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POETRY.

THE WORLD.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

'Tis beautiful—'tis beautiful—
This glorious world of onrs;
Life's teeming slopes and waving fields,
And bright delicious flowers.
We cannot look, but beauty lives
And in her splendor reigns—
On shrubs and trees on seas and lakes—
On mountains and on plains.

This world is beautiful—but oh,
Would it not be more fair,
If Pride, and Hate and Envy dark,
Wan Sorrow and Dumb Care,
Were not companions by the way,
At morn, at noon at even!
Were sin unknown, would not earth be
The vestibule of heaven!

When every thing is beautiful,
O, why will man do wrong?
Nor look upon the glorious world
With joyful heart and tongue?
When gladness springs in every path,
Joy floats in every breeze,
With pride and folly fetter bound,
God's smile he never sees.

Each bird and tree and blushing flower,
Each rill that leaps along,
Seems with a music voice to pour
An ever grateful song.
Awake! O man!—with nature round
So beautiful and bright,
Pour forth thy soul in gratitude,
And share the pure delight.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

We have been requested to insert the following address

To the Public

Whereas I have been nearly eight years engaged in Perpetual Motion pursuits, and have at length completed in theory four Perpetual Motion, or selfacting principles, and different plans on each principle that will operate well when they get fair trials. Some of the plans are such as will command power sufficent to propel Machinery. The Invention will be of so great value that it should never be restricted, but become free property to the Public

Having taken a general view of different positions respecting the case; being in indigent circumstances, and my strength being much reduced by hard study &c. I found it necessary to publish copies of different plans from time to time, and dispose of them for means to subsist on, as I coulc not reconcile myself to receive money at so great a sacrifice as it was offered me.

I have in different publications proclaimed my aforesaid Invention of Perpetual motion, or self-acting principles free to the World until the first day of January 1847, reserving to myself the exclusive right of improving thereon that length of time. And it is my will and pleasure that it continue free if I am then paid a reasonable price for it. Should it be ascertained previous to 1847 that the Invention will answer good purposes the Public can afford to pay a liberal sum of money for it, in order that it will remain free. I now renew my proclamation, by saying, I make all my Perpetual motion, or, self-acting principles free to the world until the first day of January 1847, reserving as above stated.

It is uncertain when I will be able to raise money on fair terms to pay the expence of trying practical operations, but my embarrassed situation need not prevent the Public from progressing in Perpetual motion movements, and putting my said Invention as extensively in practice as may seem desirable, and convenient, within the limited time above mentioned I intend trying practical operations on a small scale, as soon as I can raise money to pay the necessary expences.

Copies of explanations of different diagrams of my Perpetual Motion principles have been circulated far, and near. It is therefore necessary that the Public should be on their Guard, lest imposters might make their appearance in different parts of the World, claiming my Invention as their own. To prevent impositions, or, in other words to give a chance to detect imposters, I will give the Reader an idea of the four Perpetual motion, or self acting principles before named, by giving a short explanation of different plans on the said principles. Detailed explanations are unnecessary, unless diagrams were shown Let it suffice to give such hints as will put people on their guard, not to be imposed on.

By examining models that may make their appearance, and by refering to the short explanation that is here given, it will be seen if they are on either of the Perpetual motion principles that are here explained.

No 1.—I call the long circular levered-Perpetual motion, or self-acting principle.

No 2—The waterwadeing Perpetual motion. The propelling wheels operate in water, mercury, or any other fluid that may be found to answer a good purpose, consequently I call the principle, the waterwadeing Perpetual motion, or selfacting principle.

No 3—The metal weights perpetual motion.

No 4—The ball propelling Perpetual motion, I have different plans on each principle The long circular levered principle is calculated to lift its own propelling weight by part of the power that the weight gives the propelling wheel, or wheels, by acting in the circular buckets. The levers are buckets, and the buckets are levers. The propelling weight may be water, quick silver, or any other suitable article. It may be lifted from the lower to the upper cistern by the use of machinery, and apparatus arranged for that purpose. The power of the machine may be commanded by regulators applying, and taking off power at pleasure. The principle of the propelling wheel, is that it has long circular buckets, and the propelling weight is lifted less than the whole distance of the diameter of the wheel, and in my opinion it will answer best for the arrangement to be such as to have the propelling weight lifted less than half the distance of the diamter of the wheel. The buckets are upwards of seven times the average length of lever of an overshot wheel of the same diameter. The propelling weight bears in all the buckets, thereby forming a double purchase of power, as there is only about half as much weight lifting as is bearing down in the buckets.—By having the machine mechanically executed, and of necessary size, it will give surplus power sufficient to propel machinery, and when the machine is going, the propelling weight is continually running from the upper cistern into the buckets near the shaft of the wheel, and at the same time propelling weight is discharging from the mouth of the buckets into the lower cistern, and returning it to the upper cistern. A small portion of the propelling weight hangs continually powerless on the perpendicular of the wheel, as it passes through the buckets, and the remainder bears at a distance from the perpendicular, continually propelling the wheel round. And as the wheel revolves the weight moves in the buckets continually seeking its level from the time it enters the buckets, until it discharges into the lower cistern. Whatever proportions may be used, the principle remains the same.

The water-wading Perpetual Motion, different plans of propelling wheels may be used on this principle. The long circular bucket may be used with one plan, forming a central power, and there may be quadrant buckets &c arranged to, and near the outside circle of the wheel, thereby preserving the whole of the central power for the purpose of propelling machinery, and a surplus power is likewise gained by the outside arrangement. The wheel operates in a cistern of water, and without water, or some other fluid it will not operate. A wheel on another plan may be arranged with quadrant buckets so called, and no circular buckets, valves, springs, and air tubes, &c. In my opinion it will be more powerful than the wheel that has two advantages of power. It will operate in a cistern of water.

There are several other plans on the same principle, but I will conclude by giving a short explanation of one more plan. The wheel may be solid or hollow, if it is a hollow wheel, it must be air, and water tight.—There will be buckets to the wheel, similar to the buckets of an overshot wheel. The wheel will hang perpendicularly, in a round tight cistern, it will be arranged to play easily, and as close as the nature of the case will admit, all round the cistern, excepting where there are high flat tubes of water. The shaft of the wheel will be thro' the cistern, and arranged so that no water can leak through. One tube of water will bear in the buckets on one side of the wheel and the water in the other tube will bear on the outside of the wheel, on the opposite side, extending a necessary distance under the wheel. Water being a fluid it bears nearly as hard sideways, as downwards, consequently there is a lever of action, and a lever of reaction, to the wheel, but by arranging so as to have the lever of action of necessary length in proportion to that of reaction, the wheel will operate with power. The buckets will be mouth upwards undr the high tube of water on the falling side of the wheel, and mouth downwards on the rising side. The rising side of the wheel be buoyant in the water, in proportion to the depth of water that is in the tube, and the water in the tube on the falling side of the wheel, is weight bearing in the buckets of the wheel.

Should there be leakage water to any of the machines on the water wading principle, it can be lifted by machinery arranged for that purpose, and propelled by part of the power of the machines

The metal weights Perpetual Motion.—The propelling wheels on this principle are arranged with metal weights extended on the falling side of the wheels, and they are fel in on the rising side, that gives power to the wheels, and the arrangement of machinery is such that the power of the propelling wheels is conveyed to canting wheels which cants the weights on their upper side, as the machinery revolves; cogs or other suitable apparatus are arranged on each canting wheel that catches little levers of the weights and the speed of the canting wheels is so much greater than that of the weights, that they are overtaken, and canted regularly in proper time as the machinery revolves, which keeps them continually extended on the falling side; they are fel in on the rising side, and the power that cants the weights helps to propel the propelling wheels.

The ball propelling Perpetual Motion, this principle is propelled by balls

I have several plans on this principle; the balls after leaving the buckets of the propeling wheels will be sent up in elevators, in a perpendicular position with great speed, to a pathway that leads them into their buckets. If the machines can be arranged so as to have only one ball ascending at once for each set of balls that may be used, and the ball to act in a necessary regular form, all the better, as the greater the speed of the machinary that sends them up, is in proportion to the speed of the propelling wheels, the more powerful the machine will be. Many people will dispute this particular. They will argue that the multiplying of machinery to gain speed will reduce power equal to the speed that is gained, which is not the case. I will refer the reader to one particular. If speed reduces power equal to the speed that is gained by multiplying machinery, how is it that an overshot single geared water wheel of certain dimensions with a limited quantity of water propels a grist mill to grind at a certain rate; then by double gearing in lieu of the single gear, the mill grinds much more grain in the same length of time, and does the work equally as well as before the gear was altered notwithstanding the water wheel is of the same dimensions as at first, and only the same limited quantity of water used as with the single gear, if speed reduces power equal to the velocity gained.

I have one plan on my ball propelling perpetual motion, that I think will operate with a single shaft without the use of drums straps pinions, or cogs. There will be as many balls as the nature of the case may require, bearing in the buckets of the propelling wheels, on their falling side, and they will ascend in rotation from their rising side, immediately after they pass the perpendicular on the lower side to an elevated position, and from thence roll through a pathway into the buckets near the perpendicular on the upper side, consequently they fall in rotation and return into the buckets.

The wheel or wheels which are on the shaft can have as many balls as may be required, and they will roll in the same manner as the others. Each set will travel separately, in their own pathway and buckets, and all move the one shaft Each propelling wheel bucket will have a hole in the side that is down when the bucket is under it, so arranged that the ball will fall out near the perpendicular of the wheel on the lower side; a driver is attached to each bucket which rolls the ball after it falls from the wheel, a proper distance in the circle, and it then rolls upon an inclined plain to its elevated position, and continues in the pathway until it fall into the bucket. The velocity which the ball receives from the driver causes it to ascend the proper distance. I have another method by which power can be obtained by the rebounding of balls.

I have been repeatedly offered money to pay the expense of putting perpetual motion into operation, upon my agreeing to give half the benefits which might arise from it, but this I refused, as well as others of a similar nature.

It will be eight years next month since I commenced working on perpetual motion—At the commencent I determined to try all plans which apeared reasonable until I could manage the right one, feeling confident that a powerful selfacting principle was attainable. I made eleven or twelve models but have not gained an operation with any of them, they would only keep in motion for a short time and come to a balance; but I never had a hundreth part the confidence in them, that I have of some plans I invented since my last model was made.

Let it be remembered that I am the original Inventer of the four Perpetual motion principles that are here explained.

I have encountered great difficulties while working on this Invention, and have reason to be thankful that I am not lost in insanity. I have extended views for the benefit of mankind, and so far have been poorly paid for my exertions. I have other inventions to explain after I get Perpetual motion in operation; one of which is, a way to reclaim River fish, and cause them to multiply in abundance; and likewise how to establish, carry on River and brook Fisheries after fish which ascend fresh water Rivers are plenty When this is the case River Fisheries may be established and carried on under the new arrangement that I have invented, and the people who carried them on, if they manage prudently may make handsome fortunes.

Through the assistance of Divine Providence, like a brave, but a weak, and almost worn out Soldier, I intend to go ahead and accomplish this great design of Perpetual motion, or die in the cause.

I have explained what gives power, consequently persons possessing mechanical knowledge, can, with the assistance of the information given construct operating machines.

I will be much obliged to all Editors of papers to copy this proclamation, &c. in full length, soon as convenient in their useful papers, in order that imposters may be detected should any make their appearance, and likewise that my rights as well as the Public rights may be preserved. And also to show that there is a man working hard for the benefits of his fellow mortals, and that he hopes to make a Fortune by his exertions.

RICHARD McFARLAN.

St. Andrews, 15th August, 1844.

☞ We take the following extract from an excellent address to the Farmers of this Province, by a correspondent in the *Temperance Telegraph*, over the signature of 'Rusticus.' After alluding to the small encouragement given by the Legislature to mechanic industry, and the fear they are under of those who have the power of unseating or annoying them, he says:—

What now is our duty Brother Farmers under such circumstances as the above. It is evidently to unite ourselves into Societies of our own, to enlighten each other, not only in rural economy, but in political matters, to watch the movements & examine the votes of our Representatives in Assembly, and at the next election strenously support those only who are favorable to us We have hitherto been the stepping-stone into the power of all classes of men; but let us henceforward endeavour to act more in union, and to choose for ourselves other interests, do this carefully, and if we do not do so likewise we will be driven to the wall. Every kind of interest will be favored, and we, unquestionably the first, the last thought of.—Join our Agricultural Societies then, let us become personally acquainted with each other, and we will then act upon a more matured system both of Agricultural and political expediency than hitherto. We are numerous, if united we can do much to alter the face of things in this Colony, and much to better our own situation, circumstances, and standing; and on our prosperity, with little exception, all depend. We are the ground-work, the foundation, the basis, upon which the structure of society rests. Let us then, I say once more, unite. Let our Agricultural Societies be the basis of our union as a body, and while we will not deglect to improve our knowledge and practice of Agriculture we will become acquainted with each others views also in political economy, and in this we will only be following the examples of other and more advanced countries. We see for instance, in the Mother Country how necessary it has become for all interested in land to unite, while there exists an actual union opposed to their interests. With us no such declared union exists, but those having interests opposed to us have much more than us the means of union at all times in their hands, while we, scattered over an extensive Colony, have no system in action by which to communicate with each other, or to unite our energies on common objects. Let us again I say my friends, unite in Agricultural Societies in our several Counties—let us correspond with each other, and while we are learning from each other the efforts of any experiments made by men of public spirit to ameliorate our agriculture, we may also learn each other thoughts on the passing politics of the day.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY,

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of John Parkinson, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New-Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, John Parkinson, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me:—Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 25th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the 25th day of May next. And I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office, in Saint Andrews, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of July next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on Oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews the 20th day of April 1844.

HARRIS HATCH

Commissioner of the Estates and Effects, of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

In the matter of John Parkinson, a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of the said John Parkinson, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public sitting to be held on Monday the 12th day of August next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon at my office in Saint Andrews, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said John Parkinson, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province in force respecting Bankrupts when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be there and then shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the 11th day of June, A. D., 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Francis Hibbard, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provision of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province aforesaid, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Francis Hibbard, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris H Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the twentieth day of May next, all such sum or sums of money debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession power or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said twentieth day of May next, and I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held at my office in St Andrews, on Friday the nineteenth day of July next, at noon of that day, at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof of the said Bankrupt, will be examined on oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the sixteenth day of April, 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Wm. Cookson, a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon application of the said Wm Cookson, this day made to me I do appoint a public sitting to be held on Tuesday the 13th day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day at the office of the undersigned Commissioner in St Andrews for the allowance of a Certificate of Conformity to the said Wm. Cookson, pursuant to the Provisions of the acts of the General Assembly of this Province in force respecting bankrupts when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate and the same will be allowed unless cause be there and then shown to the contrary or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of June A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.