THE GLEANER.

lecting words he scrawls 'I am so much dether diffe tecting words he scrawis 'I am so much de-cayed, that I am a perfect skeleton, and can-not write the particulars, my hands shakes so,' Further on—' My wood is all gone!' I hope the Lord will have mercy upon my soul. The last entry is on the 24th of October, when the anhance on the stort the short unable about the to heap when the nnhappy outcast records, the short and simple words, 'all as before!' the ind hich blif viously "

r conver

k, as he

ence-

eral

aving

d, which

n, com found a

le new

rticultur

d plan

up; bu a in all oured

e mont

canno water

YB SCO

flock d

soon s

covery

the bi

ons

t his all

and the

now

as the

ven up wander

Here

ded in

with the

f in the set of the

titutes

n illnes his su

his as lizzy, as o longer blace to e, which he poor hirst in herst the

hes Barb

ation a

nearly, in #

f these comp

ace

Thus perished the deserted sailor, after the Thus perished the deserted sailor, after the ondurance of bodily and mental agonies. for upwards of five months, a part of which ou-ly, would have suffised to unseat the reason of many men. We belie e the facts here mar-rated may be considered genuiue and au thentic. They are contaned in a tract preser-ved in the Harleian Collection, which states, in addition, that some months after the poor fellow's death, a ship touched at Ascension, and found his journal, and his body, and possessions there. Yet this unhappy man need not have died: a little knowledge of the first principles of chemistry would have sa-ved him. We were recently struck with the expedient of some sailors in procuring fresh water from salt, which, though perfect-ity famil ar to us before, deserves notice. l his first e remain nd to strandered on appear that spot fellowi as also fi s own co cast that the expectent of some sations in procuring fresh water from salt, which, though perfect-ly famil ar to us before, deserves notice. The apparatus was an iron pot, a wooden lid and a musket barrel. By this means, a good supply of pure, fresh water was obtain-ed by distilling the salt water. So might our outcast have saved himself from death. How easy to make a still of the teakittle which he had, and a worm of the musket barrel. Two or three hours thus spent every day, might have supplied him with sofficient fresh water for all his necessities and preser-ved him from the dreadf I death which over-came him. Not knowing into whose hands these pages may fall, we have thought it worth while repeating this homely suggestion here. How different now is the aspect of this island! A safe anchorage has been found, in which many a gallant ship has ridden; and a governmeat establishment gives As emion its laws and orders. Thus have the united efngs bring la spite as not s ine he s is now of ble man ng exped large and ue the his dec 10 -fowl we uch num his app which many a gallant ship has ridden; and a government establishment gives As ension its laws and orders. Thus have the united ef-forts of men caused this 'wildernoss to smile and blo som as the rose,' where all the ener-gles of one unhappy individual proved insuffici-ent to deliver himself from the combined ter-rors of thirst and hunger. et, he dis previous at a dis cottage

Hogg's Weekly Instructor. NOTES ON CHINA.

The great populousness of China strike every observer This is particularly the case in the maratime citics visited by foreignerss These literally swarm with human beings. whi aw from e green drawing These literally swarm with human beings. When yoa see one town you see the whole ; that is, a mass of gingerbread-looking tene-ments huddled together, with narrow lanes and streets running along with no great regu-larity, all extremely dirty, and without any great show of public buildings. The Chinese pack up into 'amazingly little room. An Edinburgh land or tenement will sometimes contain a hundred human beings from top to bottom of its six or eight storeys. The Chin on the vi h his thus we cannol bottom of its six or eight storeys. The Chibottom of its six or eight storeys. The Chi-ness houses are divided into apartments even smaller than those of Ediaburgh, and fully more crowded. In general the country dis-tricts are also well peopled; but yet even means the coasts, there are many bare and rugged mountais spois, where tew or no in habitants are to be seen. Such is the im-meanse territorial extest of the Chinese em-pire, however, that, even supposing the popent, what her inued a of his a discove pire, however, that, even supposing the pop-ulation to be of the same density as that of France or England, the aggregate would not fall short of what is stated in their pational ch en almanaes, that is, considerably upwards of 300,003,000. Mexdows states it at 360,000,is wate

The Chiasase are of the same Mangolian race inreughout the whole empire. The are of a puter and less mixed breed than perhape any other nation or race in the world. This has arisen from their excessively exclusive ha-bits for thousands of years. The conquests and irraptions which in that time have taken place have always been on the side of the Tattar hordes, who, though indifferent and distimilar states of eivilisation, are all originally of the same race. The northern Chinese, however and especially the Manchoo race, are a stronger and more active people than the southern. The apparently oblique position of the system race and protuberant check-The Chinese are of the same Mongolian race g from arnal P nt out in uly me es to the primar all aros hat I all, 10 1 of the eyes, so characteristic of the Chinese, arises from their Ligh and protuberant check-boues and bulging-out temples, which, thus projecting, draw up the skin at the outer an-gles of the eyelds; so that in reality it it the eyelid that is oblique and not the eyeball it-celf as is generally but errongendy supposed or wall

self, as is generally but erroneously suppose The Chinese are not a purpositions and

Fou choo, not two hundred miles seperated. ould not understand the dialect of the city. In the same way there is one written language but several styles. Thus there is the ancient or classic style, so concise and sententious as to be vegue and unstelligible without explanto be vague and usateling ble without explan-ations; the literary style, more diffuse and intelligible, yet of an abstract character; the business style, still more diffuse and plain, and the familiar or colloquial style, used in their noivels and lighter literature. There is some-thing so pecaliar and diomatic in their fan-guage that it is extremely difficult to translate on European one into it. Thus Morecure a European one into it. Thus Morrison's translation of the Scriptures is reckoned very literal, but has juite of the Chinese doom, and consequently makes and navoc of the sense of many passages. Meshurst's is more readable to a Chinese, but is more a paraphrase then a literal translation. The various missionaries are now endeavouring to make out third version from these two, so as to render the Scriptures as intelligible to the Chinese as possible.

Literature is highly prized in China. indeed, the literati form the bighest class, when all my government officials are chosen. All ranks and degrees may aspire to this class, students are adouted into it after strict and successive examinations before local boards appointed for the purpose Wet the boasted acquirements of these literati are of an extremely humble description-nothing more in fact, than the ordinary acquirements of reading and writing in this country. They, of course, despise all foreign languages and literature, so that their examinations, consist nterainte, so that then examinations, consist of themes or commentaries on some of the aphorisms of Confucius, or of poems on the most trite and prosaic of subjects. The tests of superiority consists in the style and senti-ment according with that of the ancient authors and sages—all originality or deviation from the old beaten track being decried and subject

avoided. The Chinese have long been acquainted The Chinese have long been acquainled with many of the domestic arts, and practice them dexterously and not inelegantly. Many of their best watchmakers may be intrusted with the cleaning of a first-rate watch, but they allow that they could not make any-thing like it nor can they produce cutlery or jewellery of any kind to be compared with British mautaeture. They excel in nic-nacks in guilded boxes, gilt-paper work, the manu-facture known as china ware, and varnished wooden articles, but rarely produce anything solid or subsentially elegent. Of physical acience, strictly speaking they know little or nothing. They are even entirely ignorant of common geography and general inistory They seem also singularly deficient in taste, and magination ; hence their poetry, music, and painting are tame and commonplate. The Chinese are headly coverned to

and painting are tame and commonplate. The Chiaese are badly governed, just be-cause the system is bad, and there is a want of faith between the governors and the govern-ed. Universal speculation, bribery, and evasion neveral. prevail. The sacred stream of equal justice to all never runs pure and even. For such a east empire the government is too concentraeast empire the government is too concentra-ted, and the people have no voice. The offi-cials are all unserpaid by the state, and hence have to make up their deficiency by bribes and corruptions of all sorts. Another grievous error in the government is making the manda-ins responsible for accidents and occurrences, over which they possibly cannot have any con-trol, making them liable to be degraded in rank, allogether cashiered, whenever such casuallies happen. Thus, il property be stolen and they fail to detect the thieves, if base money be coined and they do not discover and put a stop to the forgeries, or even if any enemy invade

and they tail to repulse them-these are all omissions for which the mandarins are respon-sible. The consequence of this state of things is that the most complete system of deceit is practiced on the government, and often the greatest and most glaring perversions made in the administration of justice. When the true criminal cannot befound out, it is quite a common thing for the judge, in order that he may not be cashiered, to have some one to persecute and suffer for the real criminal On the other hand criminals themselves, when is, that the most complete system of decein On the other hand criminals themselves, when on the point of conviction, not unfrequently on the point of conviction, not unfrequently procure others by bribes to suffer for them. A substitute of this kind may be precured for about 50 taels of silver, or $\mathfrak{S}17$ sterling. On the streets of Shang-hai, a criminal was observed with a large wooden collar about his neck, which he was condemned to wear for four months. On further inquiry, it was found that this person we should reality a criminal, but the substitute of a richer man, who for theft should have been sentenced to who for theft should have been sentenced this punishment, but who had succeeded buying the services of a poor man, while the real culprit was pursuing his business in a different place. Tae maratime coasts of China are exceedingly rogged and bare, but when you can up the rivers the scenery improves in beauty. The country in consequence of the long and complete cultivation of its surface, is singularly devoid of all wild animals ; hence the Eng-lish sportsman is greatly disappointed in the scarcity of game, A small deer shot by one of these sportsmen excited the general curis osity of the numerous villagers. The climate osity of the numerous villagers. The climate in the corth is mild, bracing and salabrious, the heat in the south is frequently excessive Chusan island is a little paradise, and greatly superior in all respects to the rocky and isolated Hong-kong.

From the London Athanaeum. WE ARE GROWING OLD. BY FRANCIS BROWNE,

We are growing old-how the thought will Tise

When a glance is backward cast, On some long remember'd spot, that lies

In the silence of the past; It may be the shrine of our early vows; Or the tomb of early tears;

But it seems like a far off isle to us, In the stormy sea of years.

Oh ! wide and wild are the waves that part Our steps from its greenness now-

And we miss the joy of many a heart, And the light of many a brow;

For deep o'er many a stately bark Have the whelming billows rolled, That steer'd with us from that early mark-Oh ! friend, we are growing old !

Old in the dimness and the dust Of our daily toils and care,

Old in the wrecks of love and trus: Which our burden'd memory bears. Each form may wear to the passing gaze The bloom of life's freshness yet, And beams may brighten our latter days

Which the moraing never met.

But oh, the changes we have seen In the far and winding way-The graves is our path that have grown green, Anc the locks that have grown grey !

The winters still on our own may spare The sable or the gold;

But we saw their snows upon brighter hair And, friends, we are growing old !

We have gained the worlds' cold wisdom now.

We have learn'd to pause and fear. But where are the living founts, whose flow Was a joy of heart to hear?

We have won the wealth of many a clime, And the lore of many a page-

But where is the hope that say in Time But its boundless heritage?

Will it come again when the violet wakes, And the woods their youth renew? We have stood in the light of sunny brakes,

Where the bloom was deep and blue;

And oer souls might joy in the spring-time then.

But the joy was faint and cold-For it ue'er could give us the youth again Of hearts that are growing old.

The Politition.

[Written for the New York Albion.] JOHN BULL AND HIS COLONIES. AN ALLEGORY.

There was once a good old man, named John Ball -a sturdy man he was and well to do in those days. He owned a noble island on which he lived with his family surround-ed by every comfort. As his boys grew ap, some of them wished to go and see the world, and try their fortunes in foreign parts. John and try their fortunes in foreign parts. John was a kind old man, and a sensible one too, in those days, so he said to those who wish-ed to wander-well, my lads, good lack go with you Let me hear from you when you settle ayourseives down, and you will always find me ready to lend a helping hand. Well away they went; one settled where it was hot, another where it was cold; one where it was dry, and another where it was damp, and hear they wrote home to the family the girls was dry, and another where it was damp, and when they wrote home to the family, the girls began to cry to think of what the poor boys must suffer in places so different from the fine old island they had left. 'Nonsease,' said Old Bull, 'my inds are good stuff, and they'll make their way anywhere Pilbe bound, Don't cry, girls, there's nothing to cry about. Why it's the very them for them and for us. This is the very thing for them and for us. This is a noble Island, it is true, but it cannot produce every thing. The boys will be able to send us what we cannot raise ourselves at home, and they shart wat my help I can tell you, to set them going' So Joha opened his purse and helped them all to build their houses and stock their farms, and what not; and very soon the girls began to see that their old father knew what he was about, for they soon got good comfortable muffs to keep their fingers warm, and furs to bedizen their fine cloaks from the North, and sugar to sweeten their tes from the South; and this thing from where it was dry, and the other thing from where it was damp, so that there was no family in the neighbourhood well enpplied as Mr. Buil's And then said the old gentiman-girle, set yourselves to work, and knit worsted socks to pay for your melle and thread socks to pay for your sugar, and and whatever you think will do best to pay for your other gimeracks. So to work the and made every kind of garment they thought would suit the boys best; and thus west on year after year, to the great comfor of the family at home and alroad.

If any one of the beys abroad complained that any one was molesting them, the old man would send his servents, aye, and the consta-ble too, if needfall, to protect them, so that strangers became rather shy of meddling with Ma hall's falls. Mr. Bull's folks.

Well, after a time the girls became so cute Well, after a time the girls became so cate with their kuiting needles, and their spindles, and made such a power of things, that besides clothing their brothers abroad, they could sup-ply some of their neighbours. The old mao liked to encourage industry, and was mightily pleased to see his girls filling their pockets. But by an by e things took an odd turn, the girls had so many garments on hand, that they wanted to their aneigh-bours for their melfs, and their aneigh-bours for their melfs. gris had so many garments on hand, that they wanted to exchange them with their neigh-bours for their moffs, and their sugar, and so on. That's all very well, said the old man, but you must give your brothers the prefer-ence, and not spoil their market, 'cause you see they get every thing from us. Well, there was no gainsaying that. So Mr Bull made all the neighbours pay double toll at the turn-pike gate for whatever they brought to the fair; and so things went on pretty smooth for some time, till some of the girls got a hankering after foreign finery, and were al-ways making a great ado about reducing the done away with altogether. Poor Bull was in a terrible pucker, 'Why what the plague would you be al,' says he, 'doa't you see that if we keep the things right abroad and at home, we shall always be independent of all these foreigners. Howsoever, I know the lad that will set all to rights, So he sent for one Bob Eel, who he thought mightly of to talk the matter over with the girls: and Beb the matter over with the girls; and Beb teld them it was as plain as the nose an that if was best to keep up the tolls, for they soon see that their brokers farms were improveing so fast that their labourers would soon want all the garments they colud make; but when Bob saw that some of the girls turn but when bob saw that some of the girls turn ed up their noses, and others made (aces at him, by jugo, like an eel as he was, he slipped right round and told the old man that all the tolls must go by the board. Well' says John, ' what will the boys say to this.' 'The boys,' says Bob, ' I never thought of the boys, while these girls wre mak-ing such wry force at me but I almose the

thought of the boys, while these giffs Wie mak-ing such wry faces at me; but I suppose the boys will set up for themselves' "Set up for themselves' roared old Bull, shaking his fist in Bob's face. "Why d'ye think they are ell such shuffling fellows as you are? No, uo, there's real blood in ma-ny of them, I have no donbt, and I trust they'll hold on rather firmer than you do Master Bob-to be sure, that mob that fright-ened you at the toll gates have kicked up. ened you at the toll gates, that mob that fight-ened you at the toll gates, have kicked up such a dast that we cant see one's way very clear through it just now-but I love the boys, and I'll be bound many of the boys love their old father too well to forsake him, and fly off at a tangent, just because you've picked the lock of the turnpike gate,

you've picked the lock of the turnpike gate, and let in the very fellows you were obliged to keep out. Let 'em give ne just time to take breath, and wee it I don't devise some plan that will set things to rights again. If I could but get rid of this wig which encombers my head, so that it almost addles my brains. I have no doubt that all things would see that it was our interest to stick to wether. There are some mongrish among gether. There are some mongrels among them that love pap I know, and some young 'mus that have a bankering after pumpkins and molesses, but most of them, I trust still stick to good honest roast beef and plum pudstick to good honest roast beef and plum pud-ding, and it shan't be my fault if they don't get enough of it, though just at this moment it can't tell how ' ' Aye,' said Bob, smiling, 'I know how better than you do,' and away he sneaked, when Old John scated himself in his arm chair, threw his wig upon the carpet, wished all wigs at the devil, vowed that no crown was ever well protected by them, and then began musing upon what was best to be done for himself and his boys. John felt so confortable when reheved from the weight of his wig, that he began to doze, and then to dream. A majestic figure approached his chair, which at first filled him

from the weight of his wig, that he began to doze, and then to dream. A majestic figure approached his chair, which at first filled him with awe, but a benignant smile which ani-mated his countenance soon allayed that feel-ting, and inspired John with confidence to ask who he was, and what was the purport of his visit. • Listen,' replied the stranger, 'I am the Genius of Britsh North America, and I have come to arouse your attention to your affairs in that quarter of the globe. You now beast that the san never sets upon your pos-sessions; beware lest it ceases to shine upon them. If you pursue your present course they will, I fear, pass away from you, and dark dark closed will then obscure your dwelling. John sighed deeply. Behold,' said the Genius, 'a catalogue of your errors,' and he waved a long scroll beore his eyes, the bare sight of which made John shudder. 'Oh dear, good Mr. Genius,' said John with an imploring look, ' bygones are bygones you know; don't remind me of what I have done, but tell me what I must do." The Genius looked compassionately upon hira, and closed the swroll. "I will not," said he and closed the seroll. I will hot, sale ne ⁴ harass you by recalling all the mistakes that you have made. I will pass over your neglect of your loyal friends, your encourage-ment of your implacable foes; nay, I will not dwell upon your sending among them again the fire braud who kindled the flame from which he fled, but I cannot spare you alto-Repentance is so closely linked with gether. amendment, that we must reflect upon out faults if we would escape their consequences, Your last false step was your Free Trade frolio,' 'Dear a me,' said John, 'that was all Bob Eel's doings.' 'He may slip away from the consequences, but you cannot,' res plied the Genius, ' unless you endeavour to

ing is The Chisese are not a pugnacious people ind by by any means. As compared to Europeans and most other nations, they may be said to in cont have almost no idea of regular warfare. They are not devoid of a certain degree of personal coursge, when they see an en-apidy minds to meet death, and rush blindly forward minds to meet death, and rush blindly forward to their fate; but the glow, and ardour, and excitement of a regular tough battle, or the the dogged perceverance of bravery so congenial to a European soldier when botly en-mared, is to them totally unknown. Whether gaged, is to them totally unknown. Whether this arises from the original constitution of this nation, or from peaceful training for many rina detton, or from pencetut training for the se-generations, obliterating all pugnacious pro-pensities, is a curious question for the moralist. From whatever cause, they appear to be de yoid of that physical courage necessary for successful resistance, and present at this moment the spectacle of the most numerous na. tional population of the world at the entire mercy of a handful of warriors from a remote kingdom

The Chinese language is radically the same throughoat the whole kingdom, yet there are numerous dialects differing widely; so much so, that an interpreter brought from Amoy

(To be Continued.)

DISCONSOLATE .- A man being asked by his neighbour how his wile did, made this asswer : -- ' Indeed, neighbour, this case is pitifal, my wile fears that she will die, and I fear she will not, which makes a desconsolate house.