

chant returned. In about ten minutes, M. Fontanes summoned a porter, gave him a number of letters, some for the post-office, others for delivery in the city, and shortly afterwards he went out, saying, as he passed through the counting-house, that he should not return till the following morning.

Eugene Bouguiville, as she alighted at the notary's door in company with her father and Francis her half-sister, looked charmingly, though a little pale, and with a smile which went out, saying, as he passed through the counting-house, that he should not return till the following morning.

M. Fontanes had preceded her, and his respectably kind and unpretending manner seemed, as she went on to consider the marriage which she had just accepted, grateful, if faint smile with which she acknowledged his unobtrusive courtesies, was an earnest, that if the marriage should turn out unhappily she would not be the fault of the man, but would reluctantly she accepted M. Fontanes as a husband. M. Bertin was apparently about to commence reading the marriage contract, when she succeeded in drawing interruption to her place. Henri Jomard, spite of the strenuous opposition of a clerk, forced his way, in a state of wild excitement, into the office, and forthwith burst into a torrent of invective and entreaty, of bitter reproach and humble solicitation, to which passion and despair lent force and eloquence.

"I don't, Monsieur Fontanes, whether I shall proceed, it is essential to me, in the present conditions, in a pecuniary sense, are grossly undecided and partial!"

"That is precisely my opinion also," rejoined the notary, "and I have the same opinion respecting the village being at the present moment a rich heiress in her own right."

"A bomb shell falling in the midst, could not have produced a more marked effect than the words, which caused every one of the auditors, Henri Jomard included, to start to their feet in various attitudes of astonishment and consternation."

"This information," continued the notary, "reached me only about two hours since, and, strangely enough, Monsieur Fontanes, from you alone, and not from the Countess, who is addressed to me on the cover, but the contents of which were intended for Messrs. Smith & Co. of London."

DEATH OF AN EMINENT LAWYER.—Late foreign papers announce the death of William Selwyn, a very learned and laborious lawyer, and the well-known author of *Selwyn's Axioms*, who died on the 25th ult., at Tunbridge Wells, England, aged 81.

PRIMITIVE LEGISLATION.—In the year 1770, the Legislature of Louisiana, to abolish the practices then prevailing, passed the following resolution, after considerable opposition:—"That hereafter no member shall come into the chamber barefooted, nor eat his bread and cheese on the steps of the Capitol."

A RUSSIAN GIFT.—Ward, the jeweler, has, subject to the inspection of the curious, two of the most magnificent rings we have ever seen. The rings were presented by the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Colonel Colt of this City. One of the rings contains diamonds worth \$3000; one contains the cyphers of the imperial possession, and the other is set with very minute diamonds in enamel. The shank of one of the rings glitters with numerous *petite* diamonds, and the whole affair makes a gift worthy of one emperor to another chip of the same block.—*Herford Covenant.*

JEWISH CONVENTION IN U. S.—The rabbis, rabbins and delegates of the principal synagogues of the United States are called to assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, in October, to deliberate on all matters of importance in regard to Judaism, which may be brought before the Conference.

GAIN OF TIME.—The difference between rising every morning at six, instead of eight o'clock, in the course of fifty years, is twenty days; in the course of one hundred years, 121 days and 16 hours; which is eight hours a day for exactly nine years; so that rising at six will be the same as if nine years of time were added, every day we may command eight hours of every day for the cultivation of our minds and despatch of business.

POPULAT ON OF THE EARTH.—The latest estimate of the population of the earth makes 1,000,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mahomedans, 150,000,000; and Jews, 14,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Churches, 60,000,000; and Protestants 90,000,000.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—A big factory, says the *Star*, of New York, California, near Sacramento, California, by powers hitherto known as "laughing gas." It is said to be not so dangerous as steam, and better adapted to the propelling of light machinery.

NEW ORLEANS.—The yellow fever at New Orleans seems to be on the increase. The *Bulletin* says, the returns of deaths from yellow fever, for the present season are as follows: "Week ending Friday, August 1, do. do. July 9, 32; do. do. July 13, 41; do. do. July 23, 119; do. do. 30, 173; do. do. August 7, 222; do. do. August 13, 291. By reference to the record of 1854, we find that the epidemic this season is proving a more mortal disease than it was in that year; the yellow fever deaths for the past week ending 291; against 284 for the past week ending 10th of September, 1854."

THE HARVEST.—The corn now standing throughout the United States covers more breadth of ground than was ever sown before and with some exceptions, is uniformly good, although somewhat later than usual. The wheat, also, is remarkably good. Potatoes cover an immense breadth of ground, and the yield so far as tested, is large, and free from any indications of rot. Hay and grass good every where. Farms are very well engaged in sowing fall wheat and other farm work; but will soon rush with their wheat to the market towns and millers. The price of wheat varies, according to circumstances. The new flour that comes to market is of remarkably fine quality, and in a very superior condition. Prices are now about two dollars per barrel below the highest point of the season. The decline generally anticipated later in the season is about another dollar. The month of October, it is supposed, will probably witness a further decline, which will show the greatest decline in the year.

MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In the miscellaneous estimate just issued, credit is taken a sum of \$4000, to be devoted to a monument to the late Sir John Franklin.

COAL IN UTAH.—Brigham Young, during his tour among the southern settlements, discovered a bed of coal in the mountain range between Salt Lake and Ogden counties. It is, he says, of excellent quality, and inexhaustible in quantity. The bed is about five miles distant from Fort Ephraim, and he designs, if possible, to have mining operations commenced speedily, so that the Mormons of Great Salt Lake may be supplied with coal before the coming winter.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—It is stated that Saratoga Springs has never been so thronged with visitors as during the last two weeks. The following articles were consumed in one of the hotels there last week:—Beef, 3-150 pounds, 3100 do. mutton, 1400 do. chickens, 5000 do. turkeys, 1500 do. geese, 175 turkeys, 37,800 eggs, 2150 quart milk, 625 quarts pure cream, 140 bushels potatoes, besides hams, tongues, pork, corned beef, salt fish, ducks, geese, venison, and game of every description.

THE RICE CROPS.—The Southern kingdoms represent that rice crops are unusually flourishing, and that the indications promise more than an average yield this season.

A MAINE LAW IN TENNESSEE.—On the 21st July, Henry T. Weller was killed at the town of Woodbury, Tennessee, in a quarrel with two citizens. The deceased assembled together and adopted a most stringent prohibitory law. "They resolved that they would not sell liquor themselves, and would not rent their property to a man who would use it for such purpose. They then made up a purse and covered up all the liquor in the place, rolled the barrels into the street, poured out their contents, and set fire to them."

NEUTRALITY OF SWEDEN.—Though the military ardor excited at the close of the Vienna conference has now in some measure subsided, yet we are here seeing the most active movements of the allied fleets in the Baltic, and still hoping that the ensuing month of August may see some greater result than that of last year—the fall of Bomarsund. It is neither owing to the indifference of this nation for the cause of civilization against barbarism nor to the sympathies of our government for the Russian Autocrat, that the flag of Sweden does not already float beside the united standards of England and France, but to the policy of our government, so long as endless protocols on the 'four points' appear to be the only object of the great Powers, no one possessed of ordinary judgment can require of our rulers to do more than the youth Sweden, the horrors of war, and her growing prosperity to a sudden and inevitable check. What in truth matters it to Sweden, that the Bosphorus is closed while the Baltic is under Russian domination, and the port of Cronstadt continues a formidable and increasing fleet? Though the nation is warlike, yet a feeling of approbation of the King's conduct pervades all classes. We fully appreciate the line he has taken up, namely, to maintain a strict neutrality, and to give no aid to either England and France shall have given positive proof that they mean to oppose a boundary to the encroachments of Russia in the north as well as in the South. The efforts of Sweden to maintain her participation in the war, for England, if Russia succeeds in obtaining the mastery of the Sound, she will not be so powerful in the German Ocean as to be able to set Europe at defiance. Both the coats of Sweden and Norway are now so open, and so exposed to a wholly free from ice, or freezing only for a couple of months, in the severest winter. The principal are Calserona, Landseron, Carlstein, Bergen (in the bay of Christiania), and Christianand, Norder, Trondheim, and other ports. The latter mentioned has already excited the grasping spirit of our neighbour. Any one of these ports is capable of growing into another Sebastopol, within a hundred geographical miles of the British coast. Our friends say, in such materials for shipbuilding; the inhabi-

tants are either skillful carpenters or fearless mariners, and the population of the coasts furnishes at least 1000 families of able seamen, insured to hardships, and familiar from their childhood with all the details of navigation in these difficult seas. It is easy to draw a conclusion from this simple array of facts, that the first step towards a serious struggle will entail on posterity endless broils, and have Russia more powerful and still nearer than ever. In rejecting the last Austrian proposition, the English and French governments have left themselves at liberty to propose another basis for future negotiations capable of guaranteeing the north as well as the south. It is impossible in the narrow limits of this letter to examine and compare the relative advantages of the aggrandizement of Sweden by reconquering her ancient possessions, or making Finland independent, or establishing in the Aland Archipelago a Sweden to be held by France, England, and Sweden, as is the case with the German Empire, and the various strongholds of Germany. We Sweden only desire to point out to England the danger to Europe of neglecting this point where peace comes to be made. It is my profound conviction, that the success of such a fleet can only be partial without the active co-operation of the Scandinavian army, but as I have already said, the Northern Powers cannot join in the leagues till the question to the interests of the north are as truly protected as those of the South, and till the objects of the war have become worthy of the two great nations that have proclaimed the champions of civilization and the benefactors of Europe.

The fortress of Sveaborg is built on granite isles, about a mile in advance of Helsingfors, the Russian capital of Finland, as Abo was formerly its Swedish capital. The isles in question, eight in number, are situated in the bay of the city, and are fortified, and in the centre is, situated, the port where the Russian flotilla is kept. The largest of the rocks is that called "Gustavus's Sword," which is built the shape of a sword, and is a height of garden formed of mud brought from the main land, and a vast cistern in which is heaped together a large quantity of snow in winter to furnish water to the garrison. Sveaborg has been called the Gibraltar of the North; it would seem, however, that with as much injustice as was formerly thought, since the late bombardment shows it to be anything but impregnable. The islands flank each other, and all have the appearance of being surrounded to a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The only passage by which the roadstead of Helsingfors, which is one of the great war ports of Russia, can be reached winds along these formidable isles, which are armed with 800 guns of large calibre. As Sveaborg only presents an unapproachable *ceinture* of granite, a siege of it could not be made by land, and the place could only be reduced by famine. But it might be attacked and demolished by the sea, and this is just what has been executed with full success by the Anglo-French fleet, a bombardment which must have caused immense material losses to the Russian Government by destroying the barracks, the magazines, the workshops, and the arsenal of the fort. Sveaborg was constructed in the 18th century by the King of Sweden, Gustavus III. In the revolution which dethroned Gustavus IV., 1808, and which afflicted Russia the long sought opportunity for invading Finland, the impregnable fortress was given up without resistance to the Russian General Barclay de Tolly by a traitor, who forgot what was due to his country in gratifying his political passions. Sveaborg has a population of about 8,400 persons. Its barracks can hold more than 12,000 men; and, besides its fine port, it has two basins to repair ships.

LEARNING A TRADE.—"Ah!" said a mischievous wag to a lady acquaintance of a proud aristocratic cast, "I received you have been leaving a trade."

"I never have," replied the lady, "indeed you are very much mistaken."

"Oh!" said the wretched wag, "I thought by the looks of your cheeks, that you had turned painter."