K FOUNDRY.
VICK FOUNDRY
fully inform the Pub-
rted from Great Bri-
t quality PIG IRON,
execute with promp-
ders for *Machinery*
ollow Ware; Frank-
Apparatus; Grates;
Rudder Braces, and
the best style.
he Foundry, Portland,
s, on the Mill Bridge,
d to.
829.

AINST FIRE.
RANCE COMPANY
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LDINGS of all descrip-
NITURE, &c.
Brunswick
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Renewal Receipts, &c,
E W. RATCHFORD,
Agent.

SALE,
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ing to the Subscriber,
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nd to Quaco, 18 miles
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upon the
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For further particulars
de to
GNES CAMPBELL,
Prince William-street.
s are hereby cautioned
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e Land by cutting Timber,
St. John, April 27.

FICES.
g demands against the Es-
lon. JOHN ROBINSON, de-
o present the same to the
ersons indebted to said Es-
ake immediate payment to
SON, } *Execu-*
ROBINSON, } *tors.*
h October, 1828.
ving any legal demands
te of the late HUGH JOHN-
ed, will render the same
n twelve months from the
l Persons indebted to the
y required to make im-
HNSTON, *Executor.*
rch, 1830.
aving any legal demands
te of WILLIAM GODSOE,
, County of Saint John,
ed to present their Ac-
within twelve months from
d all those indebted to said
mediate payment to
N GODSOE, *Adm'tr.*
, 1830.
ll persons are hereby cau-
assing on Lots No. 8 & 9,
veying therefrom any of the
nsils &c. as in the event
ed to the utmost extent of
NATHAN GODSOE.
ving any legal demands a-
te of COLIN BANIFER, late
Mariner, deceased, are
render the same, duly at-
iber, within Three Calen-
date hereof: And all Per-
d Estate, are required to
ment to
SCOTT, *Sole Adm'tr.*
, 1830.
ving any demands against
LAWRENCE BROUGHTON,
of this City, deceased, are
ender the same to the Sub-
d, within one month from
AH BROUGHTON,
, 1830. *Adm'trix.*
T THIS OFFICE,
IANGE,
ng.
various forms,
utiable articles,
gages,
&c. &c.
OF BREAD.
Published June 1, 1830.
aten Loaf of Superfine *lbs. oz.*
- - - - - - - - 2 8
- - - - - - - - 3 6
penny, and Penny-half-penny
ne proportion.
AN DONALDSON, *Mayor.*
ALMANACK.

	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
	4 56	7 4	11 27	3 49
	4 57	7 3	*Morn.*	4 57
	4 58	7 2	0 12	6 19
	5 0	6 0	1 2	7 43
	5 1	6 59	1 57	8 55
	5 3	6 57	2 57	9 52
	5 4	6 56	4 0	10 39

th, 3h. 41m. morning.
NT JOHN:
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY
A. CAMERON,
HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING,
THE MARKET-SQUARE.
num, exclusive of postage,
in advance.

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Office in HATFIELD's Brick Building, Market-square.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1830. Vol. III. No. 5.

The Garland.

THE HIGH-BORN LADYE.

(From "Legendary Ballads," by Thos. Moore, Esq.)

"In vain all the knights of the Underwald woo'd her,
Though brightest of maidens, the proudest was she;
Brave chieftains they sought, and young minstrels they sued her,
But none was found worthy the high-born Ladye.

"'Whomsoever I wed,' said the maid so excelling,
'That knight must the conqueror of conquerors be;
'Me in halls fit for monarchs to dwell in,
'The bridegroom of the high-born La-
He must place
None else shall
dye!'
mself, with scorn looking

"Thus spoke the proud da
round her,
legree;
nd her,
On knights and on nobles of highest
Who humbly and hopelessly left as they
And sighed at a distance for the high-born Ladye.

"At length came a knight, from a far land to woo her,
With plumes on his helm like the foam of the sea;
His vizor was down—but with voice that thrill'd through her,
He whispered his greeting to the high-born Ladye.

"'Proud maiden! I come with high spousals to gre
thee,
In me the great conqueror of conquerors see;
Enthroned in a hall fit for monarch's I'll place the
And mine thou'rt for ever, thou high-born Lad
et

"The maiden she smil'd and in jewels array'd
Of thrones and tiaras already dreamt she;
And proud was the step, as her bridegroom
her
e,
ye.
her,
In pomp to his home, of that high-bor
conveyed
'whither,' she startling exclaim
Ladye.

"'Bu
ght but a tomb and a
palace in which
, 'have you led
me?'
Here's no
glancas, said
ark cypress tree:
Is this the brigh
d,
thou would'st wed
me?'
With scorn in her
the high-born Ladye.

"'Tis the home,' he repli
of earth's loftiest creatures;'
Then lifted his helm for the fair one to see:
But she sunk to the ground—'twas a skeleton's features,
And Death was the bridegroom of the high-born Ladye!"

MUTATIONS OF THE WORLD.

(From the British Magazine, Edited by Mr. Hall.)

"As a vesture Thou shalt change them, and they shall be changed; but Thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail."

A vessel was passing the calm summer seas,
And its streamers were floating & fann'd by the breeze;
While the radiance above, the bright waters beneath,
Smiled a promise of joy, and of safety from death;
And it seemed, as it sailed along gallant and free,
A bright spot on the waves of eternity's sea:
Where now is that vessel gone?—sunk in the wave,
And the billows roll over its crew in their grave.

A city once stood in its power and its prime,
Which mocked all the rude devastations of time,
While its pinnacles high, and its banners unfurl'd,
Seemed to threaten with slavery half of the world:
Where now is its glory?—'tis crush'd to the ground,
And its mouldering ruins lie fading around! [walls;
While the breeze, as it sighs through the moss on the
Where the shout of the free often pealed through the
Speaks a tale to the soul of long ages gone by. [halls,
And a voice whispers thence, "every creature must die."

I thought on the heart once so light and so gay,
With smiles like the beams of a bright summer's day,
Each year as it came brought more bliss than the last,
And the hopes of the future were bright as the past;
Those years of the future were still flowing on,
But where is that cheerful heart—broken and gone!
Those hopes once so brilliant are hushed in the grave,
Disappointment's chill blight all the fruit that they gave.

I looked on the starry sky, boundless and free,
And it seemed in its vastness an emblem of THEE;
Though clouds may sweep o'er it and tempests may low'r,
They but sully its brightness and calm for an hour;
While all earthly things vanish, their pride and their fame,
Still THOU art immutable, ever the same!

Miscellaneous.

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

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND HIS POETRY.

BY HIMSELF.

LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

A poem of near thirty years' standing may be supposed hardly to need an introduction, since without one, it has been able to keep itself afloat through the best part of a generation. Nevertheless, as in the edition of the Waverly Novels now in course of publication, I have imposed on myself the task of saying something concerning the purpose and history of each, in their turn, I am desirous that the poems, for which I first received some marks of the public favour, should also be accompanied with such scraps of their literary history as may be supposed to carry interest along with them. Even if I should be mistaken in thinking that the secret history of what was once so popular may still attract public attention and curiosity, it seems to me not without its use to record the manner and circumstances under which the present, and other poems on the same plan, attained, for a season, an extensive reputation.

I must resume the story of my literary labours at the period at which I broke off in the *Essay on Imitation of Popular Poetry*, vol. iii. page 32, when I had enjoyed the first gleam of public favour, by the success of the first edition of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. The second edition, published in 1803, proved, in the language of the trade, rather a heavy concern. The demand in Scotland had been supplied by the first edition, and the curiosity of the English was not much awakened by poems in the rude garb of antiquity, accompanied with notes referring to the obscure feuds of barbarous clans, of whose very names civilized history was ignorant.

At this time I stood personally in a different position from that which I occupied, when I first dipped my desperate pen in ink for other purposes than those of my profession. In 1796, when I first published the translations from Burger, I was an isolated individual, with only my own wants to provide for, and having in a great measure, my own inclinations alone to consult. In 1803, when the second edition of the *Minstrelsy* appeared, I had arrived at a period of life when men, however thoughtless, encounter duties and circumstances which press consideration and plans of life upon the most careless minds. I had been for some time married—was the father of a rising family, and, though fully enabled to meet the consequent demands upon me, it was my duty and desire to place myself in a situation, which would enable me to make honourable provision against the various contingencies of life.

It may be readily supposed that the attempts which I had made in literature had been unfavourable to my success at the bar. The goddess Themis is, at Edinburgh, and, I suppose, every where else, of a peculiarly jealous dispo
not readily consent to
demands from her vo-
tentially attended to
of business shall
al idleness. It is
a young barri
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however destitute
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tion. He should
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Ovid advises the
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had ranged themselves under her banners.
s probably owing to her consciousness of the
r attractions of her rivals. Of late, however,
as relaxed, in some instances, in this particular;
minent example of which has been shown in the
se of my friend Mr. Jeffrey, who, after long conduct-
ng one of the most influential literary periodicals of
the age with unquestionable ability, has been, by the
general consent of his brethren, recently elected to be
their Dean of Faculty, or president—being the highest
acknowledgment of his professional talents which they
had it in their power to offer. But this is an incident
much beyond the ideas of a period of thirty years' dis-
tance, when a barrister, who really possessed any turn
for lighter literature, was at as much pains to conceal
it, as if it had in reality been something to be ashamed
of; and I could mention more than one instance in
which literature and society have suffered loss that ju-
risprudence might be enriched.

Such, however, was not my case; for the reader will not wonder that my open interference with matters of light literature diminished my employment in the weightier matters of the law. Nor did the solicitors, upon whose choice the counsel takes rank in his profession, do me less than justice by regarding others among my contemporaries as fitter to discharge the duty due to their clients, than a young man who was taken up with running after ballads, whether Teutonic or national. My profession, and I, therefore, came to stand nearly upon the footing on which honest *Slender* consoled himself with having established with *Mistress Anne Page*. "There was no great love betwen us at the beginning, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on farther acquaintance!" I became sensible that the time was come when I must either buckle myself resolutely to the toil by day, the lamp by night, renouncing all the Delilahs of my imagination, or bid adieu to the profession of the law & hold another course.

I confess my own inclinations revolted from the more severe choice, which might have been deemed by many the wiser alternative. As my transgressions had been numerous, my repentance must have been signalized by unusual sacrifices. I ought to have mentioned that, since my fourteenth or fifteenth year, my health, originally delicate, had been extremely robust. From infancy, I had laboured under the infirmity of a severe lameness, but, as I believe is usually the case with men of spirit who suffer t er personal inconveniences of this nature, I had, sin the improvement of my health, in defiance of this inc citating circumstance, distinguished myself by th endurance of toil on foot or horseback, having often walked thirty miles a day, and rode upwards of a hundred, without stopping. In this manner I made many pleasant journeys through parts of the country then not very accessible, gaining more amusement and instruction than I have been able to acquire since I have travelled in a more commodious manner. I practised most sil an sports also with some success and with great delight. But these pleasures must have been all resigned, or used with great moderation, and I determised to regain my station at the bar. It was even doubtful whether I could, with perfect character as a jurisconsult, retain a situation in a volunteer corps of cavalry which I then held. The threats of invasion were at this time instant and menacing; the call by Britain on her children was universal, and was answered by many, who like myself, consulted rather their will than their ability to bear arms. My services, however, were found useful in assisting to maintain the discipline of the corps, being the point on which their constitution rendered them most amenable to military criticism. In other respects, the squadron was a fine one, consisting of handsome men, well mounted and armed, at their own expense. My attention to the corps took up a good deal of time; and while it occupied many of the happiest hours of my life, it furnished an additional reason for my reluctance again to encounter the severe course of study indispensable to success in the juridical profession.

On the other hand, my father, whose feelings might have been hur by my quitting the bar, had been for two or three years dead, so that I had no control to thwart my own inclination; and my income being equal to all the comforts, and some of the elegances, of life, I was not pressed to an irksome employment by necessity, that most powerful of motives; consequently, I was the more easily seduced to choose the employment which was most agreeable. This was yet the easier, that in 1799, I had obtained the preferment of Sheriff of Selkirkshire, about £300 a year in value, and which was the more agreeable to me, as in that county I had several friends and relations. But I did not abandon the profession to which I had been educated, without certain prudential resolutions, which, at the risk of egotism, I will here mention; not without the hope that they may be useful to young persons who may stand in circumstances similar to those in which I then stood.

In the first place, upon considering the lives and fortunes of persons who had given themselves up to literature, or to the task of pleasing the public, it seemed to me that the circumstances, which chiefly affected their happiness and characters, were those from which Horace has bestowed upon authors the epithet of the Irritable Race. It requires no depth of philosophic reflection that the petty warfare of Pope with the Dunces of his period could not have been carried on, without his suffering the most acute torture such a man must endure from musquitoes, by whose stings he suffers agony, although he can crush them in his grasp by myriads. Nor is it necessary to call to memory the many humiliating instances in which men of the greatest genius have, to avenge some pitiful quarrel, made themselves ridiculous during their lives, to become the still more degraded object of pity to future times.

Upon the whole, as I had no pretension to the genius of the distinguished persons who had fallen into such errors, I concluded there could be no occasion for imitating them in these mistakes, or what I considered as such; and in adopting literary pursuits as the principal occupation of my future life, I resolved, if possible, to avoid those weaknesses of temper, which seemed to have most easily beset my more celebrated predecessors.

With this view, it was my first resolution to keep, as far as was in my power, abreast of society, continuing to maintain my place in general company, without yielding to the very natural temptation of narrowing myself to what is called literary society. By doing so, I imagined I should escape the besetting sin of listening to language, which, from one motive or other, ascribes a very undue degree of consequence to literary pursuits, as if they were indeed the business rather than the amusement of life. The opposite course can only be compared to the injudicious conduct of one who pampers himself with cordial and luscious draughts, until he is unable to endure wholesome bitters. Like Gil Blas, therefore, I resolved to stick by the society of my commis, instead of seeking that of a more literary cast, and to maintain my general interest in what was going on around me, reserving the man of letters for the desk and the library. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

BONAPARTE'S IDEA OF IMMORTALITY.—"With me," said Napoleon to Bourrienne, "Immortality is the re collection left in the memory of men. That idea prompts to great actions. It would be better for a man never to have lived, than not to leave behind him traces of his existence."

etely engrossed by his profession;
of employment he may be, he ought
sible, the appearance of full occupa-
at least *seem* perpetually engaged
pers, dusting them, as it were; and as
e fai',
erit pulvis tamen excute nullum.
xtremity of attention is more especially
sidering the great number of counsellors
d to the bar, and how very small a pro-
n are finally disposed, or find encourage-
ow the law as a profession. Hence the
eserters is so great, that the least lingering
occasions a young novice to be set down
e intending fugitives. Certain it is, that
Themis was, at this time, peculiarly jea-
y flirtation with the Muses, on the part of

TRIAL BY JURY.

Extract from a recent speech of Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons.

I am now giving an outline of the measures which I think necessary to accomplish my object, but I have not yet mentioned the necessity of having recourse to trial by jury. Far be it from me to say that there are not many cases in which the trial by judges might fairly be dispensed with; but when in connection with the question of trial by jury, the name of Mr. Jeremy Bentham is forced on my recollection—a man whose merit as a philosopher, and as a benefactor of mankind, is above all praise—a man who has the transcendent merit—I say it without hesitation—of being the founder of all legal reform, and who must go to future ages with the reputation of having been the only great and effectual purifier of our judicial system—when I pay to him the tribute of my admira gratitude for the eminent servic d to his country and to mankin of his long, laborious and r hear!] I retract no praise no admiration, when I say, in co with this object, that I am far from agreeing with him in the whole of those reforms which he has at various times proposed [hear hear!] I differ from him in degree—he going much father in some instances than I am disposed to go. But I differ from him in the kind of reform which he proposes—but in nothing more than in that which he suggests with respect to trial by jury. I do not mean to say that he is an enemy to trial by jury, but I think he undervalues its importance in cases to which I believe it peculiarly applicable.—On all points where conflicting testimony is produced—whenever a great variety of documentary and parole testimony has been produced—whenever the circumstances of the case are such, that no direct testimony can be brought forward to show on which side lies the truth—I say, that in these, and in all the variety of cases connected with them, trial by jury is of incalculable value in ascertaining to which party belongs the right in dispensing rigid and impartial justice. And I contend that there were never any means so perfectly well fitted to that end as the assembling twelve men of various habits—of different degrees of experience—of different kinds of feeling—of different forms of understanding, and bringing them all to bear upon the same case; and make their minds, however differently constituted, weigh the nature of the evidence brought before them. It may seem a little paradoxical, but it is true, that the making their occurrence compulsory has always appeared to me to be one of not the least important of the peculiar advantages of this method of trial. If the question to be decided by a jury was once allowed to a majority, then the result would be, that those who were anxious to get through the business would commence disturbing the deliberations of the others by just some such cries of "Question" as we sometimes hear impatiently urged by more polished and intellectual assemblies, [a laugh] and there would be no possibility of any question being thoroughly and fairly discussed. It might seem paradoxical, but I repeat that this kind of compulsory unanimity has always appeared to me to be a very great advantage. I have said before that I would give this tribunal power over all civil actions under one hundred pounds; and among these I would include actions for assault, for false imprisonment, and all cases of injury to property; and I trust, if the plan I propose be not carried into full effect at once, that at all events I shall have the satisfaction of seeing an experiment take place in some parts of the country; and I can have no doubt that the effect will then be such as to lead to its universal adoption. Alluding to the trial by jury, I must say, however, that I have found it extremely difficult to determine what cases should or should not be left for trial by jury; not for want of time—for I have long and frequently deliberated upon the subject—but I confess I am unable to specify what cases should or should not be tried by a Jury.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The distinguished Baronet belonged to a respectable family which had been seated for several generations at Oswitlich, in the county of Lancaster. He was born at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster, a small estate belonging to his father, on the 25th of April, 1750, and had consequently just attained his eightieth year at the period of his dissolution. It is said that very early in life Sir Robert entertained a strong presentiment that he would become the founder of a noble family, and at the age of fourteen he frequently avowed his determination to raise himself to rank and consequence in society, declaring his hope to be "Suæ faber fortunæ," on a conviction that any situation in a free country is accessible to a good capacity, aided by prudence and industry. Sir Robert gave early proofs of quickness and perception; hence, probably, arose that spirit in his enterprises, and attention to active habits, for which he was so distinguished in after life. In the year 1770, Sir Robert, who had devoted himself to the improvement of machinery, with a view to its conversion to the purposes of commerce, made some important discoveries in the application of mechanical powers to the abridgement of human labour, in which branch of science Sir Richard Arkwright had previously made some ingenious inventions. Sir Robert was then engaged in the cotton trade, in which he gradually accumulated an enormous property. Such was the extent to which his business was carried, that he paid upwards of £10,000 annually to the Excise Office on printed goods alone. He was remarkably attentive to the internal comfort of his workmen, and the health of the children employed in his manufactories, and, in the year 1802, he introduced a Bill into Parliament to ameliorate the condition of apprentices in the cotton and wool trades. Sir Robert was also known as an author, and obtained celebrity by a work entitled, *The National Debt productive of National Prosperity*. He subscribed extensively to the voluntary contributions in 1797, for carrying on the war against the French Republican Government. In addition to the munificent contribution of fifty thousand pounds, he trained his own workmen to military discipline and made an addition of six companies of volunteers of the day from his own manufactories. Sir Robert sustained the reputation of bestowing considerable sums in eleemosynary purposes, and in all the relations of private life he was highly estimable.—He represented the Town of Tamworth, in which he established extensive cotton works, from the year 1790 to the general election in 1818, when he resigned his seat in favour of his second son, Mr. William Yates Peel. The venerable Baronet succeeded in allying his children to the noblest families in the kingdom; and so numerous, it appears, are his descendants, that on the occasion of the anniversary of his 78th birth-day, in 1828, he presented a silver medal to each of his fifty children and grand children present. Sir Robert filled the office of Vice-President of the Literary Fund, and was a Governor of Christ's Hospital. Amidst his multifarious avocations abroad, the late Baronet was at home the indefatigable supervisor of his children's instruction; and he bestowed much attention in forming the Right Honorable Secretary of State for both public and private life.—*London paper.*

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1831.—This eclipse which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will again be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years. The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32 1-2 minutes of a degree, that of the moon 31 1-2. Of course the eclipse will be *annular*; that is in all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon—Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The center of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean on the morning of February 12th, in lat 31 deg. 55 minutes N. and longitude 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed at 24 minutes past 6 o'clock; or at three hours 54m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich. Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat 27 degrees 30 minutes N.—Thence curving Northwardly, 47 minutes more it will enter the United States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana, and in six minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville, Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county, South Carolina in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes N. longitude 82 deg. 38 minutes W., where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian.—Thence passing over North Carolina into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James River, near Richmond, and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey-shore at Little Egg-harbour, passing a few miles east of Montauk Point, in 8 minutes it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in 6 min. will enter upon the South Western extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the island of Newfoundland, and increasing in velocity, as it approaches the verge of the earth; in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat. 51 deg. 58 deg. 40 min. W. long. at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 3 h. 30 m. or 6 h. 25 m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2 h. 31 m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about one hour from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn thro' the above points on the Map of N. America, will pass thro' all those places where the eclipse is central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles will include all places in the United States where it will be Annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse.—Lines drawn on the map of the United States, parallel to the central track at intervals on the S. side of 200, 185 and 175 miles, and on the north at intervals of 225, 250, and 300 miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, and 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phrases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the United States, observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far south as the city of Quito in South America.—*Jour. of Com.*

At a sale of furniture, at Longlands-hill, near Carlisle, the residence of the late Mrs. Sunderland, on Wednesday, the 5th instant a desk was brought out to be exposed to the hammer. An old man present knew the article, said he made it, and forthwith proceeded to show the company a *secret drawer* in it, contrived by his ingenuity. But on opening the drawer, each countenance illuminated by the blaze of gold exposed to view. It contained more than 500 old guineas, which, in all probability had lain there for half a century.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

A THUNDERSTORM IN BRAZIL.—One of the most serious dangers to which the traveller in Brazil is likely to be exposed, is a thunderstorm. There it is the real firing of the artillery of the heavens.—*Dr. Walsh.*—"I had always before been rather gratified by the sensation which thunder and lightning imparted, any vague apprehentions of danger being lost in the stronger feelings of awe and sublimity; but this was really so horrible, that I could no more enjoy it than if I had stood under the exposure of a battery of loaded cannon—and the impression is hardly yet worn off. It became quite dark in mid-day sunshine, except when some lurid blaze enveloped us, which was accompanied by a sheet of water, which fell on us like a cataract, and almost beat us to the ground. The explosion of sound immediately followed the flash; it came with a tremendous rattling noise, not like distant thunder, but as if the rocks above us were rent by some force, and tumbling upon us. If I could have divested myself of the alarm which the immediate proximity of such awful danger excited, I should have been delighted to contemplate the chemistry of nature, on her grand scale. I remember with what pleasure I had seen Sir Humphry Davy produce water from the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen. Here it was generated from the same cause in an instant, and in cataracts; and I was standing in the midst of the combustion, and admitted, as it were into the very interior of nature's great laboratory. The lightning in this part of the country is often fatal; and we had next day an opportunity of seeing a commemoration of its effects."

RIVERS.—What a splendid feature in the scenery of the globe do rivers exhibit!—rising from small and remote sources,—gradually swelling out into mighty currents,—rolling on in perpetual and uninterrupted floods,—and pouring their blue and transparent waters through ten thousand different channels, and spreading verdure, and fertility, and gladness on every side! Some rivers intersect continents, and bound the territories of empires. Some take sweeps of thousands of miles, foam over the barriers of mountains, and dive into interminable chasms; others wind beautifully along the calm valley, imparting verdure to the green sloping meadows, and cheering the eye of the shepherd piping on the hills. But the rivers of the New World surpass in magnitude even those of the Old. The river of the Amazons performs a course of 1200 leagues—an immense volume of water, spreading out to a great breadth, and proportionable depth; and such is its vast bulk, that other large rivers pour their contents into it, and yet its current seems little increased by the accession. The river St. Lawrence, in Canada, which runs through the large American lakes, after traversing a course of 900 leagues, pours its collected waters into the Atlantic Ocean. The river Mississippi is in length more than 700 leagues, and the Orono oko 750.—*Rhind's Studies in Natural Hist.*

THE CHINA TRADE.

The *Canton Register* contains the following characteristic proclamation from the Hoppo, or Governor of Canton, in favour of foreign merchants, and against impositions and extor on practised against them. It is highly honourable both to the head and heart of the Chine potentate, and affords a complete and satisf tory answer to the allegation of the East In Company, that the Chinese authorities are tile to foreign intercourse:—

"Ching the Hoppo, concerning the for ers going up and down the river, issued December, 1829.

"After enumerating his titles oners of Duties, &c. &c. the ceeds:—

"The foreigners of vario an immense ocean to come therefore they should be con derly treated. Exclusive and down, which are charg which will be strictly levie of clothing, bedding, and ny our person, foreigners sed by additional duties heard that foreigners, and from Macao, pay compradors, and that extra extortions, wh the laws. I, the I gracious commands tand the Duties study to be libera move entirely How shall I pe fish persons t disturbance? that offenders a strict prohib known to the nations, an Passes, that reign natio and Macao chargeable be strictly allowed tortion of are Sends extort foreigners to that, having instructed, my eyes forth, that gence will use your laws, the repent A 11