

of herrings, that all its multitudinous waves seemed as if actually heaving with life ; nay, that it permitted them, by millions and thousands of millions, to remain and spawn within its precincts. We can prove, further, that it suffered a plump of whales,—vast of back and huge of fin,—to pursue after the shoal, rolling, and blowing, and splashing the white spray against the sun ; and that it furnished them with ample depth and ample verge for their gambols, though the very smallest of them was larger considerably—strange as the fact may seem—than the present Dean of Faculty. Is all this to be suffered ? The Lords of Session must assuredly either bring the rebel to its senses, or be content to leave their own legislative wisdom sadly in question. For ourselves, we humbly propose that, until they make good their authority, they be provided daily with a pail of its clear *fresh* water, drawn from depths not more than thirty fathoms from the surface, and be left, one and all, to make their toddy out of the best of it, and to keep the rest for their tea. Nothing like river-water for such purposes, and the waters of the Conon are peculiarly light and excellent.—*December 21, 1842.*

THE PEACE MEETINGS.

It is indisputable that Peace Societies are becoming of importance enough to constitute one of the peculiar features of the time. We learn from Sir Charles Lyell's recent work of travels in the United States, that they appear to be telling on the American mind, albeit naturally a war-breathing mind, combative in its propensities and fiery in its elements. The late peace meetings at Paris, London, Birmingham, and Manchester, seem to have been at once very largely attended,