

POETRY.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains some critical remarks on *Poems*, written by a mechanic, commonly called the *Sheffield Brazier*. The following extract or comparison of the outward and visible glories of the CREATOR is eminently fervid and beautiful.

God said, 'Let there be light!' Grim darkness felt HIS might, And fled away;

Then, startled seas, and mountains cold Shone forth, all bright in blue and gold, And cried, 'Tis day! 'tis day!

'Hail, holy light' exclaim'd The thund'rous cl'ud that flam'd O'er daisies white;

And lo, the rose, in crimson dress'd, Lean'd sweetly on the lily's breast, And blushing, murmur'd, 'Light!'

Then was the skylark born; Then rose the embattled corn;

Then floods of praise Flow'd o'er the sunny hills of noon; And then, in stillest night, the moon

Pour'd forth her pensive rays. Lo, heaven's bright bow is glad! Lo, trees and flowers, all clad In glory bloom!

And shall the mortal sons of God Be senseless as the trodden clod, And darker than the tomb? No, by the *mind* of man! By the swart artisan!

By GOD, our sire! Our souls have holy light within, And every form of grief and sin Shall see and feel its fire. By earth, and hell, and heav'n, The shroud of souls is riven!

Mind, mind alone, Is light, and hope, and life, and power! Earth's deepest night, from this blest hour The night of minds is gone!

SELF-MADE MEN.

The late Professor HEYNE of Goettingen was one of the greatest classical scholars of his own, or of any age. He succeeded the great John Mathias Gesner as Professor of Eloquence at Goettingen, an office, which he held for fifty years, and in which, by his publications, and the attractions of his lectures, he placed himself nearly at the head of the classical scholars of his age. Yet the first thirty-two or thirty-three years of his life, he spent in almost incessant struggle with the most depressing poverty. His father was a poor weaver with a large family. Heyne says 'that he has often seen his mother return home, on a Saturday evening, from an unsuccessful effort to sell the goods, which his father had manufactured, weeping and wringing her hands.' He entered the University of Leipsic with but four shillings in his pocket, and nothing to depend

upon except the small assistance which he might receive from his godfather, a parsimonious old gentleman, who scarcely ever wrote to him, except to inveigh against his indolence—often actually addressing his letters on the outside 'To Mr. Heyne, Idler, Leipsic.' During all this while he allowed himself only two nights' sleep in a week.

EPICETUS, the celebrated Stoic Philosopher, was born a slave, and spent many years of his life in servitude. This was the fact also with ÆSOP, PUBLIUS SYRUS, and TERENCE.

The Abbe HAUY, who died in Paris, a few years since, celebrated for his writings and discoveries in *Chrystallography* attained his distinguished elevation in spite of every disadvantage of birth.

WINKELMAN, one of the most distinguished writers on classic antiquities and the fine arts, that modern times have produced, was the son of a shoemaker. He continued to keep himself at College, chiefly by teaching some of his younger fellow students, while at the same time he, in part, supported his poor father at a hospital.

ARNIGIO, an Italian Poet, of the sixteenth century, of considerable genius and learning, followed his father's trade, of a blacksmith, till he was eighteen years old.

BENEDICT BAUDOUIN, one of the learned men of the sixteenth century, worked for many years at his father's trade, that of a shoemaker; and in the course of his life published a very elaborate work, 'on the Shoemaking of the Ancients.'

The celebrated Italian writer, GELLI, when holding the high dignity of Consul of the Florentine Academy, still continued to work at his original profession of a tailor.

METASTASIO was the son of a common mechanic, and used when a little boy to sing his extemporaneous verses about the streets.

The father of HAYDN, the great musical composer, was a wheelwright, and filled also the humble occupation of a sexton, while his mother was at the same time a servant in the establishment of a neighboring nobleman.

The father of JOHN OPIE, the great English portrait painter, was a working carpenter in Cornwall. Opie was raised from the bottom of a saw-pit, where he was employed in cutting wood, to the Professorship of Painting, in the Royal Academy.

The parents of CASTALIO, the elegant Latin translator of the Bible, were poor peasants, who lived among the mountains of Dauphiny.

Dr. JOHN PRIDEAUX, bishop of Worcester, obtained his education by walking on foot to Oxford, and getting employment, in the first instance, as assistant in the kitchen of Exeter College.

Sir EDMUND SAUNDERS, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, in the reign of Charles II., was originally an errand boy at the Inns of court.

FOR THE MIRROR.

Why is smoking like a torn coat?
Because its a bad habit.

Why is an auger like a large pig?
Because its a great boar (bore.)

Why is a person who frequently gives parties like an Inn-keeper?

Because he keeps a house of Entertainment. X.

QUESTIONS ON COMMON THINGS,
Nos. 3 and 4.

What two ingredients constitute carbonic acid?

Why is it called carbonic acid, and why is that term more appropriate than fixed air or choke damp?

When is carbonic acid most healthful, when taken into the lungs, or the stomach?

How does it affect life to breathe pure carbonic acid? and does it increase or destroy combustion?

Where is carbonic acid found at all times, and what operation in nature and the arts are constantly producing it?

From what mineral or rock, do the manufacturers of soda water procure this acid for their use?

Which is most common, carbonic acid, or vinegar?

From what substance is vinegar formed? In the process of fermentation, which is first formed, vinegar, or alcohol?

What acid is formed from the distillation of wood; and is it most like vinegar, or sulphuric acid?

What two simple substances compose sulphuric acid, and how is it formed?

What are the names of the three most important alkalies?

What effect have alkalies upon acids?

What alkali is combined with nitric acid to form salt petre?

What alkali is united with muriatic acid to form table salt?

What alkali is used to make hard soap, potash, or soda? and what is used for soft soap?

What acid and alkali are united to form glauber salts?

When acids and alkalies are combined, do they become neutral, or less corrosive?

If an accident occur from an acid, what substance will be most likely to correct it?

If a person should drink a solution of potash, what substance might he take to prevent the evil he was exposed to?

When spots are made, or the color destroyed in a garment by an acid, what substance will restore it?

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