FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday afternoon in seventeen days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 23d ult, and experienced constant and heavy westerly gales. We make up the following summary from the New York Herald, received last night through Adams & Co's Express, one hour in advance of the mail, by the freight train from Philadelphia.

One hundred and forty-five passengers have come out in her—a larger number than ever before came in an ocean steamer.

Among the passengers in the Western are the Hon. D. Jenifer, late U. S. Minister to Austria; Hon W. Boniware, late U. S. Minister to Naples; and the Hon. C. Hughes, late U. S. Minister to the Hague.

There appears to be no particular change in the Cotton Market.

There is no news of importance from Ireland.

Affairs in France are apparently quiet.

There has been a very serious religious riot at Leipsic.

The Jesuits cause their share of trouble in Europe.

Advices from Switzerland state affairs in that unhappy country are now near a crisis. It will be hastened by the dispersion of the Diet.

The weather continued unfavorable in England.

The Roscius, Hottinguer, and Siddons had arrived out.

Queen Victoria's rambles on the continent continue.

The demand for Canadian Corn was active, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather.

The Overland mail arrived on the 21st ult, the commercial accounts by which, possess no striking feature, and may, upon the whole, be considered unfavorable.—Exchange was brisk and freights for England had improved. The cholera was sweeping over Western India, and hurrying its victims to their last accounts. At Lahore the mortality was dreadful—bordering on 30,000! From China there is nothing new.

Some dissatisfa tion has been expressed by the holders of Pensylvania stock, that faith has not been quite kept with them in the matter of their bonds. The payment of the interest, they gratifyingly acknowledge, has been resumed, & provision has been made for the payment of the arrears, but the certificates of the new stock bear interest at the rate of 4½ whereas the former were at the rate of 5 & 6 per cent.

The English Harvest.—Whatever may be the result of the present harvest, it is, we believe, unquestionable, that so far as human exertions can go, much more has been done in the last year to obtain a good produce from the land than was ever done before. We are not without hope that even yet a fair crop will be obtained this season, certainly inferior in quality to that of last year, but probably considerably more in quantity. This we say, though we suspect that most of the accounts from the country which tell us that as yet no dama e has been done, are more flattering than true. Some districts have indeed been wonderfully fortunate compared with others, but we rather think it must be admitted that in all, more or less damage has been done to the grain crops. On the other hand, it should be observed, that the crops were heavier on the ground at the end of July than they were almost ever known to be before and if four fifths of the corn could come to maturity, and be safely harvested, the crop will still be an average one. It is also to be observed, that while last year was almost a failure in respect to green crops and roots, this year promises the greatest abundance in that description of farming. Last year the difficulty was to find food for the cattle; this year it is for stock to eat the food. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the scarcity of the sunshine this year, and the abundance of wet, we may hope that, taking all things together, there will be a fair average of general produce; and though the toil and anxiety of the farmer will be great, the ultimate results will be better than they sometimes are in seasons which lead to very low prices.—*London paper, August* 22.

Hearts, Hands and Shillings. Daniel O'Connel, the other day addressing a mob which he had convened at Galway, is reported to have expressed himself as follows:

"I want every man's shilling, and I will tell you why; because there is a heart and hand behind every shilling. I want the heart and hands of every man."

Serious religious riots at Leipsic. Accounts from Germany give a deplorable account of the state of Saxony & other parts of Germany, in consequence of the religious excitement which prevails in that country, and which is every day increasing. On the 12th August a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. On that day Prince John of Saxony, the General in command of the Commercial Guards, arrived at Leipsic to review the guards. An immense crowd of the inhabitants assembled on the occasion, who received the Prince on his arrival on the ground with shouts, hooting, and cries of "Riva Ronge," "Viva Robert Blum," and "Down with the Jesuits."

The following is the account of the affair at Leipsic, gave by the semi-official Gazette of that city of the 13th: "Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, a great tumult took place in the streets. The movements commenced at the Rossplatz, and a crowd was soon collected there; such grave excesses were committed that, the police not having been able to arrest the perpetrators, the intervention of the communial guard and of the troops of the garrison became necessary. The windows of the hotel of Prussia were partly broken with stones, and the chasseurs having the perturbators were called upon in vain several times to retire; the order was then given to fire. Some persons were killed. The battalions of the communial guard, who were convoked by the general, contributed powerfully to the re-establishment of order. After midnight the groups dispersed, and towards three in the morning tranquillity was restored. An inquiry into this affair has commenced."

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The Union of Monday publishes in its editorial columns the following, which it says was received by the Executive in Washington:

It is said, from the capitol, [Mexico,] that the new cabinet is considered as opposed to the war; and, even if it were otherwise disposed, it has not the means to carry on a war; that it is with the greatest difficulty it can raise the means to defray its necessary expenses; and that the war excitement is going down daily among all parties.

The accounts from Vera Cruz of the 29th state that there has been a retrogade movement in regard to the invasion of Texas—General Paredes absolutely refusing to march with his forces (seven thousand troops) towards Texas; that he has himself repaired to Mexico, and others have followed his example. The opinion was pretty well established at Vera Cruz, that the Mexicans will never attempt to cross the Rio Bravo; that they have made all the bluster they can; that they are without money, without credit, and consequently powerless; and that they are moreover, on the eve of a revolution, which will overturn the present government.

Accounts on the following day (the 30th August) from Vera Cruz represent that there can be no doubt of a plan being nearly ripe to overturn the present government; and that Gen. Paredes, with Tornel and Valenci, propose forming a triumvirate. It is said Gen. Paredes cares nothing about federalism, but intended to make himself dictator.

The French minister has actually asked his passport—the government having refused to grant him the satisfaction he demanded. News of the anticipated revolution was expected every mail at Vera Cruz.

The administration at Washington gives General Gaines the "cold shoulder." The Union states that it is not true "that his acts have received the approval of the government"—and denies that "he has been clothed with more ample discretionary powers." It further denies that the War department had been informed that Gen. G. "had written to the Texan government, calling on them to embody three thousand volunteers for the service of the United States."

"The truth is," adds the Union, "that the army of occupation is under the special command of General Taylor—that he will call for military assistance, when he thinks it necessary. We have not understood that he has yet called upon the governors of the States, under the general instructions of the Executive; and it is still probable that he will direct the gallant volunteers of New Orleans to return to their homes."

From the Annapolis Republican of 6th inst.

The company of Artillery, which has been stationed at Fort Severn for several years past, under the command of Major GARDINER, took its departure in one of the Bay steamers on Wednesday evening last for Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va. This company we understand has been ordered from FORT SEVERN to make room for the Naval School which is to be opened there on the First of October.

Although our citizens cannot but be gratified with the prospect of the establishment of a Naval School which may in many respects contribute to add to the importance and prosperity of Annapolis, they separate from Major Gardiner and the officers under his command, and the members of their several families, with the sincerest sorrow. Their courteous and hospitable bearing, and the constant interest they manifested in all relating to our social circle had greatly endeared them to us; and we part with them not merely as agreeable sojourners, but as tried and fast friends, in whose welfare we can never cease to feel the liveliest interest and sympathy. The scene of embarcation was quite an affecting one—the repeated hearty cheers of the citizens and soldiers that spontaneously rent the air as the Boat left its mooring at the wharf giving proof of the kind feelings subsisting between them. The gallant men exhibited their patriotism by repeatedly cheering for Texas after the Boat got under weigh. The officers with the company are Major J. L Gardiner and Lieutenants Drum and McCown. Assistant Surgeon King, who has also been attached to the command, proceeds hence to the Philadelphia Station.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.—A letter from Pensacola says that a gentleman sojourning there has amused his leisure hours in hunting up the legendary history of the place, and has picked up the following:—

Gen. Jackson, during his exploits in Florida, wishing to get the most accurate information respecting Pensacola, loaded up an old country wagon with chickens, and under the guidance of an Indian, and the disguise of old clothes and a long beard made his appearance here as the pedlar of a rare species of *game chickens.* Having demanded a pretty high price for his game cocks, he was long enough in selling them to gain a pretty thorough knowledge of the place, and finally returned without being suspected. Whether he succeeded in selling his chickens or not, he certainly succeeded in the principal object of his visit.

If this is true, it is singular that it has not before found its way before the public, but there are old citizens here who vouch for the story, and as every reminiscence respecting the "old Hero" is interesting at this time, I give you this for what it is worth.

It is estimated that full 2,000,000 tons of anthracite coal will be sent to market from the mines of Pennsylvania by the close of this season. This will be an increase of 300,000 tons over the shipments of last season, all of which will, without doubt, be required for consumption. The amount shipped from the various mines this season, to the 4th inst. was 1,378,867 tons.

THE REFORM COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.—This document, which urges a State Convention to alter the constitution, sets forth the several objects for the attainment of which a Convention is deemed necessary. Retrenchment is put forward as the main purpose in view.

The measures of the proposed "reform" are—

First, The substitution of biennial in place of annual sessions of the Legislature. This heads the list, and is called a "*Great Measure of Relief.*"

Secondly. A reduction of the number of the members of the Legislature & a change of the Senatorial term from six to four years—also a reduction of the pay of members.

Thirdly, The Governor's salary is deemed too high; it is proposed to lessen it.

Fourthly, Instead of a secretary of State it is thought that the Governor might do with a Clerk.

Fifthly, Some change in the chancery jurisdiction is believed to be advisable; also in the judiciary system by which the number of judges may be reduced.

Sixthly, In some of the Counties it is desired that the Clerks and Registers should be elected by the people.

For these objects a Convention is demanded. The amount that could be saved by the proposed retrenchments is not stated.

The address represents the issue now before the people as involved in this question: "whether the expensive administration of the Government and the laws should be retrenched or the public credit of the State be dishonored?" We beg leave to deny that any such issue is before the people of Maryland. Whether a Convention shall be called or not, the faith of the State is to be upheld, nor is there any contingency short of general pauperism that can be availed of to introduce repudiation:—Whatever retrenchment might accomplish, and every one is in favor of judicious retrenchment, whether by a Convention or by the Legislature,—would be incidental altogether. There are no such extravagances in our State expenditures as to make room for any savings large enough to constitute a material item in our financial accounts. The measure of biennial sessions would probably save a larger sum than any other proposed reform—yet that was before the people a few years ago and it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

The mode by which "Conventional reform" is to be attained, as proposed in the Address, is to this effect: The Legislature is to call a Convention: the Convention is to frame a new constitution. "Upon this new charter of their rights," says the Address, "the succeeding Legislature would pass their judgment, and if approved by them, as it would be beyond all question, the next General Assembly would impress upon it the solemn seal of confirmation, and give it being as a CONSTITUTION. By the first of January, 1848, all this could be accomplished."

Now if the people of the State really desire to have the Constitution altered by a Convention the mode of proceeding ought to be different from the above. The process could be carried on in a constitutional manner quite as speedily as by the mode suggested. Thus the next Legislature may pass an amendment to the Constitution striking out the existing clause which prescribes the mode by which alone the Constitution may be altered, and authorize the calling of a Convention. Let that amendment be submitted to the popular vote next October. If approved, the succeeding Legislature would sanction it and call a Convention. The modified constitution could be confirmed by the vote of the people in October 1847, and by the first of January 1848 it might go into force.

As the Constitution now stands there is no higher deliberative body recognized than the Legislature. It prescribes the mode in which the Constitution may be altered, and forbids all other modes. Until that provision is changed no Convention can be legally called for the purpose of altering the Constitution. The confirmation of two successive Legislatures, it may be urged, would give a legal sanction to the doings of the Convention. True; and so it would to the doings of a self-called Convention—to the doings of any caucus or committee that might draw up a new Constitution—to a drafted constitution proposed in the form of a bill by any member of the General Assembly.

It all comes back to legislature reform at last. The thing cannot possibly be managed without the sanction of the Legislature at two successive sessions.

Retrenchment is made the leading object of the proposed conventional reform. But it ought to be understood that if a Convention is once assembled, constitutionally, it will have the whole field before it to alter and amend at will. A change in the present basis of representation would undoubtedly be a prominent object with many; *it is the real object for which many advocate the call for a Convention.*

We are for our part indifferent whether a Convention be called or not. True, in the present condition of the State's financial affairs we should prefer to see no other question made prominent but that of her financial restoration. That is the one thing—the indispensable thing. All other things are of trifling import in comparison. With our credit re-established on a permanent basis, independent of contingencies, we should then have leisure to see what retrenchments could be made with advantage and to re-model our Constitution, if it were desirable.

If, however, the Convention must be called at the earliest practicable period allowed by the existing Constitution, then be it so. The city of Baltimore cannot lose any thing by its action; it must gain. All those portions of the State in which population increases must gain. Sooner or later, doubtless, a change in the Constitution, in whatever way legally brought about, will take place on this very point of representation and its basis. If that change is called for now it is not for us to complain—although we might prefer its postponement for the present.—*American.*

Dorrism and Democracy.—It has been averred that the administration party, styling themselves the democracy" are not he supporters of Dorrism. This declaration was made with the view to vindicate that party from an imputation which was egarded as a reproach. How the party egard it themselves, how their leaders egard it, may be learned from the proceedngs of a meeting recently held in Rhode Island to celebrate what is called the *liberation* of Mr. Dorr.

The announcement of this meeting was made in the name of "the democracy of Rhode Island." Letters from distinguished personages of the party, regretting their inability to be present, are published among the proceedings. Mr. Van Buren, having heretofore stated "publicly and without reserve" his opinions and feelings in respect to Mr. Dorr and his cause does not think it necessary to repeat them. He has no doubt, however, that Mr. Dorr *believed* that he was engaged in supporting the "cause of the people."

Mr. Walker, being occupied with public duties, including doubtless his laborious preparations for destroying the Tariff, regrets that he cannot be present on the interesting occasion. "The patriot whom you thus design to honour," he says, "was imprisoned for defending the rights of the people, and history will enrol his name among those who have nobly contended and suffered in their cause." The letter of Mr. Woodbury informs us that previous engagements at the Court now in session will prevent him "from joining the democracy of Rhode Island in that public celebration, so worthy of themselves and of the occasion."

But Mr. Marcus Morton goes beyond all in the fiery ardour of his zeal. It is to be regretted that he could not be present. His letter, converted into a speech with appropriate accompaniments of gesture and with the additional impulse which the enthusiasm of the occasion must have imparted to so vehement a spirit, would have born off, unquestionably, the palm of eloquence from all competitors. "Who, in any age or country," exclaims this impassioned man, "ever evinced more self sacrificing devotion to the rights of the people, or more martyr-like perseverance in their support, than the distinguished individual in honor of whom this celebration is made?"

To this appeal let echo answer, "who?" No other response could come up to the grandeur of the interrogation. Mr. Morton takes occasion to remind the democracy of his own services in their behalf.

"I believe I may safely add," says this modest applicant for democratic gratitude, "that no man out of your State took an earlier or bolder stand in favor of your efforts to establish and exercise the right of free suffrage and of self government, or more uniformly and earnestly defended and supported your struggles to accomplish these great objects. Whether my exertions have been in any degree successful or useful to you, can better be determined by yourselves than by me."

While this rejoicing is had on account of Mr. Dorr's liberation, Mr. Dorr himself is not disposed to regard himself as liberated at all. His restoration to the rights of a citizen depends upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the constitution of Rhode Island. This he refuses to do, and intimates that he was thrust out of prison. Whether he can obtain as much sympathy for being put out of confinement as he had for being put in, is somewhat doubtful—but the experiment is probably deemed worth trying. The labours of the democracy of Rhode Island, will now be directed, we presume, to the great object of making him Governor of that State in spite of the disfranchisement under which he voluntarily and purposely rests. There can be no triumph to his followers and adherents which is not achieved over the constitution and the laws.

Division among the Friends.—We see it stated that the Salem (Mass.) quarterly meeting of Oxford Quakers divided into two bodies at its last meeting. The parties are known to each other by the names "Wilburites" and "Gurneyites"—the former headed by John Wilbur, bearing a strong testimony against certain alleged errors in doctrines said to have been taught by Joseph John Gurney, an English Quaker who visited this country a few years ago. Both the Wilburites and the Gurneyites claimed to be the quarterly meeting exclusively; and as neither could do any business while any persons not members were present, each waited several hours for the other to go out. At length the Gurneyites withdrew. The next day they took possession of the meeting house, and the Wilburites went to the Silsbee street Chapel (loaned them by the "Christian" sect) and both proceeded to finish their work.

OLD HEADS FOR COUNSEL.—A gentleman who left Washington yesterday informs us that Gen. Gaines begins to be looked on as *non compos mentis.* He has written to the President for a hundred battalions, with which he promises to plant the American flag in the capital of the Montezumas. It is said that the President has a kindly feeling for the old man, respects his patriotism, and remembers the services of his younger days, and hence is not inclined to be harsh with him.

Gen. Gaines is regarded in a military point of view much as Mr. Ritchie is in an editorial. They are both energetic young fellows of Seventy, with more bravery than discretion, more zeal than Judgment. Our informant says he hopes that these Napoleons of the sword and quill may not lead the administration into a quagmire. Indeed it may be well if the former has not already done so.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

There is an extraordinary spring of water in Missouri, about fifty miles north of Bateville, which has been sounded to the depth of five hundred feet without reaching its bottom. One of the State boundary line Commissioners describes it as rising in the western extremity of a basin from a cavity nearly circular, about 50 yards in diameter and of a depth hitherto unfathomed. The water flows with but little variation in quantity throughout the year. The quantity is estimated to be from 20 to 30,000 cubic feet per minute. The fall is rapid, amounting in the distance of a half mile to 12 or 15 feet.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept 20.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.
EDWARD LONG,
Of Somerset County.

For the House of Delegates.
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
CHARLES H. BOWDLE,
JOHN HARRINGTON.

For Sheriff.
RICHARD THOMAS.

For Commissioners.
EDWARD M. DAWSON.
THOMAS C. NICOLS.

To the Citizens of Talbot Co.

WHIG MEETINGS.

The people of Talbot county, are respectfully informed that the following Whig Meetings will be held in Talbot county, viz:

On SATURDAY the 20th of September, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., at the Trappe.

On TUESDAY the 23d September at Easton, at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

On THURSDAY the 25th September in Broad Creek Neck, at 12 o'clock M.

At the Chapel on SATURDAY, the 27th Sept. at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

H. H. Goldsborough, Richard Thomas,
John Harrington, E. M. Dawson,
C. H. Bowdle. T. C. Nicols.

Sept. 13, 1845.

MR. LONG, the Whig candidate for congress for this District, addressed a numerous audience in this town on Tuesday last, and as far as can be ascertained gave general satisfaction.

The Star announces JAMES LLOYD MARTIN, Esq. as a Candidate for Congress in this Congressional District.

APPOINTMENT.—Henry Thomas, Esq., has been commissioned postmaster at this town, in place of Mrs. Hussey, removed.

Kent County.—The whigs of this county have nominated for the house of delegates Lawrence M. Strong, Macall M. Rasin, and Wm. Smyth. For Sheriff, George W. Spencer. For Levy Court, Thomas D. Burgess and Daniel Jones.

MAINE.—The Kennebec Journal has returns from 115 towns, which give for Morse 14,787: Anderson 14,191; scattering 2084. The majority against Gov. Anderson is 3277, being a loss since last year of 1692. So far as heard from, the Whigs have elected a majority of the Representatives.

Vermont Election.—Votes for Governor in 162 towns, Slade (W.) 17,033; Kellogg (L. F.) 14,042; scattering 1,692. Senators ascertained to be elected, Whig 23, Loco 7. Whig gain over the representation of last year, 6. House of Representatives, Whig 112; Loco 63; Abolitionist 11; no choice 33.

Later from Texas. Dates from Galveston to the 3d inst., have been received at New Orleans. The Convention was still in session. It had engrafted the anti-duelling clause in the Constitution, and prohibited lotteries. Judges are to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate. The term of office is six years. The number of Senators is fixed at 21, and of representatives at 66.

CONSECRATION. Bishop Chase has invited all the Bishops of the Protestant Church of the United States, to be present in Philadelphia on the 23d inst., and assist in the canonical consecration of the Rev. Dr. Alonza Potter, Bishop elect of the diocese of Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY. The Hon. Joseph Story, one of the justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday 10th inst. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare in Boston, in 1843. Judge Story was 65 years of age.—He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the Judgeship of the United States Court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a high station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not easily be filled.

Another Extensive Roberry.—A young man who had sloped from Boonsboro', Md., with about $7000 of his employer's money, was arrested at the Pratt st. depot Baltimore, Monday morning, and $5000 of the stolen funds found on his person.—He was committed to jail.

PRINCESS ANN, Sept. 14th, 1845.

Dear Sir,

As I have been several times interrogated by Gentlemen of your county as to who Mr. Long, the Whig candidate for Congress, is, and with respect to his qualifications for the post for which he is nominated, I will take the liberty of useing your paper to give a general reply; so that all who are curious upon the subject may be at once satisfied.

Mr. LONG is a graduate of Yale college, where he took his degree of A. M. in 1828, sharing the highest honors of his class.—He was admitted to the bar of Somerset County Court in 1831—was first elected to the Legislature in 1833—in 1835 was re-elected and successfully resisted the project for a convention of the people of Maryland proposed to be called to alter the Constitution. He took his stand on this occasion on the ground that the alteration proposed would destroy the weight of the smaller counties, there guarantied by the constitution, in the House of Delegates.—In 1839 he was again elected, and was prominent as chairman of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. Again elected in 1844 and occupied the same position. He has always been opposed in principal to the internal improvement system of this state, because of its involving the state in debt. He opposed it in 1833, and likewise in 1835 until instructed by his constituents of both parties to vote for it. He opposed the "Canal Bill" of the last session; contended that it yielded too much on the part of the state, saying that he "regarded it as virtually mortgaging the real estate of the people, and as converting the landholders into a poor tenantry."

With regard to all the leading measures of the day, Mr. Long is a thorough Whig, and if elected will go hand in hand with that party. On the subjects of the tariff, the public lands, &c. &c. he has made his sentiments known fully in his speeches in this section of country. Your people need not, therefore, entertain any doubt as to whom they support when they cast their votes for him.

Mr. Long's abilities are universally acknowledged wheresoever he is known.—He has no adversary who does not admit his talents to be of the first order. At school he was distinguished in every department of learning. The high honors conferred on him when he was graduated, gave a flattering assurance of what he was capable of becoming in after life. He has all the elements of an orator in an eminent degree. A memory that loses nothing, an acute perception, clear and distinct impressions, a sprightly imagination, an ample and varied fund of information, and with all, an unusually ready command of language. I institute no comparison between him and his competitor. They are both gentlemen whom I esteem exceedingly high; and should I vote at all, I shall be influenced in my preference entirely by the fact that with one I agree as to measures, with the other I honestly differ without thinking the less of him on that account.

Yours truly
M. S.

A. GRAHAM, Esq.

Scraps FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.
Hor.

If we suppose the whole earth to be as well peopled as Great Britain, and to have been so from the creation, and that the whole race of mankind had constantly spent their time in telling a heap consisting of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, *(one septillion)* of pieces, they would hardly yet have reckoned a thousandth part of that quantity.

Every body knows that an Astral lamp without a glass chimney is almost useless as a light; but every body may not know that it was the merest accident that led to the discovery of the importance of this appendage. The circumstance is thus related by the brother of Mr. Argand the inventor of the Lamp. "My brother had long been trying to bring his lamp to bear. A broken-off neck of a flask lying upon the chimney piece, I happened to reach it over to the table, and to place it over the circular flame of the lamp: immediately it rose with brillancy. My brother started from his seat with ecstasy, rushed upon me in a transport of joy, and embraced me with rapture."

Thus was completed the Astral or Argand Lamp, the most important improvement discovered in artificial light before the introduction of gas, and which has not since been improved upon.

The ravenous nature and great strength of the Shark are well known; yet the divers in the East Indian pearl-fisheries think little of entering the lists against him, armed with a strong piece of wood sharpened at both ends. Awaiting the opening of his enormous mouth, they thrust in their arm, holding the wood perpendicularly, and his mouth being thus kept extended, he drowns.

Church Nosegays.—The following curious custom exists on the Elbe. The peasantry who possess a bit of land, however small, never enter the Church without having a nosegay in their hands. They thus show that they claim the consideration due to persons who possess some property in the Parish. Among the country-people in the neighborhood of Hamburg, there is no garden so small as not to possess a place for the flowers intended for this use, and the plat is distinguished by the name of "the Church Nosegay."

Gottfried Mind, a celebrated painter of Berne in Switzerland, born in 1768, devoted his attention almost exclusively to the delineation of animals of the feline species, so that he was called the "Raphael of Cats." Even sovereigns sought for his drawings of these animals, and amateurs treasured them carefully in their portfolies.

Edward I. having subdued Wales, and annexed it to the crown of England, gave his son, afterwards the unfortunate Edward II.; the title of "Prince of Wales," which has since been borne by the heirs to the crown of Great Britain.

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