

individual. May it fall to England's lot to accomplish the undertaking, and may she ever continue to take the lead in enterprises intended to contribute to the advancement of science and the welfare of the world at large. Such enterprises do honor to the Country which undertakes them, and the page of history will, no doubt, record them as every way worthy of a powerful and enlightened nation.

(To be continued.)

From Godey's Lady's Book for June.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

I HEARD the other day an anecdote which justified the remark that 'truth is often stranger than fiction.' An old woman, a short time ago, on her death-bed, called her nephew, who was also her heir, and revealed to him that, eight years before, she had gone to Paris to receive some money which was due to her—a sum of fourteen thousand francs received in bank-notes; she wrapped them up in an old news-paper, and placed them, with different other things, on the mantle-piece of the room of the inn where she was staying, while she sat down to write to her husband, to tell him she had received the money. The letter written, she determined that, instead of trusting it to any one, she would put it herself in the post; and accordingly left the hotel for the purpose. On going out, she left her key with her porter, with directions to light a fire in her room at 8 o'clock. Towards half-past seven, whilst at the house of one of her acquaintances, it suddenly occurred to her that she had left her bank-notes on the mantle-piece at the hotel. She immediately returned in search of them, went up to her room, where the fire was lighted according to her directions; but the packet of bank-notes had disappeared. She rang. A young girl answered the bell; of whom she demanded who had lighted the fire. It was the girl herself. The owner of the bank-notes asked if she had seen them. She answered in the negative. At last the master of the hotel was called, and the affair related to him. It then was proved that the only person who entered the room was the girl who lighted the fire. The master of the house had confidence in the girl's honesty; but, as appearances were certainly against her, the whole affair was placed in the hands of the police, and the girl arrested. She was condemned, on her trial, to three years' imprisonment; but the money was not found after the expiration of the three years. The girl came to the house of the owner of the unlucky bank-notes, reproaching her as the cause of her ruin and dishonor. The old lady was touched: it occurred to her, suppose, after all, the woman was innocent! Her guilt had never been satisfactorily proved; nor had the strictest searches been able to discover what she had done with the money she was accused of taking. At the time of her arrest she had been on the point of marrying an honest workman; and now she would have the greatest difficulty in placing herself in service again. Instigated by the desire to repair, as far as in her lay, the injury she might have caused this young woman, the old lady determined to take her into her service, and try her; and never had she cause to regret having done so. She now revealed all to the nephew, and expressed her full belief in the innocence of her servant, and desired them always to retain her in the family, and not to reveal her secret. The next day the old lady died, leaving about two hundred thousand francs to her nephew.

The nephew came a short time ago to Paris, to pass a few months of the winter season; he went to an hotel in the Rue du Helder, where he established himself very comfortably. One evening, after returning home, he heard, in the room adjoining that in which he was, the sound of voices and laughter; evidently his neighbors were in high glee. Overhearing some words, his curiosity was piqued, and he approached the partition, in order to hear more distinctly; (and yet there are some men who pretend to say that it is only women who are curious!) In this laudable attempt, our hero discovered that there had formerly been a door of communication between the room he occupied and that in which his gay neighbors were enjoying themselves. The hole where the lock had been was filled up with sealing-wax, so that there was no chance of seeing through that; but his curiosity was excited, and in looking about he saw that there had been a space at the top of the door, which was stuffed up with old paper. He pulled it out, and his curiosity was gratified with a view of his next-door neighbors. His efforts being thus crowned with success, he went to bed, and fell asleep.

The next morning, wishing to remove the proofs of his curiosity, he took the packet of old newspapers, with the intention of replacing them, when, in so doing, out fell the fourteen *billet de mille francs*, evidently those of his aunt. The master of the house was called. He remembered perfectly the circumstance. The servant was sent for; she recognized the room. The young man offered to make public reparation, and establish her innocence; but the poor woman preferred

letting all the affair rest in oblivion. The story was forgotten, she said; why revive it? The young man handed her over the *billets*, which had been the cause of so much sorrow to her. After all, they were hardly earned.

A GREAT DUTY WHICH IS IMPOSED UPON MOTHERS.

LISTEN, good mothers: this is not a question of one of those idle studies, the only aim of which is to stock the memory; it concerns an important question, the most important that can be agitated upon the earth; so important, that the manner in which you resolve it will decide, without appeal of your moral life and death, of the moral life and death of your children. It is not only a matter that regards yourselves, but also the flesh of your flesh, the blood of your blood; those poor little creatures, whom you have brought into this world, with passions, vices, love, hatred, pain, and death; for these are, in truth, what they have received from you with the life of the body; and these will, indeed, be miserable presents if you do not also give them the life of the soul; that is to say, arms wherewith to fight, and a light wherewith to direct themselves.

You are mothers according to the laws of our material nature, with all the love of a hen which watches over its little ones, and covers them with its wings. I come to ask you to be mothers according to the laws of our divine nature, with all the love of a soul called upon to form souls.

Assure yourselves well whether or not you owe to your children only the milk of your breast, and the instruction of the intelligence; and if you interrogate the Gospel and nature, take heed to their answer—"Man does not live by bread alone, but by the word of truth."

Truth is that which renders man free; it is the voice which calls us to the love of God and of our neighbors, and to virtue.

Error, on the contrary, is that which renders us slaves to the passions of others and to our own; it is that which causes us to sacrifice our conscience to fortune, to honors, to glory, to vice.

Thus, virtue springs from truth; crime from error; whence we may infer that a good treatise on education can only be in the end the search after truth.

The destiny of our children depends then on the solicitude with which you engage in this search. You may open out to them the road to happiness, and precede them in it.—A delightful task, which calls for all the powers of your soul and which will place you in the presence of God, of nature, of your children, and of yourselves.

And mark well all that nature has done towards accomplishing this difficult work.—In the first place, she has brought you near to the truth which is in her, by detaching your sex from almost all the ambitions which debase our own; and secondly, she has given your love to the tenderness of little children, at the same time that she has filled their hearts with innocence, and their minds with curiosity. Can you doubt the object of your mission, when you perceive the sweet harmonies which unite them to you? Nature attaches them to your bosoms, awakens them by your caresses; she wills that they should owe everything to you, so that after having received from you life and thought, these earthly angels await your inspirations, in order to believe and to love.—*L. Amie Martin.*

SLAVERY.

So general was slavery, in Greece, that in the famous war of Plataea there were but 5,000 Spartan and 35,000 slaves; while in the Spartan fleet they composed the mass of the sailors. In Sparta there were 500,000 slaves to 150,000 freemen. At the time Paul wrote his epistle, Colosse was under proconsulship of Rome.—Slaves under the Roman Empire were the most abject of slaves. Single masters in the Roman Senate had as many as 10,000, and some as many as 20,000.

Paulus Emilius sold 150,000 prisoners of war as slaves, and Julius Cæsar half a million. According to Mr. Gibbon, they comprised one-half of the Empire, and could not have been less than sixty millions. As a body of men they were considered dangerous to the State, and therefore their bondage was severe. They were the most unfortunate class of human beings, excluded from every privilege of society and from almost every blessing of life. They were at the disposal of their masters; they might torture them, or put them to death, and be amenable to no human law. It is true that the changes which subsequently took place in the moral and political condition of the empire, greatly meliorated the condition of the slave; and we find them employed in honorable occupations, and well cared for. But it was not until the time of the Emperor Adrian, that masters were deprived of the power they possessed over their slaves in the days of the republic and the Cæsars. This was long after Paul's letter was addressed to Philemon.

LABOUR IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

It is difficult, by quoting statistical figures

to convey an idea of the extent and consequences of the social revolution which the gold discovery has brought about. It is not merely, or chiefly, that wages have risen from seventy five to one hundred per cent.; but that, in fact, speaking generally, the masters and servants have changed places; the former are dependent on the latter, must humour them, bear with them, get them to do as much as they will, and be thankful as for a favour. The labouring classes have become too, not only independent, but thoroughly restless. Few servants will stay in one place more than a month or two, not, perhaps, because they are dissatisfied, or because they expect a better, but for the sake of a change. They know they can get another place directly. No one thinks now of asking or giving a character. You are only too glad to get a distressed needle-woman, or an "Irish orphan," or even an "old lag" from Tasmania. Society, so far as it is connected with entertainments, is, in consequence of all this, comparatively speaking, at an end in Sydney. People have not servants to entertain with. I was surprised to see so few smart equipages in Sydney, having heard a good deal of the wealth and habits of display of the people. But I was told the reason of this was that you can get no one to drive your carriage, or, if you do, the chances are he is such a man as you would not like to trust your horses or your neck to. The rate of wages for the upper class of servants at £45 a year; and I think no one gives more than £50. A good cook, if such were to be had, could get very high wages; a bad one gets £60 a year. Women servants are hired generally by the week. An ignorant Irish girl, who waited in our lodging, got 10s. a week and her washing, and grumbled at it, though she had only £6 a year, she admitted in Dublin. The labourers on the streets get 7s. a day. Shepherds generally from £35 to £40 a year, though I know particular instances where they have gone for less. Mechanics are very difficult to get. I found it almost impossible to find a carpenter to fit up our cabins in the ship we were going home in. One man put up a couple of shelves for me, very badly, (a job which a good carpenter would have done in two hours,) and charged me for his time and nails 15s. The next day he could not, or would not, come at all. The effects of the want of labour are visible every where. Notwithstanding the immense demand for house room, and the consequent high rate of house rent, there is hardly any building going on at Sydney or in the neighbourhood. The chief exceptions to this are the banks, which, regardless of expense, are building magnificent houses and offices for their business of the stone of the country.—Sydney is built on a quarry of excellent stone; and the predominance of that material in the houses strikes a stranger very much, especially one who comes, as we did, from a country where nothing but wood is used. The only chance people have of getting a stationary servant or labourer is, by meeting with one of steady habits, who has tried the diggings. Many such, having gratified their curiosity or love for speculation, and met with ill luck, return to their old callings, and stick to them.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

News of the Week.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ELECTION.—It argues ill for the progress of free institutions and self government that now, on the eve of a general Election, not a thought is given to the most vital of all questions which ought to engage public attention—such as freedom of trade, the better education of the people, the ancient English custom of each town and village electing its own wardens, sheriffs, and Reeves, now called the system of Municipal Corporations; and vote by ballot, with a registry of voters. All these have given place to miserable party factions, or personal likes or dislikes. This ought not so to be, and to clear ourselves, as Journalist, from the blame of interference to the public good, we propose to give our humble opinion of the merits of the various candidates for this City and County, in relation to the above questions.

As a rule we should say that it is undeniable that a majority of the members of the late House of Assembly were opposed to progress, and that therefore any of the old members, on seeking our suffrages, must be prepared to show that they were clear of blame. To begin with Mr Partelow.—We have carefully watched this gentleman's votes throughout his long public career, and we believe it can be shown that on all the above questions, though often in the minority, he invariably spoke and voted on the right side. Mr Wilmot is by nature and feeling opposed to freedom of trade, is the elevation of the people, to the extension of the suffrages, and vote by ballot. Mr Gray commenced his political life by a career of agitation, not only in favor of the extreme liberalism or radicalism, but against the then Provincial Government, and boldly advocated separation from the mother

country and independence or annexation. Since he entered the House we have looked in vain to find one solitary effort made by him in favour of even the moderate progressions which we advocate. There has been no lack of Blossoms in the shape of very pretty speeches, but of solid fruit there has been none. Of Mr Goddard we have nothing to say, as we do not happen to know that he ever made a speech in the House, or voted according to his own volition.

Mr Ritchie, as everybody knows, has proved himself to be a thoroughly honest and consistent Liberal. We do not accord with all his views, but feel bound to say that on the questions in which we differ, Mr Ritchie is more progressive than we are.

Mr McLean is a new man, but is well known as a respectable shipowner, and professes to be in favour of progress. Mr Hawkes is a farmer and mill owner, and is favourably known in the community. If elected he will represent the farming interests, and we believe will support liberal measures.

Messrs Tilley, Harding, Lawrence, and Woodward aspire to represent the City.—The two first, we think, should and will be elected.

The nomination of candidates took place at the Court House to-day, as follows:—

For the City.—James A. Harding—nominated by John M. Walker, seconded by J. T. Stanton.

Isaac Woodward.—nominated by Robert W. Crookshank, seconded by Samuel Strange.

Samuel L. Tilley.—nominated by A. Mc L. Seely, seconded by James Olive.

Joseph W. Lawrence.—nominated by L. H. DeVeber, seconded by John B. Gaynor.

For the County.—Robert D. Wilmot.—nominated by F. A. Wiggings, seconded by William Drvidson and G. C. Carman.

John H. Gray.—nominated by Walker Tisdale, seconded by Joseph Fairweather.

John F. Godard.—nominated by R. S. DeVeber, seconded by Charles Ketchum.

John R. Partelow.—nominated by L. H. DeVeber, seconded by William Parks and Henry Chubb.

William J. Ritchie.—nominated by John Wishart, seconded by William A. Robertson.

Allan McLean.—nominated by Moses Tuck, seconded by William H. Hatheway.

William Hawkes.—nominated by Henry G. Simonds, seconded by James Gallagher.

THE FRESHET is now rapidly falling and we are glad to learn that the damage done will not be so great as was anticipated. No doubt the quantity of Timber lost will fall heavily on individuals, but the quantity which the high freshet has enabled parties to get out, far exceeds on the aggregate the partial losses which have been sustained.—The quantity coming to market this year must be enormous, and as there is every prospect of the present high prices being sustained, business will, we hope, be generally remunerative.

We understand that information was received last evening by telegraph from Tobique, that the waters in several of the streams in the upper country had fallen off so rapidly that great quantities of logs which it was considered a few days before there would be no difficulty in bringing to market, will have to remain on the low lands for another season. This is greatly to be regretted.

THE FISHERY TREATY.—The New York Herald states that the treaty agreed upon by the Secretary of State and the British Minister, not only includes the adjustment of the fishery question, but also provides for reciprocity of trade with the North American colonies. The principle is extended to all the natural products of each country, with the exception of coal, tobacco, and sugar, and it is thought the first named article will likewise be included. Great Britain has acquiesced in the terms, but with the important proviso that the Colonies also agree to them.—*Courier.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Nicaragua.—The Destruction of San Salvador.—Serious Difficulties at San Juan.—Attempted Arrest of the American Minister.—New York, May 26.—The Northern Light brings intelligence that a revolution had broken out in Nicaragua, under the leadership of Senor Castellan, who came from Honduras with considerable force, captured Realijo and Chinandega, and marched thence upon Leonand, the capital. The whole country was under arms.

The city of San Salvador was totally destroyed by earthquake on the night of Easter Sunday; 200 lives were lost and over \$4,000,000 worth of property destroyed. The shock lasted nearly a minute, laying the whole city level with the ground.

On the Friday previous, until the moment of the calamity, strong shocks of earthquakes were experienced from day to day until the night of Sunday, the 30th, when, about 10 o'clock, P. M., a rolling sensation, as that of a wave of the sea, and which lasted about fifty seconds, laid the whole city in ruins.—The night being calm, the dust occasioned by the falling of the houses obscured the whole atmosphere. Plunder and robbery fol-