Poetry.

SUNDAY AT SEA.

Written by the late Bishop Turner, on his voyage to India.

Bounding along the obedient surges,
Cheerily on her onward way,
Her course the gallant vessel urges
Across the stormy gulph, Biscay!
In the sun the bright waves glisten,
Rising slow with measured swell,
Hark! what sounds unwonted!—Listen,
Listen! 'Tis the Sabbath Bell.

Hush'd the tempest's wild commotion,
Winds and waves have ceased their war,
O'er the wild and sullen ocean
That shrill sound is heard afar.
And comes it as a note of gladness;
To thy tired spirit? wanderer tell;
Or rather does thy heart's deep sadness,
Wake at that simple Sabbath Bell?

It speaks of ties which duties sever,
Of hearts so fondly knit to thee;
Kind hands, kind looks, which wanderer, never
Thine hand shall grasp, thine eye shall see.
It speaks of hope and all its pleasures,
Of scenes where memory loves to dwell;
And bids thee count thy heart's best treasures,
Far, far away, that Sabbath Bell.

Listen again! thy wounded spirit
Shall soar from earth, and seek above
That kingdom which the blest inherit,
The mansions of eternal love.
Earth and its lowly cares forsaking,
(Pursued too keenly, loved too well)
To faith and hope thy soul awaking,
Thou hearest with joy the Sabbath Bell.

THE FIRST GRIEF.

Oh! call my brother back to me,
I cannot play alone;
The summer comes with flower and bee—
Where is my brother gone?

The butterfly is glancing bright
Across the sunbeam's track;
I care not now to chase its flight—
Oh! call my brother back.

The flowers run wild,—the flowers we sowed,
Around our garden-tree;
Our vine is drooping with its load—
Oh! call him back to me.

"He would not hear my voice fair child!
He may not come to thee;
The face that once like spring-time smiled,
On earth no more thou'lt see.

"A Rose's brief bright life of joy,
Such unto him was given;
Go, thou must play alone my boy—
Thy brother is in heaven!

And has he left the buds and flowers,
And must I call in vain;
And thro' the long, long summer hours
Will he not come again?

And by the brook and in the glade,
Are all our wanderings o'er?
Oh! while my brother with me played,
Would I had loved him more.

MRS. HEMANS.

Natural Philosophy & Mechanics.

From a late London Paper.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Preparations on an extensive scale are making at Bristol for the ensuing meetings, which will commence on Monday the 22d August, the Marquess of Lansdowne, President, in the chair, and it is anticipated that they will be well attended, the presence of many distinguished and scientific men from the continent being expected.—The association divides its labours into seven heads, the different sections meeting at the hour of noon every morning during the week, under the superintendence of a President, and are thus arranged: 1. Natural and Experimental Philosophy. 2. Mechanical Science applied to the Arts. 3. Chemistry and Mineralogy. 4. Geology and Geography. 5. Zoology and Botany. 6. Physiological Science; and 7. Statistics; and a separate section was formed in connection with the association at the last meeting in Dublin, devoted to Phrenology. Suitable rooms have been engaged for the purpose of holding these meetings, at the Bristol Institution and different hotels, and the theatre is being fitted up for the accommodation of the members at the evening meetings, to defray the expenses of which, a very liberal subscription has been entered into by the inhabitants in the shape of a local fund, the subscription of two guineas entitling to all the privileges of the association and the admission of ladies to the evening meeting. The members of the different metropolitan scientific societies will be provided with accommodation as extensive as possible in the houses of the friends of the association residing at Bristol, invitations to which effect have been very liberally sent. Bristol was on the two last occasions of the meeting of the association a candidate for the honour of the visit, as at the fourth annual meeting, held in Edinburgh in 1834, a deputation was sent from the institution, inviting the members to assemble in this city the following year.—The preference, however, was given at that time to Dublin, to which place last year deputations were again sent from the Bristol Institution, as well as the corporation, and the Society of Merchants; and although Liverpool and Manchester, with several other towns, were candidates for the same honour, the former this year received the preference. To defray the expences the late Corporation voted a sum of £200 from their funds, but the members of the town council, not wishing this appropriation as a precedent, have made a subscription individually to the amount. Whilst the arrangements will be on a similar scale of comfort to those of the last year at Dublin, it is intended to avoid that unnecessary profusion which was much reprehended by many of the best friends of the association. An ordinary will be provided each day at the Horticultural rooms, where most of the members will dine, the price of the tickets being fixed at 5s. exclusive of wine. By the regulations of the association, which will be strictly adhered to, those gentlemen resident in Bristol, or within 21 miles of the city, who wish to become members, must send in their names to the local committee, that meets at the Bristol Institution, before 20th July, and those residents in the city and neighbourhood who do not apply before that time will not be admitted to any of the meetings. The first meeting of the British Association was held in York in 1831, when the number of members was only about 200; the second at Oxford in 1832; Cambridge 1833; Edinburgh 1834; and Dublin, 1835, where upwards of 1200 members attended, and at the evening assemblies at the Rotunda sometimes upwards of 2,000 persons being present.—The Bristol and West of England Zoological Gardens, which were opened the week before last at Clifton, will doubtlessly form a considerable object of attraction, as they have already become a place of great fashionable resort. The grounds are very tastefully laid out, and an artificial lake in the centre gives them a very picturesque appearance. The carnivora dens are well arranged and stocked, and in the last week, amongst other specimens added, were a large male elephant, together with an interesting collection presented by R. Rankin, Esq. Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, consisting of an antelope, a pair of crested cranes, two monkeys, &c.

From the London Mechanics Magazine.

PLANS FOR FREEING LEAKY SHIPS FROM WATER.

Sir,—In answer to the inquiry of N. G. in your 611th number, I beg to offer a few observations upon freeing leaky ships from water.

The action in all the plans I before alluded to was derived from the motion of the vessel through the water. An apparatus on this principle may be made to work any description of pump; but it is no easy matter to select one of so simple construction, that a captain of a vessel will be induced to provide himself with it whilst safe in port, however desirous he may be to possess it in time of danger.

As your correspondent thinks Archimedes' pump might be advantageously brought into use for the purpose, I will give it the first place for consideration. After placing it in its proper angle for working, either over the side or stern of the ship, the simplest and most convenient method of putting it into action would be by a water-screw, towed behind and acted upon by the ship's way. Should it be inconvenient at the time to make such a screw, a substitute might easily be made by any ship's carpenter, in a very short time, by taking a spare spar, and fitting at each end two sets of four short arms, as in windmills, properly weighted, so as to keep the alternate opposite arms below the surface of the water, in order to give full effect to the rotary motion. It would perhaps be better to make the arms at the after-end longer than those at the fore-end, in order that the spar might tow straighter.

Whether such an apparatus were applied to the working of the common pumps as that of Archimedes, or any other, I should greatly prefer it to a paddle-wheel over the ship's side, which, besides being unsteady in action, from its inconstant immersion by the vessel's rolling, is not so simple nor so ready for use.

The water-screw has been used for sounding, measuring a vessel's velocity, and also proposed amongst the almost endless variety of methods for propelling vessels by steam; but I have never heard of its application for the present purpose. As the axis of an Archimedes' screw would be in a different direction to the tow-rope which towed the water-screw, two bevelled toothed-wheels would be necessary to work the pump; the powers and diameters of the respective wheels, should be, of course, proportioned to that of the respective screws. Although it is not likely a captain would object to the bevelled wheels as an addition to the vessel's sea store, yet I think he could not be induced to encumber her with such a bulky concern as an Archimedes' screw, and it would be no easy matter to construct one in the hour of need; for this reason only I cannot agree with your correspondent in thinking that it might be advantageously adopted, it appearing me that in makeshift plans that is always best which can be carried into effect with such means as the vessel already possesses. Therefore it is, that I would recommend her own pumps to be worked by a water-screw or its substitute.

But the rolling motion of the vessel must not be wholly neglected, for it might happen that a half-sinking ship might be tumbling about in a calm, or hove to, when no advantage could be taken of her way.

If a weighted pendulum be suspended in a ship, it is needless to say that the power would be, as its weight multiplied by the velocity of its motion, or rather the vessel's motion whilst it remains at comparative rest. At a first glance one would suppose great advantage attainable by this motive-power; but a very slight investigation soon proves the fallacy of such notions. If a man's power at the end of the pump-handle be taken at 30lbs. and he make 45 downward strokes in a minute in an arc. of 90° whilst a vessel rolls in one of 30° (a very liberal allowance,) and makes 9 double rolls in the same time, then the weight at the end of the pendulum would be the power of 15 men, or 450lbs., employed to produce a man's power at the pump, one fourth of which, or 1125lbs. must be added for friction, making the required weight 5625lbs. But this calculation is supposing the pump-handle and the pendulum to be equal in length from their respective fulcrums; of course, if the pendulum were double the length, then the weight necessary would be only one half of 4500lbs. and so on in any proportion between the two. Try it this in practice. the pendulum should, by its cogged-wheel arc, put in motion a pinion, which, with or without other trains of wheels, as the case may be, should impart the necessary vertical motion to the pump-piston; but in the absence of wheel-work, the required motion may be obtained by means of an endless rope attached to the pendulum, led through blocks on each side of the vessel, and over a wooden axle, imparting quick motion to its wheel, which could transform it into a vertical one, by a crank, or even by ropes should a crank be unattainable. This contrivance might be managed in a short time by suspending any spare spar from the main-mast, and loading its end for a pendulum, taking care to have guides to keep it from a pitching motion. Many ingenious methods have been proposed for propelling a vessel by her rolling motion; but what I have said of the great weight required to attain even a man's power will, I hope, show their fallacy, as it would require a pendulum to be weighted 100 tons to produce the power of 400 men (about the amount of a frigate's crew!) or about 10 tons if the pendulum were as long as the main-mast-head above deck, either of which appendages would equally destroy the motive-power. Now, as the effort of a whole ship's crew can but propel her slowly, what hope can there be of gaining any effective force by her rolling, whatever may be the nature of the method devised? Suppose, for instance, long spars were used, rigged out on each side with inclined planes fixed to them to propel the vessel as they alternately dipped in the water, still the vessel would not roll sufficiently to produce any useful motion; and if the spars could be made very long, with deeper inclined planes, the same tendency to destroy the motive power would be the consequence, as in the case of the long pendulum; or if quicksilver were tried the same result would follow; in short, unless the ship would be civil enough to roll through an arc of 90° in double quick time, I cannot see any thing of consequence to be gained by her freaks. The only case in which any such plan would be ventured upon, would be that of a ship in a dead calm and a very heavy rolling sea, in the Bay of Biscay, wanting to come up with an enemy's ship *just out* of gun-shot, supposing both the respective ship's crews already to have done all in their power by their manual labour, the one to close and the other to get away.

Improvement in Mails.—A Mr. Monteith, in a letter upon this subject in the *Morning Chronicle*, suggests, that the mails should be carried by curricles instead of coaches, taking letters and newspapers only, besides the driver and guard—no passengers—similar to those light vehicles which now carry the mail part of the road.

THE GREAT BIRD OF PARADISE.
(Paradisea major.)

This is the common or great Bird of Paradise,—*Paradisea apoda* of Linnæus, and *Paradisea major* of Shaw. The length of the bird is usually two feet, measuring from the bill to the tip of the inside feathers. This beautiful creature has been in Mr. Beale's possession nine years, and was originally procured from the Island of Bouro, (one of the Molucca group.) The account of this bird having no legs, being constantly on the wing, and in the air, on which it lived, are, of course, perfectly fabulous: to support this account, however, the legs of the bird were always cut off when the preserved specimens were offered for sale. Another reason for cutting off the legs is, that the birds are found to be more easily preserved without them; besides that the Moors wanted the birds without legs, in order to put them, in their mock fights, on their helmets as ornaments.

These birds are found at the Aroo Islands, during the westerly or dry monsoon, and they return to New Guinea as soon as the easterly or wet monsoon sets in. They come always in a flock of thirty or forty, and are led by a bird, which the inhabitants of Aroo call the king. This leader is black, with red spots, and constantly flies higher than the rest of the flock, a circumstance which occasions their ruin when the king alights on the ground, whence they are not able to rise, on account of the singular structure and disposition of their plumage. They are likewise unable to fly with the wind, which would destroy their loose plumage, but take their flight constantly against it. From the delicacy and harmony in the arrangement of the colours in this bird, as well as its remarkably light and delicate appearance, it may well be named the Bird of the Sun, or of Paradise, for it surpasses in beauty the whole of the feathered creation.

The neck of this bird is of a beautiful canary-yellow colour, blending gradually into the fine chocolate colour of the other parts of the body; the wings are very short and of a chocolate colour. Underneath them, long, delicate, and gold coloured feathers proceed from the sides in two beautiful and graceful tufts, extending far beyond the tail, which is also short and of a chocolate colour, with two very long shafts of the same hue. At the base of the mandibles, the delicate plumage has, during one time, (according as the rays of light are thrown upon it,) the appearance of a fine black velvet, and at another a very dark green, which contrasts admirably with the bright emerald of the throat. There is nothing abrupt or gaudy in the plumage of this bird; the colours harmonize in the most elegant manner, and the chasteness does not fail to excite our admiration. The mandibles are of a light blue, irides bright yellow, and the feet of a lilac tint.

This elegant creature has a light, playful, and graceful manner, with an arch and impudent look; dances about when a visiter approaches the cage, and seems delighted at being made an object of admiration. Its notes are very peculiar, somewhat resembling the cawing of the raven, but far more varied. It washes itself regularly twice daily, and after having performed its ablutions, throws its delicate feathers up nearly over the head, the quills of which feathers have a peculiar structure, so as to enable the bird to effect this object. Its food during confinement is boiled rice, mixed up with soft eggs, together with plantains and living insects of the grasshopper tribe. It will eat insects when in a living state, but will not touch them when dead.

I observed the bird, previously to eating a grasshopper, given him in an entire or unmutilated state, place the insect upon the perch, keep it firmly fixed with the claws, and divesting it of the legs, wings, &c. devour it with the head always placed first.

A drawing of the bird, of the natural size, was made by a Chinese artist. This was taken one morning to the original, who paid a compliment to the artist by considering it one of his own species. The bird advanced steadfastly towards the picture, uttering at the same time its cawing congratulatory notes; it did not appear excited by rage, but pecked gently at the representation, jumping about the perch, knocking its mandibles together with a clattering noise, and cleaning them against the perch, as if welcoming the arrival of a companion.

After the trial of the picture, a looking glass was brought, to see what effect it would produce upon the bird, and the result was nearly the same; he regarded the reflection of himself most steadfastly in the mirror, never quitting it during the time it remained before him.

Sketch of the King of Greece.—One day I perceived an unusual stir and motion about the dismal looking portal, beyond which the sound of horses hoofs was heard.—After a while a small troop of horsemen appeared, headed by Otho, King of Greece; next to him rode two young Grecian ordnance-officers, Carbuni and Bozzaris, clad, alas, in European uniform; and at a short distance behind them followed four or five escorting huzzars. Smiling, and saluting his people on both sides, the King proceeded through the lines of promenaders.—Otho is a fine young man, with a cheerful healthy countenance, whereon may, however, be traced a shade of sadness.—Torn from his native country and from an affectionate mother, to be transferred to a land, which first by long slavery, and subsequently through protracted struggles for independence, is deeply sunken and demoralised; with the task before him of raising his people so far as to place them on a level with civilized states: witnessing every where around want and misery, which he must seek to alleviate; and surbound to pay attention—while at the same time he perceives that following the said council can only widen a chasm between the throne and the people—Otho cannot but have a difficult and serious game to play—But we hope and believe that the period when he is able to cast off all mischievous control, and emancipate himself and subjects from the overweening influence of Bavarian employes, will prove how far *two* eventful years have gone towards enriching him with the wisdom commonly gained in ten. He will, we doubt not, then remember he is King of Greece, and that as such it is his duty to permit the sons of Hellas to enjoy the fruits of their land, the fields of which they have bathed with their hearts' blood. He will bethink him that his adopted country is not meant to enrich foreign cormorants, who perhaps came here with an idea that Greece was a sort of Bavarian Algiers!

Warning to Antiquaries.—On the 17th of June, 1834, the Russian brig Dimidoff, Captain Georgio Rudelich, was stranded on a shoal on the French coast, near St. Valery, not far from the mouth of the Somme, so that it could not be got afloat again, and all that could be done was to endeavour to save as much as posible of the cargo. That enlightened traveller in Egypt and Nubia, Dr. Edward Ruppell, had some chests on board this ship: they contained, among other things, a very fine telescope by Frauenhofer, in Munich, a most accurate sextant, by Schmalkalter, in London, and other valuable astronomical instruments, which he used in his many years' travels. They contained also part of the fruits of his travels, rare specimens of natural history, which he intended for the Senkenberg Musuem, at Frankfort, and Egyptian antiquities for the public library of his native city. Among the latter which were partly of the finest workmanship, and extraordinary rarity, was a sphinx of red granite, between three and four feet long, founded by the Egyptian King Osorgion; a figure of a priest, standing about a foot and a half high, upon the dedication of an obelisk; an Egyptian sepulchral monument, &c.; also a number of scarabæi, enamels, and other smaller objects; together with a number of gold coins. Our traveller recovered only a small portion of these articles; all the rest, it was affirmed, had been lost in the sea.—This differed widely from the first intelligence received from one of the consuls at St. Valery, that the chests which were saved were partly, at least, in good condition; but it was very strange that the articles sent to Frankfort were, on the one hand, but little damaged by the sea-water, and, on the other hand, altogether of very small value. Thus, a small chest, which Dr. Ruppell had carefully secured in one of the larger ones, came in good condition to Frankfort, but plundered of all that part of all its contents which was valuable; thus, of three Egyptian scarabæi of hard stone, the two were missing which were distinguished by beautiful hieroglyphics engraved on them; whereas the third, which was of less importance, was there.—Thus throughout, every thing that was of pecuniary value, as well the antiques as the astronomical instruments, seemed to have been carefully taken out, and no part came into the hands of the lawful owner. On his complaining of this disagreeable circumstance in a letter to Abbeville, he was called upon by the French board of customs, to lay before the procureur du roi the proofs of these depredations.—This summons he has, indeed, not complied with, nor could he do so; for how should he, who, when the ship was lost, was at the other side of the Alps, be able to prove depredations, if the authorities on the spot, under whose eyes the goods were saved, and who were afterwards rewarded for their care by the Emperor of Russia could not prevent them? Dr. Ruppell has, indeed, never thought of having recourse to legal measures to recover his property, though he knows very well, for instance, in whose hands the Frauenhofer telescope is, which was so useful to him in Africa.—The whole affair had been given up to oblivion, when a notice in the French papers, that in June, last year, some Phœnician antiquities had been found on turning up the ground, near the mouth of the Somme, reminded Dr. Ruppell of the loss he had sustained at that spot. But what was the astonishment of himself and his friends, when, on the 9th of December, last year, the president of the Societe Royale d' Emulation, at Abbeville, sent him, as a scientific novelty likely to interest Mr. Ruppell, on account of his studies in this department, a lithographic print, all the objects represented on which he immediately recognised to be taken from the antiquities which he lost on the stranding of the Dimidoff! On this print there is a certificate of the society, that the antiquities represented on it were discovered on the 12th and 13th of June, 1835, at Noyelles, five feet under ground. Though the chest who, in some way or other, must have been concerned in the matter, can no more be pointed out than the original thief, it seems necessary to make these facts known for the sake of truth, and thereby to spare antiquaries from being involved in inextricable difficulties, because, out of ignorance, some glass coins, with Cufic inscriptions of the 14th century, which were packed up with Dr. Ruppell's collection of Egyptian antiquities, are announced to have been discovered at the same time, and, as well as the others, are represented in the print as Phœnician antiquities! May this affair, which is now cleared up, serve as a warning to antiquaries against similar deceptions practised by imposters.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Wedding Day.—*Bordongue, Aug. 9.*—A very extraordinary event has taken place here, which has created a great sensation amongst the English, and is likely long robe. The Emerald steamer, which brings a very liberal quota of our gaping countrymen to these shores every week, (at ruinous prices, say the owners,) had on board a bride and Bridegroom, of what may be considered the middle classes, though the lady was not more remarkable for the elegance of her dress than her youth and beauty. They were married in the morning, at St. Parcras Church, and arived here late in the same night, at the —— Hotel. The bride, being much fatigued, retired at once to bed, but her loving groom, being tempted by some of his companions, whom he had met on board the steamer, to taste for the first time some delicious champagne, became chained to his chair, and soon afterwards fell fast a sleep. In the mean time a gentleman of middle age, with the appearance of a clergyman, who had been observed to press him to a copious supply of the intoxicating fluid, slipped away from the party, and, being favoured by darkness, and other propitious circumstances, found his way to the bride's room. It is impossible to say exactly how the fraud was discovered, but discovered it was, some hours after he had left the room, and the real Simon pure had taken his place, to the great agony of the bride, who called in the mistress of the house, and revealed to her all that had passed. The intruder, having, by a singular accident, left a ring in the passage, by which a clue was obtained for fixing on him, has declared that no criminal intent can be attributed to him, as the bride did not make the least resistance. The husband is resolved not to treat it as a mere crim. con. matter, but as a felony, and has not only consulted the chief law authorities of the province, but has written to Dr. Lushington and Sir John Campbell, for their advice and instruction.—*Morning Paper.*

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

A drunken coal heaver near London, is related to have fallen from a waggon, and taken up and carried to St Bartholomew's Hospital. He was stripped and the surgeon examined him, but no injury could be discovered; still he said he could not rise up in the bed. Mr. Abernethy was called in, but this celebrated surgeon could make nothing of the case, and directed that he should be washed thoroughly clean, and a barber be procured to shave him. About an hour after, a message was brought that the man had, instantaneously, while undergoing the operation of shaving, died. The barber said he appeared to be well and was talking to him one instant, and the next was a dead man. 'I had hold of him, by the nose, and I did but turn his head very gently to use the razor, when he without breathing or a sigh, went off.' Abernethy turned to the young students, and told them this was a case for study, saying, 'There was a cause for the man's death; that the following morning he would open the body, and find it out. At the same time he asked the students to think of the case, and tell him in the morning their opinions of what might be the cause. One of the students suggested that a vertebral bone was fractured, and that as the barber turned his head to shave him, a splinter penetrated the spinal cord. Abernethy immediately coincided in this opinion, and they then cut down the back, and discovered a small piece of fractured bone not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spine; then taking the corps by the nose, they observed as they turned it the contrary, it entered the vital cord. The problem was now at once solved, and a striking illustration furnished how little it takes to stop the great machine of life in man.

An instance even more singular occurred in the case of a man who was found in a field quite dead, with a hay fork or a prong by the side of him; he was opened, but no probable cause of his sudden death could be discovered. At length one of the surgeons sent for the fork in consequence of a witness saying that it was only a few minutes before his death that he saw the deceased leaning on it, with the point upwards as he was standing in the field. On the point of one prong of the fork was discovered something like a small speck, but no wound could be found upon the corpse. The surgeon now pushed back the corner of the eye next to the nose, and then declared that he had discovered the cause of the man's death, namely, that while leaning on the fork he had slipped, and the point of it had entered the corner of the eye under the nose, and produced instant death.—"For," added he, "we all know that in this manner we may be killed with a pin or needle, without having any external wound so as to indicate the cause.

The surgeon then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached excepting only by the means described, that is putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straight forward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation," he said, "performed with the smallest needle, produces instantaneous death."

The stomach and bowels defended.—The stomach and bowels, in fact, are regarded very much as if they were independent powers residing within us, and placed there purposely for our molestation. So many heavy charges are brought against them, that they can scarcely ever be found in the right. They are blamed for every act of mischief which cannot be clearly proved against another organ: and yet, influential as they are in affecting our comfort, they are treated by us with very little care or ceremony. Their powers and wishes are consulted in nothing, at any time: but their backs are loaded, at the caprice of their owners, worse, as Sir F. Head observes, than any packhorse: nevertheless, we abuse them most emphatically when they sink to the earth overwhelmed by the load imposed on them. They are, in short, the scape-goats which must bear all our physiological delinquencies, and save us the pain of blaming ourselves. If they feel uneasy after a heavy meal, it is not *we* who are to blame for having eaten it. No! it is the *fish* which lies heavy on the stomach, or the stomach which is unfortunately at war with soup, or potatoes, or some other well-relished article. *We* have nothing to do with the mischief, except as meek and resigned sufferers. *We* never eat more than enough. *We* never devour lobsters or oysters, or salmon, or cheese, or anything that experience has told us our enfeebled stomachs cannot digest! We are too prudent and self-denying for that. And yet, somehow or another, our stomachs get hold of all these things in spite of us, and we must pay the same penalty as if *We* had eaten them deliberately, and with malice prepense! The case is hard, no doubt, that we cannot lead indolent and slothful lives, and yet enjoy the incompatable luxury of having the apetite of a rustic, and the digestion of a tiger;—but since we are so unfortunately constituted that we must act like rational creatures or suffer the penalty, would it not be a wise proceeding to set a better watch on the stomach, and try to subject it to more effectual control?—*Comb's Physiology of Digestion.*

New Island.—The rocks which have gradually appeared near the surface of the sea, in the Gulph of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago, continue to rise so rapidly that in 1840 (should they continue to do so in the same proportion) they will be worthy of the name of an island. The volcano has been supposed to be extinct, but this lifting up of the soil would show, that during the last fifty years it has made many efforts at irruption.

South American Dollars, in Exchange for Bills drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

Commissariat, Nova-Scotia,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

Note.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

☞ Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John, N. B.

PROSPECTUS

Of a new Weekly Newspaper, to be called

The Chronicle;

And Published by LEWIS W. DURANT & CO.
Sands' brick building, Prince Wm. Street.

It cannot fail of striking every one who will reflect upon it for a moment, that the number of Newspapers published in this City bears no proportion to that published in other towns in British North America, or the United States, which are similarly situated and contain the same amount of population. To whatever causes this circumstance may be ascribed, the fact is undeniable. There is another fact which is more remarkable still;—in the last ten years, the city, (to say nothing of the Province at large) has nearly doubled itself in size and population; but during that period, only one has been added to the number of the newspapers.—It may therefore be confidently asserted that there is *room for another paper;* and many circumstances might be mentioned to prove that *another paper* is wanted.

To fill the vacant space, and to supply what is thus wanted, is the object of those who take this opportunity of announcing the publication, (commencing with all possible dispatch,) of a newspaper, to be called *The Chronicle of News, Politics, Commerce, Science, and Literature*, and of which they offer the following brief sketch:

Under the head of News, they propose to give a summary account of what is passing, and worthy of being recorded, in the various quarters of the Globe, particularly in the Mother Country and her numerous Colonies.—Under that of Politics, the Parliamentary business of the Imperial Parliament and the neighbouring Colonies will be detailed; particularly the discussions in the House of Commons relating to Colonial affairs, and more especially those in which we are ourselves interested. With reference to Commerce, they propose to give both a copious Shipping List, and also the latest Prices Currents from London, Liverpool, and New-York; for the securing of which they are making the necessary arrangements. They also intend to insert from time to time, such notices of Science and Literature as in their judgment may be generally useful; and in this department they respectfully solicit contributions from the friends of useful knowledge throughout the Province.

With respect to Domestic Politics, they need say but little. The Chronicle shall always be found ready to defend the rights of the people against the undue exercise of the Prerogative; and on the other hand, whenever there may be occasion for it, to support the prerogative against any encroachments which may be attempted on the part of the popular branches of the Commonwealth. The Chronicle shall also be found open at all times for the temperate discussion of subjects of public interest.

The Proprietors of the Chronicle would take the liberty of noticing a claim to public favour of a personal nature, which they trust will not be disregarded. The name which will appear on the title page of the Chronicle will not be exhibited in such a situation for the first time: it has been connected with the public Press for nearly half a century, and it is to be hoped, in a manner which did not disgrace it; but on the contrary, which has laid the foundation of a claim for future patronage and support.

The terms of the Chronicle will be fifteen shillings per annum—*if paid in advance*, 12s. 6d.

St. John, July 1, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the Editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known as the largest family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of over 26 000 Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Seven volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles on Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum, subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year; and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus.

THE QUARTO EDITION,

Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, commenced with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual, the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. This was followed by a tale from the talented pen of Miss Sedgwick, and author of "Hope Leslie," "The Linwoods," and several other of the most popular American works. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, and procured from writers of acknowledged talent, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers.

This approved family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to such other attractions as they may be enabled to impart to both publications, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-six states of the Union, &c.: exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

Terms:—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New-York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable Journal, viz: three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

☞ Four copies will be Sent for Ten Dollars.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, successors to
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Sept. 10. *Philadelphia.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

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