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The Garland.

STAR OF THE EAST.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,
Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall,
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all!

Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
Odours of Edom and offerings divine?
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest or gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gifts would his favour secure?
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

TO A YOUNG LADY.

(By the late R. Pollock, Author of "The Course of Time.")

Hush! trumpet of Fame, and ye wild passions strong,
That work like the sprites of the storm in my bosom,
I heed not your calling, so loud and so long,
Peace, peace! till I sing of Earth's loveliest blossom.

Rest, rest ye for ever—I will not obey [growing,
Tho' nought o'er my grave-bed but long grass be
I will stand by this blossom—the fairest of May, [ing.
The fairest and sweetest, where thousands are blow-

Dews pure as the fountain of bliss in the sky,
Descend on this blossom—so fair and so tender.
Ye Zephyrs! as gentle as love's softest sigh,
Breathe softer and kinder as o'er it ye wander.

And, thou God of Nature, the just and the good,
This *blossom* so lovely—oh, guard it for ever!
When the nostrils of winter are heard in the wood,
Oh! take it and place it by life's holy river.

Miscellanea.

"We endeavour by variety to adapt some things to one reader, some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste."—Pliny.

From the London Athenæum.

ALGIERS IN 1830.

On the western side of the roadstead of Algiers, rises, in the form of a lofty triangular amphitheatre, the city of that name; one side of it being washed by the waves of the Mediterranean, and the other two ascending gradually and meeting at a point on which stands the Dey's new palace of La Casba, with its porphyry columns. The streets are narrow and crooked, with the exception of the principal thoroughfare which intersects the town from north-west to south-east; it is about thirty feet wide, and filled with shops. Beneath the range of terraces, formed by the roofs of the houses, (which amount to some fifteen thousand,) ten large mosques, a few chapels for Christian worship, hospitals, and prisons, an arsenal, and a line of barracks, in which the garrison of Turkish militiamen is quartered, formed prominent and attractive features. The town is encircled by dilapidated walls, to be entered by six open gates, three of which are on the land side, and consist of the Babazon gate towards the east, (in which quarter Charles V. opened his trenches, in 1541,) the New gate, leading to the Sultan's fort, on the south, and the Babaluetta, at which Christian criminals are brought out for execution. The gates of the arsenal, the mole, and the fishery, form the three entrances from the sea. There are a vast number of gates inside the town, severing the various quarters, into which it is subdivided; particularly at night when they are closed. Algiers itself, as well as the plain of Babazon, is commanded by the "Sultan's fort," or citadel, the foundations of which were laid by Charles V.; it is situate on the summit of a hill, which overlooks the town. Though the town lies at the mercy of the adjoining eminences, the citadel itself is below the ground which is occupied by the gardens of the consuls of Holland and Sweden; these, as a late resident informs us, tower so much above every other object, that they command a view of the inmost courts of the citadel, and constitute an indispensible *point d'appui* for a besieging force, inasmuch as the fate of the place depends upon the possession of that fortress. The fortifications are of ancient construction, consisting simply of a wall thirty feet high, broken by the insertion of dwelling houses; it is lined by a dry ditch, which is protected externally by another wall, terminating in a point, three or four feet thick, and four and a half high. The ditches are dry. The semicircle which forms the roadstead of Algiers presents, from one extremity to the other, an almost uninterrupted series of bastions, ramparts, and batteries, many of which have been erected since Lord Exmouth's attack; they bristle with cannon at every point; but no portion of them is so formidably armed as the "Molo," and the "Alcavaza," which contained not long ago the Dey's treasures. There is a fort on the cliffs which surround the moat, said to be the work of certain *eleves* of the Polytechnic School at Paris, who were expelled from the establishment in 1815. The number of cannon mounted upon the various fortifications commanding the bay of Algiers may be computed at eight hundred at the least, and some carry it even so high as eighteen hundred; but on the land side, there are not above one hundred and twenty at the utmost. An abundant supply of water was discovered beneath the site of the palace in 1611, and it is conducted by means of an open aqueduct and brick pipes, to fountains erected at the corners of the streets; were this supply cut off, which might be effected without much difficulty by the fracture of the aqueduct, the town would be speedily reduced to extremities, as it would then possess no other supply beyond the foul liquid its few cisterns wold afford. On a rocky island, (the Al Je Zeire,) in front of the port, Ferdinand, the Catholic, erected a castle in the year 1509, from which Khair Eddyn, the celebrated Barbarossa's brother, expelled the Spaniards, and he subsequently connected it with the main land by a stone pier. It has been strongly fortified, and contains the yards and buildings for the navy, besides a well and light-house: the latitude of the latter is 36 deg. 49 min. 30 sec. Much has been said of the difficulty which an invading army would have to encounter from a want of water. We cannot but consider this apprehension to be chimerical; for from our knowledge of the climate and soil, we should be led to infer, that a plentiful supply will be readily obtained by the application of boring machines. The climate of Barbary is well known to be mild and wholesome: the seasons succeed one another with uniform regularity; and however sultry the atmosphere may be during the autumn months, its parching heat is sensibly modified by breezes from the north. Nor can the line of coast about Algiers be termed in any respect arid, or deficient in fertility; the heights which encircle the town are thickly studded with orchards, vineyards, orange-groves, and olive-grounds, and are replete with scenery of the most varied and picturesque description. Indeed, it would be an absurdity to conceive that nature had acted the part of a stepmother towards a region which in the circuit of a few short miles contains no fewer than twenty thousand gardens and vineyards. The environs of Algiers yield not only a superabundance of barley and corn, but every other vegetable production which is required for the sustenance of men and animals. We have M. Desfontaine's testimony in corroboration of our own. "The soil of Algiers," he observes, "with the exception of those portions which border upon the desert, is less sandy and more fertile than that of Tunis; the climate more temperate; the mountains are loftier and more numerous; the rains more plentiful, rivers and springs more abundant, and vegetation more varied and active. The mountains check the course of the clouds coming from the north, condense them by the snow with which their summits are covered, and occasion them to descend in the form of rain." The whole state, which comprehends a large portion of ancient Mauritania and Numidia, and extends six hundred miles from east to west, and about one hundred and twenty from north to south, contains rather more than two millions and a half of inhabitants; a part of whom are Ottoman Turks, the modern conquerors of the country; but the majority of them are Cololis, natives of Turkish extraction, or Moors, Berbers, Jews, and Negroes. The present ruler is Hussein, who succeeded his brother on the 1st of March, 1818; he is the head of a republic, owing his Dey-ship to the elective franchise exercised by the chief civil and military functionaries; their choice must, however, be confirmed by the goldash, or Ottoman militia, and laid before the Turkish Sultan, whose recognition entitles him to assume the caftan. The divan, or council attached to his offices, purely executive, inasmuch as the Dey's will is law and gospel for every living soul within his dominions. His revenue, independently of extraordinaries, amounts to £170,000, and his expenditure scarcely exceeds £100,000. His regular army consists of 10,000 goldashes or Turkish militia, and 6000 Moorish cavalry; but this force can, on emergency, be increased to 60,000, or even 100,000 men, by calling out the Zwowahs, or irregular militia. His navy suffered greatly during the bombardment of 1818, before which time it comprised thirteen vessels, mounting from twelve to forty-four guns, eighty gun-boats, and one hundred and fifty barks with three-cornered sails. We cannot convey a more apt characteristic of this predatory state, than by extracting a passage from a letter written by a resident at Tangier, no less than a century and a half ago (20th Oct. 1679). "Algiers," says he, "is a den of sturdy thieves, formed into a body, by which, after a tumultuary sort, they govern, having the Grand Seignior for their protector, who supplies them with native Turks for their soldiery, and they in acknowledgment, lend him their ships when his affairs require it. They are grown a rich and powerful people, and, by a long practice of piracy, become good seamen; and when pressed by our men of war, as of late we have experienced, they fight and defend themselves like brave men, inferior, I am persuaded, to no people whatever. Like beasts of the deserts, they only for bear to worry, where, by fear, not honesty, they are deterred." The chastisement or destruction of Algiers has of course frequently entered into the policy of the states of Christendom; and it is impossible that any European people should not, in behalf of good order and humanity, desire a better success to attend the attempt which our Gallic neighbours are about to make, than what has befallen most of their predecessors; amongst whom, the first and most lamentable failure was that of the Spaniards, under Charles the Fifth, in 1541, when he lost a fine fleet and army before it. In 1670 and 1685 the Algerine navy was burned by our own attack upon the harbour; in 1688 the French bombarded the town; in 1775 an expedition from Spain made a descent upon its coast, to little purpose, and in 1784 the government of the same country again sent a strong fleet into the harbour, but without effect. The last attack, made by the combined British and Dutch squadrons in 1816, seems, by its success, to have set an example to the present French ministry of the encouraging result which may be expected, where ample means are provided, and those means are efficiently applied. The ulterior object which they may have in view remains to be unmasked; the immediate effect on which they have calculated is to rekindle the flame of military glory upon the embers of intestine strife.

LONDON, June 25.—*Thames Tunnel Company.*—On Tuesday a Special General Meeting of the proprietors of shares in the above undertaking was held at the city of London Tavern, Mr. W. Smith, M. P., in the chair. The Chairman stated that the Meeting had been called to give the proprietors all the information relative to the general business of the Thames Tunnel, and to communicate the issue of the steps adopted to ascertain whether the work could be completed in any other way than originally commenced. The report stated that the directors were empowered to adopt any other mode of carrying on the work, preserving the same dimensions and internal appearance, with equal strength, which should appear to them likely to ensure its completion. They consequently held regular meetings to receive any proposals, but none of any promise has been made, save that of Mr. Vignoles, who finally offered specific terms, and a guarantee to the amount of £15,000 (such guarantee to be to the satisfaction of your Directors) that the Tunnel should be finished to the shaft in Wapping. The Directors proceeded to lay the whole of Mr. Vignole's plan before three scientific gentlemen for their opinion of its efficacy. These gentlemen were James Walker, Esq., William Tierney Clark, Esq., and Peter Barlow, Esq. They received from Mr. Vignoles himself the explanations of his plans for proceeding with the Tunnel; but their opinion was condemnatory of the plan of Mr. Vignoles, and stated that it could not be carried into execution. Since the determination of the referees, a direct application has been made to his Majesty's Government, and the Directors have received the reply which they must confess they anticipated. The substance of the answer was, "that though the Duke is of opinion that the Tunnel is a magnificent work, which may eventually be very useful, he considers it impossible for government, under the present circumstances of the country, either to purchase or to make any advance on account of it, as it is incumbent on him to avoid any expense which is not necessary or immediately useful to the country." His good will is manifest in the manner in which he speaks of this undertaking, and he would doubtless, in his individual capacity, though not officially, favour any reasonable and promising mode which the proprietors or the public might attempt to finish this work; but the Directors are not at present prepared to propose to this Court any such mode by which the same could be expected. The only plan for finishing the Tunnel, which now remains for the consideration of the proprietors, seems to be that of Mr. Brunel, to which, therefore, with its corresponding estimates, the Directors would again call the attention of the proprietors, with the view of enabling them, under the present circumstances, to form their ultimate judgment.

A proprietor thought it advisable that the question should be put at rest as to the mode in which the Tunnel should be finished. He moved a resolution that Mr. Brunel's plan was the most eligible to complete the Tunnel, when money could be obtained.

After a protracted discussion between Sir Gregory Lewis, Mr Martin and Sir Edward Codrington, in which Mr. Brunel's character was canvassed, and exonerated from blame in not completing the Tunnel in conformity with the estimates, the resolution was adopted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The editors of the Journal of Commerce have the following interesting letter from an intelligent gentleman at Constantinople. It was received via London, and bears the recent date of

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25th May, 1830.

I arrived in the great city of the East yesterday with Com. Biddle, his Secretary, Mr. Offley, our Consul at Smyrna, and Dr. Adee, Surgeon of the Lexington, after a fatiguing journey of seven days over land from the latter place on horseback. I have not yet recovered from the first emotions of surprise and wonder, upon beholding this immense metropolis of the Turkish Empire. After a few days residence here I shall be able I hope, to give you a sober statement of all I shall see. We approached the Bosphorus yesterday morning at day-light from the South, in a caique, and rowed round Seraglio Point. At sunrise we were all struck with the very apparent resemblance of Stambout to New York, when viewed from the bay formed by the Prince's Islands. Seraglio Point is the Battery, a bay formed by the sea of Marmora on the west will answer very well for the Hudson, and the Bosphorus with its rapid current is the exact counterpart of East River; Scutari makes a fine Brooklyn. And in Constantinople, if you can fancy the forest of light tapering minarets rising from the mosques to be steeples of Christian Churches, you would see no very great difference in the pictures of New York and the city of the Constantines. The most striking features in the latter view, are Seraglio Point, and beyond it a short distance, the Mosques St. Sophia and Sultan Achmet. The point is covered with palaces, the harem, and gardens. You would be astonished at the extent of the ground occupied by Constantinople; for under this term is included not only the city properly, so called, but Scutari, Pera, Galata, Eyubb, and other surburbs;—and, in fact, from the Marmora to the Black Sea, an immense city, lines the bank of the Bosphorus.

Tell A. that Eli Smith left Stambout with a Rev. Mr. Dwight, both habited in Turkish costume, and mustachios, about six days ago for Armenia and Persia.

THE LITTLE PICKINGS OF GREAT MEN.—The "Sayings" of "great men" of the present day are not often very good—the "Doings," of the same personages, we are sorry to say, are often very bad! Motions for 'Law Reform,' when introduced into either House of Legislature, are but too generally opposed, not on public but on private grounds—on the ground (though not expressed) of such reform interfering with a sort of Domestic vested rights. We will merely instance the case of the late Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and his family appointments, to show how far the present system of "Domestic patronage" conduces to impede or further the due administration of justice; leaving the public to decide with what sincerity such a Lord Chief Justice (with his family snuffed with sinecure places) could have reasonably been expected to give his honest aid, and cheerful co-operation in suggesting or carrying into effect beneficial improvements in the administration of the laws; seeing that such improvements, for the benefit of the community, must have deprived his own family of a splendid revenue, amounting to many thousands per annum!

We subjoin the following list of appointments—very snug births indeed!—In the Court of King's Bench, held at the period we are alluding to, by the family of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough:—

The King's Coroner and Attorney—Edward Henry Lushington, nephew to Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough!

Chief Clerk on the Pleas side—The Honourable Edward Law (now Lord Ellenborough) son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough!!

Custodes Brevium—The Honourable Henry Law, another son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough!!!

Clerk of Nisi Prius—The Honourable C. E. Law, another son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough!!!!

Marshal and Associate to the Chief Justice—The Honourable Edward Law, (now Lord Ellenborough) son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough!!!!!

Clerk of Nisi Prius in London and Middlesex—The Honourable Charles Law, another son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough!!!!!!

From this polluted source of undue influence has mainly arisen, not only most impolitic laws inflicted upon the community, but it has also been the prolific parent of innumerable abuses, and the progenitor and constant protector of all the sinecures and useless places with which our Law Courts are still, and in future likely to be swarmed. To sinecures and useless places we are again mainly indebted for ruinous expenses, vexatious delays, and dishonest uncertainties, which are so truly and proverbially attendant on all litigation in what are termed "our Superior Courts;" where "Laws," we are sorry to say, in many instances, according to the old adage, "catch flies, but let hornets go free."—*London Times.*

ANECDOTES OF MR CANNING.—The writer of this article one day happened to wait at Gloucester Lodge while the Princess of Wales had an interview with Mr. Canning; and on her retiring, was shown into the room which her royal highness had left. He found Mr. Canning standing by the fire-place, very deeply affected; and after some matters of less consequence, the conversation turned on the then engrossing topic of the day. In the course of this, to him so interesting a scene, he leaned his arm upon the chimney-piece; when Mr. Canning, who was describing the forlorn situation of her royal highness as she had just painted it to him, exclaimed with great emotion—"Stop! your sleeve is now wet with a Princess's tears." It was true: her royal highness had been weeping there over her deserted condition; and we believe that, within a few hours of this time, Mr. Canning, moved by her distress, had applied for, and obtained, the frigate which bore her from the English shore. It can, alas! be no breach of etiquette or betrayed confidence *now* to record how powerfully Mr. Canning was affected by His Majesty's behaviour on this exiting occasion. On the succeeding day, when he described it to the writer, he was almost overcome by the emotions called up by the bare recollections of the king's goodness. They were alone in St. James's; and the important subject of the resignation of Mr. Canning's late colleagues, the proposition for the choice of new members to the cabinet, the course of policy to be adopted on certain leading questions,—had been considered in a manner worthy of the frank and manly natures of both the parties; when his Majesty, who had a while leaned upon the arm of the chair on which Mr. Canning sat, held out the royal sign of his entire confidence and gave him his hand to kiss, accompanied by expressions so sincere and gratifying, that the deeply touched minister could only drop on his knee and impress on it the silent oath of his utter devotedness and love. We could wish, if it were possible, to paint an historical picture of so interesting a scene, and one which ought never to be forgotten when the patriotic virtues of either the monarch or the subject are remembered. The writer was one day with him when either the newspapers or some private person gave an account of a woman, with a family of children in mourning, having watched the egress of Lord Sidmouth (then home secretary) from his official residence, and thrown herself bathed in tears at her feet, while the children clung to his dress and implored, in the most melting tones, mercy for a husband and a father, who was under sentence of death and about to be executed. The sentence, it appeared, was irrevocable, and the noble lord had literally to be torn from the despairing group. We well remember Mr. Canning's observation, "I would not be in that situation, exposed to such an affliction, for all the power and influence possessed by all the ministry."—*National Portrait Gallery.*

A butcher was lamenting to his Irish landlord that the people of his village were so few and so poor, he was unable, as formerly, to find customers for a whole ballock. "Kill half a one at a time," replied the squire.

SKETCH OF AN M. P.—The small number of Members of Parliament who are to be found at their posts, when subjects of great and vital importance to the interests of the country are under discussion, proves beyond any thing how much the pretensions to patriotism have become a "sounding brass and a tinkling symbol." When one compares the eagerness with which seats in Parliament are sought, with the negligence with which the duties attached to them are performed, what a contrast presents itself! See the candidate at the election seeking the suffrages of the deluded people—all is ardour, devotion, and exuberant promise. Look at him when the doors of the place have been thrown open to his ambition, where he was to repay the generous support of his constituents by an indefatigable attention to their interests, and a vigilant protection of their rights—where he was to expose the venality—where he was to confront corruption—where he was to watch with lynx-eyed jealousy the encroachments of power, and cut down the public burdens to the capacity of the people—how different in his manner from that which won the hearts of enthusiastic electors, and made him the idol of a populous town, or gave him the triumphant representation of a county. He appears now and then, on grand occasions, in his place, delivers a holiday speech—says something fine about general principles—makes a periodical flourish of oratory, which is an easier way of satisfying his confiding constituents than the constant and useful performance of his duties—leaves all the drudgery of vulgar business, the operative part of a senator's character, to a few men of less splendid and aspiring ambition—disdains to apply his energies to matters of vulgar calculation or practical interest—and wearing his parliamentary honours as a "feather in his cap," realises not a single one of the promises which glowed in the colouring of his electioneering eloquence! Such is the picture of many a patriot who illustrates the facility with which large masses of the "most thinking" people in the world can be cheated of their invaluable franchise by hollow professions and ostentatious declamation!—*Paul Pry.*

THE GOURMANDS ALARMED.—During the sitting of the congress the First Consul learned, that the couriers of the mails conveyed to favoured individuals, in Paris, various things, but especially the delicacies of the table, and he ordered that this practice should be discontinued. On the very evening on which this order was issued, Cambaceres entered the saloon, where I was alone, with the First Consul, who had already been laughing at the mortification which he knew this regulation would occasion to his colleague: "Well Cambaceres, what brings you here at this time of night?" "I come to solicit your exception to the order which you have just given to the postmaster. How do you think a man can make friends, unless he keeps a good table? You know very well how much good dinners assist the business of government." The First Consul laughed, called him a gourmand, and, patting him on the shoulder, said, "Do not distress yourself, my dear Cambaceres, the couriers shall continue to bring you your *dindes aux truffles*, your Strasburgh *pates*, your Mentz hams, and your *bartavelles*." Those who recollect the magnificent dinners given by Cambaceres and others, which were a general topic of conversation at the time, and we know the ingenious calculation which was observed in the invitation of the guests, must be convinced of the vast influence of a good dinner in political affairs. As to Cambaceres, he did not believe that a government could exist without good dinners; and his glory (for every man has his own particular glory) was to know that the luxuries of his table were the subject of eulogy throughout Paris, and even Europe. A banquet, which commanded general suffrage, was to him Marengo or Friedland.—*Bourrienne's Memoirs of Bonaparte.*

HOW SCHOLARS ARE MADE.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical powers to make scholars. In all circumstances as a man is, under God, the master of his own fortune, so he is the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His book and teacher are but *helps*—the *work* is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, all his mental powers to a vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or has read most, who can do this. Such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts.—Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigour and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because self-dicipline had taught him how to bend it.—*Hon. Daniel Webster.*

PRISON DICIPLINE AT AMSTERDAM.—The principal prison is the house of correction, called the rasp house, because the chief employment of its inmates is the cutting and rasping of Brazil-wood. In this place of confinement no one is suffered to be idle; and thus the government is indemnified for much of the expenditure incurred, and the prisoners, on their part, are frequently reclaimed, by its wholesome and rigid dicipline, from the dissolute and vicious habits which led them to become its inmates. In the yard of the prison is one cell, and one only, for the treatment of the incorrigibly idle. A stream of water constantly flows into it, which can only be discharged through a pump set up within.—The only means, therefore, by which the inmate can avoid being overwhelmed by the ingress of the water, is working incessantly at the pump; if he persist in his idleness, he is inevitably drowned. It is said that it is now never used.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. VII.*

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS IN THE NETHERLANDS.—At the distance of some miles from Mechlin is the village of Geel, where the treatment of lunatics is conducted upon a principle that might be attended with advantage if acted upon elsewhere. The patients instead of being confined in a separate building, are given in charge to the farmers inhabiting the village, who receive a yearly stipend for their superintendence, and who employ the poor creatures entrusted to them in such agricultural works as are suitable to their state of mind. The result has been extremely satisfactory; the apparent freedom from restraint, the salubrity of the place, the constant but gentle exercise, the enjoyment of the open air, the combined employment of mind and body, all together have restored many to the use of their faculties, who had been pronounced incurable according to the customary modes of treatment.—*Ibid.*

AN UNCONGENIAL MARRIAGE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rainscourt were joined—but they were not one. Like many others in this world of error, their marriage might be typified by a vial, of which one half has been filled with oil, and the other with water, having a cork in its mouth, which confined them, and forced them to remain in contract, although they refused to unite.—*King's Own.*

PROSPECTUS

OF A PERIODICAL WORK,

TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN HALIFX, NOVA-SCOTIA;

ENTITLED

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN

MAGAZINE,

AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

DURING a period so fertile as the present, in the means of obtaining and diffusing the elements of education: and affording abundant resources to the intelligent and cultivated mind, in the rapid increase of Periodical Publications, both in the mother country and the neighbouring States; it may well be matter of surprise, that in a Province so populous as Nova-Scotia, and in a town so advantageously situated as Halifax, no publication has appeared of ability and worth, whence the young might derive instruction and delight,—the more advanced and better informed, obtain the means of intellectual solace and enjoyment:—where the resources of this fine country which are daily developed, could be described and recorded; and by which its improvements and capabilities might be made known to the world.

These considerations have for some time occupied the attention of the subscriber; and from the conviction that a Work of this description, must prove of great practical utility, and will meet with public patronage and support; he is induced to bring the plan under the notice of the inhabitants of these colonies.

The situation of Halifax, with reference to the other North American colonies, is most appropriate for the undertaking such as is now contemplated; as the means of conveying intelligence from hence, are frequent and rapid; while the monthly arrival of the English packets, and the constant intercourse by means of merchant vessels, between Great Britain and this port, afford every facility for obtaining the latest works of interest, and other productions, from which selections may be made.

The community of interests also, which prevails among these appendages of the Parent State, renders it desirable that a Periodical should be established in the most central situation, whereby the mutual interchange of sentiments may be encreased,—a knowledge of each other's wants, desires and advantages ascertained,—and those feelings of cordiality cherished, which should pervade the subjects of one great and glorious empire, partaking of like privileges, enjoying similar advantages, and sharing in the same hopes.

It is with this view therefore, that *The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal* is intended to be established; and it is because he feels confident that it will be a work of extensive and encreasing usefulness, that its proprietor indulges in the sanguine expectation of its success.

One object of paramount importance with him will be, the selection of articles both in prose and verse, from the most approved of the numerous Periodical publications, with which the people of England are familiar; confining himself to such parts of them, as may suit the taste, habits and desires of readers in this part of the world. From those much may be selected of amusement and interest, which under present circumstances cannot obtain general perusal; and thus many delightful productions of ordinary length, may be snatched from the stream of time, and be made to encrease the means of rational happiness and enjoyment.

There are also resident in these Provinces, many individuals of education and intelligence, who doubtless will lend their efforts for the advancement of an object such as is now proposed; and the Editor relies upon the assistance of gentlemen of gifted and cultivated minds, for that portion of original contributions, to which the pages of the MAGAZINE will be readily devoted; so long as they do not indulge in controversial disquisitions, or partake of political or angry contention.

The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal, will be published on the third Wednesday in every month; to be commenced in December, should the number of subscribers warrant the undertaking. It will be printed on fine English Demy paper, of the size and quality of Blackwood's Magazine, and will consist of Ninety-Six pages, printed with a similar type. The price will be Thirty Shillings Currency, per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Stationary Store of Mr. Spike, at the rear of the Province Building—at the Halifax Library, and at the Free Press Office; and those who are disposed to encourage the enterprise, are solicited to intimate their intentions without delay, that the necessary arrangements may be commenced.

In thus offering himself to the inhabitants of his and the neighbouring Colonies, as the Conductor of a Work of some magnitude; the subscriber is aware that much of his time and whatever trifling talent he may possess, must be devoted to the pursuit in which he is about to engage; and he pledges himself, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to render the intended Publication, one that will be acceptable to all ranks and denomination in society.

To encourage feelings of attachment and veneration for the government, and obedience to the laws,—to scatter the seeds of virtue, and diffuse the flowers of literature throughout the land,—to cherish and cultivate a taste for scientific and mental acquirements; and to lead the more youthful and unreflecting part of the community, to the contemplation of the wonderful works of creation,—and from the study of Nature up to Nature's God, will be the undeviating aim of the Editor of the proposed volumes: and in the pursuit of these objects, he confidently solicits the countenance and assistance of the liberal and well informed portion of mankind.

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, August 3, 1830.