Poetry.

THE MOUNTAIN STREAMLET.

Pretty streamlet! singing dancing,
While through meadows green you stray,
In morning beams your beauty glancing—
Say, whence come you, you runaway?

Ay—from the foot of yonder mountain,
On whose brown side the mist ascends;
You were nursed beside this fountain,
Which to the sward fresh beauty lends.

And there, a child you learn'd to prattle,
As you might in hidden dells;
To crowds of rushes to give battle,
Or play at bo-peep with harebells.

So, you have left your loves of childhood,
Round whose necks you fondly curled;
And come hither in some wild mood,
To sport a while and see the world.

Eh! you have got a roguish twinkle;
They say you streams are fond of flowers;
Well, here they all your path besprinkle;
Bright Flora! you'll have gleesome hours.

They say you kiss the flowrets, Streamlet,
Or so some tattling poets feign;
Or, is it only but a dreamlet
Of some flower-enamoured swain?

I rather think 'tis they steel kisses;
When you glide all slow and meek,
They bathe their glowing lips and tresses
On your cooling dewey cheek.

Well! tis between you—happy union!
Long and constant may it prove!
Streams and Flowers! a bless'd communion;
Beauties, ye were made for love!

Giddy streamlet—ever changing,
You are not fram'd for days nor hours;
Wanton streamlet—ever changing,
'Mong varied scenes and fairy bowers.

Anon, you'll dart to yonder coppice,
And there some love-lorn birds beguile;
Which, gently drooping, all their hope is
That there you'll linger for a while.

But I must leave you, though with sorrow;
I'd love to trace the waltz you led;
Pray give my compliments to Yarrow,
Remember, ere you go to bed.

Varieties.

A PEEP AT CHINA.

[FROM THE WHITEHAVEN HERALD.]

We have great pleasure in publishing the following letter, not merely as coming from the pen of our respected townsman, Captain Pinder, but as furnishing the most graphic and interesting description of Chinese manners which we have met with since the voyage of M. Gutzlaff.—Captain Pinder is so well known in the mercantile world that it is, perhaps unnecessary to state, that, after extensive experience in almost every part of the globe, he has for some years been engaged in the trade to Canton, to which port he has conducted more vessels from England than any other man living, and from the important mercantile operations he has conducted, has enjoyed more opportunities of close observation than falls generally to the lot of occasional visitors. At the date of the letter, he was employed in loading a large vessel for Mr. Brocklebank, of Liverpool.

CANTON, 22d February, 1836.

Old times have been recalled to my memory in witnessing the sports and games going on here:—although different in a small degree from those practised at our fairs at home, many bear a near resemblance. Those pastimes in England pursued only in the years of boyhood, are practised here with anxious solicitude from the youth of seven years to the grey beard of three score and ten. Gambling, which at all times, I think is more prevalent in China than in any other part, is now carried to great excess; you can scarcely walk five yards without meeting a group squatted on the ground, at this seemingly interesting occupation: even the beggars, more numerous than I ever witnessed in any other part, relax from their former labours, throwing off the look of melancholy, disease and death, and enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of those around them, staking their "cash" at the dice. While these amusements are passing among the lower classes, the rich are not idle. We find them engaged in visiting and being visited. The hong merchants and others have their apartments decorated in gay splendour, with tables groaning under the load of pyramids of cakes, sweetmeats, and fruit; the most fragrant scents in abundance; and flowers of every description meet the eye in every direction.

We have also Sing-Songs, alias theatres, but they do not eclipse Drury-lane or Covent-garden; tragedians, but not equal to a Kean; comedians, so truly ridiculous that they would make a Liston laugh. We have singers, but their notes are not "a concord of sweet sounds." We have dancers, not on "the light fantastic toe," but clogged in 1 1-8 inch of pine. We have pirouettes that would astonish Taglioni or Celeste; but perhaps the English admirers of this dance would be disappointed in the too modest performance of the Chinese ladies. The massy profusion of silk and satin with which the opera ladies here are adorned is such that all the rotary motion their agility can give to the anatomical form is scarcely sufficient to raise the dreamy folds of their robes more than to convince the spectator, that long full trowsers may shroud an ankle that a Vestris might envy. Not being acquainted with the Chinese language, I can say nothing relative to their drama; judging from view, I should suppose it to be no mean performance, with the exception of the scenes of nature, frequently personified in a manner repulsive to the ideas of civilization. We have the Gatee Gardens, no bad resemblance of Vauxhall; and the blazon of China beauty in richest splendour there displayed. To those gardens the most respectable of the Chinese ladies, with their children, resort in the evenings of these Holidays, and thread the avenues with their crippled step of the little foot, painful to the feelings of a European. Beauty, although of a peculiar description they can boast; but, not content with cheeks and lips of nature's colouring, by artificial means they attempt to outvie the lilly in the former, and "the red, red rose" in the latter. I find myself quite unequal to the task of describing their dress, bespangled and bedecked with jewels and silks of costly price. All the above-mentioned sights, and many more, the "outside barbarians" are freely admitted to as spectators. I must add, that the last week is the most interesting of any experienced in China, and regret that in the limits of one sheet I cannot enter into details as I wished.

Since my arrival, through the occurrence of a most destructive fire, and at the moment of their greatest confusion, I got within the walls of the city, so strictly prohibited to all foreigners. I perceived little of any interest to cause seclusion, or to note herein. On another occasion, I was one of the many foreigners, consisting of English merchants and shipmasters, to take a petition inside the city gate, to be presented to the Viceroy, for the release of the *Faerie Queene's* letters, from Liverpool, and the second officers in charge of them, unlawfully detained by a Mandarin. We were detained four hours, pent up between the inner and outer gates, before a decisive promise could be obtained for the grant of our petition. The Foyeun, or next in authority to the Viceroy, held several audiences with us through the linguists, and, seeing our determination to remain there till the object we had come on was concluded, he consented to lay it before the Viceroy. Previous to this, tiffin had been sent for, and when, in the midst of a serious debate, two coolies heavily laden with sandwiches, wine, &c. made their appearance. The debate was cut short, and the Foyeun's ears deafened with three of the most hearty cheers he ever heard. At this insult he ordered the soldiers to charge. Busy at a different occupation than fighting, the charge was at first successful in causing a small retreat; but, immediately forming a complete body, and rallying with no other arms than sticks, the lost ground was regained, and the soldiers driven outside the wicket; proving the magnanimity of Chinese soldiers, when 40 or 50 Englishmen could keep at bay at least 1000 Chinese. The Foyeun was not a little surprised to observe the cool indifference with which the English, after recovering their ground, enjoyed a hearty meal, each with a stick in hand at his post. Many were the imprecations he muttered on us, and "Fanqui!" or, white devils, was often heard. He left us, and soon returned with all we required. Again three cheers announced that our business was done. Three of our party received slight wounds, and from the active motion of many of our sticks, some sore heads would be felt next day among the Chinese. They fought with pikes of hard wood, sharp at one end.

Before concluding, I have to add, that we have had here lately a fall of snow, said to be never witnessed before in Canton by the oldest inhabitant; and as it was the occasion of many anecdotes among the astonished natives, I add a few: A respectable Chinese, when asked what he considered snow like, replied, "Cotton and goose-tails." One person bottling snow, when asked for what purpose, replied "to make his stomach cold when he had the fever in hot weather,"—thermometer at the time 90 to 96. Groups were seen working it into all manner of grotesque shapes, and afterwards taking it to the fire to harden. Others, when the sun was powerful watching with the greatest anxiety its gradual decay. Some remarked, that the Fanquai, not content with coming themselves to China, had bro't Fanquai weather with them Such, then, is the wisdom of those sage men of China, who are pleased to designate us barbarians, and more frequently by its respectful name.

J. PINDER.

Natural Philosophy & Mechanics.

From the Liverpool Albion, August 1.

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES of the ATMOSPHERE.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

Saturday evening se'nnight Edward Sang, delivered the fourth of his highly interesting on the Mechanical Properties of the Atmosphere to a full and attentive audience.

He was enabled to determine the density of rare gases of the syphon gage, which is generally adjusted so as only to act when the air has been considerably rarefied. It consists of a bent tube sealed at one end, which end is entirely filled with mercury, which ascends one tube and rises in the other in proportion to the rarefaction of the air, indicating by the difference of level the elasticity of the air within the vessel. Sometimes the gague is constructed of the length of a barometer. For the purpose of measuring the corresponding volume of the full air the instrument called the pear guage was first employed. It consists of a large bulb terminated above by a close stem, and having its mouth immersed in fluid. When the air has been extracted from the receiver, and the atmosphere again admitted, the greater part of the vessel is filled with fluid, leaving a small quantity of air in the stem, which, on account of the smallness of the tube, is compressed to a considerable length, and, therefore measured. Although exceedingly simple in principle, however, this instrument is liable to many inconveniences in practice, which renders the obtaining accurate experiments on this subject troublesome. Mr. Sang employed a tube instead of the pear shape to ascertain the quantity of which he immersed the mouth of almonds when the receiver and them admitting diamonds, by its ascent the degree which exhaustion had proceeded demonstrated the perfect unison which existed between the indications of the syphon guage and the modifications of the pear guage, and showed that the density of air is invariably proportionable to the pressure, whether it be compressed or rarified.

If this law were to hold true, it would appear that there is no limit to the atmosphere, but that at 240,000 miles, although attenuated to an inconceivable degree, it would still exist. If, again, we imagine an aperture pierced down to the centre of the earth, and this law continues true throughout, the density of the air at the centre as compared with that at the surface, would be expressed by the number 26, followed by 344 cyphers. These prodigious numbers appear very startling when put into comparison with the received opinion, that the mean density of the earth is only four or five times greater than that of water. Some philosophers have busied themselves in accounting for the extreme lightness of the mass of the earth by supposing it highly cavernous, and Leslie has even gone so far as to suppose these caverns to be filled with some very highly elastic medium as light itself. A difficulty however arises, for if the earth be really as light as made out, the whole atmosphere would be absorbed by an opening, however minute, if carried to a great depth, and the inconceivably heavy fluid would insinuate itself below, and bear up all the strata of the earth, making a convulsion in comparison to which geographical revolutions would be counted as nothing. The true mode of extricating ourselves from this labrynth is to misdoubt the accuracy of the experiment made to determine the density of the earth, and to regard the density of the law of the air as only true for the limited range which we have been able to command. Another curious speculation arises from the extreme compressibility of air. At the depth of 5 1-4 miles below the surface of the ocean, air would, supposing the observed law of its compressibility to hold good to that distance become dense as water, and beyond that depth would, of course, sink. Hence it is possible, that the ocean, to use the words of Leslie, may roll upon a bed of air.

The elasticity of the air becoming less as it becomes rarer, the valves in the air-pump require to be very delicate in order to act with the slightest possible pressure. The ordinary air pumps, with double cylinders open at the top, soon lose their powers of exhaustion in consequence of the pressure of the external air in the valves, but the single barrelled covered air-pump of Mr. Sang is not liable to the same objection in the same degree.

The weight of air was not exhibited by Otto Van Guericke in the first instance by means of the condensing syringe. He employed a flask with a stopcock attached, which, on exhaustion, he found to lose a considerable weight. Besides this method he invented one still more palpable. He took a glass globe hermetically sealed, and counterpoised by a brass weight, and placed it under a receiver. When the air was extracted the glass globe descended, because the buoyancy of the air was diminished. It appears, then, that when we weigh any substance by means of a balance, we do not obtain the actual weight of the substance, but only the excess of its weight above the weight of the volume of air which the substance displaces. We are more sensible of this apparent change of weight in bodies immersed in water, and a similar change takes place, but to a more limited extent, in our atmosphere, which is indeed an ocean 840 times attenuated. As then, the results which we obtain from our balances are not exact, it follows, that in all cases where actual weighing is concerned a proper correction must be applied. In chemical analysis particularly this should be attended to, nor ought an analysis to be considered as possessing even the mere rudiments of exactitude where this omission has been made. The ingenuity of our instrument makers is tortured in producing agate knife edges, and all the other paraphernalia of extremely accurate weighing; our fine balances weigh readily within the thousandth of a grain, even while 100 grains are in the pan, yet our chemists often, we might almost say always, after having patiently assured themselves to the nearest thousandth, neglect a correction which, even in the extreme case of platinum, would amount to six thousandths, and, in by far the greater number of cases, would be 30 thousandths of a grain. If the buoyancy of the air is to be neglected, the chemist for the sake of consistency, ought to exchange balances with the grocer. In order to obtain the true weight a very simple calculation is necessary. Thus, if we obtain 100 grains as the apparent weight of a piece of marble, in order to obtain the true weight, we remark, that air is 840 times lighter than water; water 2.7 lighter than marble, whence air is 2268 times lighter than marble; and, therefore, the weight of the air displaced by the marble must have been the 2268th part of 100 grains, that is to say, 044 of a grain, and the absolute weight of the marble is 100.044. This correction varies with the temperature and the density of the atmosphere, both of which ought to be allowed for in precise experiments on light substances.

So far is the buoyancy of the air from being a trifle, that even the variations in it, arising from changes in the state of the atmosphere, are worthy of attention. Thus, if on the one arm of a balance there be suspended a light glass hermetically sealed, and from the other arm a leaden counterpoise, it will be found that the beam moves along with the barometer. When the barometer stands high the glass bell rises, and falls again when the barometer falls. and this even though a very ordinary balance be employed.

In the very important operation of finding specific gravities, the presence of the air ought always to be considered, but almost all the Tubes are of apparent, not of absolute, specific gravity. We can hardly engage in a single operation where exactitude is required, without encountering the effects of the presence of the air, and that to a much greater extent than we could anticipate. The going of a clock, it is well known, is rendered inexact by variations in the temperature, which cause changes in the length of the pendulum, and many exceedingly ingenious contrivances, called compensations, have been made for the purpose of removing this cause of irregularity. But the variable buoyancy of the air introduces another and far more perplexing source of inequality. The buoyant power of the atmosphere diminishes the tendency which a body has to descend towards the earth, while it does not diminish the quantity of matter; hence it follows, that the oscillations of a pendulum ought to be slower in air than they would be in vacuo. The denser the air also the slower the oscillations, and hence when the barometer stands low the clock gains time. It might be imagined that on account of the extreme lightness of the air, the errors caused by variations in its buoyancy would be exceedingly slight: such, however, is not the case, at least if we consider clocks fitted for astronomical purposes. At first glance it is clear that the more dense the material of which the pendulum is made the more steadily will the clock go.

The method of computing the amount of the error is very simple. Supposing the barometer to vary *one inch*, the change in the clock's rate will be found by dividing 24 seconds by 7 times the specific gravity of the material of which the pendulum is made. Were the pendulum constructed of platinum, the heaviest substance known, the change in the daily rate of the clock caused by the variation of one inch in the barometer would be only 1572, or rather less than 1-6th; but were it of lead the change would amount to .3021 3-10ths of a second; now, supposing the pendulum to be made of marble it would vary 1 1-4 second for the rising or falling of one inch of the barometer.

The retardation caused by the buoyancy of the atmosphere must not be confounded with the effect of the resistance which the air opposes to motion. The latter increases with the velocity, and acts in every direction, whereas the former remains unchanged, and merely retards the downward motion, accelerating the upward. The lighter the material the more slowly will it descend to the ground thro' air; but that is owing to the extensive surface which they present to the atmosphere. On removing the air the descents are performed nearly in the same time. This Mr. Sang illustrated by the guinea and feather experiments, both reaching the bottom of a tall exhausted receiver at the same instant.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the experiments of Mr. Sang, or of the beautiful and appropriate apparatus with which he performs them, they must be seen to be appreciated.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Sang continued.

To those who, for the first time, consider the atmospheric phenomena, the statement of the prodigious pressure of the atmosphere appears a startling one; and hence the celebrated Magdebourg experiment has justly been regarded as one of the most interesting. Having prepared two hemispheres of about 15 inches in diameter, and inserted between their edges a leather ring for the purpose of preventing the entrance of the air, and having performed the exhaustion, Otto found that sixteen horses, as represented in the plate accompanying his work, of which Mr. Sang is so fortunate as to possess a copy, which he exhibited to the audience, were barely able to separate them. When they were separated, however, the air rushed in with a loud noise, and the hemispheres striking on the ground were injured. In consequence he prepared another pair about 19 inches in diameter, which resisted the strength of twenty-four horses. Guericke, however drew his conclusions from appended weights, and found that the force requisite to separate the hemispheres was just equal to the weight of a column of water of the same width and thirty-feet high. Mr. Sang exhibited this experiment with a pair of plates or dies 6.8 inches in diameter, which, when exhausted, were able to sustain four cwt. without separating. The solution of this phenomena is easy; before the exhaustion takes place, the air presses on the outside and inside of the discs with equal energy, but after exhaustion upon the inner surfaces only.

Many persons have a vague idea of what is called suction, which confuses their notion of atmospheric pressure, and which prevents them from thoroughly comprehending the nature of phenomena. It is imagined that there is a power of *drawing* resident they can scarcely tell where. Thus when we soak a piece of leather, attach a string to it, and apply it to the smooth even face of a paving stone, it is imagined that the leather draws the stone after it. In the same way, when we apply the mouth of the upper extremity of a tube, it is thought we draw the water. Such ideas, however, are entirely erroneous, because we know that in the solid state alone is matter capable of displacing that modification of force, which we denominate traction; we cannot *draw towards us* but by means of a solid body. Nay, more, force cannot be communicated from one solid to another without the intervention of pressure. Thus, if we suspend a load by means of a bar, we must thicken the bar at each end, or make an eye upon it, by pressing upon the surface of which distention may be induced in the bar.

Akin to this error concerning suction there is another, which I am the more inclined to notice, as Otto Von Guericke himself appears to have fallen into it. To each of his first hemispheres he yoked eight horses, and imagined that thereby he exhibited the strength of sixteen horses, whereas had he fastened one of the hemispheres to a post, and caused eight horses to have pulled the other he would have been in the same situation.

The most important modification of this experiment was that in which Von Guericke employed a cylinder and a piston.—He attached a strong rope to the piston, passed it over a pulley, and to the other end fastened 20 smaller ropes, each of which was grasped by a strong man. To the lower part of the cylinder was attached a stopcock, through which communication could be opened with a previously exhausted glass globe. The moment the communication was made, the pressure of the air was removed from the under side of the piston, and the pressure on the upper side being unbalanced, the men were dragged forwards, notwithstanding every exertion. To those who are conversant with the low pressure steam engine, the analogy between the cylinder of the steam engine, and the cylinder used by Von Guericke need hardly be pointed out. The only distinction lies in the manner in which the vacuum is obtained. Otto exhausted the globe by the aid of his air-pump; we, by filling a vessel with steam and then condensing it. In all other respects the principals are identical, and the Magdeburg philosopher must be marked as the first to answer the great principle on which the steam engine acts, and his name ought to be associated with that of Watt when we contemplate the stupendous yet pliant power of steam.

Guericke's inverted jar, or water barometer, by which he demonstrated the height at which the air will support water, was unique of its kind, until the late professor, Sir John Leslie had one constructed in the University of Edinburgh. The water barometer, however, is liable to several inconveniences, owing to the evaporation of, and liability to change, the temperature of the water.

The triumph of the Magdeburg experiments was thus, in fact, a triumph of the art of calculation, and the recent introduction of the decimal system rendered that triumph the more secure. At that period few could perform the operations of the simplest rules of arithmetic, and hence Guericke, to leave no part of the evidence insufficient, gave all the arithmetical operations at full length, and with all the prolixity which the then state of the arithmetical art demanded.

To illustrate the true nature of what is termed suction, Mr. Sang performed several striking experiments. The first of these, called Canton's experiment, for exhibiting the compression of water, we described in the report of the first lecture.—By its means he showed that water expands, when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed, in the degree of 200,000th part of the volume of the water.—Not only is water compressed by the atmosphere, but every solid and fluid substance. Another illustration is afforded by placing one receiver on the pump-plate of the air-pump, but aside from the aperture, and inverting another over this receiver as well as the aperture. As soon as the exhaustion commences, the pressure being partly withdrawn from the outer surface of the smaller receiver, the elasticity of the air beneath it lifts it up and allows the air to escape. Upon the readmission of the air into the outward receiver, the inner one is forced down and forcibly attached to the pump-plate, nor can it be removed without injury unless it be again covered with a receiver, and detached when exhaustion has been effected. This shows distinctly, that when there is no atmosphere there is no suction, and that suction is but a modification of the pressure of the air. The gasholder furnishes another instance of the true nature of suction. If a communication be formed between the upper stopcock of the gasholder and the top of a receiver, whose mouth is inverted amongst water, the water will flow out of the lower orifice of the gas-holder and rise in the receiver.

BALLOON RACE.—This novel competition in a trial of speed has, in a great degree, strengthened the opinions of those practical men who think that, by availing themselves of currents of air running at specified elevations, balloons may be made to navigate successively or in company, towards the same point. It having been known, that the Messrs. Green and their wives were to ride a race in the balloons on Saturday evening week, a company, consisting of some thousands, and including many persons of distinction, were assembled at the "starting post"—*i.e.*, Vauxhall-gardens, at six o'clock. We cannot use an equestrian figure, by saying, that the balloons paced the ground like impatient coursers, but they were certainly in "as good wind" as any jocky need wish a horse to be, for the inflation was by this time finished. At 25 minutes past six, the weights having been adjusted, the riders mounted, the signal was given, and the balloons arose in an angular direction towards the southeast. Mr. Green's balloon ascended very gracefully, and gained a considerable elevation within one minute, but that of his brother James went on in rather a lubberly fashion, and heeled like a Dutch lugger when an over-proportion of the cargo is stuffed into the larboard side.—Mr. Green states that his brother's boat was carried in a line with the Dover road for some time, but when opposite the Isle of Dogs, it was borne off towards the Maidstone road, while the balloon in which Mr. Green sat was directed towards the Tunbridge Wells road. They continued their reciprocal courses nearly in a straight line towards their respective places of descent, which occurred at a little past seven o'clock, the former descending first, in a field belonging to Mr. John Creen, about a mile and a half from Eltham, by whom they were received in a very hospitable manner. Mr. Green, on seeing his brother descend, instantly followed, and alighted near the Rectory House of the Rev. Mr. Simmonds, rector of Paul's cray, in perfect safety. The greatest elevation attained by Mr. Green was two miles, his brother not having exceeded a mile and a half. Mr. Green's balloon, when it reach'd terra firma, was about three miles in advance of his brother. Owing to the vapours which were rising from in consequence of so much rain having fallen, the aerial voyagers had an unfavourable day for a prospect, and the utmost they were able to see was fifteen miles. Mr. Green's object in ascending with two balloons was to prove to the scientific world, that different currents of air existed in the upper regions, though it is his opinion, that, beyond the actions of the clouds, by concurrent causes upon the elements, there are in our latitude currents of air which, like trade winds, have their periodical courses; and he has invariably found the higher he rose, (and he has attained an elevation of three miles and three quarters,) the existence of a current from the northwest, which induces him to conclude, that at a distance of six or seven miles from the earth's surface there is a continued current from the northwest. For the purpose of making experiments, he has undertaken the construction of a colossal balloon, the car of which is to contain ten persons, and in which he intends to obtain the assistance of some gentlemen of high attainment in meteorology, in order that they might make extensive meteorological experiments and observations; and from which assistance he hopes to add some important discoveries to experimental philosophy.

AUSTRIAN CENSORSHIP.—In some other countries of the Continent the jealousy of the government is satisfied with the control of a single censor; but here I am told that no work whatever can be put to press until it has actually undergone the revision of three distinct officers. For example, the manuscript is sent first to the Office of Police, where there are censors appointed for every department of art, science, literature, politics, and religion. One of the censors, of course, immediately sits in judgment on the various passages of the work. This functionary having made his remarks upon the margin, it is next submitted to another officer to consider these remarks. If the work be political, it is then sent to the Chancery Office; and if religious, to the Consistorial Office. On being sent back from either, it is then returned to the Office of Police, where it is again revised, and the passages that are permitted to be printed and those to be condemned are finally fixed upon; when, to crown the whole ordeal, it is necessary that either the Graff Oou Sedlmitzky or the Hofrath Von Ohms, the two individuals at the head of the censorship, append their permissive seal of *imprimatur*. Only imagine a couple of cold-hearted official aristocrats, invested with the power of wielding the mental energies of a great nation, and of keeping the whole intellect and imagination of Austria in such chains as they in their wisdom may think fit to forge! As a striking instance of the jealousy of the Government towards any thing appertaining to literature, I may mention, that a few years ago, when the leading literateurs of the city had, with unexampled cordiality, formed themselves into a society for friendly intercourse and conviviality, the police, without assigning a single reason, but from a belief, no doubt, that assemblies of men, where full scope was allowed for the exercise of intellect, could neither love the character of a despotic power nor be favourable to its stability, openly declared hostility to this literary association, and instantly put a stop to its further meetings.—*Strang's Germany in* 1831.

ICEBERGS. The ship Rachel, commanded by Mr. Moffitt, arrived in this port on Friday, from Sydney. She was beset with icebergs on her voyage homeward during the greater part of the month of April, and was frequently in danger of being sunk by thicky mountains which towered above her masts while she lay near them becalmed. On the 21st of April, about 2p.m., she was struck on both quarters, by a large iceberg, which broke and scattered its fragments over the quarter-deck, causing great dismay and confusion on board, their escape from destruction appearing impossible. In the course of three hours, with great perseverance at the pumps, she was got clear from the ice, when it was discovered that considerable damage had been done by the concussion. On the 23d April, at noon, she passed within a quarter of a mile of a field of ice, at least six miles in circumference, detached pieces floating in all directions, and with difficulty made sail thro' them. *Liverpool paper.*

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 Price 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 s. 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 in 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 Sitches 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 set of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-six States of the Union, &c.; exhibiting the situation, rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &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 generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier will be still continued in its large form, at the same price 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
WOODBURY & CLARKE.

Sept. 10. *Philadelphia.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	-	S. MILLER.
Woodstock,	-	J. BEDELL.
Sussex Vale,	-	Major [illegible]
Richibucto,	-	JAS [illegible]