

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

PASSING AWAY.

'Tis heard in the stormy streamlet,
'Tis heard in the torrents roar,
'Tis murmured low and sadly,
By each wave upon the sloe.

'Tis heard in every whisper,
Of the gladness and summer breeze,
And in every blast of winter,
That shakes the leafless trees.

'Tis breathed when buds are bursting,
Beneath springs first sweet gale,
And oh! 'tis breathed so sadly,
In stanzas funeral wail.

The rose that blooms so brightly,
That seems to smile in death,
Even on its breast is written,
Passing, passing away.

Passing away is written,
On the rainbows' golden dyes,
And on the sunset glories,
That gild the western skies.

It is written, it is written,
On earth, and sky, and sea,
And yes, proud man 'tis written,
'Tis written too on thee.
January 16th 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travelling on the Sabbath, in the Sandwich Islands, is except by the direction of a church, is strictly forbidden by law.

PILRIM'S PROGRESS.—The Pilgrim's Progress has been translated into Chinese by the Rev. Mr. Burns, an English missionary in Amoy. It is embellished with illustrations well executed, with figures and faces of a Chinese type and character.

THE BURMESE RUBY.—A correspondent of the *Calcutta Citizen*, speaking of the reception of the English Embassy by the Burmese King, says, "The only thing remarkable at this interview, was an inanimate object, and that was a ruby in the centre of the pagoda crown of his Majesty. It was as large, if not larger, than a hen's egg, and far more valuable than the great Kohinoor; it was beautifully cut, and almost as round as a marble. It was torn off the ear of the Karee Queen, by Alompra. It was a pendant, being suspended by a wire casing through her right ear. It is of the purest water, and more than two thousand years old, if the traditions concerning it are to be believed. It came originally from Assam, and belonged to the great Garrow King, Mouna Sa, who ruled the whole of China India."

A ROYAL COMPLIMENT.—Her Majesty has commanded the publication of the sermon preached by the Rev. Rr. Caird of Errol, in the Scythian Church, in October last, during her majesty's sojourn at Balmoral. The sermon is entitled "The Religion of Common Life." It is no secret about Balmoral, (says the *Glasgow Daily Mail*), that Prince Albert expressed his high satisfaction with Mr. Caird's pulpit discourse and appearance, by stating that he had not heard a preacher like there were 840 murders, 6 executions by the sheriff, and 46 by the mob, a total of 541 violent deaths in three-fourths of a year, in a population of 300,000—a yearly average of over two in every thousand.

MORALS IN CALIFORNIA.—The criminal statistics of California show a horrible state of society. In nine months of the present year there were 480 murders, 6 executions by the sheriff, and 46 by the mob, a total of 541 violent deaths in three-fourths of a year, in a population of 300,000—a yearly average of over two in every thousand.

N. VEL. EST.—The Supreme Court at Boston has been sitting the past few days, in the trial of Patrick Holley vs. the Boston Gas Company. It is a suit for \$3000 damages for injury to the health of his children in consequence of the leaking of the gas pipes of defendant on the cellar of his house.

Dr. Fyvering states that the entire population of the Chinese empire is 400,000,000.

A WEALTHY PROPRIETOR.—A large portion of the rich valley of Genessee, in New York State, is owned by James Wadsworth. He owns 8000 acres in one town, as many more in Genessee, about 6000 more in the adjoining town of Rush, 5000 or 6000 in the town of Caledonia, and a great many thousands in other towns and counties. His land possessions exceed 50,000 acres; it is nearly all good land—the best in the State, and constantly increasing in value.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—If all the sheep taken to California during the past season; be intended for the production of wool, that article will soon become a staple export of the Golden State. In addition to the two cargoes of merino sheep, we have previously noticed as on their way thither from Australia, and a large number from Sonora, we notice in a late Los Angeles paper that upwards of fifty thousand sheep were driven across by the plains of Texas to California, by the Colorado route. The southern section of the State offers admirable facilities for wool growers, and the increasing wealth of that region is having its effect in the introduction of varied industrial pursuits. The mines of the Southern counties are also more than usually productive this season; and continued discoveries of new diggings are being made there.

In Chicago, a few days since, while the judge of the Recorder's court, was trying a case of horse stealing, his own horse and buggy were stolen from the vicinity of the Court room.

The contract for supplying H. M. troops with flour for the ensuing year was taken on Saturday last, by Messrs. Canard & Co., at forty-two shillings and sixpence per barrel.

The Emperor Napoleon has again taken the idea of assuming actual command of an army, and the report goes that he has stated to General Bosquet that he should accompany him to Finland in the spring. Rumour goes further and says, that the government will be administered in the Emperor's absence by a commission, composed of Marshals Magran, Valiant General Canrobert, and Prince Napoleon n.

The Earl of Erne has invested some thing like £105,000 in the construction of the Dunkirk and Enne killed line of railway. Of this amount £75,000 was cash down.

ENGLAND PROSECUTING THE WAR ALONE.—The Paris Correspondent takes the question thrown out to the enemies of the alliance, as to what England would do in the insulting-supposed case of desertion by France.—It has been said lately that England would be greatly embarrassed if France was to retire from the struggle across the Alps, and to the Mediterranean from Russian conquest, to conclude a separate treaty. In the first instance, such conduct cannot even be supposed, for it would be against the history, the habits, and the genius of France. But it would be a grave error to believe that England, when isolated, would be impotent. Doubtless in losing our alliance, she would lose a support impossible to replace.—But what could Russia do against her? Matters have greatly changed since the commencement of the war. What England has effected in three years is incalculable; and what she would attempt, if reduced to her own resources, would be beyond imagination. The question of triumph has become for each Englishman the faintest remembrance of a severed, one of those implacable duels of which England has so often furnished an example would commence. And in that duel with Russia, let it not for one moment be doubted the power of England, that she need not be in alliance would suggest for her alone would have saved liberty.

HOW DANIEL WEBSTER BECAME A MARRIED MAN.—While on subject of Mr Webster's history, I cannot forbear mentioning an incident relating to his courtship, which I do not remember to have seen recorded. It was that of a young lawyer in Portsmouth, N.H. At one of his visits to Miss Grace Fletcher, he had probably with a view of combining utility and enjoyment, been holding skeins of silk thread for her, when suddenly he stopped, saying, "Grace, we have thus been engaged in untiring knots; let us see if we can tie a knot, one which will not untie for itself." He then took a piece of tape, and after beginning a knot of a peculiar kind, gave it to her to complete. This was the ceremony and ratification of their engagement. And now in a little box marked by him with the words "Precious Documents," containing the letters of his early courtship, this unique memorial is to be found.

THE OLD LOVE.

"I met her, she was sad and old;
She sighed as I was walking fast;
The hair was gray that once was gold;
The voice was harsh that once was sweet;
Her hands were dimpled and her eyes,
Kind of the girl, were full of joy.
We're dim; I felt a sad surprise
That I had loved her when a boy.

"But yet, a something in her air
Restored me to my vanished love;
My least grow young, and seemed to wear
The brightness of my youthful prime.
I took her withered hand in mine,
Its touch reced, a dear joy—
I kissed it with a reverent sigh,
For 'Thad loved her—when a boy!'"

LORD BROUGHAM.—It is said this distinguished individual, lately, in a playful mood wrote the following epitham on himself—

"Here reader turn your weeping eyes,
My friend, and view the wretched man;
The hole in which my body lies
Would not contain one half my speeches.

STRAW PRINTING PAPER.—For the last three weeks we have been using for news and jobbing purposes a paper manufactured by Messrs. Buchanan and Killmer, at their Mill in Rock City, composed of about three parts straw and one part rags. Messrs. B. & K. have expended about \$15,000 in fitting up machinery, &c. for the purpose, and we can but bear witness of the success they have attained in their process of making printing paper from this new material. We have been fully informed of the process used in the manufacture, but understand it was discovered by some Frenchmen. The cost of the process is such that the paper cannot be afforded much, if any, cheaper than that made of rags at present cost; but, probably, as they continue the work, a reduction of cost may be made. At any rate, there need be no fears hereafter as to any scarcity of stock to make paper of.

In regard to the quality, &c. of the paper our readers can see somewhat for themselves, but we would say that it has a firm and even surface, somewhat like calendered paper, requires more wetting for work on the newspaper than ordinary paper from rags, and dries quicker upon exposure to the air. Since we have got a little used to it, we like it very well for use. Paper can be made entirely of straw, but it works better at present for printing to mix a proportion of rags with the straw. For many purposes the straw paper is better than that made of rags, and it only requires to be better known to go into use.

We learn from the manufacturers that they intend to go into the manufacture of writing paper from straw; but the cost of making writing paper is likely to more than to make printing paper, and from what we have seen of the paper, we think it will be a superior article.—*American Publishers' Circular.*

Mr. Murray had given in an ultimatum. He left an agent at Tehran in spite of some resistance, and threatened to support him by an English fleet in the Gulf of Persia.

"Insults," says a modern philosopher, "are like counterfeit money; we are not hindered when being offered, but we are not compelled to take them."

BUTTER MAKING IN WINTER.—The butter most generally made in cold weather is white and bitter. These bad qualities are caused by pouring hot water into cream, or by heating it before the fire. Neither of these practices should be followed; but if the cream is too cold, it should be placed in a warm room, but not near the fire, or should be put in a vessel containing warm water, until it attains the proper warmth. It may also be set before the fire if the churning is continued during all the time it is heating, and taken away as soon as the cream is ceasing to foam, which may be told by the sound of the dash. The churning, then should be continued, until the butter is formed, when it should be set out in the cold for some time—then finished. Made in this way, where the proper attention has been given to feeding the cows, and saving the cream, butter will always be yellow and sweet. Such, at least, is our own experience.—*Indiana Journal.*

INGENIOUS INVENTION.—A patent, the Philadelphia *Ledger* states, has been granted to Mr. Israel Ames of that city, for an ingenious, useful, and beautiful invention, whereby he is enabled to emboss veneers for any kind of ornamental wood work, to represent elaborate carvings on wood, and dispensing with that comparatively slow and expensive process. Veneers of plain or fancy woods prepared by a process) described full, in the patent), and placed between dies moderately heated, are submitted to pressure. One of the faces of the wood receives the pattern in relief, and gives it the appearance of elaborate wood carving. The depressions caused by the dies are filled up with a suitable plastic substance (being dried, the embossed veneer is ready to be glued or otherwise attached to furniture. The veneer will neither split nor collapse, and the figures impressed upon it are so solidified by the pressure, that they may be rubbed and cleaned, without danger of the ornaments being injured. Work of the very finest quality, such as we see in the most perfect dies, and which no turning lathe or carving tools could ever effect in wood are easily produced by this new process. The cost of this embossing is so trifling, compared with carving, and the number of useful and ornamental articles to which it is applicable is so extensive, that it would be difficult to calculate the value of this invention and its advantage to the manufactures of ornamental wood work. It will admit of styles of embellishment never before attempted on painted furniture, and greatly cheapen the work, so that articles fitted in the highest ornamental style will be produced and furnished at less than present prices.

Gen. Vivian, bearing an attack on Kerch, has called for officers and artillery from Constantinople.

The Emperor and Empress attende Lady Cowley's soiree on the 13th inst. This will be the first time that their Majesties have visited any Ambassador or private individual since their marriage.

POPULATION OF ROME.—The General Vicariate of Rome has just published an official census of the population of Rome for the year 1855. In all, there are 177,461 inhabitants; among whom there are 36 bishops, 123 secular priests, 2313 monks and other religious, 1919 nuns, and 687 seminarians. At Rome, therefore, there are, in all, five thousand and eighty-one priests, monks, nuns, or seminarians that is to say, one to every 85 inhabitants.

HOW TRADESMEN SHOULD SERVE THEIR CUSTOMERS.—With civility, without servility.