

CHANGE.

That little playful boy yonder, so full of sport and roguery, was the other day a helpless infant—unable to support himself, and dependent upon the kindness of others to give him the least gratification. But now he is able to do a great many things; he can draw his younger brother, procure him playthings and divert him when his mother is absent. In a little time both these children will be men; busy in trade, perhaps themselves actively engaged in providing for others, dependent upon their efforts for comforts which they now enjoy. In a few years more you will see the decrepitude of age—those locks will be whitened by time—that ruddy cheek be furrowed, and those nimble feet dragged slowly along, perhaps assisted by another, or seeking support by a staff. This is the change which our bodies undergo universally. But how is it with the mind. In the infant we see only a faint knowledge of things about him, if, indeed he understands anything. By and by, as he acquires the use of speech, he begins to enquire into the nature of things;—by slow degrees his faculties unfold, just as the budding flower which the warm sun and the soft winds gradually matures—but unlike that, the mind doth not put forth its action and thence cease to be—no, we quit the school-room, but to learn in the world—we think and act and live with a variety of characters, all of which exert an influence upon us in future life. Thus we draw conclusions, and form opinions from a thousand sources, all of which make us what we are.

Every child then must perceive the importance of placing himself in the reach of those things which are good—for every tree is known by its fruits, and every character is blighted or perfected by contrast with this variety of influences.

PHILOSOPHY.

There are no bounds to philosophical enterprise; it appears under all circumstances and at all times to direct the most magnificent schemes, to add to the happiness of nations, and the comfort of individuals; to smoothe the obstacles that occur in the path of nature, and convert those that lay in the road of science into props whereon the student may rest for support, or into landmarks by which his future course may be directed. From the exact sciences, rendered so vividly brilliant by the immortal Newton, who waged a war with the mysteries of nature only to overcome and render them tributary to the use of mankind; throughout the pure and mixed sciences, which comprehend nearly all that are useful or ornamental in life, down to the humblest efforts which aim at a similar character, eye even to the 'Philosophy of sleep,' as it has been termed, we discover an exactitude of action, and a precision of character that marks the labored and the successful thought; its adaptation to the wants

and wishes of society; in short, we find in philosophy throughout its wondrous range how much there is for man to know—how much he may desire. What then is a philosopher? A happy being, who in reconciling the discrepancies of action, throughout all animated and silent nature, in relieving science from the fetters that clog her footsteps, acts up to the mighty impulse derived from a Heaven above him, and crushes ignorance through the exercise of its power.

I HAVE NO TIME TO STUDY.

The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time, in the midst of all his labours, to dive to the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore an untrodden path of science. The great Frederick with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found times to revel in all the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Buonaparte with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his anti-chamber, begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men, whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Cesar when he had curbed the spirit of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time, if he is careful to improve it, and if he does improve it as well as he might, he can reap a threefold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in Society. They are the life's blood of the community, they can if they please, hold in their hands the energies of government, they are numerous, respectable and powerful, and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions, to make laws for the nation.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1835.

His Majesty's Packet Briseis, arrived here on Monday last, in 30 days from Falmouth, bringing London Papers to the 2nd, and Falmouth, to the 4th July,—from which we make a few extracts.

LONDON, June 25.

State of Trade.—It is satisfactory to be enabled to state, that as far as regards commercial matters, the most favourable state of things exists in all departments of trade, and a great degree of activity prevails.

IRELAND.—Great distress exists in the south western counties in Ireland. In Clare the agricultural labourers are enduring great privations, and application has been made to the Irish Government for immediate relief. Hundreds are literally starving in the County of Galway, where potatoes and oatmeal, as far as regards the poor, are at famine price

June 20.

Spanish Expedition.—It is proposed to raise fourteen battalions of infantry, three of artillery, and one of rifles. The principal recruits will be raised in Devonshire, Lancashire, and Ireland.

The Paris Papers announce the intention of the King to imitate our Government in permitting enrolments for the service of the Queen of Spain.

William Cobbett.—This powerful and original writer, died on Thursday, the 18th instant, at his farm in Surrey, aged 73. He retained his faculties till the last moment, and died with perfect composure. He was buried in Farnham Church Yard, beside his parents. His remains were followed by about 8000 people.

JULY 1.—C. Matthews, Esq. the celebrated Comedian, died at Devonport, on the 28th ult.

DOWNING-STREET, June 19.

The King has appointed the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt.; and George Gipps, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting his Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada, in what relates to the administration of the Government of the said Province; and also to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq. to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

Four Companies of the 96th Regiment embarked on board the Prince Regent Transport, on Wednesday, and sailed yesterday for Portsmouth. The remainder, we understand are to embark to-morrow, and sail on Sunday.

Passengers.—In the Packet, Capt. Brisbane, 34th Regt, Mrs. Brisbane, and Lieut. Col. Littler. In the Jean Hastie, from Greenock, Mr. Wm. Murdoch.

DIED.

At Dartmouth, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Johnstone.

On Wednesday, after a protracted and severe suffering, from the effects of hooping cough, Thomas Ratchford, infant son of Mr Daniel Starr, aged 16 months.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a room in the house at the head of Mr. M. G. Black's wharf, lately occupied by J. A. Barry, Esq., where he is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing; and hopes to merit a share of their favors. The smallest order will be attended to with punctuality.

H. W. BLACKADAR,
Halifax, July, 1835.