



The Weekly Mirror,

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WHERE
 All kinds of Job PRINTING will be executed at
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NATURAL HISTORY.

Continued.

**CLASS XI. ENTOZOA, HAS TWO
 ORDERS :**

Order 1. ELMINTHOGAMA, including
 soft animals attached to the body of fishes,
 and feeding upon them by means of sucking
 organs.

Order 2. ELMINTHAPROCTA, including
 soft animals feeding upon the internal parts
 of other animals. When numerous they
 produce serious diseases ; as the Tape-
 worm, &c.

**CLASS XII. ACALEPHA, IS DIVIDED
 INTO TWO SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS.**

Section 1. includes soft, gelatinous ani-
 mals, fixed by their base, but capable of
 detaching themselves at will, as the Sea
 Anemone, &c.

Section 2. includes gelatinous animals,
 free and floating in the water, in the shape
 of a mushroom.

**CLASS XIII. POLYPI, HAS FIVE
 ORDERS :**

Order 1. POLYPI NATANTES, inclu-
 ding compound animals, united in a fleshy
 body, free and floating in the water.

Order 2. POLYPI TURIFERA, including
 gelatinous animals, united in a common
 body, fixed at its base.

Order 3. POLYPI VAGINATI, including
 animals grouped together on substances
 formed by themselves, as the Sponge,
 Corallina, Madreporae, Millepores, &c.

Order 4. POLYPI DENDRATI, inclu-
 ding animals with tentaculae, sometimes fixed
 and sometimes capable of motion, as the
 Hydra, or Polypi with arms. They live
 in fresh water.

Order 5. POLYPI CILIATI are the
 lowest class of Polypi, very minute, and
 having mouths surrounded with cilia, or
 rotatory organs. They will retain their
 vitality for a long time, and will recover
 after having been dried for years, on being
 placed in water.—*To be continued.*

BIOGRAPHY.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Jonathan Swift was born in Ireland in
 1607. He was descended, however, from
 an ancient English family. In early life,
 he was poor but his relatives furnished him
 with the means of procuring his education.
 So indifferent a scholar was he at the
 university, that he obtained his first degree
 only by special favor. This mortification
 of his feelings, had a most propitious effect
 on his literary progress, for it stimulated
 him to a methodical and diligent application
 to his books, during several succeeding
 years. Swift under the auspices of Sir
 William Temple, with whom he had formed
 an intimacy, might have risen in civil or
 military life, as the king in one instance,
 offered to make him captain of horse; but
 his thoughts were directed to the church. A
 little after the year 1691, he took orders,
 and engaged in the duties of a parish priest.
 His hopes of preferment were, from time to
 time, disappointed. He had expected some
 fat benefice in the English church, and even
 looked to a bishoprick; but he attained only
 the deanery of St. Patrick, Dublin. After
 the accession of queen Anne, he became
 deeply engaged in political controversy, and
 wrote some able political works. He died
 in a state of alienation and weakness, in
 1745. The works of Swift are numerous,
 and highly respectable for the ability they
 display. He wrote in a pure and plain
 style, and had as Johnson says, "an equitable
 tenor of easy language, which rather trickles
 than flows." The effects of his writings
 were very decisive, at the time, and some of
 them are still read with great pleasure. His
 Gulliver's Travels, and his Tale of a Tub,
 have lost nothing of their popularity. Swift
 was an eccentric being, and little better
 than a madman. He delighted to differ
 from all other men on those subjects, or in
 regard to those interests, in which all other
 men are agreed. Whether he really believed
 in the truth of Christianity, is, to say the least
 doubtful.

**FILIAL INGRATITUDE,
 AND
 FILIAL FEELING.**

There is nothing, in reality, where people
 are so very wrong, as in the education of
 children, tho' there is nothing in which they
 ought to be more absolutely certain of being

right. The better to illustrate these remarks,
 let us attend to the following affecting story.

A worthy old gentleman, who had by an
 indefatigable industry acquired a large fortune,
 with great reputation, at length declining
 business, devoted his sole attention to the
 settlement of an only son, of whom he was
 uncommonly fond. In a little time he
 married him to a woman of family, and,
 judging of the son's affection by his own, he
 made over every shilling he was worth to
 the young gentleman, desiring nothing more
 than to be witness of his happiness in the
 same house, and depending upon his grati-
 tude for any censure tith he might want
 for the private use of his purse.

The son had not been married, however,
 above six weeks, before he was under the
 sole dominion of his wife, who prevailed
 upon him to treat the old gentleman with
 the most mortifying neglect. If he wanted
 the carriage for an airing, why truly, "my
 Lady has engaged it." If he desired to
 mix in a party of pleasure, "they were quite
 full." He was suffered to sit whole evenings
 without being once spoken to; at table,
 he was obliged to call three or four times
 for a glass of wine, or a bit of bread; and
 if he entered into a narrative of any trans-
 action which occurred in his youth, his
 obliging daughter-in-law immediately broke
 in upon him, and politely introduced a con-
 versation upon something else. This un-
 pardonable contempt was at last carried to
 such a degree, that his cough was complain-
 ed of as troublesome, and under a pretence
 that his tobacco-box was insupportable, he
 was requested to eat in his own room.

Four or five years passed on in this
 manner, which were rendered a little tolerable,
 by the birth of a grand-son, a most engaging
 boy, who from the moment he was capable
 of distinguishing, seemed to be very fond of
 the old gentleman, and, by an almost in-
 stinctive attachment, appeared, as if provid-
 entially designed, to atone for the unnatural
 ingratitude of his father. He was now
 turned of four; when one day, some persons
 of fashion dining at the house, the old
 gentleman, who knew nothing of the com-
 pany, came down into the back-parlour to
 inquire for his little favourite, who had been
 for two whole hours out of his apartment.
 He had no sooner opened the door than his
 dutiful son, before a room full of people,
 asked him, How he dared break in upon
 him without leave? and desired him to get
 instantly up about his business. The old