

POETRY.

From the Quebec Mercury.

THE ROSE OF THE ISLE.—A Song.
MAY courses and shireland, high mountains
And miredland,
In Britain and Ireland, or British domain,

May her regal Consort, in bearing or comport,
Continue to comfort, our Lady the Queen,
And every adviser grow more and more wiser
And prompt to advise her, than prompters
Have been,

There appears in the style and diction of this
song such strong evidence of its being really
what it assumes to be, the loyal effusion of one
of Her Majesty's Household Troops, that we do
not hesitate in publishing it as received, and
without correction or alteration.—Ed.

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.

In our paragraph on Tuesday last, on the
subject of the Court now holding on board
H. M. S. Vestal, we mentioned the fruitless
attempt of our Reporter to get on board that
ship at the opening of the proceedings; but
feeling that it must have been occasioned by
some misapprehension, we afterwards ad-
dressed a note upon the subject to the acting
Judge Advocate. Yesterday we received a
communication from that officer requesting
our attendance on the Court; we therefore
proceeded on board and were assured by the
President that no order had been given for
preventing boats from coming alongside the
Vestal, or for excluding persons wishing to
be present at the proceedings then pending.
We were treated with every courtesy, and on
stating our wish to have a gentleman present
who might take notes of the trial, with a
view to publication, we were assured that
every facility would be given for that purpose,
subject to the usual restriction, that no daily
publication should be made, but the whole
reserved until the conclusion of the trial,
when the finding of the Court would be
known. We must add that the President
and Members of the Court all seemed most
anxious that it should be clearly understood,
that the Court they compose is an open Court.
We have to regret however, that the mistake
which occurred has lost us the opportunity
of publishing a report of the trial, as the re-
porter has now other engagements which
require his attention.

During yesterday's sitting, the Court made
some progress, and examined witnesses for
the prosecution; on the first and second
charges, Captain Drew declining, at the pre-
sent stage of the proceedings, to interrogate
them on the several points, to which they
spoke. From all we could learn, the investi-
gation will occupy many days.

Quebec, Sept. 5.

Mr. Buckingham is expected from Montre-
al this day, or to-morrow at the latest, and
will commence his first course of Lectures on
Monday. The place is, however, changed
from the Court House to the Wesleyan Cha-
pel, which has been kindly placed at Mr.
Buckingham's disposal and is preferred as
affording better accommodation to the audi-
ence.
Whatever diversity of opinion may prevail
amongst the Journals of these Provinces on
other subjects, on the Lectures of this gen-
tleman but one opinion is expressed, and in
the Toronto papers we find the Patriot and
the Colonist,—the Church and the Christian
Guardian all acknowledging the great and
valued information evinced by the Lecturer
in his several discourses; whilst his elo-
quence and the pleasing manner in which he
depicts the various scenes in his oriental tra-
vels, are equally the theme of general ap-
plause, and the testimonials which have
followed him from the United States and
from the Mother Country are equally flatter-
ing.

Quebec, Sept. 1.

Her Majesty's frigate Winchester having ar-
rived with Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, and
the other ships of war, to furnish the mem-
bers for the Naval Court Martial, the signal
was made at 9 o'clock this morning on board
the Vestal for the Court to assemble. We
had arranged with the gentleman who usually
furnishes reports of law proceedings for this
paper that he should attend and take notes,
and had for more certain precaution furnis-
hed him with a letter to an officer on board
the Vestal, and another to an officer who we be-
lieve is actively engaged on the Court Mar-
tial.

On nearing the Vestal the boat, in which
was our reporter, was directed to keep off,
and he returned to town, and applied to an
officer, on the Queens Wharf, who was there
in charge of a boat, stating his business and
that he was provided with introductory let-
ters, but without avail, as the gentleman on
duty informed him that he had strict orders
to allow none but witness to go on board.—
Having always understood that a Naval Court
Martial was an open Court, as is the case
with civil and Military Courts we imagine
there must have been some misapprehension
in this matter; we shall endeavour to rectify
any error into which we may have inadver-
tently fallen, and furnish a report of the trial
of Captain Drew; though of course it will
not be published whilst the trial is pending.

We understand that besides the gallant offi-
cer, who it will be recollected has himself
demanded the investigation now pending, a
private marine will be brought before the
Court on a charge of desertion, as well as a
sailor, apprehended yesterday, and charged
with the same crime.

The Court we hear commenced upon the
trial of Captain Drew, and heard Captain
Sandoni's address on opening the proceed-
ings, but made little further progress. Cap-
tain Carter, of H. M. S. Vestal, is president
of the Court, and Thomas Woodman, Esq.

the Admiral's Secretary acts as Judge Advoca-
tate.

From the Montreal Courier.

TEMPERANCE EXCURSION.—On Wednes-
day last, agreeably to notification in the pub-
lic prints, about 250 persons ladies and
gentlemen, met on board the steamer Britan-
nia, for the purpose of taking a pleasure trip
to the several villages below this city on the
banks of the noble St. Lawrence. The trip
was got up under the management of the
Committee of the Montreal Temperance So-
ciety, and was composed, with a few excep-
tions, of the members of that society. The
day was delightful—the company was respect-
able—and the refreshments were beautifully
supplied to all on board. The excellent
brass band of the 85th Regiment, was, by
the kindness of its respected Col. Mansell,
permitted to attend, and added much to the
enjoyment of the company. The boat, on the
way down, stopped at Boucherville and Var-
ennes; the company went ashore at both
these places and visited the Churches; at St.
Sulpice the boat also stopped, and Mr. J. S.
Buckingham, who accepted the invitation of
the Committee to be present at this expedi-
tion, delivered an address principally on the
subject of the Pledge,—he answered the ob-
jections that are made by those, who profess
to be temperance men but will not sign the
pledge—had Bishop Hopkins or Mr. McGinn
been present, no doubt from the arguments
of the Hon. Gentleman advanced, they would
be inclined to put their names down to the
pledge. Mr. Buckingham was much applaud-
ed.

About 3 o'clock, left St. Sulpice, and ar-
rived here at half-past 6; every one on board
well pleased and satisfied with the enjoyment
they met with,—every thing in good order,—
abundance of refreshments, and nothing
occurring to disturb the harmony of the party,
the order that prevailed on board was
praiseworthy. We must not forget to remark
that this was the first trip of the kind that
has been got up in this city on the temperance
principle, and those on the wharf who wit-
nessed the return of the Britannia, must
have seen the difference which characterized
this trip from most of the pleasure trips that
have taken place heretofore. All will admit
that too many pleasure trips take place on the
Sabbath, and after landing the evening is fre-
quently spent by some in carousals which
lead to quarrels, fights, and other disgraceful
scenes. We trust that ere long, the Com-
mittee of the Montreal Temperance Society
will be induced to give another excursion.

(From the New York American.)

GLANCES AT MEN AND THINGS.

London, July, 1840.

In the British Parliament, the days of the
Chatham, the Burkes, the Pitts, and the Foxes
have passed away; while the Melbournes, the
Wellingtons, the Peels, and the Russells, are
now the ascendant stars in the political sky.
With three or four exceptions, the prominent
statesmen of St. Stephen's are second rates.
Brougham is a magnificent exception as to in-
tellect; but, to chain his genius to the humdrum
who rule the Empire, would be as malapropos
as to yoke a wild lion of the Rocky Mountains
with an English donkey. Place the helm of
State in his own hand, and the ship would be
dismasted in the first gale that overtook her.
Lyndhurst is a giant lawyer, but an incorrigible
Tory—hates reform, and were he a leader,
would be trampled down by the advancing host.
O'Connell is an splendid genius, and a political
comet whose orbit is only circumscribed only by
the ever-shifting boundaries of the field of agi-
tation, and whose long tail, like that of all other
comets, not only follows implicitly the erratic
lead of its dazzling head, but is very fiery.
Yet, no candid observer can deny that the "Ir-
ish Liberator" has a powerful influence in
Great Britain. Do you wonder at it? His
close identification with the Anti-Slavery in this
country, composed mostly of religious men of
high intelligence, has given him a reputation
with the more respectable portions of the Re-
form Party, which he could not otherwise have
obtained. His course on the Chartist question
purchased him that credit for prudence which
was so essential to his continued hold on the
party with which he is now associated. Had
O'Connell, at one critical period, thrown him-
self for weal or woe into that movement, its re-
volutionary tread would have shaken the Island
from John O'Groat's house to Land's End.

But, hush—we are in the gallery of the house
of Lords. The homely Yankee face of Lord
Lyndhurst, instinct with a "calculating"
shrewdness, with lips firmly set under an aquiline
nose, and a broad brow overshadowed by a
stoutheaded hat, is pointed out to us side by
side with the snowy white locks, long narrow head,
and crescent-like visages of the illustrious Cap-
tain of Waterloo. Every body knows that
Lyndhurst is a New Englander by birth.
When his father, John Coupley, was painting
the death of Chatham, which now adorns one
of the rooms of the National Gallery, could he
have dreamed that his son, John Junior, would
stand almost without a rival on the floor where
the Great Commoner fell! Not having heard
Lord Lyndhurst. I can say nothing of his oratorical
powers. Reputation ranks him second
among the three great intellects of the House—
Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Dr. Phillipot, Bishop
of Exeter. Scandal says he has utterly depth
of mind than honesty of soul, and is a deadly
detractor of that essential to real greatness, a heart.
In politics, he has been every thing by turns,
and nothing long. He gloried in the French
Revolution, eulogised Napoleon, and was teased
at all the Radical dinners in the country, till
his name was the very synonym of Jacobinism.
Grown wiser, he devoted himself to his profes-
sion, which put money in his purse, till, in af-
ter years, he threw off the gown of neutrality,
once more became a politician, entered Parlia-
ment, and under the leadership of Lord Liver-
pool, breathed the torrent of reform in Church
and State. Having hunted down Queen Caro-
line as public prosecutor, he received his re-
ward in the Mastership of the Rolls. Under the
Canning Administration, I think it was, he joined
the Liberals, was abused for his apostasy,
repented by going over to the Wellington party,
and took the seals and the £15,000 per annum
of Lord High Chancellor. The storm which
ragged at the passage of the Reform Bill, made a
clear course and swept Brougham into his
place.

Our reverie is dissolved—there is an unusual
sensation in the House. The stupid Earl—who
has been thumping the table most loudly for
the last half hour, as if he would fighten by
the noise the crooked sentences from his throat
which are almost suffocating him—has paused.
All eyes are directed to one spot. Who is that
tall, slender man, whose high and ample brow
is silvered over with a few aged locks, just en-
tering the bar, leaning on the arm of one such
his junior in years, and at whose approach 6 or 8
noble Lords rise and pay him an uncommon re-
ference as he seats himself on the Ministerial
benches? When his finely chiselled features
and now pallid cheeks were tinged with youth,
and his bending form stood erect in the vigour of

manhood, his personal appearance must have
been most commanding. Even now he looks a-
round him with the self possessed dignity and
lofty bearing of one long accustomed to receive
the voluntary homage of great minds. It is the
venerable and venerated Earl Grey, now in his
76th year. He very seldom visits the House,
and may indeed be said to be politically dead.
The Duke of Wellington, who has slid behind
the wool-sack, and shakes him by the hand, will
live to fight many a political battle long after
Earl Grey is no more—unless his Grace should
wear himself out by galloping 10 hours per day
in the chace, and eating hearty dinners after-
wards, as he has been accustomed to do.

Wellington is a tough man, and very patient
withal. No better proof is needed than that he
has sat more than 150 times for his portrait since
the battle of Waterloo, besides an equal number,
probably, for miniatures, busts, &c. &c. He
once told an artist he had rather storm a fort
than sit for a portrait. The gentleman who
painted his last portrait told me the following
anecdote, which, for lack of something better,
must fill out the remaining eight lines of my
sheet. One day, during a very long sitting, the
old soldier fell asleep in his chair, and continued
so a long time. The artist employed the occa-
sion to bestow some touches of his pencil on the
dress of his illustrious subject. Time being pre-
cious, however, and wishing to resume the col-
ouring of his features, he cried out in a loud tone,
" I hope the light don't hurt your Grace's eyes?"
Wellington roused up as suddenly as if he had
been caught napping on the field of battle, and
replied, " Oh no! I have faced too much fire
for that!" and the painter expressed it, " the
old fellow stared at the light with the eye of an
eagle."

From the Nova Scotian, Sept. 19.

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

It is now, we believe, no longer matter of
doubt, that his Excellency Sir Colin Camp-
bell will shortly retire from the Government
of this Province, and the Viscount Falkland
will "reign in his stead," the vehement ex-
hortations of the Committee of Safety, and all
the Address Committees throughout the Pro-
vince, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sir Colin, it is said, has been offered the
Government of Ceylon. This may or may
not be the case, as we observe a report in the
Canada papers that the same offer has been
made to Sir George Arthur. It is, however,
very probable—as there is no Legislature to
manage in Ceylon, and no more onerous du-
ties to perform, that to awe and protect the
wild tribes of the Island by the force of British
arms. We believe that the People of Nova
Scotia, when once satisfied that his Excel-
lency's presence is no longer to present a bar
to the improvement of their institutions, will
part with him without any vindictive feelings;
and sincerely wish him greater success than
he has met with here, in the discharge of any
duties with which hereafter he may be en-
trusted by his Sovereign.

Ceylon is a large Island in the Indian Sea,
near the coast of Coromandel, about 300 miles
in length and 140 in breadth. It is the seat of
an extensive Pearl Fishery, and has much
trade in cinnamon and precious stones. Its
productions are those common to the Islands
of the East. Its population may amount to
about a million and a half, made up of three
distinct races—the Beddabs, a wild and sa-
vage people, who abstain from intercourse
with the other inhabitants, subsisting by hunt-
ing and ignorant of Agriculture—the Cinga-
lese, and the offspring of foreigners by ali-
ances with the natives. Ceylon was held by
the Dutch for 150 years, but was captured by
the English, and ceded to them in 1801.—
Columbia is its chief town, and contains 50,
000 inhabitants. Such a government would
seem to be a desirable offer—but for the
climate. The geographers tell us that "the
woody parts prove particularly destructive to
strangers, who frequently become victims of
the putrid miasmata, which taint the atmos-
phere. Until lately the Kingdoms of the in-
terior have been guarded from the attacks of
Europeans by an insuperable barrier of an
unhealthy climate, for those who escaped the
hazards of war generally fell victims to the
ravages of disease."

The retirement of Sir Colin Campbell will
pave the way for the introduction of the new
policy under the happiest auspices. Had he
remained, the exercise of great forbearance
and good feeling on all sides would have
been called for, even under the most satis-
factory change of men and measures; and
his Excellency would have been brought con-
tinually into contact with individuals who had
been but recently ardent political opponents,
if not personal enemies. His own feelings
will be saved by withdrawal from the conflict,
and the angry passions which have been a-
roused during the Administration, will more
readily subside when there is no longer a
point around which they can rally and con-
tend.
Of Viscount Falkland we know little,
except that he is a Peer of Parliament—has
been a Lord of the Bedchamber, and em-
ployed confidentially by the present Minis-
ters. He is a thorough Whig—and is mar-
ried to one of the Fitzclarences, a daughter
of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan, and sister
to Lady Mary Fox, whose unostentatious
and exemplary character left a very favor-
able impression on our Halifax society some
years ago. It is said that the new Governor
will come out in the Inconstant, in the course
of next month, and that Sir Colin will go
home in that ship. If it were not for the
dignity of the thing, it is probable that both
would prefer the Steamers.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Frequent applications having been made
for information, with reference to the forma-
tion of Agricultural Societies; and the parties
being at a loss in what way to draw up
Rules for their government; we inserted the
following from a Halifax paper for general
information. It will be recollected that the
Legislature of this Province at its last session
voted £100, to be appropriated for the en-
couragement of agriculture in every county
of the Province, where a Society is estab-
lished.—Sentinel.

RULES.

1st. The subscribers, inhabitants of
the Eastern District of Hants County, being
fully persuaded that a more judicious system
of agriculture would greatly add to the
wealth, comfort, and prosperity of the in-
habitants of this district; and with a view to
carry this important and desirable object
more effectually into operation, have mutually
agreed to unite themselves into a Society,
to be known and called the East Hants Agri-
cultural Society.

2nd. That the officers of this society shall
consist of a President, Treasurer, Secretary,
and Committee of Management, consisting

of thirteen Members to be chosen or elected
annually on the last Monday in June.

3rd. That the duty of the President (and in
his absence the Vice President) shall be to
keep order and put all questions regularly
moved and seconded at all meetings of the
Society; to sign all drafts on the Treasurer
for payment of monies; and to sign all notices
for calling meetings of the Society.

4th. That the Treasurer shall from time to
time receive all monies paid in on account of
the Society, and when there are funds in his
hands, shall pay all orders sanctioned by the
Society and signed by the President; and
keep a clear and correct account of all mo-
nies received and paid by him, and present a
statement of the same at all meetings of the
Society.

5th. That the Secretary shall keep a faith-
ful record of all the transactions of the So-
ciety in a book to be kept for that purpose,
wherein shall be entered all resolutions and
other proceedings of the Society, and shall
issue all notices for general and special meet-
ings of the Society at least ten days before
the same are to take place.

6th. That the duty of the Committee of Man-
agement shall be to collect such information
as they shall consider useful in forwarding
the views of the Society, to solicit subscrip-
tions, and transact all the local business un-
der the direction of the Society, and to meet
together and embody their reports in writing,
previous to the General Meeting of the So-
ciety, that seven of their number shall be a
quorum.

7th. That any person may become a mem-
ber of this Society by subscribing to the rules
and paying annually the sum of Five Shil-
lings. Any members neglecting to pay his
subscription in three months after it becomes
due shall be considered as having forfeited
all his interest in the Society.

8th. That all monies collected and paid
into the hands of the Treasurer shall be un-
der the sole control of the Society, and can-
not be appropriated to any purpose whatever
but such as shall be approved by a majority
of the Society in attendance, when such ap-
propriation shall be made.

9th. That it shall be considered the duty
of every member of the Society to be punct-
ual in attending the meetings of the Society
when not prevented by sickness or absence
from the District; for if members fail in this
particular, the chief object the Society has in
view will be frustrated.

10th. That these rules may be altered and
amended and others added thereto at any
general meeting of the Society, or at any spe-
cial or other meeting provided a majority of
members belonging to the Society concur in
such alterations.

Mr. P. L. Simmonds, of Clitchester,
Sussex, has one of the largest, if not the very
largest collection of news-papers possessed
by any one individual. They are in number
more than 5000, and consist of files and spec-
imens of the newspapers of every country,
whether now published, or at any former
period. Some of them are more than a cen-
tury old, and, when compared with the
broadsheets of the present day, sink into utter
insignificance. Many of these specimens
are the first and numbers or short files of
journals which were attempted but not con-
tinued at Tripoli, Malta, Lisbon, Jamaica,
Barbados, Sandwich Islands, &c. &c. They
are published in all the principal languages
of Europe—Russian, Spanish, German, French,
Portuguese, Swedish, Italian, Danish, Mal-
tese, Modern Greek, Bengalee, &c. but the
largest proportion are in the English lan-
guage. The size, type, paper, and getting
up of many are exceedingly curious. They
have been collected with much time, trouble,
and expense, in furtherance of the work on
the "History and Statistics of Newspapers,"
on which Mr. Simmonds is engaged.

The Trustees of the British Museum have
deemed the collection so valuable, that they
have entered we understand, into arrange-
ments for their final transfer to the Museum
Library. As Mr. Simmonds is still pursu-
ing his task and prosecuting his researches
in this wide field of ephemer literature, he
will eventually have obtained a most rare
and unparalleled mass of newspapers, and
a vast body of singular information, which
will render the volumes on which he is en-
gaged exceedingly interesting and useful.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

A correspondent of the Chronicle, com-
menting on Mr. Waghorn's statement, writes
—"All I can say, as a traveller, bears refer-
ence to Syria, and my opinion is just this:
that if England, or any civilized power, uses
her influence in any manner towards the es-
tablishment and confirmation of a tyranny
so wanton, so searching, so systematic, and
so desolating as that of the Pasha, she incurs
a burden of guilt as heavy as if she were to
promote the slave trade, or any other abomi-
nation. That the Pasha has made his domi-
nions as safe and agreeable to travellers as he
can, I am ready to admit; and I, for one, am
obliged to him for it. But I do not consider
the obligation as of sufficient force to cancel
those which every man is under to truth and
humanity."

AMERICA.

A Genevese traveller (the correspondent
of the Times) speaking of the approaching
election, thus describes the scene of prepa-
ration—"A great nation in motion; conven-
tions of every quarter of the land by thousands
and tens of thousands, assembling to celebra-
te and decide who shall be their future
rulers. No riot, no tumult no confusion;
less collision and interruption than at ordinary
elections, the native peaceful yeomanry con-
stituting so large a portion of these assemblies
as to awe into silence and order the foreign
vagabonds which Europe continues to throw
from her workhouses and penitentiaries upon
the American shores. If this contest shall
continue to be conducted, as it probably will,
in the same orderly manner that it has com-
menced, it will form a bright page in the
history of this government, and will cheer,
strengthen, and confirm the late filtering
hopes of the patriot and the philanthropist.
The struggle will be mighty, but will result
in the election of General Harrison to the
presidency."

According to the Dublin evening Post of
the 21st, the Marquis of Westmeath had on
that day brought an action against his tenant,
James Hegg, for breaking several covenants
in his lease of a tract of land, held under the
marquess, in the county of Roscommon.—
The venue was changed, at the instance of
the tenant, from the county of Dublin to
Leitrim. The rent was lodged in the court

by the tenant, as the marquess refused to re-
ceive it; and the case having come on before
Mr. Justice Crampton and a special jury,
there was a verdict for the tenant on all the
covenants alleged to be broken by him, ex-
cept that of subletting; and it having appear-
ed in evidence that he let an acre and a half
of oat soil, the judge required the jury to find
a verdict for the marquess on that breach,
subject to the opinion of the court above,
where it might, he thought, be turned into a
verdict for the tenant, if the court should be
of opinion that letting con-acre was not to be
considered as sub-letting of land. The jury
were not willing to find such a verdict, it be-
ing contrary to their own opinion, and, after
a long conference with the judge, they
agreed, after serious deliberation—declaring
at the same time, that no such action should
have been brought.

AN INDIAN CHIEF.—Israel Furmen, an A-
merican Indian, who has attained the extra-
ordinary age of ninety one years, accompa-
nied by his wife, a young woman of thirty-
eight, and his child of three years old, ap-
plied to the lord mayor for relief. The old man
said that he had been living in Wales, but he
had been compelled to leave the principality
from having been obliged to join in Frost's
treasonable outbreak; and having been ex-
amined as a witness in the case, he was driven
away by the Chartists. He went to Bristol
first and then came to London. On ap-
plying for relief at the Whitechapel work-
house, they put him to break stones at one
penny a ton, but because he was a quarter of
an hour later than usual, they took from him
the larger portion of his earnings. He wish-
ed, if possible, to get back to America. He
was recommended for relief to the London
union. His account of his life was briefly
thus: he was the son of a chief, who had at
first assisted the Americans in the war of in-
dependence, and afterwards joined the En-
glish. He was born in 1794. At fifteen
years old he was apprenticed to a blacksmith
in Philadelphia, and after he was out of his
time he came to Europe, and visited France
and Spain. He was at Bordeaux at the time
Louis XVI. was beheaded. Furmen went
into the service of Colonel Burrows in 1793,
and being on board the brig "Polly," at An-
tigue, he was, in the following year, pressed
into the English navy, and remained in the
British service until 1816, having been during
that period in the "Bellerophon," Capt. Cook,
at Trafalgar, and dreadfully wounded in that
engagement; he was previously at Copenha-
gen, and at the taking of Flushing—all with
Lord Nelson. He had twice been a French
prisoner, and escaped to his ship. On his
discharge he lived principally in Wales. He
said his tribe in America were very long-
lived, and that nine years ago, when he
was eighty-two years old, he had a letter from
his father, stating him to be alive and well.
In order to prove his strength, the old man per-
formed several difficult feats of agility, to the
surprise of all present.

Shukkar.—A private letter from Shukkar,
dated the 29th of April, states that great
hardships had been sustained by the troops
in the Bellocche country. The deficiency of
water in the desert had occasioned the most
severe suffering even among the natives,
who from habit can endure such privation
and exposure to a tropical sun with greater
impunity than the Europeans. The follow-
ing is an extract from the letter to which we
have alluded:—"Yesterday an official arrived
stating that Lieutenants Clark and Vernon,
with a party of horse, were in pursuit of
some Bellocches, but arrived too late. In re-
turning they lost their way in the desert, and
after wandering about all day in the intense
heat, at last found the road. Lieut. Vernon
was brought in delirious; twenty-eight men
dropped in the desert, and those that came
in, with great difficulty saved their lives. As
soon as the horses smelt the water, which
was only a small muddy pool, they became
quite mad, and rushed into it, and both men
and beasts eagerly drank mud; this was near
Pallagee, where the heat is awful; it is al-
most death to be exposed to it."

The Cholera in Calcutta.—We are glad to
find by a Calcutta paper by the last mail, that
this "monster disease" was rapidly subsid-
ing in the city of Palaces and its suburbs.
The Englishman observes, in a notice of the
Medical and Physical Society's periodical,
" We mention as a matter of particular im-
portance and ground of gratulation, that the
epidemic cholera lately raging in Calcutta
and the neighborhood, has now subsided
greatly, if it has not entirely vanished."

Medical Treatment of Cholera.—We last
week recorded the remarkable success of a
remedy for this dreadful scourge, discovered
by a medical officer at Bombay. The an-
nexed, from a Calcutta Journal, in reference
to a discovery of a somewhat similar nature
and efficacy, may not be irrelevant—"The
successful use of the tincture of hemp, for
the introduction of which we are indebted to
the skill and research of Dr. O'Shaughnessy,
is a subject worthy of notice. Every discov-
ery of this kind is a new weapon wherewith
to strike down the monster disease, and en-
titles the fabricator to the gratitude of a com-
munity at all times exposed to the fierceness
of its assaults."

FEMALE LABOR IN ARABIA.—I saw several
females here literally performing the duties
of bullocks—that is, in plain English, they
were yoked to the plough. One was a very
comely lass, and she answered my inquiries,
laughingly, that they hired themselves for
the purpose, the remuneration being a small
quantity of grain. The men, at the same time, were
standing looking on, with spinnets in their
hands. An odd transfer of duties this! The
reader may recollect that Sir Thomas Munro
relates, as a reason why an Indian should be
exempted from paying his taxes, that he plead-
ed the late loss of his wife, who did as much
work as two bullocks.—Wellsted's City of the
Caliph.

Rapidity of Communication with India.—
The last overland mail reached London in
thirty-three days, the most expeditious on
record.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the
ESTATE of the late GEORGE MILES of
Maugerville deceased, will present them within
three months, and those indebted to said ESTATE
will make payment without delay to either of the
Subscribers.

BETSEY MILES, Executrix.
THOS. O. MILEL, } Executors.
FRED. W. MILES, }

Maugerville, May 26, 1849.