

Bury children in gardens and scented orchards: aged people and grandsires in lone woods, to which their age is kindred; and on the heirs of fame, the kindlers of high thoughts friends of the oppressed, deliverers of nations, bestow the whole wide earth, with its mountains and valleys, lakes and running streams, and echoing cliffs, as a tomb, a monument and a memorial.

United States.

Boston, December 10.

The resumption of the Philadelphia Banks is certain.—All the deficiencies have been surmounted. The following interesting information on this subject, is from our attentive Correspondent of the New York American:

Correspondence of the Atlas.
Office of the New York American,
Dec. 8, 1840—3 P. M.

We are enabled to-day to announce to you the fall and complete arrangements made in this city to enable the Philadelphia banks to resume.

The Banks in this city have subscribed the sum of 605,000 dollars. Various individuals 200,000 dollars.

This does not quite reach the sum of 1,000,000 of dollars, which was expected from New York—but is near enough to determine the Philadelphia Banks to resume.

The rate of Exchange on Philadelphia has already risen to 93 3-4 at which 26,000 was sold this day at the Board of Brokers.

Congress.—Owing to the violence of the snow storm, which was more fierce at the South than here, it may be well doubted whether Congress was able to form a quorum on Monday. A large number of members who left New York on Friday and Saturday were still in Philadelphia on Monday morning.

If the President's message was delivered on Tuesday, we shall receive it by the steam boat mail to-day. We do not expect it, however, until to-morrow.

The Great Western has deferred its period of departure until to-morrow, in order that it may take out the President's Message, and, perhaps, the news of the resumption of the Philadelphia banks.

Census of New York.—The population of the city is 312,032, being an increase of nearly 110,000 since 1830, or fifty per centum.

The aggregate population of the whole State is 2,429,476, being an increase of 510,863 in ten years.

Shocking Affair.—The Marlboro Gaz. of Thursday, relates the following shocking occurrence:

We learn that a misunderstanding had for some time existed between Clement T. Hillery and Albert Magruder, and on Saturday they met at the church near Hillery's house, where they resumed the quarrel.

Some threats, it is said, were passed between them, when Hillery went to his house, got his gun, and when within a few yards of Magruder, discharged the gun at him—three of the shot, as we hear, taking effect in the forehead, the remainder passing through the hat.

We have yet to record the most shocking part. After shooting the young man, we learn that Hillery ordered one of his negroes to hold him, while he, with the butt end of his gun, literally knocked out the man's brains!

Hillery has heretofore stood fair in this country, and has many respectable relatives. There are, we suppose, some extenuating circumstances attending the bloody deed, as his Honor Judge Stevens permitted bail in the case. The amount of bail required was 6,000.—Boston Pap.

New York New World, December 5.

Another Dreadful Steam Boat Explosion.—The Mobile Register of Nov. 17, gives an account of the explosion of the steam boat Express, Captain Maguire, on the Sunday preceding, about five miles below Saint Stephen, by which fourteen persons were killed and wounded.

A passenger gives the following account of the scene: 'I was standing at the stern of the boat, leaning against the flag staff, and watching the movements of the crazy old craft, when suddenly I saw the steam issue forth from the head of the boilers, and in a second afterwards, the most tremendous report followed that I ever heard. For a moment nothing could be seen but the fragments of the boat flying in every direction; and indeed, so near was she to our boat, that I was apprehensive we should receive some injury from the falling pieces. The scene that followed was truly awful. Some of the poor creatures were blown some distance in the river, and their piteous shrieks for help, as they contended with the current, was enough to overcome a heart of sterner stuff than mine.'

The late Steam Boat Accidents.—The Vicksburg Whig says, that the late melancholy accident on board the steamer Persian, which resulted in the death of 15 or 20 persons, occurred after a race between her and two other steamers; and the Pensacola Gazette says, at the time of the explosion of the steamer Leroy, by which several lives were lost, the engineer was beastly drunk.

New Orleans Bulletin, Nov. 17.

Latest from Mexico.—By the steam ship Neptune, we received Havana papers of the 12th ult. one day later. They contain later Mexican accounts.

The Vera Cruz Censor of the 27th October says, that the Mexican Congress at the session of the 19th, declared that the will of the nation was, that the executive government should not be clothed with the extraordinary powers which they have demanded. Thus it will be perceived that Bustamete and Almonte are rebuked even by a Central conclave.

The Mexican Congress, on the 17th October, passed a law to the following effect: That the government is authorized to contract of a loan of \$2,000,000, pledging for the payment thereof the 17 per cent duty; and the President may issue bonds for that amount, which shall be sold to the best bidder within thirty days. Two thirds of the proceeds of said loan to be expended in acquiring a marine and other necessities, for prosecuting the war with Texas.

Texas.—The President's Message is long and well written. It gives a flattering account of the growth of this young Republic, its resources and population. The government and people have experienced great embarrassments from the derangement of the currency. The loan commissioners had not been able to effect a sale of bonds.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico, and he states his reasons in full.

The Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas, had been compelled to suspend their operations for want of money.

The President recommends an increase on the duties on importations, the currency being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than 3 per cent.

Upon the whole, we gather that the young republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, though she is crippled for the time, in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and commercial relations.

The present population is estimated at near 200,000, including some 3 or 4000 Mexicans. There are a large number of English, Irish, and German settlers, and some French; but the United States is the parent of almost the whole population of Texas. Slaves are few in number, not sufficiently numerous to perform even a small fraction of the labour of the country, which is chiefly done by the farmers themselves. The land produces abundantly without much labour, and the cattle graze the year round without care or cost. Much complaint is made of the prevalent practice of rum drinking and profane swearing, but it is said that there is less stealing than in the United States.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches, well supplied with preaching, have been formed in various points, and Sabbath and elementary schools exist in all the towns. Two literary institutions have been incorporated by Congress at Rutgersville, and a College at De Kalb. Upwards of thirty towns have been founded and are progressing with promise.

The Navy of Texas consists of 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, and 1 steamship.

The number of vessels arriving at Galveston the last year was about 1000. The quantity of cotton grown last year is supposed to be about 100,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bottomless Meadow.—At the line of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway crosses from Ayrshire in Renfrewshire, there is a meadow about three miles long belonging to Mr W. Patrick, through which it has to pass, and where it has to be embanked four or five feet high. The contractors lately entered upon it and commenced the embankment, but were not a little surprised to find that their labors like those of Tantalus, threatened to be of an endless nature; as having embanked thirty yards, they found that about 19 had sunk or subsided below the level of the line. The next day they repeated their work, re-forming the embankment to the ordinary level; but strange to say, the undersoil again gave

way, and although they have since continued day and night to heap earth upon the spot, the greedy bowels of the meadow receive it as it is applied, and the workmen are, not without reason, despairing of finding a solid foundation. This most singular phenomenon attracted a large party of engineers to the spot on Saturday week, who could account for it in no other way than that the meadow is floating on water; which supposition seems the more feasible, that the ground rises on each side of the sinking portion, and splits into deep crags or bogs. The people of the district have flocked in hundreds to take ocular demonstrations of the fact.—Scotch paper.

Result of Accident.—Many of the most important discoveries in the field of science, have been the result of accident. Two little boys of a spectacle maker, in Holland, while the father was at dinner chanced to look at a distant steeple, through two eye-glasses, placed one before the other. They found the steeple brought much nearer the shop windows. They told their father on his return; and the circumstance led him to a course of experiments, which ended in the Telescope. Some shipwrecked sailors once collected some sea weeds on the sand, and made a fire to warm their shivering fingers, and cook their scanty meal. When the fire went out they found that the alkali of the sea weed had combined with the sand and formed glass, the basis of all our discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely necessary to our enjoyment. In the days when every astrologer and chemist was seeking after the philosopher's stone, some monks carelessly making up their materials, by accident invented gunpowder, which has done much to diminish the barbarities of war. Sir Isaac Newton's most important discoveries concerning light and gravitation, where the result of accident. His theory and experiments on light were suggested by the soap bubbles of a child; and on gravitation by the fall of an apple as he sat in the orchard. And it was by hastily scratching on a stone, a memorandum of some articles brought him from the washerwoman's that the idea of lithography first presented itself to the mind of Senefelder.

Oxide of Iron.—Spontaneous Combustion.—Mr. Marsh, an able chemist, connected with the Royal Arsenal, recently discovered that it is an invariable rule with iron which has remained for a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become red hot, and ignite any object with which it may come in contact. This he experienced by scraping some corroded metal from a gun, which ignited the paper containing it, and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact may be useful in accounting for spontaneous fires, the origin of which has never been traced.—Atlas.

New Discoveries.—'Grandmother,' said a philosopher in frock and trowsers, 'we must cause an incision at the apex, and create a corresponding aperture at the base, then apply it to the lips, and at the first inhalation the contents are extracted.'

'Lord a marcy,' said the old lady, 'how amazing! When I was a child we only broke a hole in both ends and sucked it. Well I declare, what privileges the children now a days have!'

Ravages of the Plague in Constantinople.—Its fatality is greater at some seasons than at others. Generally, both at the commencement and its decline, the proportion of deaths is less than when it is at its height; no accurate estimate, therefore can be made of the number of deaths in a hundred cases. Certain it is, however, there are times when hardly any who are seized recover. About the middle of Oct. 1836, the number of deaths during one week, as given in an official report, was about 1,200. In November the disease was at its height. There were currently reported to be nearly 2,000 deaths daily; and the whole number of victims which fell, during the autumn and winter, was believed by many to be not less than 100,000. For the truth of these popular estimates I cannot vouch. The scenes which daily met my eyes, proved, however, that the havoc was immense. Cemeteries of several acres in extent were so completely turned up to receive new dead in the very graves where thousands were before reposing, as to assume the appearance of freshly ploughed fields. I have seen, in one of the burying grounds, a body of men digging graves; while the confined dead were accumulating around them faster than they could inter them. I have watched by the gate of Selyvria, which opens upon the great road to Adrianople, for many minutes together, and have seen an almost unbroken pro-

cession of coffins, borne upon the shoulders of porters, pass out to the cemetery on that side of the city; and so it continued from morning till night, and after day.—Southgate's 'Travels in Persia.'

Philosophy of Smoking.—Let us abuse that cheap luxury, a pipe of bacco, who never knew the enjoyment of it. We would not quarrel with any on this matter, although we are avowed worshippers of the 'soothing pipe.' Dear old pipe! what happy hours thou and I spent together—in the midnight, when the busy world has abandoned thee for a time. We hatched no treason—we did injury to no one; we rested lip on lip in sincere affection, and our loves grew stronger through this renewal. Thou art a fond mistress, that causes me jealousy—thy look and welcome are the same, I parade not thy beauty before the world, and thou complainest not to abandon thee for a time.

I have ever found thee faithful. Thou hast been my comforter in sorrow; when elevated with joy, the old family whisperings have soon made me thoughtful. Thou art my wisest and best adviser. There is something venerable in thy dim and brown looks, the thought of long years are imprinted on thee; musings of many a midnight are crowded on thy huge bowl.—The faces of dear old friends have passed in long ray before us, when we were alone; and have mingled sighs and smiles together which the world can never know. Thou hast endured much for me, my old pipe! thou hast passed through fire and water for my sake. Thy voice is ever low, and I love to hear it, and I regulate it at my will; at times it is measured and solemn, as it keeps pace with my thoughts; and, when the brain runs riot, it comes laughing from the lips in quick succession; and thy end, curls up its volumes in silent delight, and we mingle our breath, and waste an effort upon the empty air, while me 'ambrosial clouds.'

What shapes have I seen spring from thee!—forms of beauty ascending from their scarfs blown into arches as the rose with their floating drapery, dwindled into air. Mountains crowned with the blue mist, with winding paths that seemed to lead into the clouds; valleys deep and purple; ocean depths which no eye but our own looked into, where the huge sea snake moved and curled in its watery cave, and looked if its blue folds would girdle a world. What hours have we sat dreaming together with half shut eyes, giving with a wink, as something new rose before us, and whispering in 'whiffs,' lest speaking aloud should break the spell. How our forefathers spent their winter nights without such a companion as thou art, we know not. All our discoveries came to light with thee. Our steam-ships and railways are pipes set in motion; we pass over the globe smoking. Let no man, therefore, despise a pipe. Even the great Homer sent his heroes to battle with it; 'smoke along the plain.' And now thou art gone, I will rear thee gently on end, for I would not have those who love thee not, grow weary at hearing me praise thee, my dreamy old friend.

ORIGINAL.

MIRAMICHI, 19th December, 1840.

Mr Editor,
Only a few weeks have elapsed since had the pleasure of acknowledging thro' the medium of the Colonial Churchman, the receipt of innumerable, and to me, invaluable memorials of regard and esteem, from my beloved flock. I have now just received an additional and exceedingly pleasing mark of respect, which I cannot allow to go unnoticed. A few of my worthy parishioners, Mrs Martin, Mr and Mrs George Parker, Mr George Letson, and Mr Patterson, perceiving that the Rector's Pew in Saint Mary's Chapel wanted lining, concerted together to furnish it themselves, which they have done in a very handsome manner, so as to correspond with the rest of the seats. Such a proper feeling on the part of these individuals, for the church of which they are professing members, and towards myself, as their Minister, awaken corresponding emotions of gratitude in my own bosom, and I experience a peculiar gratification in directing the attention of the public to their truly praiseworthy conduct. I shall, therefore, Mr Editor, feel obliged by your giving the above a place in your next Gleaner.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL BACON, Rector.