The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

Vol. VII. No. 22.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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DONALD A. CAMERON.

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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

December—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
3 Wednesday - -	7 34	4 26	7 9	1 5
4 Thursday - -	7 34	4 26	8 17	1 49
5 Friday - -	7 35	4 25	9 25	2 34
6 Saturday - -	7 36	4 24	10 32	3 21
7 Sunday - -	7 36	4 24	11 36	4 12
8 Monday - -	7 37	4 23	morn.	5 13
9 Tuesday - -	7 37	4 23	0 39	6 17

First Quarter 7th day, 8h. 4m. evening.

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE *AGENCY.*

THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of Marine Insurance, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He would also remark for the information of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past, under the management of J. L. Starr, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the assured,—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurances in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.

☞ Office in the Store of A. M'Kenzie & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Connecticut.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing,—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured,—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The Ætna Insurance Company was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

St. John, March 8, 1831. Agent and Attorney.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'Kenzie & Tisdale, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all case in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River *Restigouche*, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation.

On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two Stores, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.

Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER SUTHERLAND.

Point à la Garde, Restigouche,
Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

The Garland.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Joyous the father's hope, when nestling lies
The rosy infant on its mother's breast;
What rapture fills that mother's doting eyes,
Whilst smiles the babe she soothes and lulls to rest!

Ev'n as it slumbers, o'er its pillow, still,
She hovers watchfully; with list'ning ears
She notes its breathings, lest some unknown ill
She'd harm the object of her hopes and fears.

Who, save a mother, as the mother feels,
The anxious tenderness—the joy—the woe,
As her loved child its ease or pain reveals?
O none! since Nature has declar'd it so.

She sees—by fond imagination led—
Her infant's latent charms each day expand;
Its features, limbs, the well-formed chest and head,
Or taper fingers of its boneless hand.

These pleasurable feelings were decreed
To solace mothers, for their pains of birth,
From whose warm breast the means of life proceed;
Our first, our fondest, dearest, debt on earth!

She only feels these innate, potent charms,
Who, nurse and mother, cherishes her own;
To her whose child is to a stranger's arms
Consigned, such pleasures ever are unknown.

Nor does she feel the agonizing dreads
Of nature's mother-nurse, which fill each thought,
When o'er her babe disease its influence spreads,
Whose smile of peace a world would not have bought.

Oh! then, indeed, is pierced her trembling heart!
She feels the hand of fate about to sever
The strongest tie on earth! That she must part
From her lov'd child—and part from it for ever!

But, as it writhes convulsively, in love
(That love how pure!) she prays its pains may cease;
Her prayer is heard—the babe has ceased to move,
And fled its soul to everlasting peace!

Still from the mother's lip escapes the sigh,
The silent tears roll down her pallid cheek;
She gazes with a sad and earnest eye,
And *looks* the agony she cannot speak!

* * * * * * *

Ask the mothers who their children rear,
If, when with one Death loads the bier,
They cease to drop the burning tear,
Though 'tis to earth consigned?
To any nursing mother go,
Sincerely she will tell thee, No!
That then begins her deepest woe,
Her saddest grief of mind.

Then 'tis fond memory will trace
Each varied smile upon that face
No more to be beheld;
Each sportive grace, each winning art,
That won the kiss, that joyed the heart,
In which *her* child excelled.

Now each endearing fond caress,
Each preference shown to tenderness,
Which infants love to show;
These are the welcome thoughts that seem
The grieving mother's waking dream,
And all remembered now.

But, shall Regret usurp ev'n Reason's throne,
And hold despotic sway o'er heart and mind?
The Christian *can't* despair; for God alone
It is to take—for HIM to leave behind:
It is for us to bear grief's chast'ning rod,
In patient hope of mercy in our God.

Miscellanea.

Extracts from "Roget's Bridgewater Treatise."

The Animal World.—We cannot take even a cursory survey of the host of living beings profusely spread over every portion of the globe without a feeling of profound astonishment at the inconceivable variety of forms and constructions to which animation has been imparted by creative power. What can be more calculated to excite our wonder than the diversity exhibited among insects, all of which, amidst endless modifications of shape, still preserve their conformity to one general plan of construction? The number of distinct species of insects already known and described cannot be estimated at less than 100,000; and every day is adding to the catalogue. Of the comparatively large animals which live on land, how splendid is the field of observation that lies open to the naturalist! What variety is conspicuous in the tribes of quadrupeds and reptiles; and what endless diversity exists in their habits, pursuits, and characters! How extensive is the study of birds alone; and how ingeniously, if we may so express it, has nature interwoven in their construction every possible variation compatible with an adherence to the same general model of design, and the same ultimate reference to the capacity for motion through the light element of air. What profusion of being is displayed in the wide expanse of the ocean, through which are scattered such various and such unknown multitudes of animals! Of fishes alone the varieties, as to conformation and endowments, are endless. Still more curious and anomalous, both in their external form, and their internal economy, are the numerous orders of living beings that occupy the lower divisions of the animal scale: some swimming in countless myriads near the surface; some dwelling in the inaccessible depths of the ocean; some attached to shells or other solid structures, the productions of their own bodies, and which, in process of time, form, by their accumulation, enormous submarine mountains, rising often from unfathomable depths to the surface. What sublime views of the magnificence of creation have been disclosed by the microscope, in the world of infinite minuteness, peopled by countless multitudes of atomic beings which animate almost every fluid in nature? Of these, a vast variety of species has been discovered, each animalcule being provided with appropriate organs, endowed with spontaneous powers of motion, and giving unequivocal signs of individual vitality. The recent observations of Professor Ehrenberg have brought to light the existence of *Monads*, which are not larger than the 24,000th of an inch, and which are so thickly crowded in the fluid as to leave intervals not greater than their own diameter. Hence he has made the computation that each cubic line, which is nearly the bulk of a single drop, contains 500,000,000 of these monads, a number which equals that of all the human beings existing on the surface of the globe. Thus, if we review every region of the globe, from the scorching sands of the equator to the icy realms of the poles, or from the lofty mountain summits to the dark abysses of the deep; if we penetrate into the shades of the forest, or into the caverns and secret recesses of the earth; nay, if we take up the minutest portion of stagnant water, we will meet with life in some new and unexpected form, yet ever adapted to the circumstances of its situation.

The Vegetable World.—In this, as in all other parts of creation, ample scope is found for the exercise of the reasoning faculties, and at the same time abundant sources are supplied of intellectual enjoyment. To discriminate the different characters of plants, amidst the infinite diversity of shape, of colour and of structure, which they offer to our observation, is the laborious, yet fascinating occupation of the botanist. Here, also, we are lost in admiration at the never-ending variety of forms successively displayed to view in the innumerable species which compose this kingdom of nature, and at the energy of that vegetable power, which, amidst such differences of situation, sustains the modified life of each individual plant, and which continues its species in endless perpetuity. Wherever circumstances are compatible with vegetable existence, we there find plants arise. It is well known that, in all places where vegetation has been established, the germs are so intermingled with the soil, that whenever the earth is turned up, even from considerable depths, and exposed to the air, plants are soon observed to spring, as if they had been recently sown, in consequence of the germination of seeds which had remained latent and inactive during the lapse of perhaps centuries. Islands formed by coral reefs, which have risen above the level of the sea, become, in a short time, covered with verdure. From the materials of the most sterile rock, and even from the yet recent cinders and lava of the volcano, Nature prepares the way for vegetable existence. The slightest crevice or inequality is sufficient to arrest the invisible germs that are always floating in the air, and affords the means of sustenance to diminutive races of lichens and mosses. These soon overspread the surface, and are followed, in the course of a few years, by successive tribes of plants of gradually increasing size and strength; till at length the island, or other favoured spot, is converted into a natural and luxuriant garden, of which the productions, rising from grasses to shrubs and trees, present all the varieties of the fertile meadow, the tangled thicket, and the widely spreading forest. Even in the desert plains of the torrid zone, the eye of the traveller is often refreshed by the appearance of a few hardy plants, which find sufficient materials for their growth in these arid regions: and in the realms of perpetual snow which surround the poles, the navigator is occasionally startled at the prospect of fields of a scarlet hue, the result of a wide expanse of microscopic vegetation.

Animals designed to prey upon each other.—As animals are ultimately dependent on the vegetable kingdom for the materials of their subsistence, and as the quantity of these materials is, in a state of nature, necessarily limited by the extent of surface over which vegetation is spread, a time must arrive when the number of animals thus continually increasing is exactly such as the amount of food produced by the earth will maintain. When this limit has been attained, no further increase can take place in their number, except by resorting to the expedient which we find actually adopted, namely, that of employing the substance of one animal for the nourishment of others. Thus the identical combinations of elements, effected by the powers of vegetation, are transformed in succession from one living being into another, and become subservient to the maintenance of a great number of different animals before they finally, by the process of decomposition, revert to their original inorganic state.

"See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving vegetate again;
All forms that perish other forms supply,
By turns we catch the vital breath and die."—Pope.

Hence has the ordinance been issued to a large portion of the animal world that they are to maintain themselves by preying upon other animals, either consuming their substance when already dead, or depriving them of life in order to prolong their own. Such is the command given to the countless hosts of living beings which people the vast expanse of ocean; to the unnumbered tribes of insects which every spot of earth discloses; to the greater number of the feathered race; and also to a more restricted order of terrestrial animals. To many has the commission been given to ravage and to slaughter by open violence; others are taught more insidious, though no less certain arts of destruction; and some appear to be created chiefly for the purpose of quickly clearing the earth of all decomposing animal or vegetable materials, which might otherwise have filled the air with noxious exhalations and contaminated the sources of vitality. This new law of animal existence must necessarily introduce new conditions of organization and of functions. Structures adapted to rapid locomotion must be supplied for the pursuit of prey, and powerful weapons for attack and destruction. But nature has not left the weaker animals unprovided with the means of repulse, of defence, or of escape. For these purposes various expedients, either of force, of swiftness, or of stratagem, have been resorted to in different cases. That a large portion of evil is the direct consequence of this system of extensive warfare, it is in vain to deny. But although our sensibility may revolt at the wide scene of carnage which is so generally presented to our view, our more sober judgment should place in the other scale the great preponderating amount of gratification which is also its result. We must take into account the vast accession that accrues to the mass of animal enjoyment from the exercise of those powers and faculties which are called forth by this state of constant activity; and when this consideration is combined, as it ought to be, with that of the immense multiplication of life which is admissible upon this system alone, we shall find ample reason for acknowledging the wisdom and the benevolent intentions of the Creator, who, for the sake of a vastly superior good, has permitted the existence of a minor evil.

Death.—How striking is the contrast between the scene which we have just beheld of an animal in the full vigour of its powers, either rapidly bounding across the plain, or gliding beneath the wave, or soaring in the elevated regions of air, and the spectacle of the same animal lying, the next moment, extended at our feet, bereft at once of activity and of sense—of all the faculties and powers that constitute life. Can we contemplate without amazement so complete and instantaneous a change; so sudden and awful a catastrophe? Must we not be animated by an eager desire to penetrate so great a mystery, and resolve the many questions which so striking a phenomenon must naturally suggest? What, we are led to ask is the nature of this extraordinary revolution, extending over the whole of that frame which had so long delighted the eye by its beauty, and producing this sudden and irretrievable extinction of the powers of life? How comes it that all those mighty energies which the animal had so lately displayed, and which had called forth our admiration, perhaps even excited our envy, are at once and for ever annihilated? What was the bond thus suddenly dissevered, which held together the various parts of that compound frame? What potent spell has been dissolved, which could retain in combination for so long a period the multifarious elements of that exquisite organization; and from the control of which being now released, these elements hasten to resume their wonted attractions, and entering into new forms of combination, are scattered into dust, or dissipated in air, leaving no trace of their former union? What mechanism has been employed in its construction? What refined chemistry has been exerted in assimilating new particles of matter to those previously organized, and in appropriating them to the nourishment of the parts with which they became identified? By what transcendent power, above all, did this assemblage of material particles first become animated by the breath of life: and from what elevated source did they derive those higher energies, apparently so foreign to their inherent properties, and investing these once lifeless and inert materials with the exalted attributes of activity, of sensation, of perception, of intelligence? Shall we ever comprehend the nature of this subtle and pervading principle, by the agency of which all these wonderful phenomena of life are produced, and which, combining into one harmonious system so many heterogeneous and jarring elements, has led to the formation of this exquisite frame, this elaborate machine, this miraculous assemblage of faculties?

The Mind and the Stomach.—The emotions of the mind have a powerful influence upon the stomach. Let a person who is going to sit down to dinner with a good appetite, receive a piece of news, either exceedingly joyful or exceedingly distressing, his appetite goes in a moment. Children who are about to set out on a pleasant journey, it is well known cannot eat. This, when I was a child, used to be called being "journey proud." On the other hand, a blow upon the stomach will sometimes take away life instantly; a drink of cold water, when the body has been very hot, has often had the same effect. Attend to your companions when on a journey a-foot; as their stomachs grow empty, how sullen and silent the whole party becomes! let a crust of bread, a little cheese, a glass of ale or wine be taken, and cheerfulness immediately reigns, even long before any nutriment has had time to reach the general circulating system. These things all show the general sympathy between the stomach and every other part of the body.—*Carbutt's Clinical Lectures.*

Erection of the Tower of Babel and the Reason for the Confusion of Tongues.—I have already observed, that the earliest efforts of the combined labour of the postdiluvian inhabitants of the earth was *to build a city and a tower whose top should reach the heavens.* This latter expression is doubtless a mere hyperbole, intended to denote the prodigious elevation to which it was proposed to carry the tower; but the fact that a tower or pyramid (for it is allowed on all hands that the tower of Babel was a pyramid) was the sort of building which the earlier postdiluvians proposed to erect, suggests the two following questions: 1st, What was the object in view in erecting a building of that kind? and 2d, From whence had the builders borrowed or conceived the design of so peculiar a structure? Whether the ostensible objects of the architects of the tower of Babel was to prepare a suitable mausoleum for the mouldering remains of departed greatness, or to rear a *high place* for the worship of the Divinity, the real object of its projector is sufficiently obvious from the sacred narrative. The building was evidently intended to subserve the purposes of personal ambition, to concentrate and to enslave the rapidly increasing and extending population of the recently deluged world; in short, to pave the way for the establishment of a universal and despotic monarchy. And what could possibly have suggested so singular a method of effecting such an object, but that the plan had been adopted and been found successful before? In short, there is reason to believe, that such towers as the tower of Babel were the proud distinctions of the metropolitan cities of the antediluvian world, the favourite appendages of antediluvian royalty, the usual evidences and effects of antediluvian despotism. For *there were giants, i. e.* men of prodigious ambition—*men of renown in those days.* And no wonder that individuals of this description—the Napoleons and the Alexanders of the world before the flood—should acquire extensive dominions, and exercise their authority with a tyranny and oppression unequalled in modern times, when they could not only accumulate in their own persons the wisdom and experience of generations, but could count upon whole centuries to mature their plans and to consolidate their power. It was doubtless to counteract the enormous evils that had arisen from this state of things in the antediluvian world—to deliver humanity from the violence and oppression to which it had subjected a large portion of the human race, and to prevent the recurrence of that universal and enormous depravity to which it had so powerfully contributed—that the Divinity himself beneficially interposed, at the building of the tower of Babel, to confound the projects of those ambitious men who wished to re-enact the antediluvian drama in the postdiluvian world. In short, the necessity for extinguishing the whole antediluvian race was the first *dignus vindice nodus;* the necessity for preventing the recurrence of that state of things which had rendered such a catastrophe indispensably necessary was the second. In the former of these conjunctures, the Divinity interposed with a deluge of water; in the latter he interposed by gradually shortening the duration of human life, and by suddenly rendering human language, which had doubtless previously been a bond of union and concentration, a source of separation and dispersion.—*Lang's View of the Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation.*

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—In June, 1833, a miller received a sabre-cut at a public-house, which completely amputated his right ear. Before he left the house he picked up the ear from the ground, and put it into his pocket; this was in the evening. Early in the following morning, he went to a surgeon and showed him the ear, now cold and somewhat crushed. The surgeon washed the ear in spirits and water, and made a new edge to the wound of the part which the man still possessed, and to that of the ear which he had lost. After accurately fitting the parts, he kept them together by four stitches, and dressed them with adhesive plasters, compresses, and an appropriate bandage. The day after some of the dressings were removed, in order to make sure that the parts were in contact; the point of union was then observed to be red; the patient was feverish, had thirst and headache. In eight days these symtoms disappeared, and the helix began to assume its vital warmth; the lobular extremity united the first; the other parts suppurated, and granulations appeared on the cartilages. In a little more than a month the cure was complete; the patient's right ear was almost in the same condition as the left, and all that was remarked, was an elliptic linear cicatrix at the point of union.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Scene in New York.—The Americans, when sitting, may be distinguished at the slightest glance from the native of any other country in the world. If you see a pair of legs stuck up against a window, they belong to some American dandy, who sits rocking himself upon his chair, smoking a cigar or chewing tobacco, and is employed, to a certainty, in trimming his nails with a penknife. If you pass coffee-houses, hotels, pastry-cooks, taverns, and such like places, the street is full of chairs on which loll human bodies, while the legs belonging to them are shored against the wall, or against she pillars that support the awning, spread over the whole breadth of the pavement in front of houses of that kind. From the windows beneath the awning dangle as many boots and shoes as can find room at them. Such feet as cannot here find a point of support, usurp the back of a chair that is already occupied, and completely bar the way. At such places the tobacco-juice is squirted about, like a fire of rockets.—*Sketches of Society in the United States of North America, by a German Lady.*

Killing a Whale.—"The boat was off in an instant; and the whale, feeling the sting of the barb, darted off like the wind! The well-coiled line flew through the groove of the bow-post with incomparable swiftness, and it presently began to smoke, and then to blaze, with the rapidity of the friction. Seth now took the bow with his lance, exchanging places with the harpooner, and quietly poured water upon the smoking groove, until it was cooled. The oars were again *peaked*, and the handles inserted in brackets fixed on the ceiling of the boat beneath the thwarts—the blades projecting over the water like wings; and the men, immoveable, rested from their long, but successful pull:—and much need did they have of the relief,—for a more arduous or better-contested chase they had never experienced. The line in the tub was now well nigh run out; and the boat-steerer, with a thick buckskin mitten, or *nipper*, as it is called, for the protection of his hand, seized hold of the line, and in a twinkling caught a turn around the loggerhead, to enable the man at the tub oar to bend on another line. The rapidity of the animal's flight the while was inconceivable. The boat now ploughed deeply and laboriously, leaving banks of water on each side, as she parted the wave, that overtopped the men's heads, and effectually obscured the sight of every object on the surface. The swell of the closing water came after them in a heavy and angry rush. The second line was now allowed to run slowly from the loggerhead; and a *drag*, or plank about eighteen inches square, with a line proceeding from each corner, and meeting at a point like a pyramid, was fastened to it, and thrown over to deaden the speed of the whale. Another and another drag were added, until the animal feeling the strong backward pull, began to relax his efforts; and presently he suddenly descended, though not to the full extent of the slackened line. It now became necessary to haul in the slack of the line, and to coil it away in the tub carefully; while the men pulled with their oars to come up with the whale when he should rise to the surface. All things were soon ready again for the deadly attack. The ripple of the whale, as he ascended, was carefully marked; and when he again saw the light of day, a deep wound, close to the barbed harpoon, was instantly inflicted by the sharp lance of Seth. It was the death blow. "*Starn all!*" was the cry once more,—and the boat was again quickly backed off by the oarsmen. The infuriated animal roared in agony, and lashed the ocean into foam. The blood gushed from his spout-holes, falling in torrents upon the men in the boat, and colouring the sea. The whale, in his last agony, is a fearful creature. He rose perpendicularly in the water, head downwards, and again writhed and lashed the sea with such force that the people in the retreating boats, though ten miles distant, heard the thunder of the sound distinctly. The exertion was too violent to last long:—it was the signal of his dissolution. His life-blood ceased to flow, and he turned his belly to the sun! The *waif* of the Grampus floated triumphantly above the body of the slaughtered Leviathan of the deep—and the peril of the hardy crew was over.—*Miriam Coffin, an American Novel.*

Culture of Hops in Maine.—The culture of this useful plant is advancing with great rapidity in this country, and promises to supply as valuable staple as the pine itself, when that native of our forests gives place to cultivation. A few years since, and one individual in this part of the country made a business of raising hops. Now, six or eight of the most agricultural towns of Penobscot, are engaged in good earnest, in this species of cultivation; and the farmers find more profitable returns for the capital and labor so invested, than in any other kind of business.

The price in the market, this year, is from eighteen to twenty cents per pound, yielding a nett profit to the farmer of full twelve cents on every pound of hops, after paying outlays of every description. This, at 1500 pounds to the acre, gives one hundred and eighty dollars clear income for every acre of land employed in growing hops. We are told that there are farmers not thirty miles from Bangor, who have taken a thousand dollars in cash as the clear income from their crops of hops this season.

The hop requires a light and substantial soil, such as abounds in the interior of this country, and is now selling from a dollar to five dollars the acre. The hop is well known to do best in northern climates, being found wild in Siberia, and upon the higher waters of Missouri, as well as in Maine. Its root is perrennial, belongs to the same family of plants with the hemp and nettle, is planted in autumn, and harvested chiefly by the labour of females and children, about six weeks or two months after the flowers are expanded. If suffered to get too ripe, it lessens many of its good qualities.—*Bangor Republican.*

Humility is a doctrine which all preach, few practice, and yet everybody is content to hear. The master thinks it good doctrine for his servant, the laity for the clergy, and the clergy for the laity.

A Modern Dictionary.—*Accounts*—Mercantile guns, with which men in trade bring down their game. *Alderman*—A consumer of turtle. *Barber*—One who takes his friend by the nose. *Bonnet*—A kind of inverted coal-hod, in which ladies' heads are carried. *Courtier*—A species of deceit much practised. *Cursing*—A fashionable method of complaining. *Cunning*—Modern judgment. *Dr*—Ominous letters in a ledger. *Dandy*—A thing resembling man—supposed to have descended from a race of animals who were frightened out of their existence by the ugliness of their posterity. *Esquire*—A word much used at the present day. *Eating*—A tax collected by nature. *Fluent*—A regular boarder at country taverns. *Gold*—A kind of dirt in great demand (in our office.) *Humanity*—Obsolete. *Ink*—Author's nectar. *Misery*—The life of an Editor. *Nothing*—The conscience of a thorough-going politician. *Piano*—An instrument of torture. *Rascal*—A discovered rogue. *Saddles*—Fashionable stock where people place themselves to be looked at. *Spirit*—The blusterings of intoxication. The fumes of swallowed liquor. *Umbrellas*—Common property. *Words*—Our dictionary, 'flat, stale, and unprofitable.'

A Moderate Man.—The following is submitted as a bill of fare for the evening, for a gentleman with a *light appetite*:—Soles fried, of a fine dry sandy colour, and altogether innocent in appearance of filthy grease; sherry; lamb chops and stewed gherkins; sherry; a pullet grilled with mushrooms; sherry; sweetbreads plain boiled; sherry; *un omelette soufflée;* sherry. Stilton or Cheshire cheese; Devonshire scaldcream butter; celery; under crust, and port. Nuts or biscuits; a devilkin made of the pullet's gizzard; port; port; port—*quantum sufficit.* Coffee with a dash of *cau-de-vie;* evening papers; theatre; stroll; supper—namely, oysters in their shells, boiled in vinegar; lobsters; Welsh rabbit, well seasoned, and Whitebreads bottled stout; cigars. Night-gown and slippers; punch; bed.

A gentleman presenting a young lady to his mother, said—Madam, this is Miss F. and she is not so great a fool as she looks to be. There, madam, said the young lady, lies the difference between your son and me.