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S EPTEMBER-1831.				SUN Rises. Sets.							
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8	THURSDAY			5	36	6	24	7	58	0	10
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10	SATURDAY			5	39	6	21	8	50	1	13
11	SUNDAY .			5	41	6	19	9	21	1	48
12	MONDAY	-		5	43	6	17	9	56	2	2
13	TUESDAY				44						

First Quarter 14th, 0h. 18m. morni

Assize of Bread. Published August 1, 1831.

THE GARLAN

INFANCY.—BY R. MONTGOMERY.

"The smile of childhood on the check of a

A CHILD beside a mother kneels,

With aver of hely love

And fain would lisp the vow it feels
To him enthron'd above.

That cherub caze that stoinless bro

Who would not be an infant now,
To breathe an infant's prayer?

No air both chald its

The eye scarce knows a tear:

'Tis bright enough from earth to par
And grace another sphere!

And I was once a happy thing,
Like that which now I see;
No May-bird on ecstatic wing,
More beautifully free:

The cloud that bask'd in noontide glow, The flower that danced and shone— All hues and sounds, above, below, Were joys to feast upon!

Let wisdom smile,—I oft forget
The colder haunts of men,
To hie where infant hearts are met
And be a child again;

To look into the laughing eyes
And see the wild thoughts play,
While o'er each cheek a thousand dyes
Of mirth and meaning stray.

Oh! menhood, could thy spirit kne Beside that sunny child, As fondly pray, and purely feel, With soul as undefiled,—

That moment would encircle thee With light and love divine; Thy gaze might dwell on Deity,

MISCELLANE

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

THE TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE AND AR
From the Liverpool Times.

Whether the caricatures which represent a steam engine as flying like a balloon through the air, shall ever become any thing more than a caricature may be doubted; but such has been the achievements of science and art within the last three quarters of a century, that it is really difficult to fix any limits to their future conquests. To justify us in prenouncing any thing impossible in nachines, it ought to be in opposition to some law of nature, and not merely requiring an immense extent or difficult application of power. And so marvellous have been the inventions and discoveries, in every branch of science, and in all the arts, since the beginning of the last reign, that, if they had been predicted in the year 1760, most men would have thought the prophecy deserved to rank with the Arabian story

of the erection of Aladan's palace in a single night.
When the pack horse with his bell was the only
means of conveying merchandise through the land, and
when the carrier conducted his string of horse along
tracks always made to pass over the summit of the
very highest hills, the vision of a modern mial cone
glancing through our valleys, on roads nearly as smooth
and level as a bowling-green, and conveying goods ane
passengers at the rate of eleven or twelve miles ar
hour, would have been regarded as the work of some
supernatural beings, not elogged with the encumbrance
of mortal clay. A man who should then have image
ned that a distance of four hundred miles could hav
been performed by a carriage in forty hours, withou
difficulty or danger, would have been thought worth,
of values ownout the salikowless of Leantee

A spinner at his wheel, twisting and twirling the livelong day to make some paltry hanks of yern, would have gazed at the interior of a modern spinning mill—where thousands of spindles are whirled with incredible velocity, moved by no power visible to the spectator—with a superstitious conviction that the whole was the work of unblessed powers. To tell him that the force which moved the mighty apparatus of the factory was earthly, yet that it was neither the force of mer nor horses, neither the strength of a torrent nor the piping winds of heaven, but nothing more or less that the steam of boiling water, would only lave excite his indignation at the boldness of the imposture which it was attenuted to nalm more him.

To show to one of those disorderly persons who re turn from taverus after the hour of curiew, and who fold were wont to grope through the Egyptian durkness of our streets to their own houses, the splendid illuminated streets of London or Liverpool, he would be blinded with excess of light, and fancy himself it he hall of Pandemonium, lighted up "by subtle magic with blazing creasets of maptha and asphaltos. It is could understand that these brilliants tars of light per ceeded from an invisible vapour which circulated is miles under the streets, he would be only smooth perfectly convinced that he had gone prematurely interesting the streets of the streets of

Since the invention of printing the power of man to disseminate knowledge has been increased almost beyond calculation. Even within the fast thirty years a prodigious augmentation has taken place in this power. Before the improvement of Earl Stanbope, from three to four hundred sheets might be printed per hour at the press; but the steam-press which now works the Times newspaper, prints four thousand sheets per hour, or more than a sheet per second! It may be casily proved, that to write by hand the number of newspapers circulated by the Times, daily, would require a million and a half scribes; yet they are printed with ease by about two dozen men. Such is the effect of a skilful division of labor, that a debat of eight or ten hours duration in the House of Commons, may be fully and ally reported, printed, and published so as to be read in London within three or four hours after its measuring and at sirty wills divisor from the Measurement.

| tropolis, before the speakers of the previous night have

In navigation, as in printing, invention slumbered for centuries, and them suddenly awoke in the wondrows steam-vessel. Steam navigation is probably yet in its infancy, yet it has already effected an astonishing extension of intercourse between all parts of the British Isies, the widely separated towns and territories of the U. States, and several of the countries of Europe. It was not uncommon a dozen years ago, to waith this port for days and even week's before a vessel could sail to Ireland; and often have vessels been detained in the channel days and even week's because or adverse winds. By the steam-packets we pass cadily and with certainty in a single might from Liverpool and Dublin; and they operate as bridges connecting the sister Island with England. Calms do not reard their flight over the deep; adverse tides and winds, though they somewhat impede, cannot arrest their progress. Instinct with power, "they walk the waters like a thing of life." By their aid the veysey gears have elapsed, scarcely a more formidable thing 5 than a journey from London to Sectiand was a century area.

Such are a few of the more striking inventions and improvements of molera times. Yet invention is not exhausted. These seems to be but the commencement of an endless series; and the late experiments of Locomotive Carriages on our Railway give us quite a new idea of what science and art may yet do to quicken the transport of travellers and goods through the land. Though the idea of moving a carriage by a mechanical power within it, is not absolutely new, yet it has sever been successfully reduced to practice till our own day; animate power, applied either externally or internally, has always been used for purposes of locomotian. To place a steam engine on wheels, and to make it move both itself and an additional weight, was a hold conception: the first essays were clumsy and appromising, and even up to the present time a machine has never been seen in operation which was calculated for the rapid conveyance either of passengers or commodities.

The performance of the Rochet and the Norelly give a sudden sput to our drowsey imaginations, and make our ideas fly as fast as the machines themselves.—
These engines with all their apparatus skim over the earth at more than double the speed of the lightest and finatest mail, drawn by the swittest blood horses, and driven by the most desperate concluman, over the smoothest room in England. Upwards of thirty miles an hour? Let a see—at this rate we reach Manchester in an hour, Birmingham in three hours, London, Edinburgh or Glasgow in six hours, and you may glide along with this bird-like speed with as little discomfort as if you were sitting in your arm-chair, reading a volume of the Diamond Poets, without being disturbed by a single jobt; may, I believe it would not be difficult to write. If the length of the journey made it worth while, I should expect to see rail road coaches fitted up with libraries and escrutories; but it will soon be usurly useless to take a book for so where a convenient when the convenient was the chair of the lower access to take a book for so where a lower as one of two hands while.

But if a speed of thirty miles an hour has already been attained, what good reason is there that we should not in process of time accomplish sixty miles per hour? Nay, why should we stop there? I am not bold enough to anticipate the time when coaches will supersede the helegraph, but I may reasonably expect to see them lexing the carrier-piecon behind. On a well constructed rail-way, like that between Liverpool and Makchester, there is less danger in moving at the rate of firty miles per hour characterism in travelling at the rate of ten miles per hour can a turnpike road. On the rail-way there is not a single turn, and scarcely a single inequality; in these respects the engineer has boldly and wisely aimed it perfection, though he thereby incurred what many deemed un extravagant expense. The chief sources of hisger in travelling rapility on Turnpite roads are—the surface of the road; 4th, unruly horses; 5th, meeting other horses. Not one of these dangers exists on the rail-way, and therefore it is difficult to limit the speed at which we may travel with safety.

I have chosen a fertile theme, and must leave it un exhausted. It may afford me ample room for futur speculations.

We have heard little of Opie, but his biography of the col

authoress, it is highly interesting.

'His love of art came upon him early. When h was ten years old he say Mark Oates—an elder companion and now a Captain of Marines—draw a but terfly ;—he looked anxiously on, and exclaimed—"think I can draw a butterfly as well as Mark Oates. He took a pencil, tried, succeeded, and ran breathles home to tell his mother what he had done. Soo afterwards he saw a picture of a farmyard in a heast in Truro where his father was at work; he looke

and looked—went away—returned again and looked—and seemed unwilling to be out of sight of this prodigy. For this forwardness his father—whose hand seems to have been ever ready in that way—gave him a sharp chastisement; but the lady of the house interposed, and indulged the boy with another look. On returning home he produced cloth and colors, and made a tolerable copy of the painting from memory alone. He likewise attempted original delineation from life; and, by degrees, hang the humble dwelling round with likenesses of his relatives and companions, much to the pleasure of his antheys and whoshedge above his condition, but greatly to the vexation of his father, who could not comprehend the

One Sunday afternoon, while his mother was at church, Mr. Opic, then a boy of ten or eleven years old, fixed his materials for painting in a little kitchen, directly opposite the parlor where his father sat reading the bible. He went on drawing till he had finished every thing but the head; and when he came to that, he frequently ran into the parlor to look up in his father's face. He repeated this extraordinary, interruption so often, that the old man became quite angry, and threatened to correct him severely if he did the like again. This was exactly what the young artist wanted. He wished to paint his father's eyes when lighted up and sparkling with indignation, and having obtained his end, he quietly resurated his task. He had completed his picture before his mother's return from church; and on her entering the house, he set it before her. She knew it instantly; but, ever true to her principles, she was very mery with him for having painted on a Sunday, thereby profaming the Sabbath day. The child, however, was so clated by his success, that he disregarded her remonstrance, and, hanging fondly round her neck, he was alive only to the pleasure she had given him by owning the strength of the resemblance. At this moment his father entered the room, and recognizing his own portrait, immediately highly approved of his son's amus ment during the afternoon, and exhibite the picture with ever new satisfaction to all whe came to the house; while the story of his anger a interruptions, so happily excused and accounted for added interest to his marrative, and gratified still morther pride of the artist.

the pride of the artist.

1 would fain disbelieve this story; but it comes to well authenticated to be omitted in a marrative whose object is truth. To think of a child deliberately putting its father in a passion that it might copy the sparking indignation of his eyes! and a wife and a loying one, recording the trick of this sucking incending as a thing pleasant and nertitorious! The rod must, after all, have been a necessary piece of

"The ladies who sat for their portraits be found more difficult to deal with than the great leader of the Whigs. There was at first a want of grace and softness in his female heads—he felt this early, and labored to amend it—but it is said that he did not rice with the said one of his brethren, when he exhibited some features and portraits soon after that event, "never saw anything like this in you before—this must be owing to

though paid perhaps in jest, was nevertheless just.—
The habitual ruggedness of his personal manners yielded to the winning and graceful tact of Amelia Opie; and it is easy to believe that her presence might have the same influence upon his pencil. The words in which she vindicates her husband from the charge of speaking his mind coarsely, and a desire to appear a grand national character, are well worth

"Of all employments portrait painting is perhaps the most painful and trying to a man of pride and sensibility, and the more irritating to an irritable man. To hear beauties and merits in a portrait often stigmatized as deformities and blemishes—to have high lights taken for white spots, and dark effective shadows for the dirty appearance of a smill taker—to witness discontent in the by-standers, because the painting does not exhibit the sweet smile of the sitter, though it is certain that a smile on cauvas looks like the grin of idiocy; while a laughing eye, if the artist attempts to copy it, as unavoidably assumes the disgusting resemblance of progressive intoxication. Sitters themselves, Mr. Opie rarely found roublesome; but persons of Worship, as he called them, that is, persons of

or widely spread connections, are sometimes attended by others whose aim is to endeavor to please the great man or woman by flattery wholly at the expense of the poor artist; and to minister sweet food to the palate of the patron, regardless though it be wornwood to that of the painter. Hence arises an eulogy on the beauties and perfections of the person painted, and regrets that they are so inadequately rendered by the person painting; while frivolous objection, succeeds to frivoious objection, and impossibilities are expected and required as if they were possibilities. I have too frequently witnessed this, and my temper and patience have often been on the point of deserting me, even when Mr. Opie's had not apparently undergone the slightest alteration—a strong proof that he possessed some of that self-command

Let all those youths who desire to become artists read the following admirable passage thrice over become they wet the brush:—"Impressed as I am at the present moment with a full conviction of the difficulties attendant on the practice of painting, I cannot but feel it also my duty to caution every one who hears me, against entering into it from improper motives, and with imadequate views of the subject; as they will thereby only run a risk of entailing misery and disgrace on themselves and their cennections duty and disgrace on themselves and their cennections during the rest of their lives. Should any student, therefore, happen to be present, who has taken up the art on the supposition of finding it an easy and amusing employment—any one who has been sent into the Academy by his friends, in the idea that he may cheaply acquire an honorable and profitable profession—any one who has mistaken a petty kind of imitative monkey talent for genius—any one who hopes by it to get rid of what he thinks a mere vulgar or disagrecable situation, to escape confinement at the counter or the desk—enty one myed merely by vanity or interest—or, in short, impelled by any consideration but a real and unconquerable passion for excellence; let him drop it at once, and avoid these walls and every thing connected with them, as he would the pestilence; for if he have not this uniquenchable liking, in addition to all the requisites above enumerated, he may pine in indigence, or skulk through life as a hackney likeness-taker, a copier, a drawing-master, or pattern drawer to young ladies, or he may turn picture cleaner and help time to destroy excellence swich he cannot rival—but he must never hope to be, in the proper sense of the word, a painter. Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leads to excellence, and few they are that find

it."

In person, Opie looked like an inspired peasanteven in his most courtly days there was a country air
about him, and he was abrupt in his language am
acreless in his dress, without being conscious of either
His looks savored of melancholy; some have said o
moroseness. The portrait which he has left of him
self shows a noble forchead and an intellectual eye.—
There are few who cannot feel his talents, and al
must admire his fortitude. He came coarse and un
educated from the country into the polished circles o
London; was caressed, invited, praised, and patron
ized for one little year or so and then the giddy tid
of fashion receded; but he was not left a wreck.—
He had that strength of mind which triumphs ove
despair. He estimated the patronage of fickle igno
rance at what it was worth, and lived to invest hi
name with a brighter as well as steadier halo tha
that of fashionable wonder. His literary production
have, I think, been overrated, yet they are respecta
have, I think, been overrated, yet they are respecta
have, I think, been overrated, yet they are respecta
ble; I will even allow them to be wonderful for one i
his condition, who had a laborious profession to fol
low. The great defect is what one would least hav
expected—the want of vigor and energy.—Canning
have, I think the of Printers.

DISEASED AND DECAYED TEETH—CAUSES.

It unfortunately often happens that before the regular period of decline in the organs of the anima economy, the teeth begin to decay, and greatly deteriorate, in consequence, the functions of digestion an nutrition. Hufeland enumerates firm and sound teeth among the signs of long life. "For good digestion good teeth," says he, "are extremely necessary; and one, therefore, may conside them among the essential properties requisite for long life, and in two points of view. First, good and strong teeth are always a sign of a sound, strong constitution, and good juices.—Those who lose their teeth early, have, in a certain measure, taken possession of the other world with part of their bodies. Secondly, the teeth are a great part of their bodies. Secondly, the teeth are a great

The cluel causes of accayed teeth are, 1st, inherited infirmity; 2d. depraved digestion; 3d, sadden atmospherical viciositudes, causing Ineumatic affections in general, by which the tech suffer; 4th, scorbutic habit, kept up by cold and moisture, and imperiect food. In reference to the first cause, Mr. Bell, an authoritative writer on the subject, tells us that hereditary predisposition is among the most common and remarkable of the remoter causes of decay or mortification, or, as surgeons call it, gangrene of the teeth. It is tendency exists in either the whole or great part of a family of children, where one of the parents had been similarly affected: and this is true to so great an extent, that I have very commonly seen the same tooth, and even the sume part of a tooth, affected in several individuals of the family, and about the same age. In other instances, where there are many children, amongst whom there exists a distinct division into two portions, some resembling the father, and others the mother, in features and constitution, I have observed a corresponding difference in the teeth, both as it regards their form and texture, and their tendency to decay."

Under the head of depraved digestion, we may clusthese troublesome, and often dangerous, infantile complaints of the stomach and bowels, during the forms they of the permanent testle; for it must be removed.

bered, that these are formed before the first set come away. Not only the diseases, but the remelies employed for their cure, may exert a most injurious influence over the future constitution of the teeth—Among these is mercury in immoderate doses; and it is too often prodigally administered in early infance; nor is the evil conined to this first period of life; adult subjects suffer from the same cause. To the profuse administration of this remedy in tropical discases, many attribute the injury which a residence in hot climates inflicts on the teeth. We often see chilled a with the contract of the result of the full size and whiteness, who are very fond of all kinds of sweetments and cakes; and whose teeth are said, by indulgence in these articles, to be readily decayed; hence the belief that sugar spoils the teeth. Neither sugar nor its combination with other matters for food, or as, condiment, directly affects or injures to teeth; other by being swallowed in excessive quantity, either after a full meal or at different hours of the day, those

Many young persons, thin, and with had complexions, are fond of a dict almost exclusively of animal tood. These have often weak digestion, bad broath and bad texth; all of which will be aggravated by a continuance of such a dict; a light and nutritions vegetable and milk one should therefore be substituted. Such a change is the anore necessary if the gums be spurgy and soft, and readily bleef on pressure or rabing them. They who live on the simplest fare have austially the finest texth, and preserve them for the longest time.

Whenever persons are continually exposed to cold or rain and damp air, without being abie to use sufficient exercise, or to take wholesome food in adoquate quantity, we cannot hope that they shall escepe indigestion, and imperfect growth of the organs generally, including the teeth, which one after another become subject to decay. No remedies directed especially to the teeth are of any avail in their case. The only resource of any moment is change of climate and of locality: and if this be impossible, to at least protect the skin by warm clothing, and to strengthen it by bathing and friction. A change in the diet is also indispensably necessary.

In districts of country where the morbid causes above mentioned act, as in low situations near the sea coast, the fulabitants are all more or less sufferers from bad and decayed teeth, with swollen and spungy gums, which may in such circumstances be regarded as among the symptoms of search.

Any sudden and considerable change of temperature of the parts, whether the effect of exposure to a color atmosphere, or of taking very hot or very cold substances into the mouth may become an exciting caus of inflammation of the tech, and thus lead to their decay. Thus drinking very hot fluids on the onhand, and on the other taking ice without the precaution of preventing it from lying in contact with the tech are fertile sources of discount results.

The connexion between diseased gums, indicated by swelling, spunginess, less adkrence to the neck of the teeth, and readiness to bleed up pressure—and diseased teeth, or disease of the bony case (border of the jaw bone) in which they are implanted, is so close, that it is difficult to tell which is the cause of the other. Of one thing, however, we may be well assured, that whenever the gums are affected in the manner described, or deviate in any way from their usual appearance and sensibilities, the teeth are in danger, and therefore no time is to be lost in adopting the necessary means of relief.

A few words on the matter called tartar, formed on the teeth, will close our remarks for the present. It is a calcareous deposit, believed to be formed by the saliva, and hence called salivary calculus. At first it soft, friable, and readily crumbled under the fingers but gradually, and as it were, by a kind of slow crystalization, acquires almost a rocky hardness. It usual colour is a fall whitish yellow, or buff, though in some cases it is dark brown or black, and in other has a greenish hue. With the exception of gangrene or mortification, there is no kind of injury to which the teeth are exposed, so commonly and so extensively destructive as this concretion or tartar. As it is generally first of all deposited at the necks of the teeth and especially underneath the free edge of the guas its first effect is to excite more or less irritation in the structure, producing increased redness and sensibility with sponginess, and the separation of its edge from the necks of the teeth. At the accumulation increases, its effects keep pace with it; the gum become exceedingly painful, so as to render the ordinary operation of brushing the teeth almost impracticable and thus, by inducing a neglect of the common means of the control of brushing the teeth almost impracticable and thus, by inducing a neglect of the common means of the control of brush their teeth at least once day—early in the morning after rising. Destruction of the gam and hony bed of the teeth by absorption the next consequence, which cradually goes on unterteether the teeth, boding their support, become loosened, and the teeth, looking their support, become loosened, and the teeth of the gam and bony bed of the teeth by absorption the next consequence, which cradually goes on untertee the common decondenced and the teeth of the gam and bony bed of the teeth by absorption the next consequence,

Tartar is formed on the teeth of all persons, and will accumulate if constant attention be not paid to the proper means of its removal. In those of soun health and temperate habits it is an easy mutter to prevent its accumulation by a little care in removing it after its first deposition.

The effects of decayed teeth, and the menns of pre vention, will form the subject of remarks in our sub sequent numbers.—Journal of Health.

BEARISH.

abounding in the most useful and amusing information.

"In the caves of the rocks, or in the hollows of the ice, dwells the most formidable of Arctic quadrupeds, the Greenland or Polar Bear. This fierce tyrant of the cliffs and snows of the north unites the strength of the lion with the untameable fierceness of the hyena. A long shagey covering of white soft hair and a copious supply of fat enable him to defy the winter of this rigorous climate. Under the heat of Britain he suffers the most painful sensations; Pennant saw one, over whom it was necessary from time to time to pur large pailfuls of water. Another, lept for some years by Professor Jameson, evidently suffered severely from the heat of an Edinburgh summer. The haunt of the bear is on the dreary Arctic shores, or on mountains of ice, sometimes two hundred miles from land; yet he is not, strictly speaking, amphibious.—He cannot remain under water above a few moments, and be reaches his maritime stations only by swimning from one by fragment to another. Mr. Scoresby limits the swimming reach to three or four miles; by et Parry found one in the centre of Barrow's Strait, where it was forty miles across. This hear provely event and the powerful animal, with his grief work of the smaller cetacea and of seals, which, unable to contend with him, shun their fate by keeping strict watch, and plunging into the depths of the waters. With the walrus he holds dreadful and doubtful encounters; and that powerful animal, with his enormous tusks, frequently beats him off with great damage. The whale he dares not attack, but watches anxiously for the huge carcass in a dead state, which affords him a prolonged and delicious feats; he scorts it at the distance of miles. All these sources of supply being precarious, he is sometimes left for weeks without food and the fury of his langer then becomes tremendous. At such periods, man, viewed by him always as his prev, is attacked with peculiar fierceness.

The annuls of the north are filled with occounts of the most periods

the most perilous and fatal conflicts of the Polar bear. The first, and one of the most tragical, was sustained by Barentz and Beemskerke, in 1596, during their voyage for the discovery of the north east passage. Having anchored at an island near the strait of Weygatz, two of the sailors landed, and were walking on shore, when one of them felt himself closeby larged from behind. Thinking this a frolic of one

tone, "Who's there? pray stand off." His contradal looked, and screamed out, "A bear! a bear!" the running to the ship, alarmed the crew with loud cries. The sailors ran to the spot armed with pikes and muskets. On their approach the bear very cool quitted the mangled corpse, sprang upon another sailor, carried him off, and, plunging his teeth into he body, began drinking his blood at long draughts—strength of the sailor. On arriving there they began to look at each other, unable to feel much satisfaction with their own provess. Three then stood forth, undertaking the sailor. The purser then courageously proceed in front of his companions, and taking a close ain protected the monster's skull immediately below the eye in the case, however, merely lifted his head, and advarded upon them, nolding still in his mouth the victin whom he was devouring; but seeing him soon stager, the three rushed on with sabre and bestowe the case of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such became the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who had fred the such that the prize of the sailor who

cessini shot.

The history of the whale-fisheries records a number of recuerly able occupes from the bear. A Dutch captain, Jonge Kees, in 1668, undertook, with two canoes to attack one, and with a lance gave him so dreadful a wound in the belly, that his immediate death seemed inevitable. Anxionaly therefore, not to injure the skin, Kees merely followed the animal close, till he skin, Kees merely followed the animal close, till he skind drop down dead. The bear, however, having climbed a little rock, made a spring from the distance of twenty four feet upon the captain, who, taken conjectively superise, lost hold of the lance, and fell beneath the assailant, who placing both paws on his breast, opened two rows of tremendous teeth, and paused for a moment, as if to show him all the horrors of his situation. At this critical instant, a sailor, reaking forward with only a scop, succeeded in alarming the monster, who made off, leaving the captain without the Subress in the surface of t

In 1788, Captain Cook of the Archangel, when near the coast of 8 Spitthergen, found himself suddenly between the paws of a bear. He instantly called on the surgeon, who accompanied him, to fire, when the latter did with such admirable promptitude and precision, that he shot the bear through the lead, and delivered the captain. Mr. Hawkins of the Everthorpe, in July, 1818, having pursued and twice struck a large bear, had raised his lance for a third blow, when the azimal sprang forward, seized him by the thigh, and threw him over its head into the water. Fortunately it used this advantage only to effect its own escape.—Captain Scoresby mentions a boat's crew which at tacked a bear in the Spitzbergen sen; but the animal having succeeded in clinbing the sides of the boat, all the sailors threw themselves for safety into the water where they hang by the gunwale. The victor entered triumphantly, and took possession of the barge where it is quietly till it was shot by another party. The same writer nentions the ingenious contrivance of a sailor, who, being pursued by one of these crea tures, threw down successively Ls hat, jacket, hand kerchief, and every other article in his possession when the brute pausing at each, gave the sailor al ways a certain advantage, and enabled him finally tereain the vessel.

regain the vessel.

Though the voracity of the bear is such, that he has been known to feed on his own species, yet maternal tenderness is as conspicuous in the female as in other inhibitants of the irozen regions. There is no exertion which she will not make for the supply of her progeny. A she bear, with her two cubs, being pursued by some soilors across a field of ice, and finding that, neither by example, nor by a peculiar voice and action, she could urge them to the requisite speed, applied her paws and pitched them alternately forward. The little creatures themselves, as she came up, threw themselves before her to receive the impulse, and thus both she and they effected their escape.

Bears are by no means devoid of intelligence.—
Their schemes for entrapping scals, and other animals on which they feed, often display considerable ingenuity. The manner in which the Polar bear surprises his victim, is thus described by Captain Lyon:—
On seeing his intended prey, he gets quietly into the water, and swims to a leeward position, from whence by frequent short dives he silently makes his approach ce, and so arranges his distance, that at the last dive; he comes to the spot where the scal is lying. If the water, he falls into the paws of the bear; if, on the contrary, he lies still, his destroyer makes a powerful spring, kills him on the ice, and devours him at leisure as Some sailor, endeavouring to catch a har, placed the noose of a rope under the snow, builted with a piece of whale's fiesh. The bear, however, contrived threat successive times to push the noose askie and to car off the batt undurt. Captain Scoresby had laft-tame two cubs, which used even to walk the deck; but they showed themselves always restless under this continement, and rinally effected their escape.

According to Permut and derry system, the bear

forms chambers in the great ice mountains, where he sleepes the long winter nights, undisturbed by the roar lot the northern tempest; but this regular liberantion is doubted by many recent observers. The fact seems to be, that the mules roam about all winter in search of provisions, not being under the same necessity of provisions, not being under the same necessity of America, which feeds chiefly on vegetable food; but the females, who are usually pregnant during the more rigorous season of the year, acclude themselves for nearly the entire winter in their dens.

A Paren's Bitss.—What care and anxiety parents must endure! For a time the mother's love is grievously tried by the passionate baby, yelling to the pitch of its voice, and spurning with its feet like drumgticks, frightening her sleep—to say nothing of the other condiments that make the miseries of a nurse's lot and lap: such are a mother's cares in infancy, chiefly nocturnal. But these are light to those of gabbling childhood. If a Miss, she has a doll: it sulks when she sings; and then the poor mother assures her, to no purpose, that it is wood—the termagant demoiselle knows better! If a Master, he has a trumpet, perhaps a drum; the peace of the house is gone: and with paper cap and sword—his elders have but fur—he struts a hêro, and lights with Hotspurin a mirror.—Smach, it lies in fragments! or, haply his sister fences with him, and, with a stamp, his foil has made her becuteous right eye as blind as an oyster! These are but the mother's cares!—Then come the sire's; of which to guess at but for an imperfection of their variety, read all histories; the wars of Kingdoms, battles, elopements, marriages, divorces, duels, bankrupteies, and broken hearts,—These make not half the moiety of the disasters that stuff with restless extacy a parent's pillow."—Bogle Corbet: by John Gall. vol. ii.

Falling in Love with a Laber Family.—
There was a certain Lady Mapleberry, "with six unmarried daughters; one of those large, lively, good humored, singing, riding, chatting families, where a young man seeking a wife is apt to fall in love with the joint stock merit and amination of the whole group; and to feel quite astonished, after his union with Harrict, or Jane, or Julia, how moderate a proportion he has received in his lawful sixth of the music, information, accomplishments, and good humored gossipry of the whole tribe.—Pin Money: a novel.

A steam-boiler exploded on the 8th of July in Liverpool. The men were trying the strength of the bailer when it burst, and blew up the building, killing one men and badly wounding two others.