackw. & Magazⁿ.

He is one of those men, who, on any subject,
can never be brought, to give an opinion more
explicit than a sagacious shrew, which leaves
them at full liberty, when results are known
to claim the merit of having foreseen them.

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Different styles cont.

A Solécism is when the rules of Syntax are transgressed; as, *Dicit libros lectos vii*, for *lectum vii*: He was walking, for we were. A barbarism may consist in one word, but a solécism requires several words,

An Idiotism is when the manner of expression peculiar to one language is used in another; as an Anglicism in Latin; thus, *I am to write*, *Ego sum scribere*, for *Ego sum scripturus*; *It is I*, *Est ego*, for *Ego sum*: Or a Latinism in English; thus, *Est sapientior mi*, He is wiser than me, for than I; *Quem dicunt me esse* & Whom do they say that I am? for who, &c.

Tautology is when we either uselessly repeat the same words, or repeat the ^{same} sense in different words.

Bombast is when high-sounding words are used without meanings, or upon a trifling occasion.

Continued

Amphibology is when, by the ambiguity of the construction, the meaning may be taken in two different senses; as in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus, *Nō tē, tēacide, Romanis vincere posse*; descendant of *Ecceus*, I say that you may conquer the Romans; or that the Romans may conquer you. But the English is not so liable to this as the Latin.

The order of words in sentences is said to be either simple or artificial; or, as it is otherwise expressed, either natural or oratorical.

The Simple or Natural order is, when ^{the} words of a sentence are placed one after another according to the natural order of Syntax.

Artificial or Oratorical order is, when words are so arranged, as to render them most striking, or most agreeable to the ear.

All Latin writers use an arrangement of words, which appears to us more or less artificial, because.

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1. Article
2. Noun

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different from our own, although to them it was
as natural as ours is to us.

Parts of speech

1 Article

a - an The

2 Nouns

Are the names of things which have a
Being or existence as man, log, Folly, Thought, sobriety
Three states. The speaker, The person addressed &
The person spoken of.

A noun is in the nominative case when it
denotes a person or thing who
does something or is something.

A noun is in the possessive when it names
a person or thing, which possesses some other
person or thing or when there is one of the
persons or things belonging to the other.

A noun is in the objective case when the
person or thing, that it names or denotes is the
object or end of some act or of some movement
of some kind or other.

Vital Christianity . Substantial Piety
Labourer ornaments of speech. Convince the judgment
Reach the heart.

Brilliant imagination . Vigorous intellect
Scott excels in ^{who may hope to rival Scott in} Vivid Narrative & delineation of character.
a long tale is a dry morsel.

His pride and presumption, joined to a most
ungovernable temper, gave to these services a value
far above their real worth, and gave rise to
pretensions which, in justice to officers of much
longer service and of equal merit, could not be
listened to.

I observed the timid glances of love, the increasing reserve,
the softening voice, and the reverential manner of my
admirer.

Her features, her words, her gestures, during life
and on her death bed are deeply engraved on my heart.

The last & supreme gift, by means of which the ^{power is the} ^{father}
almighty promotes the ^{father} things of the gospel. It is the
last blaze that burst forth before the extinction of the
world.

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The educated female

The expression of "Thrift Mistress", applied to a female justly esteemed, for benevolence of disposition, and moral excellence of heart; the friend of the destitute and the mother of the helpless orphans; the Parent of a numerous ^{& respectable} family, is exceedingly painful to her friends, who justly view it as a deep insult. Mr. Baver could not use it without a manifest injustice, he insidiously seeks to establish a connection where he must be satisfied none can exist, and to convey to persons, ignorant of the customs and prescriptive laws of this country, a very injurious and incorrect opinion of female society, and manners here.

Is the man's judgement naturally so obtuse, or does the evil spirit that often plunges him into the mire, so completely obscure his mental perceptions as to blind him to the great moral difference between wilful & unconscious error.

The woman who is not sensible

of violating any law, who lives chaste with
the husband of her love, in a state approved
by friends and sanctioned by immemorial custom,
which she believes highly honourable, should
not be reduced to the level of the degraded
creature, who voluntarily plunges into
promiscuous vice, sacrifices the great principles,
which, from infancy, she is taught to revere, &
consider the ground work of female virtue,
who lives a disgrace to her friends, and an
outcast from society, wherein consists the
resemblance? let Mr B. point out the cor-
responding depravity of heart or immorality
of conduct, and he will have attained
his object

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There is singular freedom and breadth in this picture, though the colouring is a little warmer than necessary.

It seems not, indeed, a very difficult matter to make a transcript of a scene, ruff & raw, as we find it, elevating nothing, depressing nothing; to extract the poetry from it as the bee extracts honey from the weed, is the province of genius, and we need not say, how few excel in it.

To take settings from living nature, and paint pictures reflecting man & manners, equally original as bright, is a power confined to a few.

Masillon, the eloquent and pious Bishop of Clermont, addressed the following immortal passage to an agitated audience comprising the proudest persons and vainest beauties of France.

myself that our last hour.

l'heure de la mort est arrivée

eternité has begun.

l'éternité est commencée.

appear, to judge us according to our deserts; and we are here awaiting at his hands the sentence of everlasting life or death. I ask you now stricken

I figure to

Je m'imagine que

Time is no more &

Le temps n'est plus et

Jesus Christ is about to

Jésus Christ est about to

appear, to judge us according to our deserts; and

we are here awaiting at his hands the sentence

of everlasting life or death. I ask you now stricken

with terror like yourselves - in no wise separating
my lot from yours. but placing myself in the
situation in which we must all one day stand
before God, our Judge - If Christ I ask you,
were this moment - come to make the awful
partition of the just and unjust, think you
that the greater number would pass to
his right hand? Do you believe that
the numbers will even be equal? If the
lives of the multitude here present were sifted
would he find among us ten righteous?
would he find a single one?"

Nothing can be finer than the conception
more perfect than the execution of this splendid
passage.

Religious instruction, admonition and reproof of a
prodigal never can give. Dwight

The invaluable season of childhood and youth will
be lost, and those early impressions, both economical
and religious, those important habits, on which
the good of this life, and of the life to come,
is in a great measure founded, are never

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Critical speculation, pictures of manners, playful satire, some vituperation, amusement little, information no more, than this.

The lucid powers of investigation - the depth of argument - the richness of illustration - all set forth and embalmed in such a strain of beautiful and unaffected language.

To confirm this view it is only necessary to compare the works of the two Masters. who have chosen a nearly identical subject - but deviated most widely from each other in treating it. I mean *The Revolt in the Evening* and *Old Mortality*. How dissimilar. How vague and doubtful the locality of the former to the topographical accuracy of the historical ground in the latter. But then how wonderfully are the depths of the human heart revealed in the former, whilst in the other incident is the chief point, and the point where he touches upon the internal world is evidently

inadequate to his task.

My object is not to change the modes of worship or to overturn dogmatical rules. Over every one of the special and changeable tenets of each sect reigns an immutable religion, which enfolds them all as the sky surrounds the earth.

My object is to borrow from that religion which is summed up in the Gospel, those eternal principles which agree ^{with} all creeds; to introduce them gently by means of female influence, and thus gradually to advance towards the triumphs of Christianity or in other words, the civilization of the world.

a more honourable, kind hearted, high minded man never existed, and his gentleman like deportment, strict integrity and amenity of manner, had gained him the affection and esteem of a numerous circle of friends.

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PRESERVING TURN
a gentleman remarked
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I am, sir, with

spect towards their venerable pastor.—*Letter paper.*

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PRESERVING TURNIPS IN FROST.—During the winter of 1837, a gentleman remarked to me, that for the sake of convenience he had pulled a great many off before the storms came on, and after cutting the fibrous part of the root away, had placed them contiguous to each other on a piece of sward, with the tops on, in the same position as if they were growing. By this means they were kept in good condition, and suffered no injury whatever from the frost, while those which remained in the field nearly all perished. The same gentleman had been equally surprised that some cabbage plants, which he had transplanted, escaped the frost, although those remaining on the bed in which they had been sown were destroyed. Perhaps the following may be something like the theory of the foregoing facts:—All vegetable substances are in their structure regularly organised, being under a complex arrangement, constituted of vascular ducts and the serous juices which these vessels contain. It is obvious that plants removed as above will lose some of their moisture, the supply from the root being checked while their exhalations continue; that is to say, they will not possess that fulness of habit which they had before they were disturbed; and consequently, as the vessels are not so full, the juices will expand without bursting them; while on the other hand, vegetables that contain all their juices, have their vesicles immediately ruptured when the expansive power of the frost affects them. The consequence is apparent—a large quantity of vegetable matter, in solution, becomes collected, and the putrescent fermentation immediately manifests itself when the temperature changes.—*E. H. Hunslett.*

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there was a possibility of rescuing his friends, and like Captain Back in search of Captain Ross, reached into the icy world apparently regardless of the fate that awaited him. He did not find any positive knowledge of Capt. Johnson, but he found eight wrecked vessels, and a house built from a wreck fitted for a winter's residence; he also found several graves, and one body not interred.

For about six months, no labor, toil nor suffering was spared, and I learn from Capt. Hallet that the fatigues, exertions and dangers Mr. Burrows encountered, were astonishing. He was shipwrecked on an iceberg, five miles from Georgia, and by a miracle was rescued by another boat that was driven by an accident to the spot where he was. For three days he had with his boat's crew been on this iceberg, being without food. His health, however, appears better than when he went South. We all wish him a happy return to his country, with the rich reward his toil and industry merit, and a long enjoyment with his friends in North America; and can only say if the same zeal animates the national expedition, and all on board, that has this individual undertaking, a great triumph is in store for our country.

I am, sir, with great respect, &c., yours truly,
J. G.

Nothing has been heard here from the national exploring expedition, since their departure from this port. The brig Medina, Capt. Elijah Hallett, arrived here on the 17th inst. direct from South Georgia, in a passage of 17 days, being one of three vessels fitted out by Mr. Burrows of your city to survey the Southern frozen ocean, and the result confers great honor on the American flag. Mr. Burrows sailed from this port in the Medina during the month of June last, and at the Falkland Islands was joined by two other of his vessels—the brig Ocoola, Capt. R. S. Hallett, and schooner Mary Jane, Capt. Parsons. With this little fleet, three in number, he made sail from those islands for the frozen seas, and five days after fell in with a field of icebergs twenty-five miles in length and 300 feet high, the whole presenting the same uniform and level appearance as a sheet of new made ice.

They found large bays and good harbors around the iceberg, but no anchorage except by fastening to the ice. The outer edge of the ice was on all sides perpendicular cliffs about 300 feet high, and so similar to the appearance of many shores, particularly the chalky cliffs of England, that it would only be known as ice from the thermometer, or by approaching very near. At this place the Ocoola, Capt. R. S. Hallett, was separated from the other vessels, and did not again join them until they reached South Georgia. The Medina and Mary Jane the next day after this re-discovered the Aurora Islands, six in number, and Mr. Burrows took five different drawings of them. This discovery is most gratifying and astonishing. The islands were discovered and described about eighty years since by the ship San Miguel, and since that have been stricken from the charts, and said not to exist.

About forty years ago the Spanish government despatched the sloop of war Atrivida, to survey those islands, and the officers of the ship actually surveyed icebergs and placed them on the charts as the Aurora Islands. Soon after this several of the most distinguished navigators, among the number Capt. Waddell of the British navy, cruised over the ground in all directions, and unanimously agreed that they did not exist. They have been accordingly expunged from the latest English and American charts, but must be again restored through the enterprise of the Yankee spirit. The islands are six in number, about 800 feet high, running north and south for the distance, say 2½ miles, without any ship passage between them. They are in lat 52 deg. 23 min. long 44 deg. 18 min. W. and 26 miles north of the Shag Rocks, which doubtless form a part of the same ridge of mountains. I have not been able to send you a drawing of their appearance. These islands lying in the track that vessels are often driven to, when bound round Cape Horn, makes the replacing of them on the charts a valuable acquisition to those who navigate those seas; and it is now believed that the Spanish seventy-four, which sailed for the Pacific Ocean with about 800 souls and was never heard from, was wrecked on these islands.

I have been anxious as an American to learn all the inducements that led Mr. Burrows to undertake this desperate and dangerous adventure. From the best information I can derive, I believe he was induced by the most laudable of motives, hoping to rescue his friends and countrymen from a frozen world. It appears, a few years since his neighbor and townsman in Connecticut, Capt. Johnson, after consulting with Mr. Burrows, and communicating to him his views, sailed from the port of New-York bound into the Antarctic sea. Capt. Johnson was heard from in a high latitude, going south, since which no information has been had of him. Mr. Burrows knowing the course he intended to take, thought

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BALTIMORE, DATED THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1846.

"I do not think there is much likelihood of any great drain of gold from England this spring to pay for grain, for the principal part of the excess of the last year's immense crop of this country is still to go forward, shipments to any great extent from the interior having been impossible last year, from the low state of water in the rivers.

"Wheat and flour are now pouring in from all quarters, at all the ports, and to such an extent that it is impossible to find ships enough to take it away; the consequence is, that freight to Liverpool has risen to 7s. per barrel, which is double the rate I have ever known it to be, though the ordinary one is about 4s. 6d. per barrel. If British ship-owners would only look this way, they could not help making fine freights.

"Flour is lower in the interior than I have known it during the last 20 years; the price at Pittsburgh a few days since was \$2 62c. to \$2 75c. per barrel, and, as it is conveyed from thence to Philadelphia at \$1 30c. per barrel, it could be laid down there at about \$1, though the price there is \$5 or \$5½ I believe.

"The price in Baltimore, which is a large flour-market, is to-day \$4 75c. to \$4 81c., and, as one barrel is equivalent to five bushels of wheat, and the freight is 7s., the price is equal to 43s. 2d. per quarter delivered in Liverpool, excluding common and small charges, which would be more than covered by the exchange.

"The average price of wheat is about a dollar per bushel, or lower. If the freight of wheat to Liverpool was in the same proportion as for flour, the price of wheat from Baltimore laid down at Liverpool would be about 44s. 4d.

"Very large contracts have been made for the delivery of flour in New York at \$4½ per barrel from the interior, via the Erie Canal.

"An immense quantity of flour and grain is going, and will go, from this country to England; but the full benefit which both countries might derive from their relative positions of debtor and creditor by such shipments is prevented by the corn laws; a vast debt could thus be paid, and any excess of export from this side would be paid for, not with gold, but manufactures. So far as England and America are concerned, it appears to me that a repeal of your corn laws would be a great blessing to both; for in average harvests very little grain would be shipped from the United States; but in the case of a short crop in England, and a large one here, an immense supply could be received from the United States without any drain of gold from England.

"From the great fall of snow throughout the United States last winter the wheat now in the ground is more promising and forward than last year at this season, and if the summer prove favourable the present crop will even exceed the last.

"I have been much amused by the article you sent me in *The Times* of the 19th ult. on the currency and Mr. Lloyd's pamphlet, much more so, I dare say, than poor Mr. Lloyd will have been. Its truth is self evident, and is precisely the one which is so generally overlooked in this country in almost all instances, for though the two cases are not precisely alike in all instances, it is very certain that few people here ever talk of the deposits in banks as money merely at rest, and which performs exactly the same functions when required as bank-notes do, but they confine their remarks to the specie and bank-notes only in estimating the ability of the banks to pay their debts."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Honoured Sir.—I am not an advocate of that sickly sentimentalism which perceives in the poorer classes all the cause for Sabbath legislation; on the contrary, I am of opinion that the poor require the protection of the law to enable those of them who are religiously disposed to resist the injustice imposed upon them by those who are in the habit of desecrating the Lord's-day.

The question of Sabbath legislation is not merely a question of policy—it is a question of right. Every Englishman has an undoubted right to the Lord's-day. The observations made by the Rev. George Cabbitt, Wesleyan minister, at the late Exeter-hall meeting, which I here subjoin, forcibly prove this position. Here they are:—

"The constitution of England was," said he, "decidedly Christian. His Majesty is sworn to maintain the Christian faith: his Ministers are pledged to support the Christian religion. Our courts of judicature, from the Upper House to the humble council of the magistrate, are regulated by laws based upon the spirit of Biblical truth. As, therefore, the word of inspiration commanded us to 'keep holy the Sabbath-day,' every Englishman had a constitutional right to personal freedom on the Lord's day. If any degeneracy had arisen to deprive him of such an immunity, had he not a right to petition Parliament to defend him from Sabbath alavery? Had he not a clear, an undoubted right to protection by law, if he wished to assert that privilege when oppressed by an impious Sabbath-desecrating employer? He contended that such was his right as an Englishman; then such was the object of the society whose claims he had the honour to advocate; nor would they shrink from their arduous duties until the recognition of this right was evidenced by the desire of the ruling authorities to protect the well-disposed man in the enjoyment of his Sabbath privileges." The rev. gentleman then proceeded to combat objections. One we give to our readers:—"It has been urged," continued he, "Oh, you wish to make men religious by act of Parliament." No, my Lord; we wish to compel no man to be religious. What we want is this—to prevent the irreligious man from oppressing the Christian, by compelling him to labour on that day which God has commanded to be set apart as a day of rest. It is protection we ask, my Lord, not coercion—shelter, not force—the recognition of moral right, not the prohibition of conscientious scruple."

If then, Sir, as Englishmen, the right of Sabbath privilege is ours, why should we be denied the exercise of that right? Does it not become us, as Christians, to a man, to petition for such protection? In these days of infidelity and surreptitious Christianity it is our duty to stand by the altar and the throne—religion demands our service!

I am indeed happy to find Sir Robert Peel among the friends and supporters of the right of Sabbath protection. With a majority so numerous as Sir Andrew Agnew has been so fortunate to obtain upon the introduction of his measure last evening, may we not hope for success? Let us petition, plead, and persevere. God, who instituted the solemn ordinance, will not fail to crown our efforts with the most signal triumph.

Sir,—You w
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made by Mr. M
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the weights and
forward to be us

ENGLISH.
1 Inch (1-36th of a
Foot (1-3d of a
Yard imperial
Fathom (2 yards)
Pole or perch (5½ y
Furlong (220 yards)
Mile (1,760 yards)

FRENCH.
1 Millimètre -
1 Centimètre -
1 Decimètre -

1 Mètre -
Myriamètre -

ENGLISH.
1 Yard square
1 Rod (square perch
1 Rood (1210 yards
1 Acre (4840 yards

FRENCH.
1 Metre square
1 Are
1 Hectare

ENGLISH.
1 Pint (1-8th of a gal
1 Quart (¼ of a gallo
1 Gallon imperial
1 Peck (2 gallons)
1 Bushel (8 gallons)
1 Sack (3 bushels)
1 Quarter (8 bushels)
1 Chaldron (12 sacks)

FRENCH.
1 Litre
1 Decalitre
1 Hectolitre

ENGLISH TRO
1 Grain (1-24th of a p
1 Pennyweight (1-20t
1 Ounce (1-12th of 1
1 Pound troy imperia

ENGLISH AVOIR
1 Drachm (1-16th of a
1 Ounce (1-16th of a
1 Pound avoirdupois
1 Hundredweight (112
1 Ton (20 hundred wt

FRENCH.
1 Gramme
1 Kilogramme

The following tab
France may, perhap
ing of the above:—

ITINERARY MEASUR
1 Myriamètre -
1 Kilomètre -
1 Decamètre -
1 Mètre -

MEASURES OF LENG
1 Decimetre -
1 Centimetre -
1 Millimetre -

LAND MEASURES.
1 Hectare -
1 Are -
1 Antiare -

CUBIC MEASURES FOR
1 Decalitre -
1 Litre -
1 Decillitre -

CUBIC MEASURES FOR
1 Hectolitre -
1 Decalitre -
1 Litre -

SOLID MEASURES.
1 Stere -
1 Decistere -

MS-0678
Box 2
File 2

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Notebook and clipping book.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—You will greatly oblige me, and may perhaps do some service to the public, by inserting in your extensively circulated journal, the following comparative table of the weights and measures of England and France, which were published by the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture of Paris, in their Annuaire for 1829, and founded on a report made by Mr. Mathieu to the Royal Academy of Sciences of France, on the Bill passed the 17th of May, 1824, relative to the weights and measures termed "Imperial," which are henceforward to be used in Great Britain:—

MEASURES OF LENGTH.		
ENGLISH.		FRENCH.
1 Inch (1-36th of a yard)	-	2.539954 centimètres.
1 Foot (1-3d of a yard)	-	3.0479449 decimètres.
Yard imperial	-	0.91438548 mètre.
Fathom (2 yards)	-	1.82876896 mètres.
Pole or perch (5½ yards)	-	5.02911 mètres.
Furlong (220 yards)	-	201.16437 mètres.
Mile (1,760 yards)	-	1609.3149 mètres.
FRENCH.		ENGLISH.
1 Millimètre	-	0.03937 inch.
1 Centimètre	-	0.393706 inch.
1 Décimètre	-	3.937079 inches.
1 Mètre	-	39.37079 inches.
Myriamètre	-	3,937.079 feet.
	-	1.093633 yard.
	-	6.2136 miles.
SQUARE MEASURES.		
ENGLISH.		FRENCH.
1 Yard square	-	0.836097 mètre square.
1 Rod (square perch)	-	25.291830 mètres square.
1 Rood (1210 yards square)	-	10.116775 ares.
1 Acre (4840 yards square)	-	0.404671 hectares.
FRENCH.		ENGLISH.
1 Mètre square	-	1.196033 yard square.
1 Are	-	0.098845 rood.
1 Hectare	-	2.473614 acres.
SOLID MEASURES.		
ENGLISH.		FRENCH.
1 Pint (1-8th of a gallon)	-	0.567832 litre.
1 Quart (¼ of a gallon)	-	1.135664 litre.
1 Gallon imperial	-	4.54609 litre.
1 Peck (2 gallons)	-	9.09218 litres.
1 Bushel (8 gallons)	-	36.36876 litres.
1 Sack (3 bushels)	-	1.09043 hectolitre.
1 Quarter (8 bushels)	-	2.907813 hectolitres.
1 Chaldron (12 sacks)	-	13.08516 hectolitres.
FRENCH.		ENGLISH.
1 Litre	-	1.757773 pint.
1 Decalitre	-	0.2200967 gallon.
1 Hectolitre	-	2.200967 gallons.
WEIGHTS.		
ENGLISH TROY.		FRENCH.
1 Grain (1-24th of a penny-weight)	-	0.06477 gramme.
1 Pennyweight (1-20th of an ounce)	-	1.55456 gramme.
1 Ounce (1-12th of 1 pound troy)	-	31.0913 grammes.
1 Pound troy imperial	-	0.373056 kilogramme.
ENGLISH AVOIRDUPOIS.		FRENCH.
1 Drachm (1-16th of an ounce)	-	1.7713 grammes.
1 Ounce (1-16th of a pound)	-	28.3495 grammes.
1 Pound avoirdupois imperial	-	0.453592 kilogramme.
1 Hundredweight (112 pounds)	-	50.72345 kilogrammes.
1 Ton (20 hundredweight)	-	1012.649 kilogrammes.
FRENCH.		ENGLISH.
1 Gramme	-	15.432 grains troy.
	-	0.643 penny-weight.
	-	0.03218 ounce troy.
	-	2.20548 pounds avoirdupois.
1 Kilogramme	-	2.20548 pounds avoirdupois.

The following table of the present weights and measures of France may, perhaps, be necessary for the proper understanding of the above:—

NEW MEASURES.		
ITERINARY MEASURES.		VALUE.
1 Myriamètre	-	10,000 mètres.
1 Kilomètre	-	1,000 mètres.
1 Decamètre	-	10 mètres.
1 Mètre	-	Fundamental unity of all weights and measures. The 1-10,000,000th part of the quarter of the meridian of the earth.
MEASURES OF LENGTH.		
		THEIR VALUE.
1 Decimètre	-	1-10th of a mètre.
1 Centimètre	-	1-100th of a mètre.
1 Millimètre	-	1-1000th of a mètre.
LAND MEASURES.		
		THEIR VALUE.
1 Hectare	-	10,000 square mètres.
1 Are	-	100 square mètres.
1 Antiare	-	1 square mètre.
CURIC MEASURES FOR LIQUIDS.		
		THEIR VALUE.
1 Decalitre	-	10 cubic decimètres.
1 Litre	-	cubic decimètre.
1 Decilitre	-	1-10th of a cubic decimètre.
CURIC MEASURES FOR DRIED ARTICLES.		
		THEIR VALUE.
1 Kilolitre	-	1 cubic mètre, or 1,000 cubic decimètres.
1 Hectolitre	-	100 cubic decimètres.
1 Decalitre	-	10 cubic decimètres.
1 Litre	-	cubic decimètre.
SOLID MEASURES.		
		THEIR VALUE.
1 Stere	-	1 cubic mètre.
1 Decistere	-	1-10th of a cubic mètre.

WEIGHTS.		THEIR VALUE.
1 Millier	-	1,000 kilogrammes (weight of a tun of sea).
1 Quintal	-	100 kilogrammes.
1 Kilogramme	-	Weight of a cubic decimètre of water at the temperature of 4 degrees above melting ice.
1 Hectogramme	-	1-10th of a kilogramme.
1 Decagramme	-	1-100th of a kilogramme.
1 Gramme	-	1-1,000th of a kilogramme.
1 Decigramme	-	1-10,000th of a kilogramme.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,
J. P. Y., Corr. Memb. of the Soc.
32, Sackville-street, Sept. 24.

Substitute for the Stomach-Pump.—It is desirable that the latter especially of the following substitutes for the stomach pump, mentioned by Dr Arnott, in the fifth edition of his work on the *Elements of Physics*, should be extensively known. "As a pump may not always be procurable when the occasion for it arises, the profession should be aware, that in many cases a simple tube will answer the purpose as well, if not better. Such a tube being introduced, and the body of the patient being so placed that the tube forms a downward channel from the stomach, all fluid matter will escape from the stomach by the tube, as water escapes from a funnel by its pipe; and, if the outer end of the tube be kept immersed in liquid, there will be during the discharge a syphon-action of considerable force. On then changing the posture of the body, water may be poured in through the tube to wash the stomach, and may, by the same channel, be again discharged. Such a tube, made long enough, might, if desired, be rendered a complete bent syphon, the necessary preliminary suction being produced by a syringe, or by an assistant, who acts through an interposed vessel. But there is still an easier mode than either of these now described, of dislodging poison from a torpid stomach,—viz. merely to place the patient so that the mouth shall be considerably higher than the stomach—as when the body lies across a chair or on a sofa, with the face near the floor,—and then, if necessary, to press on the stomach with the hand. The cardiac orifice opens readily in such a case, and the stomach is emptied like any other inverted vessel."

Fossil Tree.—In the month of November 1830, a magnificent tree, or rather stem of a tree, was discovered in the Quarry of Craigleith. So remarkable an object could not fail to create a great sensation among philosophical inquirers into the history of the changes which have taken place in the structure of the earth since its creation. A second fossil tree has within the last week been discovered in this deposit of sand-stone, and, as far as we can judge, of much greater dimensions than the former. At this time there may be about five feet partially uncovered: Probably this is the part of the tree nearest the root, and is, we should think, about three feet in diameter. It is impossible to say to what depth it may descend into the solid rock—its position is not so far from the vertical as was that of the former tree. It is not more above the level of the bottom of the quarry; therefore, if it be of considerable length (the former was forty-seven feet), it may serve for some years as a study for geologists. It is greatly to be desired that so splendid a memorial of the prodigious changes which have taken place in the nature of the substances which form the crust of our planet, and their relative position, should be preserved in situ.—*Scotsman.*

Why the Hurang Outang does not Speak.—I have been asked by men of the first education, whether anything really deficient had been discovered in the organs of the hurang-outang to prevent his from speaking. The reader will give me leave to place this matter correctly before him. In speaking there is first required a certain force of expired air, or an action of the muscles of respiration; in the second place the vocal chords in the top of the windpipe must be drawn into accordance by their muscles, the open passages of the throat must be expanded, contracted, or extended by their numerous muscles, in correspondence with the condition of the vocal chords or glottis; and these must all sympathize before even a simple sound is produced. But, to articulate that sound so that it may become a part of a conventional language there must be added an action of the pharynx, of the palate, of the tongue and lips. The exquisite organization for all this is not visible in the organs of the voice, as they are called; it is to be found in the nerves which combine all these various parts in one simultaneous act. The meshes of the spider's web, or the cordage of a man-of-war, are few and simple, compared with the complicated filament of nerves which move these parts; and it but one be wanting, or its time or action disturbed in the slightest degree, everybody knows how a man will stand with his mouth open, twisting his tongue and lips in vain attempts to utter a word. It will now appear that there must be distinct lines of association suited to the organs of voice—different to combine them in the bark of a dog, in the neighing of a horse, or in the shrill whistle of the ape. That there are wide distinctions in the structure of the different classes of animals, is most certain; but, independently of those which are apparent, there are secret and mi-

nute varieties in the associating chords. The ape, therefore, does not articulate—first, because the organs are not perfect to this end; secondly, because the nerves do not associate these organs in that variety of action which is necessary to speech; and, lastly, were all the exterior apparatus perfect, there is no impulse to that act of speaking.—*Bell's Bridgewater Treatise.*

Gasper Häuser.—The history of Gasper Häuser is now in a fair way of elucidation. It seems that Gasper Häuser was the product of an illicit amour; that a priest, the reputed father, took charge of the child from the moment of its birth, and, finally, enclosed it in a subterranean hole or vault in a convent, where he was residing; that, thus imprisoned and shut out from all human intercourse, the unhappy being passed his existence until within a day or two of his being found, as related in the tale; when the priest, being compelled to quit the convent, and having no other place of concealment at hand, released and left the boy to his fate. The chain of circumstantial evidence by which thus much of the story has been made out, is so well put together, as to leave little doubt that the true elucidation has been hit upon. The above outline was communicated to the writer in conversation a few weeks ago, by Klüber, the celebrated writer on Public Law, who first discovered, and is still following the clue. When he has thoroughly sifted the matter, he will probably favour the public by a memoir on the subject.—*Law Magazine.*

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In this volume we have an immense mass of valuable and unaffected. In book is given, an impression to see generally adopted, our narrow limits to startling solutions of content ourselves with most likely to interest

Modifying effects science, we find he modifying, the object night beholds the firm arrangement of the more exact vision o

starry vault through; lens of air, by which that this distortion with the varying height and the variations to before any inference distance of any object laws which govern the But the very instrument and to note and measure inquiry, are themselves metal of which they a the heat to which it heat of the astronomer brazen arch by whose effected Such effects can hope to attain that indispensably necessary

Ingenious Application tractated by Changes of M. Molard, some years lery of the Conserva endanger the building should be propped so ingenious plan for the the building from wall cured by nuts on the have prevented the but it was desirable to together. This was heated by lamps fixed nuts, which were prevented were then screws The lamps were with gradually contracted, nuts, pressing against that through which bars were heated and being again withdrawn rawn together. These ere restored to the ith the bars extending

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better than patronize Mr. Montgomery's publisher.

Woman. By E. S. Barrett, Esq. Colburn.—Mr. Barrett's poem was not one of a high order, but we rejoice in its republication; for it came, even as it was, warm from the heart of a good man, and in it are four lines that are worthy of any poet. *Woman* is his theme, and this the meed he awards her:—

Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholy tongue—
But, whilst Apostles shrank, could danger brave,
Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave.

We should envy if we did not honour the author of the last line—to us one of the most touchingly beautiful in our language. The volume is well printed, but the plates, after Westall, are worn out.

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HEAT.

A Treatise on Heat. By the Rev. Dyonysius Lardner, L. L. D. L. Longman & Co.

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Modifying effects of heat, commonly disregarded.—"If we turn from art to science, we find heat assisting, or obstructing, as the case may be, but always modifying, the objects of our inquiry. The common spectator, who on a clear night beholds the firmament, thinks he obtains a just notion of the position and arrangement of the brilliant objects with which it is so richly furnished. The more exact vision of the astronomer discovers, however, that he beholds this

starry vault through a distorting medium; that in fact he views it through a great lens of air, by which every object is removed from its proper place; nay, more, that this distortion varies from night to night, and from hour to hour,—varies with the varying heat of the atmosphere which produces it. Such distortion, and the variations to which it is subject, must then be accurately ascertained, before any inference can be made respecting the motion, position, magnitude, or distance of any object in the heavens; and ascertained it cannot be unless the laws which govern the phenomena of heat be known.

But the very instruments which the same astronomer uses to assist his vision, and to note and measure the positions and mutual distances of the objects of his inquiry, are themselves eminently subject to the same distorting influence. The metal of which they are formed swells and contracts with every fluctuation of the heat to which it is exposed. A sunbeam, a blast of cold air, nay, the very heat of the astronomer's own body, must produce effects on the figure of the brazen arch by whose divided surface his measurements and his observations are effected. Such effects must therefore be known, and taken into account, ere he can hope to attain that accuracy which the delicacy of his investigations renders indispensably necessary."

Ingenious Application of the Principle, that solid Bodies are Dilated or Contracted by Changes of Temperature.—This principle was beautifully applied by M. Molard, some years ago, in Paris. The weight of the roof of the large gallery of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* pressed the sides outwards so as to endanger the building; and it was requisite to find means by which the wall should be propped so as to sustain the roof. M. Molard contrived the following ingenious plan for the purpose. A series of strong iron bars were carried across the building from wall to wall, passing through holes in the walls, and were secured by nuts on the outside. In this state they would have been sufficient to have prevented the further separation of the walls by the weight of the roof, but it was desirable to restore the walls to their original state by drawing them together. This was effected in the following manner:—Alternate bars were heated by lamps fixed beneath them. They expanded; and consequently the nuts, which were previously in contact with the walls, were no longer so. These nuts were then screwed up so as to be again in close contact with the walls. The lamps were withdrawn, and the bars now allowed to cool. In cooling they gradually contracted, and resumed their former dimensions; consequently the nuts, pressing against the walls, drew them together through a space equal to that through which they had been screwed up. Meanwhile the intermediate bars were heated and expanded, and the nuts screwed up as before. The lamps being again withdrawn, they contracted in cooling, and the walls were further drawn together. This process was continually repeated, until at length the walls were restored to their perpendicular position. The gallery may still be seen with the bars extending across it, and binding together its walls."

Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The child that a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection that proved,
The husband that mother and infant that blest
Each—all are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, on whose
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those that loved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the King that the sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed with his goats to the steep,
The beggar that wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes—like the flower and the weed,
That wither away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes—even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that hath often been told:

For we are the same things our fathers have been,
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen,
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think,
From the death we are shrinking from, they too would shrink,
To the life we are clinging to, they too would cling—
But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing.

They loved—but their story we cannot unfold,
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold,
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers may come,
They joyed—but the voice of their gladness is dumb.

They died—aye, they died—and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondence, and pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the twink of an eye—'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud,
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud!

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CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.—Capt. Foster, of the steamer Alabama, informs Lieut. Maury that a short time since a bottle was picked up on the east side of Old Providence Island, in the West Indies, twenty-two months after it had been thrown overboard off the Cape of Good Hope. But for being cast ashore here, this solitary cruiser would probably have entered the Gulf Stream, and then it might have been cast up on the shores of Europe.

The investigations of the currents of the sea, which are conducted with so much labor and patience at the National Observatory, have led to some curious and interesting discoveries. Among these we are informed that there is reason to believe in the existence of a current from the Red Sea around Cape Horn, thence through the West Indies, and, by way of the Gulf Stream, to the English Channel; and, moreover, that this current from the Red Sea divides itself the other side of the Cape of Good Hope; one part of which passes around this Cape to the West Indies, as in the case of the Old Providence bottle, while the other portion passes south of New Holland, thence in a southeast direction to the regions of the ice or land of the Antarctic. Being here deflected it returns to the north, as the ice-bearing current which enters the Atlantic on this side of Cape Horn.

Bottles that have been thrown overboard into this current have been picked up on the Irish shores.

Thus two bottles being cast into the Red Sea, it may be conceived how it is possible for them to separate with the current to the eastward of Good Hope, and, escaping all the accidents of being thrown out by the way, they might again come together in the West Indies, after having doubled, one the Cape of Good Hope, the other Cape Horn.

NEW STEAMER.—A new steamer, called the Monumental City, sailed from Baltimore on the 7th December, for San Francisco.

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Veritas et Utilitas

CORN LAWS.

UNDER the Edinbuburgh Head we have made a few remarks on the debate which terminated in the rejection of Mr Hume's motion on Friday. Our object here is to advert to certain singular and interesting facts, bearing on the Corn question, which have either been entirely overlooked, or at any rate have not received the attention they merit. We alluded to them in a paper in 1827; but it is only in consequence of recent and more careful examination, that we have become fully aware of their importance.

If we compare the leading corn markets of Europe, from the beginning of last century, and take averages for ten years, or any considerable period, so as to sink the effect of casual inequalities, we find a much closer correspondence than might be expected in the changes of price. If we compare, for instance, England, Dantzic, Amsterdam, and Ancona, and take the first ten years of last century as a standard, we find a decline of price in all these markets from 1720 to 1740 or 1750. From the latter periods again, to 1789, we find a gradual, but pretty uniform increase. With the year 1790, commenced the troubles and wars of the French revolution; and from this period, there was a great and rapid rise in all these markets till the peace. Since far we have a striking correspondence in the time and amount of the change, but here it terminates. Since the peace, the price of corn has fallen both on the continent and in Britain; but as we shall show, by no means in the same proportion.

From a careful examination of the Consular Returns this striking and important fact emerges, that in every one of the leading continental markets, without exception, the average price of corn in the 7 years ending 1826, had fallen back to the average price in the 7 years ending 1789, or below it, EXCEPT IN BRITAIN, where corn was 25 per cent dearer in the latter period than in the former!

If the reader has the patience to accompany us through our details, we shall establish the fact we have now stated as clearly as any proposition in Euclid, and from documents of unquestionable authority. We stop the period of 1826, from no desire to make a case for or against any party; but because the complete Returns in our possession terminate there; those we have for later periods coming down only to 1830, and being neither complete nor in a shape to afford the necessary results without immense labour.

The following table is extracted from a larger one given by Mr Fletcher, in his well known pamphlet "on the causes which influence the price of Corn" published by Black, Young, and Young, in 1827. In order to exhibit the proportional change, the price of each of the places mentioned, for the ten years ending 1709, is put as 100.

	10 years ending 1709	10 years ending 1739	10 years ending 1789	7 years ending 1826
England, .	100	91	131	165
Dantzic, .	100	88	130	124
Amsterdam, .	100	94	139	138
Ancona, . .	100	92	147	144

The reader will be immediately struck with the correspondence of the change in these markets till he comes to the last period, and here the deviation is most remarkable on the part of England. At Dantzic wheat was only 24 per cent dearer in the 7 years ending 1826 than at the beginning of the last century; at Amsterdam it was 38 per cent. dearer; at Ancona 44 per cent; but in England it was 65 per cent.

As many will not choose to wade through the tables below, we shall state the results to which they lead us.

In the first place, the notion still entertained by many persons, that the fall in the price of corn since 1819, was owing to Peel's Bill, and the consequent change in the currency, is evidently altogether a delusion. Peel's bill could not make corn cheaper at Dantzic, Ham-burgh, Amsterdam, Bourdeaux, Ancona, and elsewhere on the continent. The depression of prices of which the agriculturalists complain, results from a movement of which all Europe partakes, which no local cause can account for, and no local remedy remove. Over all Europe there seems to be an irresistible tendency in prices to return to the level at which they stood, in the ten or twenty years before the French revolution; and the restrictive laws with which the landed interest here are attempting to fence themselves round, though they may postpone the arrival of a similar change, will not succeed in preventing it.

From 1770 we have authentic returns published in the London Gazette. According to these, the average price of wheat for the ten years ending 1779 was 45s, and for the ten years ending 1789, it was 45s 9d. At this point or something near it, prices will in all probability settle. The agriculturists should therefore prepare themselves to meet the change that awaits them, by adjusting their expenditure, their bargains, and their plans to the prices they are likely to obtain.

In the second place, it is fitting that the true nature of the efforts which the landed interest are and have been making, should be known. They are struggling to exempt themselves at our expense, from the common fate of their order in all the other parts of Europe. As corn prices in this country kept running parallel to those of the continent for the first ninety years of the last century, and mounted rapidly with them for twenty-five years afterwards, can any good reason exist why they should not accompany them in their fall? If our landlords shared the high prices and doubled and trebled rents of their continental brethren, what right have they to relieve themselves at our expense from the reaction naturally following a system, yielding extra and unexpected profits, and the whole of which profits they enjoyed? Our old corn laws let in corn easily, and kept prices here in harmony with those of the continent. The act of 1815 was passed just in the nick of time, when a change favourable to the consumer and adverse to the corn grower was about to begin; and this act with its successors, has impeded and retarded what they could not entirely prevent. No man eats gold or bank paper, or wears them on his back. The true value therefore of an article is to be ascertained by the amount of other necessary or desirable articles it will exchange for. Now cottons, woollens, silks, sugar, ironware, have all been immensely reduced in price. Were wheat to fall to 45s, a quarter of it, we believe, would still exchange for a greater quantity of these commodities, than could be procured for it in the ten years preceding the French revolution. We say then, that a return to the prices of that period imposes no real hardship on the agriculturist. With the same number of quarters of wheat, selling at the same price, he would still be a richer man than he was in the year 1789, in as much as the corn would give him a greater command over the necessities of life than he then enjoyed. We contend on the

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This morning files of English ships of the 1s the New For but we find se have not befo O'Connell and debate will before the Ho would not be t the 29th July, on the contrar that the Irish of mis-reporting racy of that pa Scotch. The reporters of ea papers, and has inaccuracy of as that paper h ment.

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We publish t ployed by the le even this divisio Press from char every member c inclined to wond Quebec towards sure either the Reporter for the our own part we astonished that on feeling the most s find a successor fatigue it impose subject we must Montreal Settler, the labours of the luntarily and hand an offer of which published will, be reporter can be ob Paper, some ide O'Connell on the Privilege, in the Morning Chronicle stated to be barely which occasioned few principal pape

MS-0678
Box 2
File 2

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Notebook and clipping book.

This morning we files of English paper ships of the 1st August. The *New York Advertiser* contained the news they furnish, but we find some matters, in Parliament, of interest which we have not before noticed, particularly the contest between Mr. O'Connell and the Reporters for the Press, a summary of the debate will be found in the first page. The subject was before the House several times, and as the "Milesian Lion" would not be turned from his purpose, was fully entered into on the 29th July, when it cannot be said that DAN had the best of it, on the contrary he found himself in a sorry minority. It appears that the Irish Patriot exempted the *Morning Post* from the crime of mis-reporting his speeches, and attributed the superior accuracy of that paper to most of the Reporters employed for it being Scotch. The *ATLAS*, has taken the trouble to ascertain the reporters of each country employed by the following six London papers, and has published the following table, which shows the inaccuracy of Mr. O'Connell's statement respecting the *Post*, as that paper has not a single Scotch reporter in its establishment.

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
<i>Times</i> , - - -	5	6	0
<i>Chronicle</i> , - - -	7	1	0
<i>Herald</i> , - - -	3	6	2
<i>Post</i> , - - -	5	5	1
<i>Advertiser</i> , - - -	2	1	0
<i>Guardian</i> , - - -	0	4	3
	22	23	7

We publish the table to shew the number of reporters employed by the leading London Journals, and when we find that even this division of labour cannot ensure accuracy or save the Press from charges of breach of privilege, we are sure that every member of the Assembly of this Province will be rather inclined to wonder that so much has been done by the Press of Quebec towards reporting the debates of that body, than to censure either the conductors of the several Journals or the late Reporter for the mistakes which have unavoidably occurred. For our own part we cannot look at the above table without feeling astonished that one, aged and infirm man, achieved so much, and feeling the most serious apprehension that we shall not be able to find a successor qualified for the task and equal to undergo the fatigue it imposes on him who undertakes it. Whilst on this subject we must mention the liberal offer of the proprietor of the *Montreal Settler*, Mr. Thom, who far from wishing to profit by the labours of the reporter for the Quebec English Papers, voluntarily and handsomely proposed to bear a third of the expense, an offer of which the proprietors of the two English Papers here published will, be happy to avail themselves when a well qualified reporter can be obtained. Of the expense of an English Daily Paper, some idea may be formed from the statement of Mr. O'Connell on the first night on which he noticed the breach of Privilege, in the inaccuracy of the debates as reported by the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*. £20,000 the Hon. Member stated to be barely a sufficient capital for getting up a paper, which occasioned the monopoly, as he termed it, enjoyed by the few principal papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CAPABILITIES OF MACHINERY.—In the single but important article of cotton, one man can now produce two hundred times more goods in a week than he could in 1760, when George III. ascended the throne. One mill in Manchester can, when all the spindles are at work, spin as much cotton thread in a week as would go round the world. In the manufacture of hosiery, which is seated chiefly in the middle counties of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, machinery has reduced stockings one hundred per cent. compared with what they were twenty years ago. Owing to machinery, lace, which was 2s. per yard eight years ago, may now be bought for 4d., what was £4 10s. per yard twenty years ago, is now for 18d. and some kinds may be bought as low as one farthing per yard!

Woolens have experienced less reduction in price than any other kind of wearing apparel. At a paper manufactory in Hertfordshire, a quantity of pulp can, at a distance of twenty-seven feet from the cistern in which it lays, be converted in three minutes, by machinery, into a sheet of paper, ready to be written upon! Such is the continual advancement made in the Manchester manufactures by machinery, that the trade say, if a manufacturer were to leave manufacturing for a few years, he would be quite lost upon returning into it again.—*London Mer. Journal*.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.—A merchant of Manchester wanted 1,500 pieces of printed calico of a particular description, printed in three colours, to send off the next day to America; not finding them in any of the warehouses, he went to Harpur Ley, to Mr. Lockett's who had nothing printed of the kind wanted; this was after five in the evening, and it was necessary to have the goods in Manchester the next day before one to go by the rail road to Liverpool. Mr. Alsop, who is at the head of Mr. Lockett's establishment, said he was willing to undertake the order on his own risk, he did so, the pieces were printed in three colours, dried glazed, packed and sent off to Manchester at 10 o'clock; they reached Liverpool at 3, were put on board and the vessel sailed at 5, just 24 hours after the order was given.

SYDNEY, March 2.—We have had quite a novelty this week in the list of our arrivals. A little schooner, 83 tons only, has made her passage from Glasgow, having touched at the Cape, which she left 27th December. Her crew consists of six, and she has for her passengers the wife and five daughters of the captain, who is, besides, the owner.

same principle, that an act passed to raise the price of corn artificially, is simply a device to compel the manufacturer to give three yards of cloth, or the workmen three day's labour, for a quantity of corn which he ought to have for two.

The length to which this article has extended, compels us to postpone publishing the tables we meant to subjoin, till Saturday; but we shall here bring the more important results together.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN.

	10 Years ending 1789.	7 Years ending 1826.
	s. d.	s. d.
All Sweden (mixed corn)	21 4	17 5
Dantzic	28 9	27 1
Hamburgh	30 7	28 2
	Guilders.	Guilders.
Amsterdam	149	148
Dordt (18 miles from Rotterdam)	s. d. 42 10	s. d. 37 10
Bourdeaux	41 8	40 2
Pesaro (near Ancona)	28 1	23 0
Porto d'Anzo (35 miles from Rome)	39	31 10
	Francs.	Francs.
Antwerp wheat	6.19	6.90
Rye	4.71	3.86
	s. d.	s. d.
Blacay	38 6	38 4
Berlin wheat	26 1	27 2
Rye	20 4	16 2
Embsen wheat	30 6	21 2
Rye	24 1	18 7
Udine, (Austrian Italy) wheat	37 7	29 7
Rye	26 4	20 10
ALL ENGLAND	45 9	57 3

In the above table, Antwerp and Berlin are the only places where wheat was a very little higher in the 7 years ending 1826 than in the 10 years ending 1789, but the importance of this apparent exception vanishes, when we recollect that as wheat is raised there chiefly for exportation, its value depends on the accidents of foreign demand; and the true condition of the agriculturist as to prices and profits, is seen at once, when we turn to the staple food of the country, Rye, in which there is a considerable fall at both places. The corn in the table is always wheat when not otherwise expressed. For Amsterdam and Antwerp the statements are in foreign money and measures; at all the other places in English money and Winchester quarters.

The Table, it will be remembered, includes nearly all the great corn markets of Europe, except those of Russia, for which we have no corresponding Returns; and the general result it presents may be summed up in a few words.

In the seven years ending 1826, the price of corn was on an average from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT LOWER all over the continent than in the ten years ending 1789.

In England, in the seven years ending 1826, the price of corn was TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT HIGHER than in the ten years ending 1789.

In 1828 and 1829 owing to deficient crops, corn rose considerably both here and on the continent. Such fluctuations must occur to a less or greater extent in an article depending on the variation of the seasons; but prices have since returned to their former level, and even fallen below it, in many markets.

In the Parliamentary Report for 1821, we have numerous tables of the price of corn in the continental markets for a series of years. It is no small proof of the dextrous management of the agriculturists, and the negligence and apathy of their opponents in the Committee of last year, that this dangerous topic was entirely avoided. We have nothing upon it, except the statements of one or two corn merchants, carefully confined to a few limited points by the questions put to them!

But for two circumstances the corn law of 1828 would have attained the object of its authors effectually, and kept up a factitious scarcity in the country. The first is, the clause which allows imported corn to be bonded without payment of duty—a clause to which the landed interest were most adverse: the second is, the vast increase of cultivation in Ireland, which within a short period has increased its exports to Britain from half a million to three millions of quarters.

From the Settler.

We are indebted to the Quebec Mercury for a summary of the law of literary property, extracted from the American Jurist, and would, with all due humility, proceed to offer our own opinion of the matter.

We have not for a long time read any thing on the subject of the law of literary property; but we have reason to suspect that many of the arguments are founded on false analogies.—The question may be considered as one of abstract justice, or as one of expediency. Under the former view the question would be whether or not the inventor of a thought has a natural right to the exclusive and perpetual privilege of selling it. This view resolves itself into the other, namely that of expediency—for on expediency alone rests the right of conveying property by testament or of inheriting the property of an intestate relative.—More of this afterwards; but in the mean time we might urge that the only ground on which the claim of abstract right could rest would be the expenditure of labour on the discovery, and that any party, who may have purchased a copy of the thought, has an equally strong claim in virtue of the labour he must have expended for the price of it. We do not see how this argument can be evaded, for the metaphysical view of the question precludes the consideration of private agreement or conventional rules. As the labour of the author must be generally greater than that of the purchaser, the claim of the former would be particularly stronger than that of the latter; but unless this can be shewn to be invariably and necessarily the case, it must go for nothing in an abstract investigation.

Suppose the question to be decided in the affirmative, that is, in favor of the author, and you will have the following practical results:

No person can speak, write, or print for hire, the thought or thoughts of another person. No person can compile a work of science or of literature without the permission of all the original authorities. No person can teach the young idea, how to shoot, without the license of all the authors, whose works he explains and illustrates as much for profit as for pleasure. No person can quote in a work of his own from the work of another person. No person can even criticise, for criticism demands quotation, the thoughts of another.

We are, however, beating the air, for no one carries the matter to so absurd an extent—or in other words no body contends for the unmodified abstract right. We are strongly tempted to record the following anecdote, which is not altogether out of place.

An Edinburgh lawyer, whose name we think was Webster had written a short treatise on mathematics, and was exasperated to find one day that the Edinburgh Encyclopedia had borrowed the whole without permission or acknowledgement. Full of fury and fire he met the facetious Harry Erskine, who, after listening patiently to the angry man's story, replied with judicial gravity, "It is very hard Mr. Webster, but you have a remedy." "Name it, my dear Sir," rejoined the furious author. "Why, my dear sir, you know there is such a thing as the *lex talionis*, and that there is nothing to hinder you from publishing a new edition of your work and giving the Encyclopedia as a quotation."

The absurdity and impracticability of the consequences, which we have just recited, show clearly the inexpediency of vesting an exclusive and perpetual right of sale in the author. It is true that almost in all civilized communities an individual has a perpetual and exclusive right of property in his house or his field—but this right is granted solely on the ground of civil and political expediency which, if the analogical argument is urged, must be demonstrated to be equally clear and strong in the case of intellectual productions. That the exclusive privilege of the author would be detrimental to the public we have already attempted to shew, and, if it were to the extent that we have stated, it must, by fettering the trade in literature, be generally injurious to the authors themselves. But it may be said that the world is not worse off than it would have been had the authors declined to publish their works. Without taking into account that the case supposed is a very improbable one, for whatever the law may be, vanity and the prospect of immediate profit will prove sufficiently strong incentives to publication, we would deny the truth of the inference. The same work of imagination is not likely to be written by two persons. Shakespeare was born to write his plays, and none but Milton could have written the Paradise lost. But in science and history what one man may discover or compile today, another man may discover or compile tomorrow, and if one inventor or compiler will not publish, another will.—Scientific discoveries are often the effects of accident, and often the fruits of a long train of preparatory circumstances. The principle of logarithms occurred to several of Napier's contemporaries, and the proudest monument of the human intellect, the science of fluxions, was simultaneously reared by Newton and Leibnitz. Logarithms would soon have been invented without Napier, and we may also assert that the system of fluxional calculation would not have been long left amid the arcana of nature, even if Newton and Leibnitz had not

existed. Many physical sciences of accident, and capricious gifts to human fishermen to That historians, ing generally ac stand, and havin have not a fair cla of works of imagin ought in sound p as may induce t The perpetual n wisely granted, a system would be be meant to prote

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isted. Many discoveries both in demonstrative and metaphysical science have been, as we before mentioned, the children of accident, and to give the lucky favourites a monopoly of her capricious gifts would entitle the heirs of a few ignorant Phenician fishermen to the monopoly of glass.

That historians, mathematicians, and physical philosophers, having generally achieved what others could have achieved in their stead, and having thereupon anticipated rather than created, have not a fair claim to perpetual monopoly; and that the authors of works of imagination, being at liberty to publish or to suppress ought in sound policy to have such a measure of legal protection as may induce them to give their performances to the public. The perpetual monopoly must be reasonably demanded and wisely granted, were it not that the establishment of so narrow a system would be injurious to the very fraternity which it would be meant to protect.

But we are still met by the half metaphysical, half practical objection, "Why should not a book be placed on the same footing as a field or a house?" We answer that there is no analogy between them, for of houses and fields we cannot multiply copies as we can of a book and a living animal. Now it is an established rule that the purchaser of a horse or cow may sell copies of these quadrupeds without asking the permission of the owners of their fathers and mothers.

The credit given by the *Settler* to the Quebec Mercury for

THE TIM'S DEFENCE OF ITSELF.

The Melbourne Cabinet is no more, and to re-instate that precise administration would be a thing as impossible as to restore the Plantagenets to the throne. We have never spoken one word in depreciation of that body of gentlemen; but why our adherence to them, and not to reform principles, should be made the test of our political integrity, is for others to explain, not for us. Our alarm at this moment is excited more by the menaces of a real rapid and desperate movement towards revolution, than by any dream of an impossible reaction against the redress of grievances or the reform of abuses. Our duty now is more than ever to fight the people's battle—when they know not how to fight it themselves. We will save them from the consequence of the profligate recklessness or desperate iniquity of those who are endeavouring to mislead them. Often as we have served the people at immense personal risk of property and liberty, we will now render them the greatest of all services—we will save them from themselves. We will, God willing, save the country from the curse of a destructive and sanguinary anarchy, into which an impious faction is labouring night and day to plunge it. Our language and actions are governed by this conscientious impression of duty; and to whatever acrimony or malice in certain quarters we may have been exposed, there is not a day which does not now afford us satisfactory testimonies of the soundness of our original judgment, by the number as well as the quality of those declarations of confidence which the very last week—nay, the last 24 hours have produced.

Conservatives of England, we turn to you!—Yes, to you! for upon your conduct in the present crisis will rest the prosperity or the ruin of the empire. It is no common occasion. If we be defeated now—now that the appeal has been made (wisely or unwisely, it is now useless to discuss that question) to the country, we cannot help feeling that we have made the last cast for the monarchy. If a Parliament be returned with a majority pledged to expel the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel from their places, what is to be the consequence? Who are to follow them? The Whigs, we know, are hateful to the country, but they will bid any thing, here garden for their deeds, loved

INTERESTING DATES, &c.

Edmund Gunter, born in Herefordshire, in 1581, died at Gresham College, 1626, aged 45. He invented a portable quadrant, which goes by his name, and a scale used by navigators. He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle.

Robert Hooke, an eminent English mathematician and philosopher, born 1635, died 1703, aged 68. He distinguished himself by many noble inventions and improvements in mechanics. Invented pendulum watches, and several astronomical instruments for making observations both at sea and land, and was particularly serviceable to Boyle, in completing the air pump. His writings are numerous and valuable.

John Hautefeuille, an ingenious mechanic, was the son of a baker at Orleans, and born in 1647. He was the inventor of pendulum watches, which invention was afterwards improved by Huygens. He wrote some pieces on clock-making, and died in 1724, aged 77.

George Graham, F.R.S. born at Gratwick, Cumberland, 1675, was journeyman and successor to Tompion, celebrated clockmaker; distinguished himself not only by the accuracy of his time pieces, but also by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the Observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector, with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the Members of the French Academy, who were sent to the North to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose. He died 1751, aged 76, and was buried at Westminster Abbey.

Roger Long, a learned divine, a native of Norfolk. Dr. Long is known as the author of a valuable treatise of Astronomy, 2 vol. 4to; and as the inventor of a curious astronomical machine. He also wrote an answer to Dr. Gally's Tract on Greek accents. He died in 1770, aged 81.

John Harrison, a most accurate English mechanic, inventor and maker of the famous time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, for which he obtained the great premium of 20,000*l.* offered by Parliament for that purpose. He was born 1693, died in 1776; buried in Hampstead Church-yard, where, over his remains, is the undermentioned inscription:

James Stephen Mongolfier was born at Annouey, in France. He became celebrated by his paper manufacture, and he was the first who fabricated the vellum paper, so remarkable for its smoothness and colour. In 1783, he invented air balloons, for which he was admitted a Member of the Academy of Sciences. Created Chevalier of the Order of St. Michael, and rewarded with a pension of 2,000 livres. He died in 1799.

* INSCRIPTION.

In memory of Mr. John Harrison, late of Red Lion-square, London, inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea. He was born at Foulby, in the county of York, and was the son of a builder of that place, who brought him up to the same profession. Before he attained the age of 21, he, without any instruction, employed himself in cleaning and repairing clocks and watches, and made a few of the former

Liability of Carriers by Water.—At the York Assizes, on the 5th instant, a case of great importance to the mercantile world, and to all persons concerned in the carriage of goods by sea or in tide rivers, was decided. Messrs Grant and Cochran, the plaintiffs, are extensive merchants and commission agents at Glasgow. The defendants, Messrs. Whittenbury and Stead, are carriers at Manchester, trading under the firm of John Thomson and Co. The action was brought to recover the value of 14,700 lbs. of cotton yarn, which were delivered to the defendants in September, 1831, to be conveyed to London by way of Hull, and which were lost in the Humber, by the striking of the vessel upon a sand-bank. The yarn was sent by Messrs. Fielding and Tubbutt, on account of the plaintiffs, to Mr. George Pickup, of Manchester, packer, who delivered it to the defendants. The goods were sent by way of Goole, at which place they were shipped on board a brig called *The Goole*, which sailed from that port on the 9th September, and on the following day, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, it ran upon a sand-bank, called Barrow Kanch. The ship and all the cargo were lost, it being found impossible to save them, although great efforts were made for that purpose. Mr. Pollock contended that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover on two grounds; first, that the goods had not been sent by way of Hull, as was required by the contract; and secondly, that the vessel was not lost by any of the inevitable perils of the sea, but by the negligence or ignorance of the person in charge of the vessel, as the bank on which she struck was well known to persons conversant with the navigation of the Humber. Mr. Alexander, on the part of the defendants, contended that as it was well known that they were not carriers by sea, their liability ceased when they had delivered the goods at Goole, which was the most expeditious as well as the safest mode of sending them to their ultimate destination: The learned counsel said the defendants had no connection with or control over the goods after they were delivered at Goole to be shipped, and it would be most unreasonable to make them responsible for them from that time. Mr. Justice Park said, the defendants, by their contract, had engaged to convey the goods to London. The plaintiffs, his lordship observed, were clearly entitled to recover. It was quite obvious that the loss of the goods had been occasioned either by the negligence or ignorance of the captain in charge of the brig, who in calm weather, and in open day, ran his ship upon a bank, which was a permanent one, and ought to have been well known to all persons navigating the Humber. The jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the plaintiffs.—Damages £861 16s.

VACCINATION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—Within these few years a malignant small-pox has appeared in several provinces of the empire, which has not spared even persons who have been vaccinated, whence it has been inferred either that the operation was imperfectly performed, or that the efficiency of this preservative is limited to a certain number of years. It is therefore probable that the whole army (and it is said by the advice of the physicians) will be re-vaccinated.—*German Paper.*

On the subject of Political Conflicts the Philadelphia Commercial Herald has the following excellent remarks:—"The conflicts of political parties, when based upon honest differences of opinion in regard to questions of State policy, the measures of Government, or Constitutional powers, and when the discussions of the controverted questions are conducted in a spirit of liberality, good nature, and mutual respect, are unquestionably highly beneficial, not only to the community which may be thus divided, but to mankind generally. It is in such conflicts that political truths are elicited, the rights of people made known, the general principles of government investigated, and the reciprocal duties of the governing and governed illustrated and settled. Truths, before unknown or unsettled, have, in such conflicts, in which mind grapples with mind, and all the mental energies and resources of men are called into action, been elicited like the sparks produced by the sudden contact of flint and steel; and, like those sparks, have sometimes been the apparently small cause of great and important events. But so long as man continues to be the selfish being that he is, and as he always has been and is, so will he ever continue to be, so long will evil be inseparable from good: instead, therefore, of those salutary and wholesome differences of opinion and candid discussions which lead to truth and elicit knowledge—instead of that forbearance, gentleness, and candor, which should characterize controversies of every kind, we unfortunately too often witness the outpourings of the bitter waters of the heart, by the contending parties, upon each other.—All the angry passions are stirred up; the voice of charity is silenced; slander with her shafts dipped in gall, is let loose, and, in company with the Furies, attacks, indiscriminately, all she meets—virtue is no protection, innocence no shield—the more elevated the man and the brighter the character, the more conspicuous a mark does he become, and the surer is he of being attacked. We may deprecate this state of things, and all good men must, but may we not hope, that, like the storms and tempests of the natural world, which threaten ruin and destruction to every thing exposed to their fury, but which leave the atmosphere purer and more serene, these political tempests serve a wise and beneficial purpose? We would fain think so, and in that thought take comfort that the conflict that now rages in this country, and in which the tomahawk and scalping knife are brandished over the heads of the venerable and patriotic with all the malevolence of savage warfare, will ere long have passed away, and with it the elements of its own composition, namely, *selfish ambition, love of power, avarice, and a slavish devotion to party.* If, happily, this should be the case, we shall have little to regret; but should these elements still remain, whatever may be the result of the present conflict, we shall still be exposed to a future political tempest, that may, in its desolating course, prostrate all that freemen should hold dear and valuable—our rights, our liberties, and our Constitution."

to a whimsical raising a sm there is no gr many instanc exceptions, n hold to as ou great mischie of slang is th mind: slang the real chara real object an pushed; and descriptions a They could n committing a shame to say, man's watch. that they car disguise the t Jack, I have a ticker." T to the idea. I the word stol the word mad slang words. uses a famil When a poor already incar giving them v guage they v drink, which you perceive they make us guises the inj of frolicsome

Young peo the use of an the real chara like swearing tion, and mos fixed and ch endangers so least gives a l those who in thieves, robb plunder, it be hopelessly ru equally signif is impossible such phrasol companions o in the habit o acquaintances.

You may, correctness of irreverently r any respect e be of good doing. Avoid nothing to do ing slang wor hand. A thi of his actions thus necessar yet knew any loose expressi lomon, "My thou not." I entice any on terms of spe

to a whimsical raising a smile or enforcing expression. There is no great actual harm done, if any at all, in many instances of the use of slang, but these are the exceptions, not the rule, and it is the rule we must hold to as our standard of right and wrong. The great mischief which is produced in society by the use of slang is this, and I beg you will try to keep it in mind: slang words are generally intended to disguise the real character of the sentiment expressed, or the real object and tendency of the action to be accomplished; and are cheats—falsehoods. Thieves of all descriptions are well acquainted with the value of slang. They could not carry on their trade without it. After committing a theft, they would, for instance, think shame to say, "I have this evening stolen a gentleman's watch." That is so flat a confession of villany that they cannot dare not say it. They therefore disguise the base act by this sort of language—"Well, Jack, I have been in luck; I have this evening *prigged a tucker*." This, you see, gives a light pleasant turn to the idea. It does not excite disagreeable feelings like the word *stolen*, which, however, ought to have been the word made use of. Thus it is very generally with slang words. If a man wants to cheat another, he uses a familiar slang phrase in speaking to him. When a poor prisoner is placed in jail, those who are already incarcerated insist on this unhappy new victim giving them what they call *garnish*. In correct language they would say, "You must give us money to drink, which money we have no right to ask;" but you perceive that this would be too plain, and hence they make use of the slang word *garnish*, which disguises the injustice of the demand, and gives it a dash of frolicsome humour.

Young people cannot be too guarded in avoiding the use of any words which in this manner disguise the real character of vicious actions. The use of slang, like swearing, is a habit exceedingly easy of acquisition, and most difficult to be eradicated when once fixed and cherished. It is a habit which assuredly endangers sound moral principle, and at the very least gives a low grovelling turn to the character of those who indulge in it. When spoken by cheats, thieves, robbers, and every other species of livers on plunder, it betokens a mind sunk in vice, and perhaps hopelessly ruined. When used by gentlemen, it is equally significant of a want of purity of thought. It is impossible not to imagine that those who introduce such phraseology into their conversation are not the companions of gamblers and pickpockets, or are not in the habit of preying on the simplicity of their acquaintances.

You may, my dear young friends, depend on the correctness of this fact, that no boy who swears, who irreverently makes use of the word *God*, or who in any respect employs improper or slang phrases, can be of good dispositions, or is in the way of well-doing. Avoid his society. Shun his company. Have nothing to do with him. Lying, stealing, and speaking slang words, are all of a piece: they go hand in hand. A thief is always a liar—always a dissembler of his actions under fantastic phraseology. I think it thus necessary to put you on your guard, for I never yet knew any good come of a young man who used loose expressions. It is a well-known saying of Solomon, "My son, when sinners entice thee, consent thou not." Now, you must observe that sinners never entice any one to commit an evil deed by using correct terms of speech, which is a circumstance very apt to

PRaise OF THE CLERICAL SINECURISTS OF IRELAND. The *Times* observes—

"An Irish priest is now almost exclusively a politician. His spiritual ascendancy is exercised for scarcely any other than political ends, and those ends are nothing less than criminal. The priest, as represented by the witnesses best informed upon the state of Ireland, the most intelligent and most independent witnesses, appears to be among the tyrants of this world the most despotic and the least scrupulous. The Protestant clergyman, as we have already stated, possesses not, and attempts not, the shadow of power over the actions or consciences of any of his congregation. It is established by the answers to sundry questions on the subject, and indeed a fact so notorious requires not the support of specific testimony, that the Protestant clergy of Ireland are never known to bring forward their religious influence, much less to prostitute the house of prayer, for any purpose connected with party politics."

When we look at the official returns of the number of benefices in which there is not one member of the Established Church, or not more than twenty or fifty members, and so on, we cannot, indeed, too much admire the virtue of the Clergy in not bringing forward their religious influence, or prostituting the house of prayer for any purpose connected with party politics. The obvious explanation is, that they have no such influence to exercise. We remember an old-fashioned song in which, with equal justice, a paragon is commended in one-half of every stanza, for some excellence which appears to be a physical necessity at the end of the verse:—

"Tho' born in fashion's gayest sphere,
To scandal o'er her tea
Maria ne'er inclined an ear,
For very deaf was she.
In beauty to behold a flaw
She was not so unkind—
A rival's faults she never saw,
For she was very blind.
Yet could she see and hear, yet mum
She'd been, nor e'er so weak
To tell the tale, for, being dumb,
Maria could not speak."

Like Maria, the Clergy of Ireland are praised by the *Times* for not doing what they cannot do. They do not use an influence which they have not got; they do not preach politics in empty places of worship; they do not practice upon the passions of flocks which they do not possess. But instead of exercising the influences, they have exercised the soldiery, so long as they were at their command, and have employed all their powers for one end, and that end—pelf. Wanting the cure of souls, their activity in the cure of tithes has been unrivalled; and in this ministration to their own breeches-pockets, they have not spared the bullet or the bayonet, or hesitated at a Rathcormac. Men cannot do all things. While the Catholic Priests have wielded their spiritual influence, too many of the Clergy of the sinecure Establishment have wielded the law, and put in action the sharp instruments of coercion. They may not, as the *Times* says, have prostituted the house of prayer for party purpose, but there are some of them who have made the earth wet with blood for pelf, and rendered the widow childless for a few pence. "How beautiful are the feet of those who preach the Gospel of peace," says the Gospel; but is it so when they tread in warm gore in the pursuit of pelf? Is it marvellous that such men have not influences to exercise, unless they be the influences of powder and shot, and sharp steel? But the sword is gone from them, and they are now desolate; and, sad to say! for doing nothing they are nothing paid.—*Examiner*.

SCHEME OF AN AGRICULTURAL PARLIAMENT.

A considerable sensation has been excited by certain new projects of the English agriculturists, developed at a meeting of the East Suffolk Association last week. It was proposed to form a general permanent associa-

tion, composed of delegates, to sit in London, and correspond with affiliated societies in every county. Having learned, however, that an institution was already formed in London which might serve as the nucleus of such an agricultural parliament, they resolved to send a deputation to it, in the first place. This institution, which takes the name of "The Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland," has been organized chiefly by the Earl of Kerry, Lord Sandon, Mr. Halyburton, Sir C. Lemon, Sir George Cayley, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. J. Bennett, and other members of Parliament attached to the agricultural interest. It professes to be formed on the model of our "Highland and Agricultural Society," and were it confined to those practical objects to which the attention of this old and useful institution is devoted, it might be productive of much good; but if the views of the members are correctly expounded by its "honorary secretary," its aims are much more ambitious. This gentleman (a Mr. Brown), in his speech to the East Suffolk Association, said—"In his opinion it was neither an extension of the currency, nor the repeal of the malt-tax, nor the consolidation of public rates, nor the commutation of tithes, nor the diminution of poor-rates, nor the introduction of poor-laws into Ireland, nor the breaking up of the meat-trade monopoly, which would alone relieve the farmer; that relief only would be found effectual, which comprising all of these, should liquidate all those imposts on the price of food which constituted a rent over and above that which now went into the pockets of the landowner, and which formed two-thirds of the whole; 2dly, they must effect a change in the present system of acquiring and accumulating wealth, a system abounding in fraud, and productive of the greatest evils; and, 3dly, the productive classes must be compensated for the capital which the currency measure of the year 1819 had been the means of unjustly abstracting from them. It was true they had incredible burdens to bear, but their means were incredible also. These associations had long acted on the defensive. The industrious classes of England had long been looking for a signal. Be theirs the honour to give it to them. The war to which he summoned them was a war from which no good man need shrink; it was a war against injustice, poverty, and idleness; it was a war against that system which divided England into two extremes of luxurious wealth and fearful want; it was a war of the bees of the hive against those who robbed them of their honey," &c. Sir C. Vere, M.P. for the district, apologised for not fulfilling his promise last session, to move the *Stopping of the Supplies*, till the grievances of the agriculturists were redressed! Mr. Shulldham declared that it was of no use to petition Parliament any longer; and on his motion, the meeting resolved, that the relief of the agriculturists "by the active interposition of Parliament," was "essential to the peace" of the country, their present condition being such that it could "no longer be trifled with by a reluctant government with safety!" A Mr. Twiss crowned this rhodomontade, by moving, "that the change in the currency had been the primary cause of agricultural distress, that a return to a sound (1) paper currency afforded the only prospect of an effectual remedy, and that no government which would not entertain that question deserved the confidence of the farmers. With the national debt,

nothing but an expansion of the currency could meet the difficulty—an expansion to be effected by an issue of notes by the Bank of England, and by the country bankers, and by coining the sovereign at two-thirds of its present value, so that the ounce of gold should make six sovereigns, as it ought to do!" These strange notions, fantastic as the dreams of a lunatic, we advert to rather with pity than anger. They are mental aberrations, begotten by the union of ignorance and presumption, with great suffering, in the minds of some individuals; but we cannot believe that the mass of the farmers and landholders are insane enough to adopt them. As for the farmers, they suffer merely from miscalculation, in taking their lands too high. The miscalculation, indeed, was natural in their circumstances; but thousands of merchants and tradesmen are ruined every year, by arithmetical mistakes equally natural and excusable, who never seek reparation for past, or protection against future, losses from government. There is a certain remedy, and only one, for their distress; and that is, a reduction of rent. Nor should this be a very distant remedy in England, where only a small portion of the soil is let on lease. The landholders, again, loaded with incumbrances, and family settlements, are no doubt greatly straitened in their incomes. We pity them, because they erred with thousands, we may say, millions; but we must tell them, that they also suffer from miscalculation. Between 1797 and 1812, the guinea rose only 30 or 35 per cent. in value, while land doubled its price (rose 100 per cent.) in the market, and rents were trebled. They would have spurned the idea of the State claiming part of the profits which flowed into their pockets from this change of circumstances. They themselves alone are to blame for the error, and they alone ought to bear the consequences. They cannot both eat their cake and have it! The evil of which the landowners complain is common to them with the other holders of property. All over Britain the rent of houses has fallen fully 30 per cent. for the simple reason, that owing to the reduced price of stone, lime, timber, slates, iron work, and glass, houses can now be erected for two-thirds of the sum which they cost in 1815. Owing to similar causes, ships also can now be built for less than two-thirds of what they cost at the end of the war, and freights have fallen in proportion. The house proprietors have suffered in silence, though their title to complain was as good as that of the landowners. The "Shipping Interest," after clamouring a great deal, have at length desisted, partly because they could not bully Parliament into taxing the country for their behoof, and partly, we hope, because their consciences told them they were wrong. Now, land has not fallen more in value than houses and ships; and we ask, with what justice the proprietors of the former can claim relief from the public, when it is denied to the latter? The hand-loom weavers, half a million in number, have been in a state of starvation for fifteen or twenty years, and constantly crying to Parliament for relief. In 1818 they were declaring, like the valiant Suffolk men, that "they would petition no longer"—they "would not be trifled with." The Parliament of that day, chiefly composed of landholders, like the present, told the poor distressed workmen the solemn truth, that the regulation of prices was beyond its controul, and their only hope of relief lay in leaving a miserably underpaid occupation, for one which would enable them to live. It would indeed be amusing to find, that the very same class of men who told the unhappy weaver, that they had no power to raise the price of labour, and he must change his trade, or continue to grumble and starve, should pass a law to raise the price of corn, which does in fact fix the market value of labour! We will tender a bit of advice to the government. In 1818 when the

weavers were to have justice (1) fair, the minister Now that the t men of warp an many of weav All over Euro one-third or o except in Brit £2,000,000, or holders of Brita liament, have, i which are born For the last tw complaining, un held out the r Besides the sac the House duty horses, on shepl stock, and man rendered; and n something like re the remainder of and poor rates, a two sovereigns e mand that Parlia quences of their providence, legis sibilities.—*Scots*

Prodigious!—A the Jamaica Despo named Robert, run 11 feet 10 inches, at ston by the Police: three months' puni [Such chaps would ell.]

An inhabitant of on the Downs, hea same instant the an perched on his bac sportsman, who lev Its wings expanded to tip.—*Galignani*

Fre In this count the people are tism and prof lion of people h Sabbath day, th liberality, is ab and Christianity of the land, and, inheritance of distinguishing el pect to the Jewi we know that C and that the hat it to the end. prosper; and ment thou shal The House c not a few of th Saviour. It m laxity, indiffere tutions what whom the larg rejected. We Bill will be str Lords.

The motion has again been great majority ries united.

weavers were discontent, and declared that they would have justice (that is, higher prices) by foul means or fair, the ministers employed the farmers to coerce them. Now that the tables are turned, let ministers get the men of warp and weft, well mounted, and employ a *germany* of weavers to coerce the rebellious farmers! All over Europe, a *direct tax* on the soil furnishes *one-third* or *one-fourth* part of the public revenue, except in Britain, where the land tax yields only £2,000,000, or *one twenty-fifth part*. The Landholders of Britain, being lords of the ascendant in Parliament, have, in fact, relieved themselves of burdens which are borne by the same class everywhere else. For the last twenty years they have been incessantly complaining, and every thing has been conceded which held out the remotest prospect of benefiting them. Besides the sacrifice of £6,000,000 of revenue on malt, the House duty on Farm-houses; that on agricultural horses, on shepherds dogs, on fire insurance of farm stock, and many others, have been successively surrendered; and now the East Suffolk worthies threaten something like rebellion, if Parliament does not repeal the remainder of the malt tax, exempt them from tithes and poor rates, and rob the people at large by declaring two sovereigns equal to three! In a word, they demand that Parliament shall save them from the consequences of their own folly, counteract the bounties of providence, legislate against nature, and work impossibilities.—*Scotsman*.

Prodigious!—A reward is offered in a recent number of the *Jamaica Despatch* for the recovery of an old negro-man named Robert, run away since the 22nd December last, about 11 feet 10 inches, and very small make, well known in Kingston by the Police and others, and was sentenced last year to three months' punishment in Kingston Workhouse for theft. [Such chaps would bring something if they were sold by the ell.]

An inhabitant of Sangate, in the Pas de Calais, sporting on the Downs, heard his dog utter a piercing cry, and at the same instant the animal ran to him, with an enormous eagle perched on his back. The bird left its hold on sight of the sportsman, who levelled his gun, and brought it to the ground. Its wings expanded measured six feet seven inches from tip to tip.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

From Bell's Messenger, 26th May.

In this country, at the present moment, the passions of the people are running to extremes, and we have puritanism and profanity equally in excess. Whilst half a million of people have petitioned for the better observance of the Sabbath day, the House of Commons, with a truly latitudinarian liberality, is about to throw open its doors to the Jews; and Christianity, once so fondly appealed to as the common law and the land, and, like our laws and liberties, hailed as the inheritance of ourselves and children, is no longer to be the distinguishing characteristic of a British legislature. With respect to the Jews' Bill, we have no strong objection to it, because we know that Christianity can suffer by no ordinance of man, and that the hand which planted the vine will tend and preserve it to the end. "*No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn.*"

The House of Commons is already open to Atheists, and has not a few of them—and to Deists, who deny the divinity of our Saviour. It might seem hard, therefore, with such principles of laxity, indifference, and almost contempt of all religious distinctions whatever, that the ancient people, the Jews, (from whom the largest portion of our scriptures is derived) should be rejected. We have reason, however, to think, that the Jew Bill will be strongly and successfully opposed in the House of Lords.

The motion for the repeal of the House and Window Taxes has again been rejected by the House of Commons by a very great majority. On this question the principal Whigs and Tories united.

THE DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAWS.—The Solicitor-General is about to bring in a bill this next week, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Common Law Commissioners, on the important subject of arrest and imprisonment for debt. Perhaps more money is wasted in law, and less satisfaction obtained from it, than in any other species of gambling whatever. Our Debtor and Creditor Laws are a disgrace to our code, and require the correcting and mitigating hand of Parliament, almost as much as our penal statutes. We hope, therefore, to see a new system adopted in the Bill of the Solicitor General, which is justly expected.

With respect to the debtor, it has long been manifest to us, that this whole system of law is formed and founded upon one great and palpable error—namely, that in the great majority of cases, the non payment of the debt at the time is owing to wilful dishonesty, and not to the want or postponement of the debtor's means of payment; and that, therefore, it is both just and prudent to treat him as guilty of a criminal misdemeanour; just, because he is, in fact, guilty of withholding what he is enabled to pay;—and prudent, because the application of the power of arrest and imprisonment affords naturally the most effectual means of compelling him to pay where he has the means of paying.

This is the principle of our present mode of process. But it is surely unnecessary to say that the truth of this principle is contradicted by the experience of every man. Of actual debtors how large a portion is the number of those who are unable to pay their debts by misfortunes in trade and business, and by unexpected failures and reductions of income not dependent upon themselves, by falling rents, failing tenants, by the depression of agriculture, trade, and commerce, by the delay of payment to themselves from others, and by the disappointment of reasonable hopes and honest expectations.

If we exclude all the class of fraudulent debtors, and such ought to be excluded in the consideration of a law for debtors (inasmuch as they ought to be dealt with by the criminal law) if we exclude, we say, the swindler and the cheat, we shall find that at least seven out of ten of those arrested for debt fall under this description of persons. Where, therefore, is the good sense, the good feeling, the justice or humanity, of a law which comprehends in one and the same penal enactment the honest and the dishonest debtor, fraud and misfortune, dishonest prodigality and unfortunate and disappointed industry, reasonable expectations honest ventures, with reckless speculations, and indefensible gambling at the risk of creditors.

But all this is done by the present system of our law. It concludes in all cases that the debtor has the money in his pocket, and therefore, in all cases commands his imprisonment and detainer till he produces it.

The absurd consequences of this system are very strongly stated in the Commissioners' report, on which the Solicitor-General's bill is founded. It appears that the law expences to both parties which this system occasions, and which is money quite thrown away, is found to amount to more than the percentage obtained upon the debts. If the party goes to prison immediately in consequence of an arrest for some small sum (say twenty pounds), the final issue is either that the debt is paid after some intervening period, or that the prisoner is compelled to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. If the debt be paid within a fortnight or a month after the arrest in term time, the least expense to the debtor is between seven and ten pounds, and this on a debt not exceeding twenty pounds. If the debtor takes the benefit of the Insolvent Act, these costs fall upon the creditor. In both cases, therefore, whether the debt be paid, or the debtor be cleared by the Insolvent Act, the consequences are such as no system of law ought to tolerate, and still less to support and to pay. In the one case, a debtor whose delay of payment is, perhaps, occasioned by inevitable misfortune, has his misfortune aggravated by having to pay costs of nearly half the amount of his debt, and is ruined by the costs, when by gaining time, he might have paid the debt. In the other case, the loss of the creditor himself is aggravated by the loss of the costs.

POPULAR INFORMATION IN SCIENCE. METEOROLITES,

OR STONES WHICH HAVE FALLEN FROM THE SKY.

AMONGST the few instances in which vulgar belief has outstripped philosophy in the explanations of natural phenomena, the fact of stones having really fallen from the atmosphere is perhaps the most remarkable. It is strange, that, after an accumulation of facts of such occurrences, merely to give the dates of which would fill more than a page of this Journal, the scientific world should have looked on with callous indifference, and maintained the utter impossibility of such events.

So late as the year 1790, an iron tempest which fell in a parish of France, and was authenticated by a great number of individuals, some of whom were of the highest respectability, was treated in the most contemptuous manner by the journalists of the time, and said to be calculated to excite not only the pity of the learned, but of all rational beings. Meanwhile Mr. Howard, an able English chemist, was prosecuting the study of the subject, and pursuing the only route which could lead to a solution of the problem. He collected specimens of stones which had fallen at different times, and in various places. His researches led to the important conclusion, that they are all composed of the same principles, and in nearly the same proportions. This remarkable circumstance has since been proved by the investigations of philosophers of the highest authority, both in chemistry and mineralogy.

A thin crust of a deep black colour, covers the whole of them. They have no gloss, and the surface is roughened with small asperities. When broken, they are internally of a greyish colour, and are of a granulated texture, amongst which four different substances can be discovered by a lens. Those which occur most frequently vary from the size of a pin's head to that of a pea. They are of a greyish colour, sometimes inclining to brown. opaque, with a little lustre, and capable of giving faint sparks with steel. The second kind is of a reddish yellow colour, and black when powdered. A third consists of small particles of iron, in a perfectly metallic state. From the presence of these, the mass possesses the quality of being attracted by the magnet. The fourth is in general of an earthy consistence, and crumbles when pressed between the fingers. These bodies are composed of iron and nickel, both in a metallic and oxidized state; sulphur, silica (an earthy), magnesia, and about one per cent. of chrome.

The chronicles of almost every age and country record the fall of these bodies. The Chinese and Japanese noted down with great care every thing connected with the appearance of their extraordinary phenomena. The Chinese actually made catalogues of them, believing they were connected with contemporary events. There is no occasion for laughing at this oriental superstition, since there were not wanting, half a century ago, philosophers in enlightened Europe, who declared the impossibility of stones falling from the atmosphere at all.

One of the most remarkable cases of antiquity is that mentioned by Pliny, in his Natural History. This stone fell near Egospotamos, in Thrace, about 465 years before the Christian era. Pliny informs us that it was still shown in his day, and that was the size of a cart, and of a burnt colour. The Greeks believed it to have fallen from the sun, and that the philosopher Anaxagoras had predicted the exact period when it should arrive on the earth's surface. According to the historians who have recorded the event, its fall was preceded by a meteoric appearance of a very unusual character. We are told that a large fiery body, like a cloud of flame, careered through the heavens with a vague uncertain motion. By its violent agitation, several fragments were projected from it in various directions, sweeping with the velocity of "shot stars from the troubled sky." On examining it after its fall, no trace of combustible matter was found, and the stone, although large, did not at all correspond to the dimensions of the meteor. Various other instances are recorded of the fall of meteoric stones in ancient times, but we prefer giving an account of better authenticated cases which belong to a modern date.

On the 7th of November 1492, between eleven o'clock and noon, there arose a furious storm at Ensisheim, a town in France. The sky was inlaid with sheeted flame, and loud thunder "pealed in the blood-red heaven." We are told by a contemporary that there were also other sounds of a strange confused description; these probably arose from the rapid passage of the falling body through the atmosphere. In the midst of this hurrying in the air, a large stone fell in a field of wheat; and on examination, it was found to have sunk between five and six into the ground; its weight was about 260 lbs. In the true of the times, this event was considered an indubitable miracle, and the meteorolite was accordingly, by order of the convent in the church of Ensisheim, all persons being forbidden from touching it. At all events, this was a wise proceeding, probably the cause of its preservation. It is now in the library at Colmar, but has been reduced in weight to

ated Gassendi informed us, that, on the 29th November 10 o'clock A. M., while the sky was perfectly unspotted, he saw a flaming stone, apparently about the size of a small stone, fall on Mount Vaison, in Provence. It was encircled with a zone of various colours, like a rainbow, and accompanied in its fall with a noise resembling the rattling of a mill. It was a dark metallic colour, extremely heavy, and of a great weight.

Two stones, one of which weighed 300, and the other 150, fell near Verona. The event took place during the night, when the weather was perfectly serene and mild. The stones fell to be all on fire, descending in a sloping direction, with a tremendous noise. The phenomenon was witnessed by a great number of people, who, when the sounds of the falling stones, and their courage sufficiently re-established, ventured to approach these celestial deposits, and found that they had descended with such a velocity and force had they descended from the heavens.

In 1790, another case occurred at Barbotan, a place in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, which is thus described by Lomet, a respectable citizen who witnessed the phenomenon:—"It was a very bright fire-ball, luminous as the sun, of the size of an ordinary balloon, and, after inspiring the inhabitants with consternation, burst, and disappeared. A few days after, some peasants brought stones, which they said fell from the meteor; but the philosophers to whom they offered them laughed at their assertions as fabulous. The peasants would have more reason to laugh at the philosophers." So they would Monsieur Lomet. One of these stones, fifteen inches in diameter, broke through the roof of a cottage, and killed a herdsman and a bullock. After reading the above statement, we cannot refrain from wondering at the slow belief of philosophers as to the heavenly origin of these stones. Where was the body to come from, a body of the dimensions described, which was capable of breaking through the roof of a cottage, and committing such deadly havoc, if it did not come from the atmosphere, ay, and from an immense height too!

The following shower of meteorolites is not only remarkable in itself, but because, though slighted by many eminent philosophers at the time, it ultimately led to the conversion of most of them. This phenomenon occurred in August 1790, near Juillac, a small town of France. It is subscribed, among others, by two credible witnesses nearly as follows:—"About nine o'clock in the evening, while the air was calm and the sky cloudless, they found themselves surrounded by a pale clear light, which obscured that of the moon, though then nearly full. On looking up, they observed, almost in the zenith, a fire-ball, in size exceeding the diameter of the moon, with a tail five or six times longer than itself, which gradually tapered to a point, the latter approaching to blood-red, though the rest of the meteor was of a pale white. It proceeded with amazing velocity from south to north, and in two seconds split into portions of considerable size, like the fragments of a bursting bomb. Two or three minutes after, a dreadful explosion was heard, like the simultaneous firing of ordnance. The concussion of the atmosphere shook the windows in their frames, and threw down household utensils from their shelves; but there was no sensible motion felt under foot. The sound continued for some time, and was prolonged in echoes for fifty miles along the mountain chain of the Pyrenees. At the same time a strong sulphurous smell was diffused in the atmosphere. The fragments of the exploded meteor were found scattered in a circular space of about two miles in diameter. Some of them weighed eighteen or twenty, and a few, it is said, even fifty pounds.

We pass over several interesting details of these phenomena, and proceed to notice the great shower of stones which fell at Aigle, in Normandy, in April 1803. The best account is that given by Biot, the celebrated French philosopher, who was appointed by the Institute of France to proceed to Aigle, and collect all the information possible upon the subject. He says:—"On Tuesday, 6th Floréal, year 11, (April 26, 1803,) about one o'clock P. M., the weather being serene, there was observed from Caen, Pont d'Audemer, and in the environs of Alençon, Falaise, and Verneuil, a fiery globe, of a very brilliant splendour, and which moved in the atmosphere with great rapidity. Some moments after, there was heard at Aigle, and in the environs of that town, in the extent of more than 30 leagues in every direction, a violent explosion, which lasted five or six minutes. At first there were three or four reports, like those of a cannon, followed by a kind of discharge which resembled the firing of musketry; after which there was heard a dreadful rumbling, like the beating of a drum. The air was calm, and the sky serene, except a few clouds, such as are frequently observed. This noise proceeded from a small cloud which had a rectangular form, the largest side being from east to west. It appeared motionless all the time that the phenomenon lasted; but the vapours of which it was composed were projected momentarily from different sides, by the effect of the successive explosions. This

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cloud was about half a league to the north-north-west of the town of P'Aigle. It was at a great elevation in the atmosphere, for the inhabitants of two hamlets, a league distant from each other, saw it at the same time above their heads. In the whole canton over which this cloud was suspended, there was heard a hissing noise, like that of a stone discharged from a sling, and a great many mineral masses exactly similar to those distinguished by the

name of meteor-stones were seen to fall. The district in which these masses were projected forms an elliptical extent of about two leagues and a half in length, and nearly one in breadth, the greatest dimensions being in a direction from south-east to north-west, forming a declination of about 22 degrees. This direction, which the meteor must have followed, is exactly that of the magnetic meridian, which is a remarkable result. The greatest of those stones fell at the south-east extremity of the large axis of the ellipse, the middle-sized in the centre, and the smaller at the other extremity. Hence it appears that the largest fell first, as might naturally be supposed. The largest of all those that fell weighs seven-tenths of a pound and a half. The smallest which I have seen weighs about two gros (a thousandth part of the last). The number of all those which fell is certainly above two or three thousand.

In the same month and year as the preceding fall, a fire-ball struck the White Bull Inn, at East Norton, in England, and left behind it several meteoric fragments. Exactly twelve months after the above, a stone fell with a loud hissing noise at Possil, near Glasgow. In 1810, a great stone fell at Shahahud, in India. It burned five villages and killed several people.

Such are a few instances of the descent of meteoric stones. In a late number of a French periodical, above two hundred falls are enumerated. That they occur frequently is evident. How many relations of the phenomena may have passed into oblivion from the contempt with which they were treated by the learned! How many showers may have fallen in deserts or unexplored tracts of country, on the tops of inaccessible mountains and in the pathless expanse of the sea!

With respect to the ultimate origin of these stones, no perfectly satisfactory theory has yet been propounded. Some have supposed them to have been merely projected from volcanoes. This doctrine, however, appears to us untenable; first, because the phenomena have sometimes taken place at such immense distances from any volcano, that the possibility of their being transmitted so far can scarcely be entertained; secondly, nothing ever thrown out by these safety valves of the globe, has in its composition borne any resemblance to meteoric stones. Indeed, the latter have nothing similar to them on the surface of the earth, as far as any man has yet been able to investigate. This is a very extraordinary circumstance, and, when taken in connection with the fact already noticed, that the whole of them consist of the same substances, or nearly so, it seems to favour the hypothesis that they were thrown from our satellite, the moon. The profound La Place demonstrated the possibility of this, and Dr. Hutton, with great ingenuity, has reasoned on the probability of it. Others have followed in the same wake, but the subject is still involved in great obscurity. Some have maintained that their origin is to be ascribed to the combination of gases in the higher regions of the atmosphere. In chemistry many cases might be enumerated where two gases combine and form a solid substance. This theory, therefore, involves no impossibility; but there are almost insuperable difficulties opposed to its probability. It would hence be an unfruitful task for us to speculate upon a subject which so few scientific men have formed any definite opinions upon; indeed, they have been singularly cautious in offering any—a clear proof that they were not themselves perfectly satisfied with any solution of the problem hitherto given. The fact, however, that stones have fallen from the atmosphere, is now an established philosophical truth.

MARCH OF SCIENCE OVER IMPROVED ROADS.—Nearly all the plans for proposed new rail-roads are set forth with proposals to carry goods and passengers at the rate of twenty miles an hour, including stoppages. It is the opinion of the most distinguished men of science, that this rate is only the first step in improvement, and that it is not extravagant to expect that this rate will in time be doubled with safety, and the cost of the conveyance at the same time cheapened. Compare this with the state of the roads until within fifty or sixty years ago. "It is not easy," says Mr. McCulloch, in his new and able Commercial Dictionary, "for those accustomed to travel along the smooth and level roads by which every part of this country is now intersected, to form any accurate idea of the difficulties the traveller had to encounter a century ago. Roads were then hardly formed, and in

the summer not unfrequently consisted of the bottoms of rivulets. Down to the middle of the last century, most of the goods conveyed from place to place in Scotland, at least where the distance were not very great, were carried, not by carts or wagons, but on horseback. Oatmeal, coal, turf, and even straw and hay, were conveyed in this way. At this period and for long previous, there was a set of single-horse traffickers (cadgers), that regularly plied between different places, supplying the inhabitants with such articles as were then most in demand, as salt, fish, poultry, eggs, earthenware, &c.; these were usually conveyed in sacks or baskets, suspended one on each side of the horse. But in carrying goods between distant places it was necessary to employ a cart, as all that a horse could carry on his back was not sufficient to defray the cost of a long journey. The time that the carriers (for such was the name given to those who used carts) usually required to perform their journeys, seems now almost incredible. The common carrier from Selkirk to Edinburgh, thirty-eight miles distant, required a fortnight for his journey between the two places, going and returning! The road originally was among the most perilous in the whole country; a considerable extent of it lay in the bottom of that district called Gala-water, from the name of the principal stream, the channel of the water being, when not flooded, the tract chosen as the most level, and easiest to travel in. Even between the largest cities, the means of travelling were but little superior. In 1678, an agreement was made to run a coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow, a distance of forty-four miles, which was to be drawn by six horses, and to perform the journey from Glasgow to Edinburgh and back again in six days. Even so late as the middle of last century, it took a day and a half for the stage-coach to travel from Edinburgh to Glasgow, a journey which is now accomplished in four and a half or five hours. So late as 1763, there was but one stage-coach from Edinburgh to London, and it set out only once a month, taking from twelve to fourteen days to perform the journey! At present, notwithstanding the immense intercourse between the two cities by means of steam-packets, smacks, &c., six or seven coaches set out each day from the one for the other, performing the journey in from forty-five to forty-eight hours.—*Edinburgh*

THE IRISH CHURCH.

No part of the Royal Speech of Tuesday last is calculated to diffuse more reasonable satisfaction throughout the country, than that which calls the early notice of Parliament to the condition of the Irish church. The relation between church and state in Ireland is such as to entail ruin upon both if it continues. There exists a universal feeling against the payment of tithes by a nation Catholics to a Protestant clergy. This feeling—aggravated and inflamed, no doubt by the diligence of faction, which regards nothing but the choice of turning popular grievances to the benefit of its own selfish schemes—has ripened into measures of a very formidable and vexatious character, amounting to nothing less than a conspiracy, which extends through many counties, against the payment of tithes. Of this league the immediate consequence is most afflicting; for it no longer admits of doubt that a large proportion—we fear the majority—of the Protestant incumbents throughout the south of Ireland are actually in a state of destitution!

What is the remedy? Some individuals there are who exclaim, Why not enforce, in all directions, the payment "of arrears of tithe to the clergy?" There is but one argument against such a measure—to wit, its perfect impossibility. It is, we repeat, impossible for 5 or 600 individuals to go to law with an entire people. "More is the pity," we shall be answered. It may be so, such is the fact. We know well enough how much may be said upon the criminality of breaking the laws, and in favour of the right of enforcing them. But who minds the charge of criminality, when the number of criminals is such as to keep each other in countenance, and to set the law at defiance? or of what value is that right which there can be found no other means of enforcing but by a war of the weak against the strong? The laws ought, no doubt, to be obeyed. But wherefore has the maxim become general? Because, generally, it is for the interest

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without meaning to vote for it; and he Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved the previous question upon the motion far more injury if they had attended to deal with it—accepted it as a means for a purpose, and a meaning not

The proposition which was what the hon. gentleman who could gain the popularity of a mere truism (hear, hear, as he had said, if he had accepted "I take the proposition that it is true, are known when you times of the public had no object but to I will deprive you Now, let them cause he liked to be for economy. be presented would be granted of

only told that the service had been rendered. He did not believe that of the merchants and traders of the country, ay, and the honest working men who got their bread by their labour, there was one who would not aid the noble lord in a generous disposal of the public money for the service of the state. He therefore should oppose the motion of the noble lord, by which an evasion was practised on the House. The people of this country had a right to have this question gone into, and for that reason, and for that only, he would vote for the motion of the hon. member for Oxfordshire. (Hear.)

Mr. W. P. WOOD then rose, but there were loud cries from all parts of the House for Sir R. Peel, and, as the right hon. baronet came forward to the table, the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.

Sir R. PEEL said, he agreed so much in what was said by the hon. and learned gentleman who had just spoken, particularly with regard to the services rendered by those who occupied subordinate places in the chief departments of the state, and the obligations that were due to them from the public for the fidelity and integrity with which those services were rendered, that he was surprised he had come to a different conclusion from that at which the hon. and learned gentleman had arrived. He apprehended that the reason was that he put a different construction on the intentions and effect of the motion which had been made of the previous question. He did not

men of science, that this rate is only the first step in improvement, and that it is not extravagant to expect that this rate will in time be doubled with safety, and the cost of the conveyance at the same time cheapened. Compare this with the state of the roads until within fifty or sixty years ago. "It is not easy," says Mr. McCulloch, in his new and able Commercial Dictionary, "for those accustomed to travel along the smooth and level roads by which every part of this country is now intersected, to form any accurate idea of the difficulties the traveller had to encounter a century ago. Roads were then hardly formed, and in

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occurred at Barbotan, a place in
which is thus described by Lomet,
imessed the phenomenon :—"It was
nous as the sun, of the size of an or-
spiring the inhabitants with conster-
ed. A few days after, some peasants

said fell fr
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So they w
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pril 1803.
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her being se
ner, and in
ery globe, of
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which lasted five or six minutes.—
four reports, like those of a cannon,
large which resembled the firing of
re was heard a dreadful rumbling, like
ie air was calm, and the sky serene,
h as are frequently observed. This
small cloud which had a rectangular
phenomenon lasted; but the vapours
were projected momentarily from dif-
of the successive explosions. This

cloud was about half a league to the north-north-west of the town
of l'Aigle. It was at a great elevation in the atmosphere, for the
inhabitants of two hamlets, a league distant from each other, saw
it at the same time above their heads. In the whole canton over
which this cloud was suspended, there was heard a hissing noise,
like that of a stone discharged from a sling, and a great many
miseral masses exactly similar to those distinguished by the

name of meteor-stones were seen to fall. The district in which
these masses were projected forms an elliptical extent of about
two leagues and a half in length, and nearly one in breadth, the
greatest dimensions being in a direction from south-east to north-
west, forming a declination of about 22 degrees. This direction,
which the meteor must have followed, is exactly that of the mag-
netic meridian, which is a remarkable result. The greatest of
those stones fell at the south-east extremity of the large axis of
the ellipse, the middle-sized in the centre, and the smaller at the
other extremity. Hence it appears that the largest fell first, as
might naturally be supposed. The largest of all those that fell
weighs seven-teen pounds and a half. The smallest which I
have seen weighs about two grains. The stones which fell

interest. The report to which no
merely the result, or rather the part of it which he saw
read, being the conclusion, would show the result of what
the company had done. The report was dated the 10th of
April, 1850, and concluded in these words :—

"It is with much regret the board feels bound by their
duty to the proprietors to represent that the short experience
of a few months has realized those apprehensions. Since the
reduction was notified the whole establishment has become
unsettled,—the officers and principal clerks, with few ex-
ceptions, have been seeking other employment, some valu-
able servants having quitted, and others are about to leave the
service. Nor has the effect of the reduction been confined
exclusively to those whose salaries were reduced, for several
others, in despair of improving their position in the present
service, have also resigned, to obtain more lucrative employ-
ment elsewhere. The directors have thus had practical
proof that serious prejudice to the company has arisen, and
they apprehend that still more must ensue, unless steps be
now taken to give some assurance of an established scale of
salary and pay upon which your officers and servants can
rely. If length of service, with great experience and proved
ability, are essential in managing affairs towards the pros-
perity and welfare of any important undertaking, success is
not likely to be attained by the discouragement of those upon
whom so much depends, nor can a reduction of reasonable
salaries be expected to counteract pecuniary depression in
times of difficulty."

There was great truth and justice in that statement, and
he did not hesitate to say that if any announcement
were made to the effect that salaries in Government
were reduced the state would lose

men of science, that this rate is only the first step in improve-
ment, and that it is not extravagant to expect that this rate will
in time be doubled with safety, and the cost of the conveyance
at the same time cheapened. Compare this with the state of the
roads until within fifty or sixty years ago. "It is not easy,"
says Mr. McCulloch, in his new and able Commercial Dictionary,
"for those accustomed to travel along the smooth and level roads
by which every part of this country is now intersected, to form
any accurate idea of the difficulties the traveller had to encoun-
ter a century ago. Roads were then hardly formed, and in

the summer not unfrequently consisted of the bottoms
lets. Down to the middle of the last century, most of the
conveyed from place to place in Scotland, at least where
tance were not very great, were carried, not by carts
gons, but on horseback. Oatmeal, coal, turf, and eve
and hay, were conveyed in this way. At this peri
for long previous, there was a set of single-horse tra
(cadgers), that regularly plied between different places,
ing the inhabitants with such articles as were then most
mand, as salt, fish, poultry, eggs, earthenware, &c.; the
usually conveyed in sacks or baskets, suspended one o
side of the horse. But in carrying goods between distant
it was necessary to employ a cart, as all that a horse
carry on his back was not sufficient to defray the cost of
journey. The time that the carriers (for such was the
given to those who used carts) usually required to perform
journeys, seems now almost incredible. The common
from Selkirk to Edinburgh, thirty-eight miles distant, requ
fortnight for his journey between the two places, going
turning! The road originally was among the most per
the whole country; a considerable extent of it lay in the

lords of the
ing a correspond
the Treasury, dated
Liverpool, acknowledge
which the boards prayed for incr
sary letter was as follows :—
"A careful examination of the rev.
the Customs and Excise departm
and Scotland, during the last 10
missioners to this commendation
as a mark of their lordships'
services under the discor
ments of their applicatio
just grounds they rep
the Lords are of opini
crease the salaries.

"N.B.—There is
the salaries have be
These were cases er
crease in the price o
ground for augme
Now they had co
fall which had tr
the certainty th
future prevail
therefore the
try, they w
by Gov"

is the fact. We know well enough how much ma
said upon the criminality of breaking the laws, a
favour of the right of enforcing them. But who n
the charge of criminality, when the number of crim
is such as to keep each other in countenance, and
the law at defiance? or of what value is that right w
there can be found no other means of enforcing but
war of the weak against the strong? The laws, ou
no doubt, to be obeyed. But wherefore has the m
become general? Because, generally, it is for the int

of the whole community, or of the bulk of its members, to obey them. What, then, if laws should be imposed by the supreme authority which the bulk of the community feel that it is not for their interest to obey? Why they will not obey them, unless constrained thereto by superior power. Then, in the case of Ireland, the question comes to this:—Would it be better to send an army of 100,000 men to that country, stationing a detachment in every parish to assist the constables in levying distresses for tithe, where the goods so taken would not find a single purchaser; or to repeal a law so odious to the people and support the active clergy through some less dangerous, dreadful, and abortive means? No man in his senses now talks of maintaining the church of Ireland by the tithe raised upon the Catholic population. No man is wild enough to suppose it possible that Irish Bishops should long enjoy such revenues, or exist in such numbers, as at present. No statesman imagines that the clergy who minister to the spiritual wants of about 4/5ths of the people, should continue separated and estranged from the political institutions of the land. None but a few selfish and short sighted landlords can hesitate as to the positive necessity of a legal provision for the helpless and innocent pauper. These several defects, or vices, in the law of Ireland, will suggest their own remedies to most thinking minds. The Speech from the Throne, it is but fair to surmise, had all, or most of them, in its contemplation.—*Times*, December 9.

I have no faith in political principles, and am a similar kind of unbeliever to M. Lades, the French Depute, who a short time ago declared that principles were dead, and that he had become a political misanthropist — a political infidel.

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Prayer

The prayer was sensible, pointed and full of unction and pathos as the Methodist Prayers generally are.

political
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H. Sades,
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Extract Gov^r & Com^{rs} Letter to Jas. M'Loughlin Esq^r &c
London 19 Aug^r 1840

Having now replied fully to the
different points touched upon in Chief Factor
Douglas's Dispatch, which appeared to require
particular notice from us, we take this
opportunity of expressing our entire
approbation of that Gentleman's manage-
ment, during your absence, characterized
as it appears to have been by excellent
judgment and unremitting zeal and attention.

Author of Valentim Voe, Venkelogant, and
Sturdy Thom. is Henry Cockton

M. Harris.
22nd Oct 1838.
Victoria B.C.

Vindication of Espartero.

The Debats says Espartero would have done better, had he put down the Barcelonenses when they rose against Christina and the municipality Law, in September 1840. The former case was entirely different. Christina and her Moderado Ministers, finding themselves distrusted and hated by the people dissolved a Cortes immediately after its election, because it was too liberal for their purposes, and by the most shameful bribery, intimidation and fraud got a new one chosen, which was packed with their creatures.

The first act of the new Cortes was to pass a law, new modelling the municipal bodies, stripping them of their representative character, and reducing them to the object-condition of our old self elected town Councils. This audacious attempt to deprive the nation of its dear bought liberties, threw all Spain into commotion, nearly the whole towns rose in arms, and demanded the restoration of the constitution of 1837.

The Queen Regent appealed to Espartero who was then at Barcelona, having

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finished the glorious task of driving the
last remnant of armed Carlists, the herd
of the butcher Cabrera, across the Pyreneis;
Like a true Patriot Espartero refused to become
the instrument of imposing a legislative
fraud upon the nation, and had he con-
sented to act so disgraceful a part, it is
probable that the army would not have
have followed him.

The Queen Regent left to stand
the collision she provoked, had ~~to~~ no re-
source but to cancel the obnoxious act, dis-
miss the Ministers who passed it, and
comply with the national will, Espar-
tero's conduct on both occasions has been
strictly consistent. The constitution
of 1837, gave Spain a limited constituency,
liberal in principle, but by no means
prone to extreme opinions; and it worked
well so far as tried. He stood by it -
when the Moderados attempted to render
it a mere passive machine in the
hands of the Queen Regent, and he stood

by it again when the Democrats and
Republicans of Barcelona, endeavoured
to raise their own power upon its ruins.
We say therefore that his conduct on both
occasions was strictly consistent and
patriotic. Considering how rarely
it is that a man bred in camps is any
thing else but a tyrant or a tool of tyrants
- witness Napoleon and Wellington - we
feel a profound respect for Espartero,
who bred in so bad a school and born
in so benighted a land, has given a
steady and a discriminating support
to the good old cause of civil liberty
opposing with equal firmness the
treachery of the sovereign and the
wild violence of the rabble

The

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For

The quarter of wheat produces 130 loaves of
4 lbs.

Port George Tree, one $34\frac{1}{12}$ feet above the swell at
the root.

another $34\frac{1}{12}$ feet near the root in
circumference.

Weight of Salmon	Large.	Med.	Small
Port George	29 ^{lb}	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

I shall select from my diary, a description of the
Labourers cottage, and the Parish Church; because one shows
the habits, tastes and condition of the poor, of this country
in contrast with that of America — and the other the relative
means of religious instruction and its effect on the lower
orders.

Let us seek one which is peculiarly
the poor mans cottage and let us go in and see who
and what they are, how they live and above all, how
they think and talk. Sam Slick in England.

Chinese literature is beginning to excite much attention
in France, Germany and America; the novels and dramas
of the Celestial Empire independent of their interest
as fictions, are justly regarded as undesigned
expositions, of the moral principles, social rules
and habits of thought, belonging to an exclusive
people, whose system of civilization if not self
generated, is certainly self developed.

In no portion of it do we discover, that tone of confidence which inspires confidence, that bold and eloquent freedom which truth gives, that elasticity of mind and vigorous range of thought which self-convictions always generate, or that prodigality of argument, which crowds round a good cause. It was cold, formal, sophistical, deprecatory, and timidly contentant.

Antiquary on Sir R. Peel's speech on the introduction of the Slavery Bill.

The language was injudicious simply for this reason, that it has left him no alternative but to assert the right, or if he do not, to acknowledge the existence of a right which the Government does not care to maintain.

A Noble Sentiment

Henry A Wise in his late address on the subject of education says "Teach your children the elements of Christian philosophy; the Bible; lessons of love and temperance and knowledge and virtue and faith and hope and charity and you may burn them out of the world without a pang of apprehension without a doubt or distrust or fear they will never hurt each other and never hurt the state. This is the true idea and education which look both to the head and the heart."

If there is a sure specific for demoralising a people it is to involve them in the chase for gold, instead of that profitable industry which produces the veritable wealth for which gold has become the symbol and representative.

The discovery of gold, would not only demoralise it would impoverish. It would demoralise by substituting for steady industry, with steady returns, a species of enterprise which has all the uncertainty and fluctuation of gambling; and it would finally impoverish by directing labour from the creation of agricultural and manufacturing wealth to the obtaining of the dry barren symbol of wealth.

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which apart from its representative character, has
but very little value whatever-

Mr Fergusson Blair
my father's cousin.
The Cardwell also connects

Trinity of Our Saviour and the Holy Trinity
Math^w 2 Ch. 8 v. 11. Bring me word again that I may come & worship
him.

D^o D^o 11 v. 11. They saw the young child with Mary his
Mother, and fell down and worshipped him:

D^o 3 Ch. 16 & 17. v. And Jesus when he was baptized, went
up straightway out of the water: and, lo the heavens
were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God
descending like a dove, and alighting upon him:
And lo, a voice from Heaven saying, This is my
beloved son in whom I am well pleased.

conform to the rites of the Church

Math^{ew} Chap^{ter} 3. 15 v. Suffer it to be so now for thus it
becometh us to fulfill all righteousness. Then he
suffered him.

Math: 4
again

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DOUGLAS, Sir James
Notebook and clipping book

God may be tempted
Math: & Ch: 7th: Jesus saith unto Satan. It is written
again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.

Providence of God

1st Kings Chap: 22. And the Lord said who shall persuade Ahab, that he may go up and fall at Ramoth Gilead? And one said on this manner and another said on that manner. And then came forth a spirit and stood before the Lord, and said, I will persuade him. And the Lord said wherewith? And he said I will go forth, and I will be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets. And He said thou shalt persuade him and prevail also go forth and do so. Now therefore the Lord has put a lying spirit in the mouth of all these thy prophets, and the Lord hath spoken evil concerning thee.

Note The scripture frequently represent God as doing what in the course of his providence he only permits or suffers to be done. Nothing can be done in Earth or Heaven or Hell but by His immediate energy or permission. This is the reason why the scriptures speak as about.

Natural & factitious wants. water and road
Rather rank than luxuriant. The natural grassy
Court Martial. ^{coarse} ^{thick planted} ^{are} Judicial Tribunal

Immediate & Remote.

Assiduous at work, we lose not time.

Idleness.

Expeditions. finish immediately

Delay.

Quick we work w. activity

Slowness

Explicit unfolded plain

Obscure, Implicit

Hypothetic.

Positive

Particular

General

Peculiar

stands opposed to what is possessed in common
with others.

Impressions
Disturbing impressions crosses

8
11

Reliefs on sandy stone of
the faces of
animals.

Fun

Cereal Grasses - as wheat

Liguminous Plants as the bean

Smaller seeds as the turnip

Winter wheat

Spring Do

Broad cast

(Drill sown

In all its essential parts and

in the principle of its

construction

Slow torture. Protracted anguish, ill assorted
distress & weariness,
Cold formalities succeeded by open taunts.
Indifference gave place to dislike, dislike to
hate, hate to loathing
Wicked in heart and weak in head
a blameless wife and a faultless daughter
Three Rivers uniting at nearly equal radii
Like the radii of a wheel

*Bible of Divine origin
The reasons of a Christians belief in the
Divine authority of the Bible.*

Meteorological Observations

Statement of the quantity of rain which has fallen in each year from 1810 to 1837, inclusive. The first fourteen years by the gauge of P. Legoup, at Spring Mill, & the following fourteen years by that kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

	Inches		Inches
1810	32.656	1824	38.741
1811	34.968	1825	29.570
1812	39.300	1826	35.140
1813	35.625	1827	38.560
1814	43.135	1828	37.970
1815	33.666	1829	41.859
1816	27.947	1830	45.070
1817	36.005	1831	43.940
1818	30.177	1832	39.870
1819	23.334	1833	48.550
1820	39.609	1834	34.240
1821	32.182	1835	39.300
1822	29.864	1836	42.660
1823	41.831	1837	39.040

The whole quantity of rain which fell in above 28 years, was 1035,742 inches which gives an annual

average of 36.991 inches

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Notebook and clipping book.