

keeping of a civilian in Bombay, that the results of the Affghanistan expedition might decide the question of the truth of the "Star of Destiny."

Of the party of twenty-two, there were found eighteen of the former, and only four of the latter. The name of William Howard was in the first list. The spirits of those of the party who had a slight tincture of superstition were much raised, by finding that the proportion of non-seers was so much the larger. It far exceeded any proportion of British officers who had hitherto fallen in open warfare in India, and they were too confident in British power, to believe it could be realized. The faith of the whole party in the prophecy, was much damped by this great disproportion, which seemed to deprive the question to be resolved of its probability, and of its zest; the whole group returned to the tent. Just at the door, William Howard looked back at the place where he had endeavoured in vain to see the "Star of Destiny."

"It is strange," said he, "but I see the star now, though I could not before, yet there was no cloud; I see it clearly and distinctly."

"Write down what the young man says on the sheet you leave in Bombay," said the stranger. "Your thread of life will be bruised but not broken; I rejoice in it."

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But four months had passed from the time I have spoken of, from the departure of this portion of the British troops for Cabul, when a wretched solitary figure crawled, in the utmost exhaustion, into Jellalabad. His limbs torn by the hardships of the road, bleeding from many wounds, his clothes rent, burned by the sun, and blinded by the snow he had passed through; William Howard, the sole survivor of his gallant band, who were cut to pieces at Jugdulluk, rushed into the arms of his fellow soldiers, which were eagerly opened to receive him. The first bearer of the dreadful tidings of the fate of our arms in Affghanistan, he was eagerly questioned, but, he could only assure them of the safety of four officers of his detachment, who had been given up as hostages before leaving Cabul; when the surgeon enjoining silence, commenced the examination of his wounds.

"I think none are very deep," said poor Howard, "the last ball I received from an Affghan, would have shot through my heart, but something hard in my breast-pocket here, deadened it."

"How providential!" cried the surgeon, as he drew out the Affghan's ball from the singed and blackened leaves of a little red Morocco book, next Howard's heart.

It was the bible his mother had given him. He sank on his knees in prayer as he kissed its pages.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

EMBANKMENT OF THE NILE.—Dr. Labut has transmitted from Egypt the following details of the plan adopted by Mehemet Ali for carrying into execution the improvement of the Nile, first conceived by the Emperor Napoleon. The first great work is to be the establishment of a bridge of eighty-three arches, running from the point of the Della to each of the opposite banks of both branches. On each side of the spur a sluice is to be formed for the purpose of navigation. All the eighty-three arches are to be also furnished with flood-gates of iron or wood, to be opened or shut, according to the want of traffic or navigation. A tunnel is to be cut through the spur of the Della, forming a communication between the two branches of the river. Canals are also to be cut from each branch, running to the east and west with various minor channels, with sluices for the commerce and irrigation of the country. Above the bridge, the Nile is so embanked on each side, as to keep the water always within a certain level—and all these embankments will be faced by masonry. The cost of the bridge has been estimated at £350,000 to £400,000. When once the materials are collected, it will require no more than three years, for five thousand men to complete this colossal undertaking, which will vie in grandeur with the celebrated monuments of ancient Egypt.

THE most astonishing discovery of modern science is that of M. Daguerre. That ingenious discoverer has found, that by concentrating the rays of light proceeding from any illuminated object on a silver plate coated with *jardine*, the friction of the object will be permanently fixed on the plate. "The prepared plate cooled with iodine, was exposed in the focus of a camera obscura, where it remained about half an hour. The plate was next exposed to the fumes of mercury, which adheres more or less to the silver plate, in proportion as the rays of light affects the coating of iodine, and produced a distinctly visible, shaded, but colorless picture of the objects presented in the camera. By this comparatively tedious process, which required a fixed attitude for nearly half an hour, it was next to impossible to represent any living object. An attempt of this kind was indeed made in Belgium, at a public inauguration where the King presided, of which it was desired to have a correct representation. At a signal of a gun, all persons engaged in the ceremonial were ordered to remain in their several attitudes a sufficient length of time to produce a daguerretype impression of the scene; with what success the experiment was attended, we are not aware. Since that time, however, the rapidity of the process has been so much increased by the use of a coating of bromine on the plate, that fewer seconds than it then required minutes, suffice to produce a picture more distinct, than by the first mode of operation. In some of the improvements lately announced by the French Academy, it is affirmed, that the impression may be taken so

instantaneously, that even a railway train at its utmost speed might be accurately depicted."—*Foreign Review*.

**HYPNOLOGY.**—Dr. Bains, in his new work, entitled "The Anatomy of Sleep," recommends the following means of procuring rest:—Let the person turn on his left side, place his head comfortably on the pillow, so that it exactly occupies the angle a line drawn from the head to the shoulder would form; and then, slightly closing his lips, let him take rather a full respiration, breathing as much as he possibly can through the nostrils. This, however, is not absolutely necessary; as some persons breathe always through their nostrils during sleep, and rest as soundly as those who do not. Having taken a full respiration, the lungs are then to be left to their own action—that is, the respiration is neither to be accelerated nor retarded. The attention must now be fixed upon the action in which the patient is engaged. He must depict to himself that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream; and the very instant that he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory depart, imagination slumbers, fancy becomes dormant, thought subdued: the sentient faculties lose their susceptibility; the vital organic system assumes the sovereignty; and, as we before remarked, he no longer wakes, but sleeps. This train of phenomena is but the effect of a moment. The instant the mind is brought to the contemplation of a single sensation, that instant the sensorium abdicates the throne, and the hypnotic faculty steeps it in oblivion.

THE statistical returns of the Odd Fellows' Society establish the fact, that during the past year, only forty-two persons belonging to that Order, out of the gross number of members of the M.U., (amounting to upwards of 300,000,) were committed to trial for misdemeanors. In November last, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar, was solicited by the members of the Leeds District of Independent Order of Odd Fellows to preach a sermon in behalf of the General Infirmary and Dispensary. He consented, appropriating the church for the admission of Odd Fellows only, when a collection was made for the above object amounting to nearly £700. So favorably impressed was the Rev. Doctor with the principles which govern, and the motives which actuate, this body, by perusing the rules, magazines, reports, &c., that on Monday evening last he was initiated a member of the society, at one of the largest lodges in the town, held at the Brown Cow Inn, Meadow-lane. Lord Brougham, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and nearly one-half of the members of the Commons House of Parliament, are connected with the Society.

**JAVANESE HORSE.**—At Windsor Castle, is a horse, supposed to be the smallest in the world. The little creature, well-shaped, stands only twenty-seven inches high, and is, consequently, overtipped by many Newfoundland and other dogs: it was brought from Java. On its arrival, the Captain took the little animal in a cab to the Mansion House, and galloped it into the Saloon. Upon taking leave, he carried it down stairs.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ON July 10th, 1843, the Order of Odd Fellows of the M.U. opened the Adelaide Lodge, under a Dispensation forwarded from Manchester. The above Lodge had been previously meeting under the title of "Jones's Well-wisher," since the 23rd November, 1840, in compliance with the laws of the M.U.; and in February, 1842, a second Lodge was opened, entitled the "Hope Lodge," at Thebarton, a suburban village, but which has since been removed to Adelaide. Notwithstanding the altered circumstances of the times, such was the desire of the Brothers under the old régime to join again under the newly-conferred privileges, that out of the number of one hundred and fifty-five members of the former Lodge, one hundred and twenty-six united under the Dispensation; and, of the number ninety of the "Hope Lodge," sixty were "made" forthwith—thus testifying to the world, and the Order at large their, sense of its vast importance and useful tendencies.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received from Sydney, New South Wales, from which it appears, that the standard of Odd Fellowship has been planted in New South Wales with great success, and that the Order of the Manchester Unity has taken deep, and we doubt not lasting, root in that division of this vast continent. The Dispensation for the Sydney Lodges arrived there in the beginning of last June. The Lodges in connection with the Unity in New South Wales are five in number, viz., three in Sydney, one in Paramatta, near Sydney, and one in Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland. Application has been made to the Sydney District, from New Zealand, to establish the Order in that portion of the British dominions. A similar application has been received from Hobart Town by the South Australian District, and the District Officers are communicating with the members of the Order in that city on the subject. Thus, from Pole to Pole, and from shore to shore, does our noble Institution advance, and will, we feel convinced, continue to do so, spreading her benign influence around, till time shall be no more.

PRICES CURRENT.—Fine flour, £1 4s. per 200 lbs.; beef, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; mutton, 2½d to 3½d per lb.; veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; pork, 4d. to 7d. per lb.; butter, 10d. to 1s. per lb.; cheese, 8d. to 1s. per lb.; milk, 4d. per quart; eggs, 8d. to 1s. per dozen; hay, £3 to £4 10 per ton; potatoes, 1d. per lb.; fowls, 3s. to 4s. per pair; ducks, 5s. to 6s. per pair; turkeys, 10s. 6d. to 15s. per pair; wild ducks, 1s. to 1s. 6. per pair; quail, 10d. to 1s. per pair; horses, £15 to £40; working bullocks, £7 to £10; dairy cows, £5 to £7; wethers, 7s. to 12s.; ewes, 8s. to 14s.; pigs, 12s. to £2 10s. This summary of the prices current is given for the information of our English readers—they may be depended upon, as accurate. It is proposed, in our next, to devote a far greater space to "Local Intelligence;" not merely in reference to the proceedings of the "Order," but also as regards the statistical and general information of the Colony.

## BIRTHS.

JULY 15, 1843.—The wife of Brother Thomas Highland, Adelaide Lodge of a son.

JULY 20, 1843.—The wife of Brother Edwin Ambrose Vardon, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

JUNE 15, 1842.—Brother Benjamin Clark, Adelaide Lodge, to Catherine Jane Durieu.

JULY 17, 1843.—Brother Thomas Henderson to Elizabeth Hall.

## DEATHS.

JULY 19, 1843.—Brother the Rev. Charles Beaumont Howard, M.A., T.C.D., Colonial Chaplain, and Surrogate to the Bishop of Australia, aged thirty-six years. His decease took place at the Parsonage, adjoining Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, July 19, 1843, at twenty-three minutes past eleven. As it is our purpose to present to our readers in the next number of this periodical, a biographical sketch of the life of this excellent Minister and esteemed Brother, together with extracts from his published and manuscript works, we shall merely, on this occasion, record the general facts connected with his early life and recent labors. At the time of the colonisation of South Australia, Brother Howard applied for the Colonial Chaplaincy, which was immediately promised him, subject to Her Majesty's approval. This sanction having been obtained, Brother Howard arrived in the Colony in December, 1836; and from that period, until the time of his untimely death, fulfilled the duties of his honorable appointment, to the satisfaction and admiration of all classes of the community. His urbanity of manner, his cheerful and generous disposition, and his unwearying industry in the discharge of his sacred duties, have made his memory dear to every brother and colonist. Brother Howard's remains were interred on Saturday the 22nd July, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Government Officers, the colonists, and upwards of two hundred members of the Order, all of whom wore white gloves, and crape upon the arm tied with white ribbon. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. James Farrel; on the conclusion of which, P. G. M. Jones read the "Oration," and each Brother passing at the head of the grave, drew from his breast a sprig of thyme, and cast it therein. Brother Howard was a member of the Hope Lodge; and although, but recently initiated, by his example and punctual attendance rendered great and acknowledged service to the Order.