

MUSIC AT A DEATH BED.

BY JULIET H. LEWIS, AGED FOURTEEN YEARS.

Oh! sing to me sweet sister, sing
The song I loved to hear,
And when I'm gone, oh sing it still
And think I'm lingering here.

Oh let me hear before I leave
This world for yonder skies,
The trembling tones of thy rich voice,
On sighing zephyrs rise.

Oh! while we've watched the weary sun,
Behind the mountain hide,
Casting his soft and parting light
On the wide ocean's tide,

And standing by our mother's side,
Or by our father's knee,
That song has risen on the breeze,
Oh! sing it now for me—

In fancy thou wilt rise the scenes
Of my loved childhood's home,
Again I'll pluck my favorite flowers,
And through my loved haunts roam

The forms of those in child's dear,
Before me I shall see,
And present sorrow 'll be forgot;
Then sing that song for me.

The deep rich tones so sweetly rose
Upon the evening air;
They seemed to stay the hand of death,
And angels lingered there.

The song now ceased—the wail of grief
Succeeded that sweet lay;
For, with the loved and dying strains
Her spirit passed away.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CAPITAL.—PART I.

We have seen that a rich man who spends on himself his income of one thousand pounds or ten thousand pounds a year, does not diminish the wealth of the whole Country by so much; but only by what he actually eats and wears, or otherwise consumes, himself. The rest he hands over to those who work for him or wait on him: paying them either in food and clothes, or (what comes to the same thing) in money to buy what they want. And if he were to give to the same persons what he now pays, leaving them to continue idle, there would not be the more food or clothes in the country, only these people would sit still, or lounge about and do nothing, instead of earning their bread.

But they are the happier and the better for being employed, instead of being idle, even though their labour should be only in planting flowers, or building a palace to please their employer's fancy. Most of the money that is spent, however, is laid out on some work that is profitable; that is, in doing something which brings back more than is spent on it, and thus goes to increase the whole wealth of the Country. Thus, if, instead of employing labourers to cultivate a flower-garden or build me a summer house, for my pleasure, I employ them in raising corn or in building a mill to grind it, the price of that corn, or the price paid for grinding by those who bring corn to the mill, will be more (if I have conducted the business prudently) than what I had spent on those works. So that instead of having parted with my money forever (as when it is spent on a pleasure-garden or summer-house), it comes back to me with addition. This addition is called Profit; and the money so laid out is called Capital.

A man who lays out his money in this manner, may do the same over again, as soon as it comes back to

him; so that he may go on supporting labourers from year to year. And if he saves each year a part of his Profit, and adds it to his Capital, as a thriving farmer or manufacturer generally does, he will be continually employing more and more labourers, and increasing the wealth of the Country. He himself, indeed, is perhaps not thinking of his country, but is only seeking to enrich himself; but this is the best and surest way he could take for enriching the country. For, every man in the nation, who adds to his own wealth, without lessening the wealth of others, must, it is plain, be adding just so much to the wealth of the nation. Sometimes, indeed, one man gains by another's loss; and then, of course, nothing is added to the whole wealth of the Country. If a man gets rich by gambling, or begging, or robbery, others lose at least as much as he gains. But if he gets rich by his skill in farming, or manufactures or mining, all that he gains is so much added to the wealth of the whole Country; since it is not lost by any one else.

Many persons dispose of their property in this way, though they are not themselves engaged in business, but lend their money to those who are. Suppose you were a labouring man, and had one hundred pounds left you as a legacy; or had saved up that sum from your earnings. You might not know how to trade with the money to advantage; and if you kept it in a strong box, for the use of your children, you would not be the better for it all your life, and at the end of twenty or thirty years, your children would find just the same sum that you first put in. Or if you took out five pounds every year, to spend, at the end of twenty years it would be all gone. But you might lend it to some person engaged in business, who would give you security for the repayment of the Principal (as it is called), that is, the sum borrowed; and would pay you four or five pounds every year for the use of it; which is called Interest. This he would be glad to do, if he knew that he could employ this hundred pounds in buying materials, and paying workmen, to manufacture cloth, for instance, or make tables and chairs, which would bring in, by the end of the year, one hundred and ten pounds. For, out of this increase of ten pounds, after paying you five pounds for the use of your money, he would have gained five pounds for himself.

In this way, great part of the capital that is engaged in trades and manufactures is employed, by persons who are not the owners of it.

[Parts 2d and 3d will be given.]

LAUGHTER—Physiologists and physicians have demonstrated that laughter, in proper quantities improves digestion, facilitates circulation, and regulates the functions of various viscera. In this way it promotes health, cheerfulness and vivacity—inspires benevolence and all the kindly feelings of the heart. In itself a pleasure, it adds to that of others by sympathy and drives away the wrinkles of care and sullen frown of habitual moroseness.

An ingenious chemist in France, has succeeded in forming a long bottle, of 3 inches by 30, from which having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon it by a galvanic battery, a light is emitted equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes as that of the sun.

NOVELTY IN NIGHTCAPS.—A hatter residing in Leicester square, London, has invented a night-cap, which he modestly calls "caputere dormitor."

HONOR.—Shooting your friend through the heart for calling you a puppy, and perhaps therein speaking the truth, when "in cups."

SMILES.—"I hope I don't intrude"—as the knife said to the oyster. "Come in"—as the spider said to the fly. "Come on"—as the man said to the tight boot. "You make me busy"—as the lobster cried out in the saucepan.

COLONIAL.

ADDRESS

OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE SIX COUNTIES,
TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—

WHEN a systematic course of oppression has been invariably harrassing a People, in despite of their wishes expressed in every manner recognised by constitutional usage; by popular assemblies, and by their Representatives, in Parliament, after grave deliberation; when their rulers, instead of redressing the various evils produced by their own misgovernment, have solemnly enregistered and proclaimed their guilty determination to sap and subvert the very foundations of civil liberty, it becomes the imperative duty of the People to betake themselves to the serious consideration of their unfortunate position—of the dangers by which they are surrounded—and by well concerted organization, to make such arrangements as may be necessary to protect, unimpaired, their rights as Citizens and their dignity as Freemen.

The wise and immortal framers of the American Declaration of Independence, embodied in that document the principles on which alone are based the Rights of Man; and successfully vindicated and established the only institutions and form of government which can permanently secure the prosperity and social happiness of the inhabitants of this Continent, whose education and habits, derived from the circumstances of their colonization, demand a system of government entirely dependant upon, and directly responsible to, the People.

In common with the various nations of North and South America who have adopted the principles in that declaration, we hold the same holy and self-evident doctrines; that God created no artificial distinctions between man and man; that government is but a mere human institution formed by those who are to be subjects to its good or evil action; intended for the benefit of all who may consent to come, or remain under, its protection and control; and therefore, that its form may be changed whenever it ceases to accomplish the ends for which such government was established; that public authorities and men in office, are but the executors of the lawfully-expressed will of the community, honored because they possess public confidence, respected only so long as they command public esteem, and to be removed from office the moment they cease to give satisfaction to the People, the sole legitimate source of all power.

In conformity with these principles, and on the faith of treaties and capitulations entered into with our ancestors, and guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, the People of this Province have for a long series of years complained by respectful petitions, of the intolerable abuses which poison their existence and paralyse their industry. Far from conceding our humble prayers, aggression has followed aggression, until at length we seem no longer to belong to the British Empire for our own happiness or prosperity, our freedom or the honor of the British Crown or people, but solely for the purpose of fattening a horde of useless officials, who, not content with enjoying salaries enormously disproportioned to the duty of their offices, and to the resources of country, have combined as a faction, united by private interest alone, to oppose all reforms in the Province, and to uphold the iniquities of a Government inimical to the rights and liberties of this colony.

Notwithstanding the universally admitted justice of our demands, and the wisdom and prudence of remedying our complaints, we still endure the misery of an irresponsible Executive, directed by an ignorant and hypocritical