

tongues and its eyes, were ever mocking the living bullies on the German side.

At Solcure, they have another fantastic clock. Death stands on one side of the clock, and a man on the other. Whenever the clock strikes, Death just slightly moves his spear, and the man strikes his heart and shakes his head, as if to say,—“Oh! you’ll have me at last!!!” Here, at Bern, there is a clock-tower, almost in the centre of the chief street, with two fine dark dials, with gilt cyphers, making the hours and minutes, and a third dial indicating the phases of the moon, the signs of the Zodiac, and the months of the year. Near this, is a peice of mechanism, curious enough, and which was the chef d’œuvre of its day. A pheasant (in wood) crows twice a minute before the hour sounds, and twice after it has sounded. A funny figure, with a bawble head dress, also announces the hour by striking two knockers upon two bells.

DISCOVERIES.

The discovery of new truths in the sciences is not, in most instances, to be ascribed to the exertions of extraordinary powers of intellect; but, in a great majority of cases, to the peculiar series of events that may occur in the case of certain individuals, to the various circumstances and situations in which they may be placed, to the different aspects in which certain objects may be presented to their view, and sometimes to certain casual hints or occurrences which directed their attention to particular objects. A spectacle maker’s boy, by an accidental experiment, led to the invention of the telescope; the remark of a fountain-player, who observed that water could rise only to thirty-two feet in the tubes of a forcing engine, led Galileo to calculate the gravity of the air. Newton’s attention was first directed to a profound research into the laws of falling bodies, by the circumstance of an apple falling upon his head, as he was sitting under a tree in his garden, which led to the discovery of the grand principle which unites the great bodies of the universe. The well-known Mr James Ferguson, author of several popular treatises on astronomy and mechanical philosophy, invented a system of mechanics, and ascertained powers, when only eight years of age, and before he knew that any treatise had ever been written on that subject. The accidental circumstance of seeing his father lift up the roof of his cottage by means of a prop and lever, first directed his mind to these subjects, in which he afterwards made many useful improvements.

GOOD RULES.—Never refuse to lend any article to a neighbor, or to oblige him, or her, in any other way, unless it should be impossible, or particularly inconvenient. Never borrow, or lay yourself under any obligation to another, if you can possibly avoid it.

FOR THE MIRROR.

121st PSALM.

AIR—“Silver Street.”

I’ll lift my eyes to heav’n,
To those high hills of bliss,
From whence my help and strength are giv’n
And all my happiness.

My help is from the Lord,
He made the earth and sky;
He call’d me by his holy word
And will not let me die.

My path he will defend.
My feet from falling keep,
For he hath promis’d to attend
The weakest of his sheep.

The Lord is Israel’s friend,
Their keeper and their shade;
From burning suns he will defend,
And hourly watch their head.

The Lord our souls will keep,
From every danger free;
And when in death we fall asleep,
Our portion he will be.

He’ll guard our goings out,
Our comings-in defend
From this time forth and hence throughout,
Till time shall have an end. A. Z.

The Weekly Mirror.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1836.

His Majesty’s Packet Delight arrived on Saturday last, 28 days from Falmouth, bringing London dates to the 4th February—on which day the Imperial Parliament was opened by His Majesty.—The following are extracts from the King’s Speech:

“I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurance of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them: and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.”

“Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other Powers, I have offered my mediation to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received, but I entertain a confident hope, that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honor of both.”

“The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects have occasioned some increase in the Estimates of the Naval Branch of the Public Service.”

“The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory.”

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The amount of the Naval force preparing for sea, is greater than has yet been mentioned.—The number of ships of the line getting ready for commission, is seventeen, and eight frigates—a force truly formidable. The continuance of the preparations of this warlike armament at a time when it is by universal consent, as well in France as in England, admitted that the French-American dispute is at an end, leaves no doubt that Government is prepared and resolved to compel the Emperor of Russia to desist from his ill disguised designs upon

Turkey, if not to force him to behave better for the future to his Polish subjects, and not improbably to show him that it is not out of the power of the two allied countries France and England to re-establish the ancient kingdom of Poland, which, under John Sobieski, rescued Europe from Turkish dominion. We shall know more of this when Parliament meets, when the Turkish and Polish questions are sure to occupy very early attention.—[English Paper.]

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.—A gentleman just returned from a commercial tour in the English manufacturing districts, mentions to us, that on no former period, or at least for many years, has there been such briskness in nearly all the departments of manufactures as at the present moment. Many of the manufacturers and merchants have orders on hand which it would require twelve months to execute. Some are literally refusing orders for goods, and not sending out their travellers, but transacting business by letter. A vast quantity of the goods now preparing is for the United States of America. As an instance of the present briskness in the iron and hardware departments, we are told that a merchant the other day received an order from America for £1000 worth of nails, which he could get no nail manufacturer to execute sooner than three months afterwards. Such accounts as these are exceedingly gratifying, and we are glad to say that a similar healthful demand is in operation for several of our scotch manufactures. The manufacture of paper, which is principally carried on at Mid Lothian, is at present, in great activity. The demand for both writing and printing papers, particularly the latter, is daily increasing, and would be still greater if the question as to the reduction of the duty were fully settled, which we hope it will soon be.—[Scotsman.]

The Government, we rejoice to learn, have fully appreciated the value they set on the services of Sir John Campbell, and their sense of the magnanimity of his conduct, by intimating the intention of His Majesty to ennoble his family. Lady Campbell is to be created a Peeress of the United Kingdom.—[Courier.]

The same paper states that Sir C. Pepys and Mr. Bickersteth are to be peers.

Rumours are rife of an immediate general election, and they come to us upon authority that we cannot reject without imprudence; therefore we give our friends warning.—[Cumberland Packet.]

Sir C. Pepys has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.—Mr. Bickersteth Master of the Rolls.—Lt. Col. Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The Melville, 74, has been commissioned as the new flag ship for the West India and North American Stations.

The Pincher has captured and carried into Havana a vessel with 419 slaves on board.

A Spanish Guineaman, having on board 130 slaves, was captured near the island of Cuba, on the 12th of Jan. by the British ship of war Champion.

The Mutine Packet, hence the 17th January, arrived at Falmouth in 14 days.—The Packet Star, had been refitted at Port Royal, and was to sail for England on 6th February.—The Albion from Aberdeen; Jean Hastie from Greenock; Combatant, Lunenburg, Mary, and Corsair from Liverpool, was to sail for this place about the middle of March.

☞ *The Mail for England, by his Majesty’s packet Delight, will be closed on Monday afternoon next at 5 o’clock.*

☞ “L” in our next.

DIED.

At New-York, on the 6th February, Thoms Robert Austen, son of the late Thomas Austen, of this town, in the 22d year of his age.