

ers entered—they were convivial spirits, abounding with wit, anecdote, and song. The scene was now new, but not unpleasant to Adam. He took no note of time. He was unused to drink, and little affected him. The first bottle was finished. 'We'll have another,' said one of his companions. It was the first time Adam had heard the fatal words, and he offered no opposition. He drank again—he began to expatiate on divers subjects—he discovered he was an orator. 'Well done, Mr. Brown, cried one of his companions, 'there's a hope of you yet—we'll have another, my boy,—there's a band!' A third bottle was brought; Adam was called upon for a song. He could sing, and sing well too; and, taking his glass in his hand, he began—

'Bravo, Scotchy!' shouted one. 'Your health and song, Mr. Brown,' cried another. Adam's head began to swim—the lights danced before his eyes—he fell from his chair. One of his friends called a hackney coach; and half insensible of where he was, he was conveyed to his lodgings. It was afternoon on the following day before he appeared at the counting-house, and his eyes were red, and he had the languid look of one who has spent a night in revelry. That night he was again prevailed upon to accompany his brother-clerks to the club-room, 'just,' as they expressed it, 'to have one bottle to put all right.' That night he again heard the words—'We'll have another,' and again he yielded to their seduction.

But we will not follow him through the steps and through the snares by which he departed from virtue and became entangled in vice. He became an almost nightly visitor of the tavern, the theatre, or both, and his habits opened up temptations to grosser viciousness. Still he kept up a correspondence with Mary Douglas, the gentle object of his young affections, and, for a time, her endeared remembrance haunted him like a protecting angel, whispering in his ear, and saving him from depravity. But his religious principles were already forgotten; and, when that cord was snapped asunder, the fibre of affection that twined around his heart, did not long hold him in the path of virtue. As the influence of company grew upon him, her remembrance lost its power, and Adam Brown plunged headlong into all the pleasures and temptations of the metropolis.

Still he was attentive to business—he still retained the confidence of his employer—his salary was liberal—he still sent thirty pounds a year to his mother; and Mary Douglas still held a place in his heart, though he was changed—fatally changed. He had been about four years in his situation when he obtained leave for a few weeks to visit his native village. It was on a summer day when the chaise from Jedburgh drove to the door of the only public-house in the village. A fashionably dressed young man alighted, and, in an affected voice, desired the landlord to send a porter with his luggage to Mrs. Brown's. 'A porter, sir!' said the innkeeper—'there's naethin' o' the kind in the town; but I'll get twa callants to tak it along!'

He hastened to his mother's—'Ah! how d'ye do?' said he, slightly taking the hand of his younger brothers—but a tear gathered in his eye as his mother kissed his cheek. She, good soul, when the first surprise was over, said 'she hardly kenne'd her bairn in sic a fine gentleman.' He proceeded to the manse, and Mary marvelled at the change in his appearance and his manner, yet she loved him not the less; but her father beheld the affectation and levity of his young friend, and grieved over them.

He had been a month in the village when Mary gave him her hand, and they set out for London together. For a few weeks after their arrival, he spent his evenings at their own fireside, and they were blest in the society of each other. But it was not long until company again spread its seductive snares around him. Again he listened to the words—'We'll have another'—again he yielded to their temptation, and again the force of habit made him its slave. Night followed night, and he was irritable and unhappy, unless in the midst of his boon companions. Poor Mary felt the bitterness and anguish of a deserted wife; but she upbraided him not—she spoke not of her sorrows. Health forsook her cheeks, and gladness fled from her spirit; yet, as she nightly sat hour after hour waiting his return, and as he entered, she welcomed him with a smile, which not infrequently was met with an imprecation or a frown. They had been married about two years; Mary was a mother, and oft at midnight she would sit weeping over the cradle of her child, mourning in secret for its thoughtless father.

It was her birth-day; her father had come to London to visit them; she had not told him of her sorrows, and she had invited a few friends to dine with them. They had assembled; but Adam was still absent. He had been unkind to her; but this was unkindness she did not expect from him. They were yet waiting, when a police officer entered. His errand was soon told. Adam Brown had become a gambler, as well as a drunkard—he had been guilty of fraud and embezzlement—his guilt had been discovered, and the police were in quest of him. Mr. Douglas wrung his hands and groaned. Mary bore the blow with more than human fortitude. She uttered no scream—she shed no tear; for a moment she sat motionless—speechless. It was the dumbness of agony. With her child at her breast, and in the midst of her guests, she flung herself at her father's feet. 'Father!' she exclaimed, 'for my sake!—for my child's sake—save! oh, save my poor husband!'

'For your sake, what I can do, I will do, dearest,' groaned the old man.

A coach was ordered to the door, and the miserable wife and her father hastened to the office of her husband's employer.

When Adam Brown received intelligence that his guilt was discovered, from a companion, he was carousing with others in a low gambling house. Horror seized him, and he hurried from the room; but he returned in a few minutes—'We'll have another!' he exclaimed, in a tone of frenzy—and another was brought.

He half filled a glass—he raised it to his lips—he dashed into it a deadly poison, and, ere they could stay his hand, the fatal draught was swallowed. He had purchased a quantity of arsenic when he rushed from the house.

His fellow gamblers were thronging around him, when his injured wife and her grey-haired father entered the room. 'Away, tormentors!' he exclaimed, as his glazed eyes fell upon them, and he dashed his hands before his face.

'My husband! my dear husband!' cried Mary, flinging her arms around his neck; 'look on me—speak to me! All is well!'

He gazed on her face—he grasped her hand—'Mary, my injured Mary!' he exclaimed convulsively, 'can you forgive me—you—you! O God! I was once innocent! Forgive me, dearest!—for our child's sake, curse not its guilty father!'

'Husband—Adam!' she cried, wringing his hand—'come with me, love, come—leave this horrid place—you have nothing to fear—your debt is paid.'

'Paid!'—he exclaimed, wildly—'Ha! ha!—Paid!' They were his last words—convulsions came upon him—the film of death passed over his eyes, and his troubled spirit fled. She clung round his neck—she yet cried, 'Speak to me!'—she refused to believe he was dead, and her reason seemed to have fled with his spirit. She was taken from his body and conveyed home. The agony of grief subsided into a stupor approaching imbecility. She was unconscious of all around; and within three weeks from the death of her husband, the broken spirit of Mary Douglas found rest, and her father returned in sorrow with her helpless orphan to Teviotdale.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The June number of the Merchants' Magazine contains an article on the great bankers, Rothschild, by Louis Harper, of Gottingen, from which we learn that the property of the house is estimated at from twenty-five to forty millions of dollars; besides which it is able to command seventy-five millions of dollars more. The founder of the house, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the year 1743. He was a Jew by birth, and being in indigent circumstances, was destined for the profession of a teacher. After having taught for some years, he abandoned the pursuit, and engaged in the occupation of buying and selling ancient coins, from which he derived a considerable profit, and afterwards obtaining a lucrative situation in a house of exchange in Hannover, he acquired in the course of several years a handsome fortune. He then returned to Frankfort, and there founded the banking house which still exists. In the year 1806, the French army approached the dominions of the Landgrave of Hessa, whose agent Rothschild was; and this prince being compelled to flee, his immense private fortune was entrusted to the care of Rothschild, who paid only two per cent. for the use of the revenue which it yielded. At this time, also, Rothschild made his first great loan of \$5,000,000, to the King of Denmark. The founder of the house died in the year 1812, in the 68th year of his age, leaving ten children; five of whom being sons, continued the business of the house, and were located at the following places: Amschel at Frankfort; Solomon at Berlin and Vienna; Nathan at London; Charles at Naples; and Jacob at Paris. As an instance of the immense money transactions of the house, we will observe that in the space of twelve years from the year 1813, \$600,000,000 were accepted upon account of the European sovereigns, through its mediation—partly as a loan, and partly as a subsidy—of which \$250,000,000 were for England; \$60,000,000 for Austria; \$50,000,000 for Prussia; \$100,000,000 for France; \$60,000,000 for Naples; \$40,000,000 for Russia; \$15,000,000 for Brazil; and \$6,000,000 for some small German courts. Besides these enormous sums, the house of Rothschild procured several hundred millions of French indemnifications of war, and made many transient operations for different governments on commission, whose total amount may have surpassed the above mentioned sums. —Tory Whig.

NANTUCKET.—A ship cannot carry a cargo within several miles on either side of that small and narrow island, but for more than a century it has sustained a noble fleet, engaged in a pursuit which seems to partake more of the spirit of romance and chivalry than of ordinary commerce, chasing the giants of the mighty deep from continent to continent, and through every distant sea. And, besides supplying its own vessels, it provides masters and officers for a considerable proportion of all the vessels engaged in that pursuit belonging to the ports in the United States, England, France, and other countries. Its area is not more than ten miles square. Not a single forest tree grows naturally upon its surface, not a single valuable mineral substance is found beneath it. But, touched by the wand of an enlightened and courageous enterprise, this barren, remote, and outcast spot has become the happy abode of a large population, enjoying in a high degree the blessings of wealth, intelligence, and social order. Art, and taste, and industry, have found the means of adorning the scene with beauty, and supplying it with comforts. Extensive and highly cultivated gardens are interspersed among the unostentatious dwellings, and fruits and flowers make the desert sands blossom as the rose. Hospitality and refinement are experienced and witnessed by the stranger, and peace and prosperity are enjoyed by the inhabitants. Security and order pervade society to a degree not elsewhere surpassed. No sentinel is needed to guard their persons; no bolt to defend their doors.

PRUSSIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Prussian law declares, that—"A schoolmaster, to be worthy of his vocation, should be pious, discreet, and deeply impressed with the dignity and sacredness of his calling. He should be thoroughly acquainted with the duties peculiar to the grade of primary instruction in which he desires to be employed; he should possess the art of communicating knowledge, with that of moulding the minds of his children; he should be unshaken in his loyalty to the state, conscientious in the duties of his office, friendly and judicious in his intercourse with the parents of his pupils, and with his fellow citizens in general; finally, he should strive to inspire them with a lively interest in the school, and secure to it their favor and support."

As none can teach to others what they do not themselves know,—and as the example of the master has great influence in forming the habits of the pupils—it is very justly considered indispensable in the qualifications of teachers, that they shall be competent, and of good character, habits and disposition. These qualifications, we cannot but think, are too little regarded in selecting teachers for our common schools. A normal school, for training teachers for primary schools, is required to be established in each department. No school can receive more than 60 or 70 pupils. The expense of these schools is defrayed in part by the government and part by the department. The pupils, before admittance, must have passed a good examination in the primary schools. The age of admission is from 16 to 18, and the course of studies three years. The first year is devoted to supplementary primary instruction, the second to specific and more elevated studies, and the third to practice and occasional experiments in the primary schools, one of which is attached to each normal school, and other schools in the place. Provision is made for the education, in these schools, of poor youth of good promise; and the pupils thus assisted, are obliged to accept, at the expiration of their course, the masterships of such schools as may be assigned them, with the chance of promotion according to merit. It is declared, that—"With respect to teaching, the endeavour shall be, not so much to inculcate theories on the pupils, as to lead them by enlightened observation, and their own experience, to simple and lucid principles; and with this view, to the normal schools shall be attached others, in which the pupils may exercise themselves by practice."

All the studies and exercises required in the primary schools are introduced here, but prosecuted to a greater ex-

tent. On completing the course, the pupils are submitted to a rigid examination and receive certificates of capacity, to a rigid examination and receive certificates of capacity, "good bearing the distinctive appellations of "excellent," "good or sufficient," or "passable." Such as prove incompetent, or are rejected, or sent back to pursue their studies. Those who pass examination, have their names inscribed, with the index of the degree of their certificate, upon the departmental list of candidates, which list is published every six months in the Official Gazette of the department. The teacher receives a brevet of his appointment, in which his duties and salary are specifically stated. He is required to take an oath on entering on his duties; and is publicly stilled in the church, in presence of the scholars and public authorities, to all of whom he is to be formally presented. A process verbal of the installation is drawn up and deposited among the archives of the school. His conduct as a teacher is closely scrutinized. For indolence, carelessness, teacher is closely scrutinized. For indolence, carelessness, and may be dismissed, or he is first admonished, and may subsequently be fined, and deprived of his employment, or Gross violations of modesty, temperance, moderation, or any open abuse of his authority, as father, husband, or head of a family, are punished with loss of place. Such are the prominent regulations in regard to the normal schools of Prussia; and they are calculated, we conceive, to have a benign influence upon the character and happiness of the nation.

As we have before observed, the Prussian system of primary instruction was not matured till 1819. Its happy influence has been manifested in the increase and improvement of the schools. From the returns made in 1831, it seems that the number of children sent to the primary schools that exceeded the estimated number of all the children in that kingdom between the ages of 7 and 14; that there were 21,879 primary, and 823 middle or burgher schools, which employed 23,920 head masters, 983 head mistresses, and 2,811 assistants; that the pupils averaged about 73 to each teacher and assistant;—that there are 28 normal schools, in which there are fifteen hundred pupils, and that these schools furnish 700 candidates annually for master-ship. The expense of a pupil in the normal schools averages about \$44 per annum; and the expense of 28 schools is stated at about \$66,000.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—This is a prominent feature in the Prussian system of instruction, which we may adopt with unquestionable advantage. However accessible books may be in the cities and villages, and however multiplied the productions of the press at the present day, it is a fact that will not be questioned, that in a considerable portion of our country the means of acquiring useful knowledge, from books, are very limited; and perhaps we may add, that the desire for obtaining this knowledge is no where sufficiently manifest. There are few public libraries in the country; and if there were many, the opportunity of being benefited by them could not be general. Besides, the generality of the books which they contain are not well adapted to the capacities of juvenile readers, nor to the business which they are destined to follow. The outlay in a school district of ten or twenty dollars a year, in establishing and replenishing a school library, would be but a small tax in comparison with the benefits which might be expected to flow from it. It would be sowing useful seed, and the community would not fail to reap the harvest. It would serve to diversify the studies, to beget a taste for substantial acquirements, avert bad habits, and lay the foundation of respectability and usefulness. The mental soil is good, but, like the natural soil, it needs culture to render it productive.

DUTCH DAIRIES.

The Journal of the English Agricultural Society contains a long and interesting account of the Holstein Dairy system—of those splendid manufactures of "the best butter in the world." Its length precludes the publication of the article in full, but a few prominent features may not be useless nor uninteresting to many of us, who, comparatively speaking, make butter without any order or rule. The Dutch carry on the business on a large scale, the larger dairies varying from 100 to 400 cows, and the churning is done by horse-power.

Good butter makers often differ in their modes of operation, but in one thing they always agree, and always will; that is, cleanliness and purity. The Dutch understand this, and attend to it most rigidly in the construction and management of their buildings. These are, a milk cellar, a butter cellar, a churning house, a cheese room, and a kitchen for washing all vessels, and cooking for those engaged in the dairy work. The milk cellar is made to front the north, and is shaded by trees from the sun; and in choosing the site of the dairy, particular care is taken to place it beyond the reach of every thing calculated to generate bad odors, or in any way to taint the atmosphere. The floor is sometimes flagged, but is generally of brick, neatly fitted, so that no water may lodge in the joints, and slightly inclined, to facilitate mopping, which is never omitted to be done twice a day, notwithstanding that every avoidable impurity is carefully guarded against, and every drop which may fall at the time of the milk being strained, is instantly wiped up. A great improvement has been lately made, by dividing the floor into compartments or squares by brick ledges, 3 or 4 inches high. In these, the milk dishes stand, and they are filled twice a day with cold water, by means of a pump, a small sluice being at the lower extremity of each, for the escape of the water. This is of great value, preserving the milk much cooler in summer, and more completely effecting the separation of the cream. We would suggest the use of water-lime mortar in the construction of these squares, as being cheaper and better.

The milk cellar is sunk 3 or 4 feet in the ground, and is 16 or 18 feet high, the best having an arched roof of masonry, as being more conducive to coolness, and are furnished with two rows of windows on the north, east, and west sides, to admit circulation of air. The lower row are lattice, with blinds, and gauze frames, to exclude insects; the upper glass, which can be exchanged for gauze when needed.

The building for the cheese room is entirely separated from the milk, butter, and churning cellars, and is placed as far as practicable from them, a tainted air affecting the quality of milk and butter, to a degree which is, in general, little suspected.

The persons required to manage a large dairy, are, an overseer, a cooper, one or two cow herds, one or two swine herds, a head dairy woman, and dairy maids in the proportion of one to eighteen cows.—The overseer has the general charge of the cattle, of the swine and calves, and sees that they are properly cared for, the cows milked clean, that every thing is in its place, and that every man does his duty. The head dairy woman must understand thoroughly the whole management of the dairy house—she must observe accurately when the milk is to be skimmed; the degree of acidity it must attain before churning; the temperature during churning; and must attend to the operations of working, salting, and packing the butter. She must be punctiliously clean herself, and keep every one else so. In large establishments, she has full employment, and needs the assistance of one or two of the more experienced dairy maids. The dairy maids, besides milking their 18 cows, washing vessels, &c., work in the garden in summer, spin in winter, wash, bake, and cook. They rise at 3, and sometimes at 2, in summer, but are in this case allowed two hours sleep at mid-day. Girls in this country, we presume, would hardly be willing to work so hard.

Each dairy maid marks her own particular cows by a coloured ribbon, tied round their tails. They bring their milk having long bars attached, in which iron hooks are inserted, and on these the pails, containing 30 or 40 quarts each, are hung so as to swing free of each other. The milk is effectually prevented from spilling, though they get many a rude fall, by thin circular plates of wood, floating upon the surface.

The particular process of butter making is too valuable to be abridged, and we quote it entire: "It has already been stated, as a rule, that the cream must be removed from the milk before any acidity is perceptible, if butter of first rate quality is looked for; and it has been found by experiment that a cellar temperature of from 62 degrees, Fahrenheit, is the most favorable; a complete desilverment of the cream then taking place in 36 hours;

whereas a great degree of warmth, though it quicken the separation, still more hastens the souring process, which operates injuriously not only on the quality but the quantity of butter. In a cold temperature, the separation is effected much more slowly, so that 48 or even 60 hours may be required; this however, is the longest period that may be accorded without incurring the risk of imparting a rancid unpleasant flavor to the butter, which even if not perceptible on its being first churned, manifests itself very shortly afterwards.

The commencement of acidity in milk is indicated by a very slight wrinkling of the cream, and a scarcely perceptible acid taste. So soon as these signs appear, the working and skimming must begin, even though the milk have only stood 24 hours; and the cream is poured through a hair sieve (which is kept for this purpose, and must never be used again) into large barrels, containing about 240 quarts each (usually sufficient for one churning, in which it remains till the necessary sourness is attained, or 48 hours; unless when the small quantity of milk admitted, of it being partly strained at once into the cream barrel, and the remainder added without skimming from the milk, when cool.—This method, undoubtedly, gives at all seasons the greatest return of quality as that produced from cream alone, not of so rich a quality as that produced from cream alone, and, moreover, in a large dairy, during the time the cream are in full milk, would occasion much additional trouble, almost ceaseless churning, and a total prevention of churning. The cream having attained its requisite acidity, during the advance to which it must be frequently subjected with a small churn staff to prevent its coagulating, technically called becoming cheesy; the next object of the dairy woman's skill is the degree of warmth or coolness which must be imparted to secure good butter. In warm weather the cream is rinsed with the coldest procurable water, in which a piece of pure ice is often thrown, and sometimes, though rarely, cold spring water is added to the cream about to be churned, which operation is then always performed either very early in the morning or late in the evening. In cold weather, on the contrary, warm water is applied, both rinsing the churn and to the cream itself. The churning, when completed, the butter is taken off by means of a wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter room, where, in a large trough, hollowed out of the trunk of a beech or oak, very smoothly polished off inside, and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, (beneath which a small tub is placed to receive the expressed milk), the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt, moulded with a wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to soak and drain. The evening it is thoroughly kneaded and beat, or rather pressed, the dairy maid repeatedly lifting a piece of 3 or 4 pounds, and slapping it with force against the trough, to beat out all the milky particles; and thus, lump by lump being freed from extraneous matter, the whole mass spread out, receives its full proportion of salt (in all cases 1-8 oz. per pound), which is worked with the utmost equality through it, and again moulded into one compact mass. The butter in Holstein is seldom, if ever, washed with water, but is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, and equally inimical as milk to its preservation. When an equal quantity is ready to fill a cask, the several dairies are once more kneaded through, a very little fresh salt added, and packed into the barrel, which is made of red oak wood, water tight, and previously carefully washed and bed inside with salt. Much attention is paid that no moisture shall remain either between the layers of butter or sides of the cask. A cask is never begun to be filled until it can be completed, as thus alone the butter can be of the same flavour and colour, which is probably one reason why small dairies, under whatever management, produce such good butter as large ones, as the small dairies must remain long exposed to the air, until the requisite quantity is in readiness.

The qualities of first rate butter are considered to be a fine, even yellow colour, neither pale nor orange, and 2d, a close, waxy texture, in which extremely minute perfectly transparent beads of brine are perceptible; these drops be either large, or in the slightest degree, with milk colour, it indicates an imperfect working of butter; while an entirely dry, tallow appearance, is disapproved; 3d, a fresh fragrant perfume, and a sweet, nelly taste; 4th, good butter will, above all, be distinguished by keeping for a considerable time, without acquiring old or rancid flavour.—New Genesee Farmer.

SALEM.—The City Government of Salem, Mass., under law which authorises the granting of as many licenses retail spirits by the glass, as the public good requires, has decided, that the public good requires none, and accordingly grants none.

In Massachusetts forty thousand females are employed in the different branches of manufacturing industry—ten thousand in the cotton manufacture—ten thousand in the woolen—and fifteen thousand in making straw, beaver, palm-leaf hats, and all the various articles for which England is noted. A late English writer states, that these receive an average compensation of eight dollars a year, and board, which is four millions of dollars per annum.

There are in Massachusetts between five and six thousand cotton and woolen factories, one of which consumes, on an average, between five and six thousand tons of Philadelphia cotton wool.

The Presbytery of Niagara, New York, have passed a formal resolution, declaring that Byron's works and the Novels "are books of an infidel and licentious character."

QUEBEC, June 28.—A very numerous audience were present at the Temperance Meeting, held in the Theatre on Wednesday evening, almost every part of the hall being filled, thus shewing the increasing interest excited in all classes of the community on this important subject. Hall, after giving testimony from personal observation, of the evil effects of intoxicating drinks as a common beverage, read the following declaration, signed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons of this city:—

"We, the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the City of Quebec, having been requested by the Committee of the Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, to press our opinion, relative to the effects of intoxicating drinks upon individuals and society, are unanimous in opinion, that intoxicating drinks cannot be regarded as necessary, suitable, or nourishing article, but on the contrary are to be considered as the fruitful source of many and formidable diseases, and the cause of the poverty, and abstinence from them would tend materially to improve health, amend the morals, and augment the comforts of the community.

"J. Douglas, M. D.; F. J. Seguin; J. Painchaud, M. D.; Robinson, M. D.; J. Cote; L. Labrie; P. Barty; J. G. G. seau; J. A. Sewell, M. D.; J. Morrin, M. D.; A. Jackson, M. D.; C. Fremont, M. D.; J. Parent, M. D.; J. L. Hall, M. D.; J. L. Nault; P. Baillargion; O. Robitaille."

QUEBEC, June 28.—We are sorry to learn from a gentleman who was present at the presentation of the Address to the Governor-General, that His Excellency was far from exhibiting those marks of condescension which we had trusted would be characteristic of the case.

Another victim has been added to those who suffer from the late disastrous déboulé from the Cape. To-day, whilst the labourers employed in clearing away the debris were taking their dinner, an unfortunate man, named Paradis, who was sitting near a detached portion of the wall, was crushed to death by the stone caving on him. He lived but a few minutes after being extricated. An inquest was held at two o'clock, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned.—Quebec Gazette.

MONTREAL, June 28.—We have perused a letter by a Montreal friend, dated Paris, 17th ult., in which he stated that the writer had seen at the Seminary the Goodwin and O'Brien, two respectable young ecclesi-