

NOT THE GLORY OF CAESAR BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME

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THE NEW SCHOLAR.

"How do you like that Ann Stacy?" asked one girl of another, at a boarding school, alluding to a new scholar that had been entered a day or two before.

"I don't like her at all," was the reply, accompanied by a slight expression of contempt.

"Neither do I," rejoined her companion, whose name was Marjiah Wild. "She's the meanest looking girl in the whole house."

"And ugly as sin."

"Did you ever see such a bonnet as that she had on when she came?"

"O dear! Don't mention the thing. I thought I should have died laughing when I saw it. And then that outlandish dress with the waist under her arms. It looked as if it might have been made in the year one."

Just at that moment a plainly dressed, quiet looking girl, with a face ever thoughtful and subdued for one of her years, passed near the two misses, who so far forgot themselves at the moment as to laugh aloud, and

"It is wrong I know," Martha replied, somewhat abashed at being detected in so unkind and unchristlike acts. "But then, how

"Can I help laughing at her?"

"I am sure, Martha, that I can see nothing about Ann Stacy to excite feelings of mirth."

"Not in her old fashioned, hitched-up dress? ha! ha! The very thought of it makes me laugh!"

"Did you never see a short-waisted frock before in your life?" asked the teacher still with a grave face.

"O yes. But not for five years or more."

"And wore them then, no doubt."

"Of course. They were fashionable at that time."

"And now you can so forget yourselves, as to be guilty of the unladylike act of wounding the feelings of a strange young girl, because

"It is not only that, Miss Compton," said Martha with a more serious air. "Take her all in all, she is one of the most disagreeable girls in the school, besides being not exactly of the right kind of company to introduce among young ladies of our standing."

"As to her being disagreeable," replied the teacher, "that, I presume, is a mere idea, the result of an unjust prejudice."

"No, indeed, Miss Compton! It is not. She is, certainly, the most unpleasant in her appearance, face and manners of any girl I have ever met. Indeed, so much so is she to me, that I cannot feel or act at all kindly toward her."

"Do not say anything about her?"

"No." "Did you ever see her before she came to this school?" "Never."

"Of course, then, she has only been here for a few days, your prejudice against her is caused by some improper acts on her part. Is it not so?"

"Of course, to that, I've never seen any thing particularly out of the way about her. She's good enough, no doubt, but I can't bear her."

"The reason is, if I rightly understand you, because she is handsome, and wears clothes not made in the height of the fashion."

"I didn't say so Miss Compton."

"But all you have said convinces me that you have no better reason."

The two young ladies seemed half-offended at this remark, which had in it more truth than they felt willing to hear. Miss Compton saw this, and said no more upon the subject.

About a week from that time, Martha

At five o'clock on the morning of a heavy fall, which passed off in the course of an hour, and was succeeded by a burning fever, accompanied by a most violent pain in the back, and sluggishness of the whole system. A physician was sent for, who said that she was very sick, and he feared would be ill for some time. His fears were too true. It was several weeks before she left her room, during which time she suffered much, both from the disease, and the violent action of the powerful remedies which her physicians administered.

But as the disease progressed, and she became more helpless, and the attendance on her more and more unpleasant, one by one they fell off in their attentions, and at last she was left alone with the hired nurse of the institution. No, not alone either; for there was a young, nonobtrusive, and gentle girl, for whom none seemed to feel any interest, who might often be seen going quietly to her room, and moving about the bed of the sick scholar with a stealthy step—now soothing

At last Martha became so ill that she could not be left alone, night nor day. Every night some one or two of the young ladies of the school had to sit up with her. Indeed, this was a kind of novelty, and there were several ready to offer themselves. But only a few days had passed before this one was unwell, and that one had some other excuse, until the whole task of watching by the bedside of Martha Wild devolved upon the nurse and Ann Stacy, who performed the task night after night, alternately.

Skillful medical treatment and careful nursing, at length subdued the disease, and the sick girl began slowly to recover. For several days during the height of the fever, she was but imperfectly conscious of any thing that passed around her. But so soon as she did become able to notice, she observed that the gentle hand that was so busy about her and soothed so often her pillow, and the tender voice that inquired daily how she felt

**LIFE IN MEXICO.**  
 "LIFE IN MEXICO, during a Residence of Ten Years in that Country," is the name of two duodecimo volumes, just published at Boston, by Little & Brown—not two thick pamphlets, as is the style of the day, with leaves of white-brown—but two fair volumes, after the Boston style of printing, with milk-white paper, and a clear, large type. The author is Madame Cane, de la

By which, we are to understand, an American lady, the wife of an intelligent gentleman, formerly the Spanish minister to this country, and afterwards sent by Spain, in a diplomatic capacity, to Mexico.

The work is a very delightful and interesting one. Life in Mexico is given in all its hues and forms, with a skill in penicilling which we had almost said could only belong to a woman. Among that lively people and in that picturesque region, she finds ample occasion for the exercise of a talent of delineation which she possesses in an uncommon degree. In these sprightly volumes,

the manners and country of Mexico seem spread before us with almost as much distinctness as in a scenic representation. If there is too much of any thing, it is of what the Mexicans themselves have too much, religious parades, processions, and other ceremonies. But, in general, nothing can be more vivid and satisfactory than her sketches, whether of high or low life.

A VISIT TO SANTA ANA IN 1839.

At length we began to see symptoms of civilization, occasional palm trees and flowers, and by the time we reached a pretty Indian village, where we stopped to change mules, the night had broken in, and we seemed to have been transported, as if by enchantment, from a

The huts, though poor, were clean; no windows, but a certain subdued light made its way through the leafy canes. We procured some tumblers of new milk, and having procured our mules, pursued our journey, now no longer

through a wilderness of trees and flowers, the glowing productions of the *tierra caliente*. We arrived about five o'clock at Mangade Clavo, after passing through leagues of natural garden. The house is pretty, slight-looking, and kept in nice order. We were received by an aid-camp in uniform, and by several officers, and conducted to a large, cool, agreeable apartment, with little furniture, into which shortly entered the two brothers, tall, and at that early hour of the morning dressed in simple dress, in clear white muslin, with white satin shoes, and with very splendid diamond ear-rings, brooch and rings. She was very polite, and introduced her daughter, Guadalupe, a miniature of her mother in features and costume. In a little while entered another man, and himself a gentlemanly, good looking, quietly-dressed, rather melancholy looking person, with one leg, apparently somewhat of an invalid, and

He has a sad and complex complexion, fine dark eyes, soft and penetrating, with an interesting expression of face. Knowing nothing of his past history, one would have said a philosopher, living in dignified retirement; one who had tried the world, and found that all was vanity; one who had suffered ingratitude, and who, if he were ever persuaded to emerge from his retreat, would only do so Cincinnatus-like, to benefit his country. It is strange how few faces are so expressive.

tion of philosophic resignation, of placid sadness, is to be remarked on the countenances of the deepest, most ambitious and most designing of men. I have given him a letter from the Queen, [of St. Helena] the supposition of his being still President, with which he seemed well-pleased, but merely made the innocent observation, "How very well the Queen writes!"

It was only now and then that the expression of his eyes was startling, especially when he spoke his King, which is cut off below the chin. He speaks of it frequently, with the John Ramorny of his bloody hand, and when he gives an account of his wound, and alludes to the French on that day his countenance assumes that air of bitterness which Ramorny's exhibited when speaking of a Harry the Sixth.

Otherwise he made himself very agreeable, spoke a great deal of the United States, and of the persons whom he had known there, and in his manners was quiet and gentleman-like, and altogether a credit to his country.

expected to see. To judge from the past, he will not long remain in his present state of inaction.

Breakfast was announced. The Senora de Santa Ana led me in. \* \* \* After breakfast, the Senora despatched an officer for her cigar-case—which was gold, with a diamond latch—offered me a cigar, which I have declined, she lighted her own—a little paper *torcedora*, and the gentlemen followed her good example.

The lady, however, informs us, that the practice of ladies smoking, has become unfashionable among the gentler society of

Mexico, being confined mostly to elderly ladies, who cannot give it up; and being voted vulgar, will probably not survive another generation.

**A COUNTRY BULL FIGHT.**

In the afternoon we all rode to the Plaza de Toros. The evening was cool, our horses good, the road pretty and shady, and the Plaza itself a most picturesque enclosure surrounded by lofty trees. Chairs were placed for us on a raised platform, and a luxuriant

trees, the flaming dresses of the *torreadors*; the roaring of the fierce bulls, the spirited horses, the music and the cries; the Indians shouting from the trees up which they had climbed; all formed a scene of savage grandeur which, for a short time at least, is interesting. Bernardo was dressed in blue satin and gold; the picadors in black and silver; the others in maroon-colored satin and gold. All those on foot wear knee-breeches and white silk stockings, a little black cap with ribbons, and a plait of hair streaming down behind. The horses were generally good, and as each new adversary appeared, seemed to participate in the enthusiasm of their

## CHINA AND JAPAN

**CHINA AND JAPAN.**  
In a late number of the London Shipping Gazette, we find an account of the Population, Commerce and Resources of Japan, by R. Montgomery Martin, from which we make the following extracts, which are particularly interesting this time.

The empire of China, with which we desire to form an amicable and commercial intercourse, is situated in the eastern part of the Asiatic land, and containing on an area of 1,298,000 acres, enjoys every variety of climate between the 18th and 41st degree of north latitude. The sea coast is of great extent, and the country possesses, in addition to its rich alluvial plains and complete inland navigation, the advantage of numerous fine rivers, lakes, bays, harbors and creeks, with habitable islands of various size,

The population of this immense territory are a peculiar degree an agricultural, manufacturing, commercial people, with a fixed and hereditary government, based on simple but effective principles, for merging the interest of the individual in that of the body politic—a people un-

The following is stated to have been the progressive increase of the inhabitants of China since the commencement of the fourteenth century:—A. D. 1393, population 60,545,811 (authority Kang-keen-eh-chu) 1773, population, 137,301,755 (Amiot-Pekin documents), 1769

population, 199:211,553 (Grossier and Pekin documents: ) 1792, population, 307,437,200 (Anglo-Chinese College Report: ) 1813; population 361,603,879 (census taken in the 18th year of Keating, including the population of the territory and the independent provinces.) The justly celebrated Dr. Morrison quotes, with a probation and conviction of its veracity, the census of the provinces of China from an official

The products and exports of China are various and valuable, including teas, sugar, silk (raw and manufactured) spices, drugs, dyes,

which, although only introduced into Europe at the commencement of the 17th century (A. D. 1602 to 1610), now requires about 60,000,000 pounds per annum to supply the increasing demand of Europe and America. In 1669, A. D. our East India Company received their first invoice of tea, amounting to 2 cannisters, containing 143 lb 2 lb. In 1678 they imported 4,713 lb; but this quantity so augmented the market that the imports of tea doubled.

31838. But in the space of 100 years, viz., from 1710 to 1810, the East India Company's sales of tea amounted to 750,215,509 lbs., the value of which was 128,891,555*l.* sterling. From the commencement of the present century to the year 1830, the tea sold by the East India Company amounted to 900,000,000 lbs. weight, and the revenue paid to the British Exchequer on this tea amounted to 101,553,858*l.* sterling. This extraordinary branch of trade is an important, aromatic leaf grown on the mountains of the Chinese continent, supplying about 4,000,000 of the English coast, and yielding 3,000,000 annually to the British treasury, is still capable of great extension.

Europe derived from China various branches of art, and science. The inventor's names.

The Chinese carry on a considerable traffic by means of the coasting trade, for which there are less than 222 junks, or vessels, are employed.

In the year 700 A. D. Canton was first made a regular commercial port of the Chinese empire; and in the year 1400 A. D. the Chinese permitted foreigners to bring tribute every year. At that time there were 120 houses were built for their reception and for the reception of Spanish and Dutch carried on a lucrative trade with China at different ports along the coast of Canton, Amoy, Macao, Ningpo, and Swatow, during the 16th century. In 1658, the Dutch expelled their expatriate from Ningpo and Chongchow, made Macao their sole residence, after having had temporary abodes on the island for 20 years. They pay, at the beginning of every year, a ground rent of 50 mace of silver to the Chinese treasurer at Canton.

turned her attention to China at the beginning of the 17th century; in 1670, the English East India Company had a factory on the island of Formosa, and carried on a considerable trade with those provinces, particularly with the adjacent Chinese seaport of Fokien. In 1675, A. D. they left a factory at Amoy from which they retired in 1680, on the contests between the Manchou Tartars and the Chinese for the imperial throne; but in 1684 the English were permitted to return to their factory at Amoy, and they remained there until 1757, when the foreign commerce of China became restricted to Canton and Macao. In 1700, the English had a factory at Canton, and in 1703, the Portuguese and the Dutch endeavored to expel the Portuguese from Macao, but failed, and thus the

The unjustifiable and sanguinary contests which the European nations so long waged against each other on the coasts of China, compelled the Chinese government to restrict them to the port of Canton, where of late years the whole foreign commerce of the country has been conducted. But sufficient has been said to show that the inhabitants of China are not averse to

down that the Chinese themselves carry on an extensive maritime trade, and many of their large junks annually traffic along the coast of Cochin, China and Siam to Sumatra, Java, Singapore, Borneo, &c., on which latter named island alone there are, it is said, 300,000 Chinese. Col. Burney states that there are 440,000 Chinese in Siam; and Bangkok, the capital, more than 80,000. Their numbers are ascertained

the imposition of a capitation tax on every Chinese. 40,000 tons of Chinese shipping annually visit the ports of Siam. In the Malay States there are 20,000 Chinese employed in the smelting of metals, &c. Batavia, the capital of Java, may be said to owe its creation to the agricultural industry and mechanical skill of the vast numbers of Chinese who have been

ing settled in the island. At Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and throughout all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, Chinese settlers and Chinese junks are to be found engaged in a valuable commerce.

It may be necessary to advert briefly to another country with which we should endeavor to open a trade for British manufacture, namely, Japan, which consists chiefly of three islands (separated from each other by narrow straits.)

extending about 1000 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 50 to 100, and in some few places 200 miles. The country is bold and

to detain the Emperor, in which attempt they were finally defeated, and, it is said that 10,000 reprieved Christians were slain by the 100,000 warriors with the most barbarous ferocity. The Portuguese were afterwards expelled from Japan. At this period the English and Dutch had factories on the small island called Firando, very close to the shore of the larger islands, with which an advantageous trade was conducted. The Dutch, with the assistance of the English, informed the Japanese government that the English were Christians like the Portuguese, as evinced by a cross in their flag—that the King of England had recently married the King of Portugal's sister, and that the English were intruding to introduce the Portuguese into Japan.—This intelligence, the Japanese government, who were at this time despising all foreigners, received with great indignation. In 1641, ordered their European subjects to be taken off their hands as before, and arrived on cargoes to be provided as usual, and the people to be civilly treated, but at the same time to be informed that they must quit Japan under penalty of death, and not return again to trade with Japan, with the commerce was henceforth restricted to the Dutch, who were however actually excluded every other European nation from intercourse with Japan. There can be no doubt that it would be of great importance

The adjacent peninsula of Corea is about 400 leagues long by 150 broad, inhabited by a tall, handsome, and brave people, who always treat the English with marked courtesy. The Coasts pay a small annual tribute to China, but are otherwise independent of its government; and by far acting with a prudent conduct we may be able to open a trade with an interesting, successful, and intelligent people.

Siam, and the adjacent countries and islands, contain several millions of an industrious population, whose territories abound in agricultural and mineral wealth, affording a profitable exchange for British manufactures. The sugar of the East Indies is valuable; silks, spices, gums, resins, and other articles of commerce, and especially tin, and copper, are obtained in great quantities, and employed as current coin, and for the purchase of commodities.—Where is a Portuguese consul at Bangkok, the capital of Siam; but England during the past century seems entirely to have neglected this and other equally wealthy portions of the globe.

**WATCHES MADE BY MACHINERY.**—The London correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says that some gentleman has been devoting 20 years of his life to the inventions, whereby he is now enabled, by a variety of machines, to construct an incredible number of watches, of every variety of sizes, in a day! By one machine 300 perfect plates can be produced in one day—and five machines, also center, third and fourth wheels crossed polished and cut—with flanges for 300 movements. By another, the pinions are cut and rounded—another cuts the holes, the tapping, screw-holes, etc., planting the depths and escapements. By other machines will make pivots for 50 movements a day; 20 other machines for every description of work connected with watch-making make up the set. The best pocket-maker in London have declared that every part produced by them is far superior to any thing that has been or can be produced by other means at the present day.—*Bus. Post.*

NON-RESISTANCE, A HARD DOCTRINE FOR  
 MEN.—The attention of some of our citizens  
 a few days ago, was called to some what of a  
 novel exhibition. A sleigh drawn by one horse,  
 and carrying two men, was so completely  
 loaded with boys, and two small dogs, that by  
 no means were so buried up with the young men  
 as hardly to have a breathing hole—is to be  
 scarcely able to proceed along the road. The  
 driver was soon solved. The boys had found  
 out that the gentlemen in the sleigh were non-  
 resistants and consequently they took advan-  
 tage of the circumstance, and were determined  
 to accompany their passive friends in a little  
 of the same ride. The larger part of the boys,  
 however, seemed to be that of the poor horse,  
 who labored hard to get along, without being  
 able to remonstrate against a doctrine so totally  
 applicable to himself.—*Newburyport Herald.*

**A "PATTERN" HUSBAND**—It is related that only a day, having the toothache, and all the usual remedies having been applied in vain, she at length decided on sending to Edinburgh a distance of fifty miles, for a dentist to extract the errant tooth. When the "extractor" arrived, however she declared that her nerves were unsuited to submitting to the operation, unless she saw it performed on her "leige lord." He, and soul, after a few involuntary wry faces, submitted, and a fine sound tooth was extracted. "I have seen enough to last my life," she could undergo a similar operation!

**Husbands**—ye who are petulant and impatient learn a lesson of forbearance and endurance from the above little tale!—*Transcript.*

**SOMNAMBULISM.**—A few nights ago, a young woman in this town got up in her sleep and with a pair of scissors, cut off the whole of her ringlets, and retired to bed again, without being conscious of what she had done. That is more remarkable, she had taken more than usual pains with her hair the night before.—*Bradford Herald.*

**IN A PICKLE.**—Catharine Pickle, of  
Clinton co. Penn., got into a Pickle by mar-  
rying one Jacob Pickle; she wishes to get  
out of the pickle, and to avoid all future  
pickles, by procuring a divorce from Pickle,  
and thus become unpickled.