wonderful tales told of Alim; how he faced alone the ten or twelve occupants of a dilligence; how he made them all tumble out, one after the other, and give up their all: and how, instead of taking all himself, he took from those who had plenty, and gave to those who had none, reserving to himself a per-centage, as it were, on the transaction. He was not known to have wounded or killed any one; but every one felt afraid to leave the shelter of his own roof, while he was abroad. He always rode on horseback; and on one occasion, his horse was killed by a shot from a traveller, he was going to rob, and he himself wounded. After this, his health began to give way, and he could no longer pursue his avocation; so he wandered about from sheepfold to sheepfold, till at last a shepherd, with whom he had taken refuge, betrayed him to the authorities. He was taken into custody, punished with the *knout*, and sent to Siberia."

THE QUEEN'S MOTHER.—The Duchess of Kent' Queen Victoria's mother, being left a widow when her daughter was eight months old, devoted herself to the great purpose of training her to be worthy of the crown. She nursed her infant at her own bosom—always attending to its bathing and dressing; and as soon as the little girl could sit alone, she was placed at a small table beside her mother at her meals; yet never indulged in any, except the prescribed simple kinds of food; thus early being taught obedience, temperance and self-controul. Her father having died in debt, her mother encouraged her to lay the money which might have been expended in the purchase of toys, as a fund to pay the demands against him, thus cultivating the virtues of justice, fortitude, fidelity, prudence, and filial devotion. Thus, through the whole period of her education, the counsels and example of her faithful mother, who was her sole guardian, were constantly directed towards fitting her daughter to become what she is, the best sovereign, morally speaking, that ever sat on the throne of England—perhaps the best in the world.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

COMMODORE M'CAULEY'S ORDERS—WILL THERE BE WAR.

They who imagine that Commodore M'Cauley has been sent to Cuba upon another Greytown expedition are very much mistaken. One of our Wall Street contemporaries, with the air of an outsider speaking by authority, says:—

The orders that have been given to Capt. M'Cauley are of the most explicit and prudent character. He is not authorized to make any demands upon the Cuban government, nor to ask for any explanations with reference to the past; and even if he shall hear (not having himself witnessed the fact) that a vessel of the United States has been fired into, his instructions do not allow him to resent the affront, nor to take any notice of it whatsoever. It is his duty, however to use indefatigable vigilance in protecting American commerce, and, if possible, to prevent outrage from occurring under his own immediate observation. A higher bounty, than has ever been paid in our Navy, is offered to seamen, in order that Captain M'Cauley's squadron may be reinforced as rapidly as possible; but only in the case, that a vessel under his command shall witness an attack upon one of our merchantmen, is he at liberty to resent it. If so wanton and gratuitous an insult to this country should be offered, as firing upon an unarmed vessel of the United States, in presence of one of our men-of-war, Capt. M'Cauley is instructed to chastise, and, if possible, to sink the aggressor, no matter what disparity of force may exist against him, what armed witnesses favorable to Spain may be present, or what the risk to himself may be.

This confirms our views of these notable instructions. It is likely, that any Spanish vessel of war will fire into an American merchantman with an American war-steamer in sight? Very "prudent" instructions indeed. Under them, Mr. Pierce himself might have gone out in the San Jacinto without fear of any cause for fainting. Old Hickory would have ordered the Commodore to bring home the first Spanish cruiser that might fall in his way, so as to transfer all explanations from Cuba to Washington, and bring the whole imbrogio to a focus. But Mr. Pierce's instructions are of the "most prudent character." What a public blessing are these old grannies in time of war? What a virtue is bravery at Greytown and prudence at Havana! Don't be alarmed.

OPENING OF THE TRADE WITH JAPAN.—An enterprising firm of this city have put up the brig Samuel Churchman, with dispatch for Japan. According to the treaty negotiated with that country by Commodore Perry, the ports of Samoda and Hakopadi were to be opened to American commerce at the expiration of one year from the date of the treaty, which would fix the time about the end of this month. These ports will, therefore, be freely opened to the Samuel Churchman by the time she can reach the islands, and we doubt not a highly profitable commerce may at once be established with the millions of inhabitants who compose the Japanese nation. They are represented to be a refined people—far in advance of the Chinese in civilization—luxurious in their tastes and mode of life, courteous in their manners, and of an intelligent and inquiring disposition. There are many of our products and inventions which would find a very ready sale among them, and we doubt not the enterprise of Messrs. Green, Heath & Allen will be richly repaid by this, the pioneer adventure to the Islands.—*San Francisco Herald, March* 5.

THE GREAT MORMON TEMPLE which the Mormons are building at the city of Salt Lake is described as promising to be a wonderful structure, covering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains ten acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surmounted by an iron-railing manufactured by the Mormons themselves at their iron works in Iron country, Utah territory. The Temple building will have a length of 197½ feet east and west, including towers, of which there are three at the east and three at the west, and the width will be ninety-nine feet. The northern and southern walls are eight feet thick. The towers spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted by octagon turrets and pinnacles, and having inside spiral stairways leading to the battlements. Besides these, there are four other towers on the four principal corners of the building, square in form, and terminating in spires. On the western end will be placed in alto relievo the great Dipper or Ursa Major. As regards the interior arrangements, there will be a baptismal font 57 feet long by 25 feet wide, and on the first floor, a large hall, 120 feet long by eighty feet wide, while on the third floor there will be another of the same size, besides numerous other rooms for various purposes. Around the outside of the building will be a promenade from 11 to 22 feet wide.

THE LIQUOR RIOTS AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 23, 1855.

No serious disturbance occurred yesterday or this morning.

The artillery and military have been posted in front of the Court House since Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday at 4 p. m. and immense crowd collected in Clark Street, between Washington and South Water, but shortly afterwards dispersed.

The total number of arrests made are fifty five.

The Irish have covered themselves with glory by keeping out of the affray.

More trouble is apprehended at the examination of the prisoners.

The German who was shot by the policeman received a ball through his back, but is still living.

A special military force, consisting of 500 citizens, with the State arms, has been organized.

Nine o'clock, P. M.

The city is quiet. The military is still stationed in front of the court house, and considerable excitement exists yet. Very little is required to draw out an immense crowd. Eight or ten fires have occurred in different parts of the city since Saturday. The license suits are progressing, and a multitude of belligerent rumors are afloat, but they will probably amount to nothing.

Distressing Railroad Casualties, one man killed and two others wounded.

Rochester, April 23, 1855.

As the locomotive was backing down the track in Canandaigua village this afternoon it ran over and instantly killed J. L. Hall, Esq., a lawyer—severing his head from his body, Judge Phelps and another person, standing on the track, were also seriously injured, the former so severely, that his life is despaired of.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Baltimore, April 23, 1855.

The eleven o'clock train from this city met with a serious accident to-day. While crossing Gunpowder Creek, a part of the bridge gave way, and the engine, baggage and express cars ran into the river. The passengers cars would have followed suit, but the coupling breaking saved them. The engineer was badly injured, and the fireman slightly. Some twenty yards of the track was torn away. Much fright existed among the passengers, but none of them were injured. The trains coming this way were detained in consequence of the accident.

SEMINARIES.—A most liberal offer has been made towards the establishment of a Theological Seminary in Massachusetts. The proposed donor writes:—"My offer is $40,000, in four sums: $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, and 5,000. This sum shall not be binding on me, if not equalled by not less than four individuals within three months." If four such generous friends of Christian education be found, the good work will be accomplished. In North Carolina, we observe that a Classical and Theological Training School is to be established at Asheville. "The avowed and, indeed, final aim of the Institution is the education of a ministry. It offers a full course of English and classical reading to pious young men, or to boys who give promise of piety, and in so doing, the Christian ministry is the one great end in view. In addition to this, candidates for Holy Orders can find a home, and opportunities of Theological reading at less expense than elsewhere, and with less fear of distraction from the world and its influences.

A GIANTESS.—The Portland Argus gives the following account of a giantess named Silvia Harday: She is a native of Wilton, Maine—is seven feet six inches in height—is rather lean than fleshy, yet weighs three hundred and thirty pounds, is nearly thirty years of age, and is still growing. She has heretofore maintained herself chiefly by service in the capacity of a nurse, having the reputation of being a most excellent one. Her complexion is fair, her eyes blue, and the very modest expression of her countenance is said to be a true index to her character. She never, as nurse, takes an infant in her arms, but always holds it in her hand. Placing the head upon the end of her fingers, its feet extend toward the wrist, and with the thumb and little finger elevated, she forms an ample and admirable cradle—the length of her hand being quite equal to the whole length of an infant. She is unable to pass ordinary doors without stooping a good deal, and it is said, that for convenience she usually puts her thimble and other little articles upon the casing over the door, instead of upon any lower object, as a table or desk. An amusing incident is told of her, which runs in this wise, and which is said to be strictly true. While she was passing through the kitchen of a farmhouse one day with a large pan of milk in each hand, her hair caught upon a hook which projected two or three inches from the ceiling, and held her fast. She could neither stoop to set the pans down nor raise her hands to disengage her hair, and was compelled thus to remain, until her cries brought others to her assistance.

A NOBLE DEED.—During the night of Nov. 26th last, in a thick snow storm, the wind blowing a heavy gale down the lake, the water chilled and making ice fast, the Canadian schooner Conductor, Captain Hacket, struck on the bar outside of Long Point Cut, on the Island side, beat over and filled with water immediately, some distance from the shore, the sea making a complete breach over her, driving the crew to the rigging for their lives. In the morning at daylight they were discovered clinging to the wreck, by Mrs. Margaret Becker, a trapper's wife, the sole inhabitant of that end of the island, her husband being over on the main land. She immediately went down abreast of the vessel on the beach, and built a large fire of logs, made some hot tea, and prepared some food for them, in case they reached the shore, and to refresh and encourage their drooping spirits by showing them succour was at hand. All that long day, with the tempest raging around her, did that heroic woman watch the suffering seamen clinging to the rigging of the wreck. Just at nightfall the Captain called to the Mate, who was on the other side of the rigging, that they would all perish, if they had to remain in the rigging another night, and that he was going to attempt to swim ashore; if he succeeded, the rest could follow him; if he drowned, they could cling to the rigging and run their chance. He leaped overboard and struck out. As he reached the undertow and backwater, his strength failing, and chilled and benumbed with cold, he would certainly have been drowned, had not the woman gone to his rescue. She waded in through the surf up to her neck, grasping him and dragging him out safely. The balance of the crew then followed him one by one, with the same result, this noble woman breasting the sea, and meeting and dragging them out singly as they came ashore; being, in the main, instrumental in saving the whole crew. Such noble conduct deserves more than a passing notice. She is a woman of the most humble position in life, but showed herself on this occasion a true heroine, and possessed of the noblest qualities of heart and soul.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

New York produced in the year 1850, 10,357,-484 pounds of maple sugar, Vermont produced 6,349,357 pounds, and Ohio 4,588,209 pounds. Few persons have any idea of the amount of this article of home-production manufactured in the Northern States; yet almost all this large quantity is manufactured by the rudest and most wasteful processes. The value of the yearly crop of maple sugar to New York is nearly $1,000,000.

A young Lady of Bridgeton, N. J., while in the act of sneezing, came near dislocating her neck: she was insensible for some hours, and nothing but surgical skill prevented her death.

A contract worthy of Barnum is said to have been made by one of his countrymen with Madame Rachel. The lady is bound to make 200 appearances in the United States, living or dead. In cace of her death she is to be enbalmed, and exhibited the requisite number of times.

BOUNTY FOR SAILORS.—The secretary of the American navy, in addition to the present liberal pay, offers a bounty of twenty dollars to all seamen, and fifteen dollars to ordinary seamen, who shall enlist for three year's service, within the next sixty days.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BRITISH OFFICER.—A person by the name of J. R. Bucknall, said to be an officer of the British army, was arrested in New York on Saturday, by the United States authorities, on a charge of enlisting persons to serve in the allied armies against Russia. He says, that he is an engineer, and was engaged in enlisting men to work upon railroads in Texas, and not to go to the Crimea.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—Rumors are in circulation, that there is some indication of a screw being loose in our railway matters. We are glad to be able to state on good authority, that there is no proper foundation for those stories, as nothing has happened which can *interfere with the progress of the railway*, The contractors are, without doubt, able to fulfil their engagements, and they are men of too high standing, to have any wish to "back out."—*St. John News*.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—A correspondent writes us from Shediac, asking the extent of the works in progress at this end of the railway. He says nothing whatever has been done on that end of the line since the beginning of the present year, and no preparations are making for work.

The same state of things exists at this end of the line; and from appearances, it would seem as if nothing more was to be done at present.—The unfavorable news from Englaud, and the prospect of a long continuance of the war, give very little hope of progress with our railways, until better days have come. We have heard that Messrs. Jackson & Co. expected, that the N. Brunswick Shareholders would have paid up a very considerable sum on their shares. But in this expectation they have been grievously disappointed.

The St. John, N. B. people are striving to change the seat of Government to that place. We believe a good portion of the people are in favour of the change; the New Brunswicker says:—The notice we took of this matter last week has caused the subject to be very generally discussed, and in many circles, it has been the sole topic of conversation.—Popular feeling here is decidedly in favour of a change, and some very strong arguments are used, and cogent reasons given, for its removal from the "Cathedral City." It is alleged that with the exception of the inhabitants of York, and perhaps a portion of these in one or two of the adjoining Counties, all the rest of the Province would be in favour of removing the seat of Government from its present position.

Day by day these feelings increase. We hear the desire for change expressed in all quarters, and the time will shortly arrive when very decided and vigorous steps will be taken to bring about the desired consummation.

THE Queen has presented a box of 150 books for the use of invalids at Chatham, as a memento of her late visit. Her Majesty also sent some drawing-paper, pencils, and India rubber, for the use of Private Wm. Cunningham, 7th Fusiliers, an inmate of the hospital, who at the time of her Majesty's visit to the wards was amusing himself sketching. He then produced some of his sketches, which he had made in the Crimea, and the Queen was so pleased with them, that she requested the commandant to apply for them for her; and the present thus sent down was an acknowledgment of the favour.

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

A letter in the Panama Herald, dated Lima, March 11, says.—

A vessel said to be Russian, but under Argentine colors, was seized by the Russian Admiral; it is also reported that a number of Russian sailors have volunteered to serve on board the British ships of war bound for Petropoloski.

A resolution has been adopted in the Massachusetts Senate, with but one dissentient, that no foreign-born citizen shall be eligible to office under the state government. The force of such a resolve depends upon the terms of the state constitution.

The French frigate La Forte, sixty guns, arrived at Callao on the 6th of March, having on board the body of Admiral Des Pointe, the commander of the French squadron in the Pacific, who died on board about 30 hours before the vessel reached port. The funeral took place on the 10th of March, with great ceremony.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April* 9.

Coal from the British Provinces can now be bought for six dollars per ton. Last fall, five dollars and fifty cents per chaldron was freely paid for freight on the article to Boston.

We continue to have the best accounts of the coming wheat crop. From Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, all reports are cheering—the wheat fields never looked better.

It was seventeen years, on Monday, since the first Atlantic steamer arrived at New York. The Sirius, Capt. Roberts, who was subsequently lost in the President, arrived early in the morning, and a few hours afterwards the Great Western.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Nearly the whole of the town of Vienna, between Hamilton and Beanford Canada West, has been laid in ruins by an extensive fire.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—On Saturday, at 1, p. m., the sawmill belonging to James Smith, Esq., at Courtenay Bay, caught fire. The wind blowing at the time from N. W., the fire was soon communicated to the new ship in the yard, 1900 tons, nearly ready for launching. The large dwelling house and other buildings together with a large quantity of ship timber, were all totally destroyed. Mr. Smith's loss is estimated at £14.000—the only insurance on any part of the premises being £500 on the saw mill. The fire originated from the furnace door being left open when the men went to dinner. The new ship belonging to Messrs. Wright was in eminent danger, and was only saved by the exertions of the firemen.

About 5, p. m., another fire occurred in Alma street, destroying one house and injuring others. There were altogether five alarms of fire on Saturday, mostly supposed the work of incendiaries.—*Westmorland Times*.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the most celebrated Remedies for the Cure of Sore Arms.—Samuel Wentworth, of Cape Breton, was for five years afflicted with sore arms; there were four different ulcers on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a bootmaker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes he was compelled to relinquish it; he tried various remedies and they failed to benefit him; however about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon made him better, and in eight weeks, his arms were quite well and with scarcely the scars perceptible.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 5th, 1855.

MR. COLES has thought fit through the medium of the *Examiner*, to reply to the charge brought against him by the Sons of Temperance. It was "a very pretty quarrel as it stood," as Sir Lucius O'Trigger says, and Mr. Coles's explanation has made it worse. We excuse men for words however offensive, when elicited by the heat of debate; the same measure of pardon is not accorded to written communications; the very delay occasioned by the time requisite to commit sentiments to paper, affords space for reflection. There may be a difference of opinion as to the exact words spoken, there can be none with respect to printed ones. We do not conceive it necessary to enter into any defence of the Sons of Temperance against the renewed attack of Mr. Coles. It will be sufficient for the present to say, that Mr. Coles is *misinformed;* "foul slander and abuse" is never tolerated at any of their meetings, nor are politics discussed—for the passing of a Maine Liquor Law is a temperance not a political question—and if the members of the Order as well as of all Temperance Societies, come to a resolution to support at Elections only men who are in favor of their principles, they but act consistently. The Anti-corn-law-league was got up for a particular purpose, and was persevered in, until it became at the last triumphant over all opposition. The supporters of the Maine Liquor Law are determined to agitate, until it becomes the law of the land, and who shall say, that they are not acting constitutionally? Were Mr. Coles other than a brewer and distiller, he would not conceive, that the opposition of the Sons of intemperance involved a personal opposition to himself as the leader of the Government; as it is, they must necessarily occupy antagonistic positions, and he may be perfectly certain, that they will not stop in their exertions, though it may be—in fact, is—a matter of vital interest to him, that the old system of retailing intoxicating liquors should be kept up in its full force, regardless of the ruin and devastation physical and moral, occasioned by it: and it can give Mr. Coles no right to charge an association with entertaining other views than they profess, or to brand them with a title of reproach which their previous conduct repudiates. So much for the Sons. The attack on the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald we leave him to sustain, conscious that if he thinks the matter worth a reply, he stands in want of no aid from our pen. We cannot suffer the insinuations against Capt. Orlebar, and by consequenee, Capt. Bayfield and the other officers of the Gulnare, to be passed over with the like indifference, not that any thing Mr. Coles has written could in the slightest degree, operate to the prejudice of either of or any of these gentlemen, but because there is a propensity among some, from various