

INTERESTING ANATOMICAL EXAMINATION OF A FEMALE CHIMPANZEE.—In July last a very fine pair of chimpanzees were purchased by the committee of the Bristol and Clifton Zoological Gardens, they having been brought direct from Africa to this port. During the summer and autumn these rare animals attracted the attention of visitors from all parts. From the circumstance of no specimen having been preserved in this country for a longer period than a few months, as they have generally died of consumption, more than ordinary care and attention were bestowed upon them by the keeper; for as there was a pair—a very unusual thing—the committee set a very high value upon them; but it was of no avail, as far as relates to the female, for she died on the 5th inst., though not (as it has subsequently been found) of the usual disease, consumption, but of dysentery, to which she had, in fact, been subject on her voyage, and continued to suffer from it till her death. Indeed, there was no remedy, for it was found impossible to administer any medicine. The keeper was in the habit of masticating her food, and feeding her from his mouth; but the moment any kind of medicine was attempted to be introduced, she rejected it, and even after it had been forced down her throat she would throw it off her stomach. The body having been presented to the Bristol Philosophic Institution, was opened by Dr. Fairbrother, in the presence of some of the members. On being anatomically examined, its great similarity to the human frame was surprisingly apparent. The brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, intestines, &c., were in form and shape almost exactly the counterpart of those in a human being; the heart in particular presented a peculiarity never found in any other of the monkey tribe, that is, it had nearly the same obliquity and rested on the midriff in the same manner as in the human body: indeed, the only striking exception was in the organs of the voice, there being on the upper part of the ventricles of the larynx two small membranous bags or sacs, into which part of the air must pass from the lungs during respiration; so that the column of air is divided and diminished, and consequently the vibrations produced by its passage through the glottis are weakened and the voice becomes inarticulate. If it were not for this singular provision, it is supposed that the chimpanzee would be capable of giving utterance to its feelings and wants in the same manner that man does. But even had it been perfect in this respect, there would still have been wanting that attribute which gives man the superiority over and command of the brute creation. This no disposition of mere matter can give; and the body, how perfectly soever formed, is forced in vain when it is not gifted with the soul to direct its operations.—Bristol Standard.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES SCOTT.—How vain are often our most cherished hopes and ambition! Sir Walter Scott expected—toiled—and died—to found an estate. His family was then numerous, and the Scotts of Abbotsford were, in his imagination, to rival any of the border chiefs of the olden time. A long line of descendants would regard him, the poet-founder of the family, with pride and veneration. It seems certain now, that the direct succession will not continue beyond the present generation. His eldest son has no family; the second has died in a foreign country without issue; both his daughters are dead. Misfortune and death have lowered the crest of Abbotsford, and the halls which Sir Walter took such pride in rearing will scarcely ever again be trod by one of his children. The only survivor is now in India. Mr. Charles Scott was in his 36th year. He was of a reserved and diffident temper and disposition, but possessed of considerable intelligence and a fund of quiet humour, which he delighted to exercise among his private friends. He was carefully educated at Oxford, but from his unobtrusive manner and retired habits, was little known, and made no exertion beyond his official duties and a few friends and relations.—Leeds Mercury.

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—I do not reprobate the acquirement of knowledge—I would encourage it; only I would give it its proper place, and restrict it to proper objects. But it is all folly to suppose that you will ever ameliorate the condition of the poor by making them political economists. It is beginning at the wrong end. Science is the handmaid of religion, not her mistress. Neither philosophy, nor chronology, nor zoology, nor any other "ology" that ever was invented, will make a poor man better, or wiser, or happier. But instruct him in his Bible, and teach him, as the church does, to make it the rule of his daily life, and you do make him good, and wise, and happy.—A kind neighbour, a faithful servant, a loyal subject; you make him contented and respectful in all the relations of life; you give him that which keeps him humble, and sanctifies his attainments, however high; in a word, you give what will carry him through the trials of his lowly rank, and fit him for that presence in which he who humbly himself shall be exalted.—From "Tales of the Village," by the Rev. E. Paget; published by Burns, London.

A FIRST LANDING IN THE WESTERN IND.—The charms of a tropical country, when novel, are calculated to make a delightful impression on the mind; and as we roamed along the lanes and cane-fields of Santa Cruz, during the first days after our arrival, we could easily conceive the pleasure enjoyed by Columbus and his followers, when the fertility and beauty of West Indian scenery first burst upon their view. Many beautiful productions of nature, however, not indigenous, are now added to the catalogue of wonders which inflamed the imagination of Columbus. Almost every plant we saw, as we drove or rode about the country, from the largest tree to the smallest weed, was unknown to us, and formed the subject of a somewhat troublesome inquiry. It was a new world to us, as well as to its first discoverer, and several days must be passed amidst these scenes before one can obtain anything like a familiar acquaintance with the productions of nature. Splendid exotic plants, which would be regarded as rarities even in the green-houses of England and America, are cultivated in the little gardens of Santa Cruz; and the wild flowers are scarcely less attractive. Amongst them we observed large kinds of convolvulus, white and pink, yellow bell-flowers, scarlet creepers, bright blue peas of singular beauty; and to crown all, the "pride of Barbadoes," sometimes crimson, sometimes yellow, with butterfly petals, long pendant stamina, and acacia-like leaves, adorning the hedges in great profusion. The trees are for the most part bearers of fruit, and many of them are covered with luxuriant foliage. To select a few of the most remarkable, I would just mention the plantain and banana (nearly the same in appearance), with pendant leaves of vast dimensions, and a profusion of finger-like fruit growing in clusters; the wild orange tree, covered at the same time with fruit and flowers; the lime, which lines the hedges, and is equally fragrant, producing in abundance a small kind of lemon; the guava, with pink blossoms, and pear-like fruit, also frequent in the hedge-

rows; the mango, heavily laden with foliage, and with fruit in its season; the mamee, growing to a great size, and profusely covered with glazed dark green foliage; lastly, the tamarind, with its light feathery leaves and long pods, which contain the fruit used for a preserve, spreading its branches far and wide, like the British oak.—Gurney's Visit to the West Indies.

SUNDAY IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.—I have said that the women appear to be too busy to find time for any personal indulgence, but the frequent dancing, both in town and country, especially on Sunday, must form an exception to this rule. Through the whole of the Sunday, both men and women seem to give themselves up to the pursuit of pleasure as earnestly as they do to labour during the rest of the week. It is on this day especially that the English stranger feels his real distance from his native land, and sighs in vain for the repose and the quiet, as well as for the many holier associations, with which the memory of the Sabbath is sanctified to him. It is true, that, in the South of France, the peasants do not go out to field labour exactly as on other days, and the shops in the town are less frequented; that the common people generally are more neatly dressed, and many of them, especially the women, may be seen in the earlier part of the day repairing to the different churches; but the fact that it is a day set apart for amusement of every kind, amongst which may be enumerated horse racing, horse fairs, plays, dancing, and public shows, sufficiently proves how little idea prevails amongst the people of the real purpose for which the institution of the Sabbath was ordained. With regard to this day, we were particularly unfortunate in the lodgings we had chosen, being opposite to the theatre, where a more than common display is expected every Sunday evening: in addition to which, we were immediately over a room for drinking wine, for which purpose people continually flocked in between the acts. Besides the "spectacle," many of the barns and public rooms in the town and suburbs of Pau are filled with dancers on the Sunday afternoon and evening, especially during the carnival; and, in passing along the streets on that day, you frequently see stages erected for the display of some monster or the performance of some mountebank; and with these it is the custom of a party to station themselves at the doors of the churches, during service, where they beat their drums, and announce to the people, as they come out, what is to be the amusement of the afternoon or evening.—Mrs. Ellis's "Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees."

THE UPRIGHT MAN OF BUSINESS.—There is no being in the world (says Dr. Dewey) for whom I feel a higher moral respect and admiration than for the upright man of business; no, not for the philanthropist, the missionary, or the martyr. I feel that I could more easily be a martyr than a man of that lofty moral uprightness. And let me say, yet more distinctly, that it is not for the generous man that I feel this kind of respect—generosity seems to me a lower quality, a mere impulse, compared with the lofty virtue I speak of. It is not for the man who distributes extensive charities, who bestows magnificent donations. That may be all very well—I speak not to disparage it—I wish there was more of it; and yet it may all consist with a want of the true lofty unbending uprightness. That is not the man, then, of whom I speak; but it is he who stands amidst all the swaying interests and perilous exigencies of trade, firm, calm, disinterested, and upright. It is the man who can see another man's interests just as well as his own; it is the man whose mind his own advantage does not blind nor cloud for an instant; who could sit a Judge upon a question between himself and his neighbour just as safely as the purest magistrate upon the bench of justice. Ah! how much richer than ermine—how far nobler than the train of magisterial authority—how more awful than the guarded bench of majesty—is that simple, magnanimous, and majestic truth! Yes, it is the man who is true—true to himself, his neighbour, and his God—true to the right—true to his conscience—and who feels that the slightest suggestion of that conscience is more to him than the chance of acquiring a hundred estates.

TROUBLES.—Who don't get into troubles? Who passes through the world smoothly? But troubles must be met manfully, boldly, fearlessly. It is not to be expected that everything will go on smoothly and calmly. Did a brook ever run its course without encountering here and there a pebble which would cause a murmur in its onward course, and disturb the smoothness of its current? Can we expect to pass through life without its being chequered with crosses and annoyances? It is of no use to talk about living free from troubles. They beset the palace of the rich as well as the cottage of the poor. Wealth cannot keep off sickness. Wealth cannot prevent us from encountering troubles, cannot purchase an exemption from cares and anxieties; cannot make us always happy; cannot free us from ennui; in short, cannot make us perfectly happy. Troubles will come upon us, domestic or pecuniary, and we have only to get over them the best way we can; not brood over them, and make a mountain out of a molehill; nor imagine everything is wrong when perhaps almost everything is prosperous. If you are over head and ears in troubles, the only way is to fight your way manfully, and you will be almost sure to conquer. Off coat, roll up your sleeves, and go to work in good earnest, and the harder and the more diligently you labour, the sooner will troubles cease to annoy you. Troubles do not often come alone. Their name is legion, for they are many, and you have only to fortify yourself against them, and you will hardly fail to conquer. Meet them boldly, with the heart of a lion. Remember that pining does not mend the matter, that groans and despondency do not make one happier, that sighs avail nothing, although they cost man an aching heart; but if you are in trouble, go to work with right good will, and with a clear head, a light heart, and a pair of thick pantaloons, determined to make the best of everything, success is sure to crown your efforts.

The newspaper press, when free from the venom of party spirit, is the greatest blessing this country enjoys, and with all the imperfections of political prejudice, the newspapers are the grand civilizers and instructors of our land; and he is no friend to the people who tries to keep newspapers from them.—Rev. T. Spencer.

If the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall be reserved for the young Prince till the usual period of setting up a separate establishment, he will have from that source alone a million of money wherewith to commence house-keeping.

A commission de lunatico inquirendo sat in Dublin on Tuesday week, on the Right Rev. Robert Fowler, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ossory. The jury found his lordship to be of unsound mind. His property in ready money and the funds was proved to be about £30,000, landed estates in Ireland and England, £8,000 a year, the income of his lordship's see being £5,000.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—"Why is France a hundred years in arrear of Great Britain in works of great national industry? Is it that science is not understood in that country of great minds and great men? No. Is it that the French are indifferent to national wealth and reputation? No. But one of the great causes of their national backwardness in steam, railroads, canals, and practical manufactures, is the want of large fortunes, and of commercial and farming upper classes. And then why is it in other countries, where capital is abundant, and fortunes are immense, that still they are yet more backward than France? Because those fortunes are not, as in Great Britain, brought to bear, by their wealthy possessors, upon public undertakings and national objects. There is not another country on the earth where such a work as the Thames Tunnel would, notwithstanding such innumerable obstacles and disasters, have been brought to a successful termination. And yet a Frenchman was the engineer! It is not, then, that science or perseverance are foreign to the French character; but wealthy, as well as enlightened commercial and agricultural upper classes do not there exist. Wealth, without knowledge and patriotism, is the mere accumulation of white and yellow sand; but wealth, when infused into our manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial pursuits, is the life-blood of the heart. We are not, then, about to run down wealth; nor are we likely to be tempted to decay industry. We know well the worth of the poor man's sweat, and his honest and meritorious toil. We never look at a brick-field, or a stone-quarry, without instantly carrying our mind's eye to York Minster, or London-bridge, and without, at the same time, saying to ourselves, those splendid monuments of art and science once lay buried in brick-fields or stone-quarries. The dirty clay, and the hard mass of stone or granite, have been fashioned and modelled by our working classes, till we see them as glorious and almost living stones in these imperishable proofs of the industry and skill of man. Thus our whole task is one of union, and our working classes will see what a beautiful dependence there is of labour on property, and property on labour, in a pacific, well-ordered, and united community."—The Working-man's Journal. A cheap periodical just published.

THE PROUD MAN.—A proud man is a fool in fermentation, that swells and boils over like a porridge-pot—he sets out his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with a tumour and inflammation of self-conceit, that renders every part of him stiff and uneasy. He has given himself sympathetic love-powder, that works upon him to dotage, and has transformed him into his own mistress. He is his own gallant, and makes most passionate addresses to his own dear perfections. He commits idolatry to himself, and worships his own image; though there is no soul living of his church but himself, yet he believes as the church believes, and maintains his faith with the obstinacy of a fanatic. He gives place to no man but himself, and that with very great distance to all others, whom he esteems not worthy to approach him. He believes whatever he has received a value in being his; as a horse in a nobleman's stable will bear a greater price than in a common market. He is so proud, that he is as hard to be acquainted with himself as with others, for he is very apt to forget who he is, and knows himself only superficially: therefore he treats himself civilly as a stranger, with ceremony and compliment, but admits of no privacy. He strives to look bigger than himself, as well as others; and is no better than his own parasite and flatterer. A little flood will make a shallow torrent swell above its banks, and rage, and foam, and yield a roaring noise, while a deep, silent stream glides quietly on; so a vain-glorious, insolent, proud man, swells with a little frail prosperity, grows big and loud, and overflows its bounds, and, when he sinks, leaves mud and dirt behind him. We can naturally take no view of ourselves, unless we look downwards, to teach us what humble admirers we ought to be of our own value. The slighter and less solid his materials are, the more room they take up, and make him swell the bigger, as feathers and cotton will stuff cushions better than things of more close and solid parts.—Butler.

DEFINITION.—Children are inquisitive bodies—for instance—"What does cleave mean, Pa?" "It means to unite together."—"Does John unite wood when he cleaves it?" "Hem! well—it means to separate."—"Pa, does a man separate from his wife when he cleaves her?" "Hem! hem!—Don't ask so many foolish questions, child."

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—The oldest living paper in America is the New Hampshire Gazette. It was the first paper printed in New Hampshire, and was established by Daniel Fowle, at Portsmouth, in August, 1756. It is now in its 88th year, and is a well conducted paper of goodly dimensions.

The oldest living newspaper in England is the Lincoln Mercury, first published in 1695. The oldest in London is the St. James' Chronicle of 1761.—The oldest paper in Scotland is the Edinburgh Evening Courant, of 1706. The oldest in Ireland, the Belfast News Letter, of 1737.—N. Y. State Mecha.

CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.—"Thirty-one thousand and ninety English women," he says, "died in one year (1835) of the incurable malady (consumption)! Will not this impressive fact induce persons of rank and influence to set their countrywomen right in one particular article of their dress, and lead them to abandon a practice which disfigures the body, strangles the chest, produces nervous or other disorders, and has an unquestionable tendency to implant an incurable hectic malady in the frame?—Girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages than boys."—Dr. Granville's Midland and Southern Spas of England.

FROZEN POTATOES.—A writer in the New England Farmer states that potatoes that are frozen ever so hard, if taken in that state and immersed in water heated to the boiling point, provided they have not previously undergone the operation of freezing and thawing, are as good and palatable as if untouched by the frost.

WORTH KNOWING.—The great difficulty of getting horses from a stable when surrounding buildings are in a state of conflagration, is well known, and that in consequence of such difficulty, arising from the animal's dread of stirring from the scene of destruction, many valuable horses have perished in the flames. A gentleman whose horses had been in great peril from such a cause, having in vain tried to save them, hit upon the experiment of having them harnessed as though they were going to their usual work, when, to his astonishment, they were led from the stable without difficulty.—Cheltenham Journal.

It is a curious fact, that children are the best judges of character at first sight in the world: there is an old Scotch proverb—"They are never cannie, that dogs and bairns dinna like," and there is not a more true one in the whole collection.

TYPHUS FEVER.—It cannot be too widely known, that nitrous acid gas possesses the property of destroying the contagion of the typhus fever, and certainly of preventing its spread. By the following simple method the gas may be produced at a trifling expense. Place a little powdered saltpetre in a saucer, and pour on it as much oil of vitriol as will cover it; a copious discharge of acid gas will instantly take place, the quantity of which may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of the materials.—Ballinasloe Agricultural Magazine.

POPULAR FALLACY.—It is dishonest to deprive me of my goods "against my will." It is a dead robbery to make free with my live stock. It is felony to abstract from my dwelling-house. It is picking and stealing to thin my apples. It is theft to walk off with my shoes and stockings. It is priggish to sneak away with a teaspoon. It is pilfering to appropriate my toothpick or my loose change. It is filching to convey my hat from its peg, or my cloak from the hall. It is a breach of trust to abscond with a few of my pounds, though I may have thousands still left at the banker's. But it is only a joke, forsooth, to run away with my knocker.

ANTIQUITY OF THE CHINESE.—The Irish, Scotch and Welsh may go hide their diminished heads, in regard to the antiquity of their pedigrees, when compared with the Chinese; who, in the history of the celestial empire, have the following remarkable words:—"About this time the world was created!" But, in order to illustrate the fact, an engraving is introduced, representing a mandarin in the clouds, looking on through a spy-glass.

What word of ten letters can be spelt with five? Answer—X P D N C (expediency.)

It is an undoubted truth, that the less one has to do, the less time one finds to do it. One yawns, one procrastinates, one can do it when one will, and, therefore, one seldom does it at all; whereas, those who have a great deal of business must, (to use a vulgar expression,) buckle to it; and then they always find time enough to do it in.—Chesterfield.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, February 12, 1842.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from divers Inhabitants of Township 53, praying for a new Line of Road from Macfarlane's Mill, to Georgetown Ferry. Laid on the Table, upon a division, Yeas 9; Nays, 8.

The Hon. Mr. Pope presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Western part of Prince County, setting forth—that on account of the Division Lines of the several Townships situated between Numbers One and Eight not being yet established, the petitioners, though anxious to improve and extend their various localities, cannot, with any degree of certainty, do so, not only because, at a future period, when these lines shall have been established, they may interfere with their locations; but also, that at the present time they can have no remedy against any persons that have already intruded or may hereafter intrude upon them—and praying relief.—Referred to the Committee appointed to consider the expediency of amending the Act for establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships.

Eleven Petitions were presented to the House, from different sections of the Country, praying aid towards Roads, Bridges and Wharves. Laid on the table.

Mr. Yeo, presented a Petition from divers inhabitants of Lot 13, praying a grant for a new Road from the shore of Richmond Bay to the Queen's Highway. Ordered to be withdrawn.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald, by command of the Lieut. Governor, laid the Census Return before the House.—100 copies were ordered to be printed, under the direction of the Committee for revising the Journals.

An engrossed Bill was received from the Council, authorising the establishment of Criminal Sessions in Queen's County.—Read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next.

The Copper Currency Bill was also received from the Council, with certain amendments—the principal of which suspends the operation of the Bill until the Royal assent shall be obtained.

The time of the House was chiefly occupied with Petitions.

MONDAY, February 14th.

This being the last day for receiving Petitions, the whole attention of the House was occupied in receiving, reading and disposing of the same.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots 7 and 8 was presented to the House by the Hon. Mr. Pope, praying that the Inland Mail may be ordered to be carried to the said Townships.

Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to cause the Inland Mail to be carried to the said Townships.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Pope, Mr. Yeo and Mr. Gorman be a Committee to prepare the said Address.

A Petition of William Weeks, of Baie-de-Verte, was also presented to the House by the Hon. Mr. Pope, praying an aid to enable him to ply a Packet between Baie-de-Verte and Charlottetown and Bedeque alternately.

A motion being made, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply;

Mr. Rae moved, in amendment, that after the word "Petition," all be struck out, and the following substituted—"be laid on the Table"—which, being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Mr. Le Lacheur, then moved, in amendment to the said motion, that after the word "that," all be struck out, and the following substituted—"the prayer of the said Petition be rejected"—which being seconded and put, was carried in the affirmative.

Thirty-nine Petitions were presented to the House—by the Hon. Mr. Pope, from Freetown and Anderson's Road, praying an aid to improve their Road communications; from Lot 28, praying an aid towards making a Road on that Township—by Mr. Maclean, from Wood Islands Settlement, praying an aid towards completing a new Road; from the Upper District of Belfast, praying an aid towards a Road from Wood Islands Road to French Creek Bridge; from Lot 48, praying an aid to repair the Road between Forbes's Mill and Gay's Saw-mill; from Lots 48 and 49, praying an aid towards making a Road on the Division Line between the said Townships—by Mr. Yeo, from Lot 13, praying an aid towards improving their Road communications—by Mr. Le Lacheur, from the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, praying an aid to improve the Road between Orwell Point and Cherry Valley—by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, from Lot 35, praying an aid towards improving the Road between Johnson's River and the Main Road; from Lots 35 and 36, praying an aid towards repairing the Road between Johnson's River and James Macdonald's, Lot 35; from Lot 65, praying an aid towards raising a Bridge at Long Creek; from Lot 36, praying an aid towards repairing three Bridges; from Tracadie Road, praying an aid to improve the Road between the Corranan Bridge and the North River Bridge; from Lot 65, praying an aid to raise a Bridge at McEachern's Creek; from Lot 65, praying an aid to improve the Road leading from the Warren Farm to Nine Mile Creek, and also to repair two Bridges thereon; from Lot 23, praying an aid to repair a Bridge at Sturdy's Mill; from Lot 35, praying an aid to straighten and otherwise improve the St. Peter's Road; from Tracadie Cross Roads, praying an aid to improve the Road from Tracadie Cross Roads to the Postage; from Lots 35 and 36, praying an aid to complete the Battery Road from Hayden's Gate; from Lot 65, praying an aid to repair the Bridge at St. Peter's Point to Canoe Cove; from Township 36, praying an aid to improve the Monaghan Road; from Fort Augustus, praying an aid to construct a Bridge over Bonnet's Creek; from Glenfinan Settlement, Lot 35, praying an aid of Five Pounds, for opening and tabling out the Road from Glenfinan to the Main Road leading to Charlottetown; from Tarentum and Donagh Settlements, praying an aid to improve their Road communications; from Friston Settlement, praying an aid to improve their Road communications; from Suffolk Road and places adjacent, praying an aid to repair three Bridges—by Mr. Macneil, from Townships 20 and 21, praying an aid to improve their Road communications; from Mill River, Campbelltown, and others, praying an aid to improve their Road communications; from Head of Mill River, and others, praying an aid to construct a Bridge, and to improve their Road communications; from New Glasgow, Rustico, and others, praying an aid to erect a Bridge, and to improve their Road communications—by Mr. Montgomery, from Township 20, praying an aid to complete the Road between Johnson's Mill and South West River—by Mr. Longworth, from