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Office in Prince William-street, near the Market square, opposite Sands' Brick Building.
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Weekly Almanack.

December—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
9 Wednesday	7 17	4 23	morn.	4 43
10 Thursday	7 18	4 23	0 34	5 49
11 Friday	7 19	4 23	1 45	7 3
12 Saturday	7 20	4 22	2 58	8 13
13 Sunday	7 21	4 22	4 17	9 14
14 Monday	7 22	4 21	5 39	10 8
15 Tuesday	7 23	4 21	Rises.	10 58

Last Quar. 15th, 4h. 45m. even.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
LEWIS BURNS, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
ALFRED SMITHERS, Esquire, Manager.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
NOTES and BILLS for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for November,
A. S. PERKINS, JOHN WALKER, R. KELTIE.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Capital 150,000 Dollars,
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.
THE whole of the first named sum, $150,000, is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.
The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c., against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which Insurance is desired.
Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing 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.
W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

Marine Insurance.
AN Association of MERCHANTS having been formed for the purpose of Insuring *Vessels, Cargoes* and *Freights*, have appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing premiums, arranging and settling losses, &c., viz:—JOHN DUNCAN, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN HAMMOND, and JOHN WALKER, Esquires. Application to be made to
I. & J. G. WOODWARD, *Brokers*.
☞ Office, Peters' Wharf,
St. John, 21st April, 1840.

Travels in Palestine.
NEW BOOKS, &c.
Victoria Bookstore.
LAMARTINE'S Travels in the Holy Land; Stephen's Travels in Egypt and Palestine; Clark's Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey.—Also—a large supply of the People's Editions of New Publications; Chambers' Journal, &c. published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and sold Wholesale and Retail by their agents at the Victoria Book-store, Saint John, N. B.
In addition to the assortment of BOOKS and GENERAL STATIONERY kept on hand at the above establishment, they have also received per late arrivals a large variety of NEW, CHEAP and VALUABLE WORKS; the latest and best additions of School Books, such as are most approved of in Great Britain, and also in common use throughout the Provinces; but as it would be tedious to enumerate their names in the already crowded columns of our Newspapers, the Proprietors have published a Catalogue of their Books in general, which can be obtained gratis at THE CHEAP BOOK-STORE.
St. John, 27th October, 1840.

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE,
Fredericton, September 26, 1840.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the Office of the Assistant Emigrant Agent will be kept in the lower part of the Phœnix House, immediately opposite the Army Hospital; and that the hours will be the same as at other public offices—from 10 till 3 o'clock; where Immigrants and others can transact business connected with that Department, and advice and assistance will be afforded to persons wishing to obtain land for settlement, or who may desire employment in this Province.
Persons having Landed Property to dispose of can have a description of the same entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose; and applications for servants or labourers that may be received at this Office, will be registered in a similar manner.
EDMUND WARD,
Assistant Emigrant Agent.
☞ Letters forwarded to be post paid.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder,
West side Cross Street, 4 doors from King Street, St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER and dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other Blank Books; Navigation and School Books, by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and Science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments; fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c.
☞ BOOKS imported to order.

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!!
16 TONS of Jackson's Manufacture, of all sizes up to 5 1-2 inch, with Spun-yarn, Marline, Housline, &c.—just received per ship Clyde. J. & H. KINNEAR.
17th November.—(Her. & Cour. 3i.)

NEW FALL GOODS.
GILCHRIST & INCHES
Have received per ships British American, *from London*, Emerald, *from Liverpool, and* Acadian, *from Greenock, their supply of FALL GOODS, which will be sold low for* CASH, *viz:*—
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskins, Trowser CLOTHS, Beaver Cloths, Pilot and Pelisse Cloths; plain and figured Cashmere, Valentia, and Satin Vestings; Cassinetts, Tweeds, Moleskins; red and white FLANNELS, Kerseys, green Baize, Rose and Bath BLANKETS, Camblets, Woollen Plaid Cloaking, plain and figured Merinos, watered Moreens, printed Saxonies, grey and white Cottons, printed Cottons, furniture Cottons, Shirting Stripes, Scotch Homespuns, Bed Ticks, Osnaburghs, Ginghams, Muslin de Laine Dresses, Cambric ditto, black Bombazines, Crapes, Irish LINENS, Long Lawn, Hollands, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, lace and gauze Veils, plain and figured Silks, silk Velvets, MUFFS and BOAS, FUR CAPES; Thibet, Challi, Norwich and Indiana Shawls and Handkerchiefs; woollen plaid do.; Canton Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs; gents. silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stocks, Muffle Handkerchiefs, ladies' and gents' lambswool and kid Gloves, fleeced and Chamois lined; Children's do.; Merino, lambswool and worsted Hose and half Hose; merino and lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Chamois do.; fancy lambswool Cravats; Sealette, Plush and Fur CAPS; black Crimea do.; Waterproof and Cloth do.; waterproof Coats and Capes; Umbrellas; worsted bullion Fringes, plain and with balls; Orris Lace, Counterpanes, rolled Jaconets, Regatta Shirts, Braces, worsted Cuffs, patent Persian Thread, Buttons, and a variety of other small Wares.
Prince William Street, November 3.

Flour.
THE Subscriber having erected a set of GRIST MILL MACHINERY at *Black River*, of the best English manufacture, with five run of French Burr Stones, is now Grinding FLOUR of an excellent description from sound and sweet American WHEAT, which he will supply to Bakers and Families at the lowest market rates, for prompt payment.
A constant supply of FLOUR, *Horse Feed* and *Bran* kept on hand at his Store, South Market Wharf. ROBERT D. WILMOT.
Nov. 10th, 1840.

James Lockwood & Co.
HAVE received part of their usual extensive supply of British Merchandize by the *British American*, from London, and *Emerald*, from Liverpool, consisting of a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade, which will be opened in a few days in their new Brick Store, on the North Market Wharf. —ALSO—
Daily expected by the brig *Arethusa*, from Baltimore, 2000 barrels Wheat, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, &c. Likewise, by the schr. *Gentleman*, from Quebec, a lot of superior Canada PORK, which with their present Stock on hand will be sold on their usual liberal terms. Oct. 27, 1840.

The Garland.

GREY-HAIRED DECEMBER.

Hail to thee! hail to thee! Summer day sun!
Brilliant and long is the course that you run;
Lighting the rose on the straw-covered hut,
Storing the hedges with berry and nut.
Flash on in the strength of your glorious pride,
Scorching the green-sod and gilding the tide.
But my welcome is neither so long nor so loud
As it is when you peep from a dark winter cloud.

My warmest of health's is to grey-haired December,
With his holly-twined brow and his carrolling lip;
There's no fire half so bright as the yule faggot's ember,
No nectar so rich as the wassail-bowl flip.

The winter wind breaks from its ice-belted caves,
Roaring its way o'er the answering waves;
Onward it goes with a hurricane haste
Searching the valley and sweeping the waste;
Whistling adown the wide chimney it comes,
And away through the keyhole it merrily hums,
With a freshness of breath and a wildness of tune,
That you never can meet in the zephyr of June.
Here's a health then, a health to old gray-haired December, &c.

The moonlight of Summer is fair on the flower,
On the leaf-shadowed thicket—the blossom-wreathed bower;
Hallowed and tender it falls on the grove,
As a woman's soft eye on the shrine of its love.
But see the pale beams on the snow-crested mountain,
On the rime-feathered branch and the crystal-locked fountain;
Oh! the fairest of rays are the gleaming's that fall
On the frost-checkered panes of the log-lighted hall.
Here's a health then, a health to old grey-haired December, &c.

Curious agents of destiny tell
Why do I love the rude storm-blast so well?
Why does my soul find a laughing delight
In the gloom shade of day and the tempest of night?
The thunder may boom and the lightning may fly,
But it gladdens mine ear and gives light to mine eye.
Let the elements clash in the fiercest array,
Here's a heart that can struggle as madly as they.
A health then, a health to old grey-haired December, &c.

The flash may be swift, and the cloud may be dense,
Here's an impulse as ready, a soul as intense,
Though the wailing gust rushes with desolate sweep,
Here's a bosom whose sighs are as fearfully deep;
Let the demons of tempest be wild as they will,
Here's a spirit more wild and more passionate still;
And though lonely the storm ridden spot may appear,
This spirit is often as lone and as sere.

A health, then, a health to old grey-haired December;
With his holly-crowned brow and his carrolling lip;
There's no fire half so bright as the yule faggot's ember,
No nectar so rich as the wassail-bowl flip.

ELIZA COOK.

Miscellaneous.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for September.

LAKE NAVIGATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

The great chain of inland lakes, whose vast expanse justly entitles them to the name of seas, are the largest bodies of fresh water in the known world, and constitute an important feature in the physical geography of North America. When viewed in connexion with the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, by which their surplus waters are discharged into the Atlantic Ocean, ideas of magnitude and wonder are excited in the mind, which it is impossible to describe. But the effects which they produce on the commercial and domestic economy of the country, are considerations far more important and striking. With the aid of some short lines of canal, formed to overcome the natural obstacles presented to navigation by the Falls of Niagara, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence, these great lakes are converted into a continuous line of water communication, penetrating upwards of 2000 miles into the remote regions of North America, and affording an outlet for the produce of a large portion of this continent, which, but for these valuable provisions of nature, must in all probability, have remained forever inaccessible.

Lake Ontario, the most eastern of the chain, lies nearest to the Atlantic. The river St. Lawrence, which has a course of about a thousand miles before reaching the ocean, is its outlet, and flows from its eastern extremity. This lake is 172 statute miles in length, 59½ miles in extreme breadth, and about 483 miles in circumference. It is navigable throughout its whole extent for vessels of the largest size. Its surface is elevated 220 feet above the medium level of the sea; and it is said to be, in some places, upwards of 600 feet in depth. The trade of Lake Ontario, from the great extent of inhabited country surrounding it is very considerable, and is rapidly increasing. Many sailing vessels and splendid steamers are employed in navigating its waters. Owing to its great depth, it never freezes, except at the sides, where the water is shallow; so that its nagivation is not so effectually interrupted as that of the comparatively shallow Lake Erie.

The most important places on the Canadian or British side of Lake Ontario are the city of Toronto, which is the capital of Upper Canada, and the towns of Kingston and Niagara; and on the American shore, the towns of Oswego, Genesee, and Sackett's Harbor. Lake Ontario has a direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean, in a northerly direction, by the St. Lawrence, and in a southerly direction, by the River Hudson and the Erie Canal with which it is connected by a branch canal leading from Oswego to a small town on the line of the Erie Canal, called Syracuse.

Lake Erie is about 265 miles in length, from thirty to sixty miles in breadth, and about 529 miles in circumference. The greatest depth which has been obtained in sounding this lake, is 270 feet, and its surface is elevated 565 feet above the level of the Hudson at Albany. Its bottom is composed chiefly of rock. Lake Erie is said to be the only one of the chain in which there is any perceptible current, a circumstance which may, perhaps, be occasioned by its smaller depth of water. This current, which runs always in the same direction, and the prevailing westerly winds, are rather against its navigation. The shallowness of the water also, which varies from 100 to 270 feet in depth, renders it more easily and more permanently affected by frost, its navigation being generally obstructed by ice for weeks every spring after that of all the other lakes is open and unimpeded.

The principal towns on Lake Erie are Buffalo, Dunkirk, Ashtabula, Erie, Cleaveland, Sandusky, Portland, and Detroit. Between fifty and sixty splendid steamboats, and many sailing-vessels, are employed in its trade, which is very extensive; and several harbors with stone piers have been erected on its shores for their accommodation.

The surface of Lake Erie is elevated 322 feet above Lake Ontario, into which its water is discharged by the River Niagara. In the course of this river, which is only thirty-seven miles in length, the accumulated surplus waters of the four upper lakes descend over a perpendicular precipice of 152 feet in height, and form the "Falls of Niagara." These falls, with the rapids which extend for some distance above and below them, render seven miles of the river's course unfit for navigation. The unfavourable structure of the bed of the river Niagara—the connecting link between Lake Erie and Ontario—for the purpose of navigation, induced a company of private individuals, assisted by the British government, to construct the Welland Canal, by which a free passage from one lake to the other is now afforded for vessels of 125 tons burthen.

This undertaking was commenced in the year 1824, and completed in 1829, five years having been occupied in its execution. The expense of the works connected with it is said to have been about £270,000.

The canal extends from Port Maitland on Lake Erie to a place called Twelve-Mile Creek on Lake Ontario. Its length is about 42 miles; its breadth at the surface of the water is 56 feet. The whole perpendicular rise and fall from the surface of Lake Ontario to the summit level, and thence to Lake Erie, is 334 feet, which is overcome by means of thirty-seven locks of various lifts, measuring one hundred feet in length and twenty-two in breadth, most of which is formed of wood. The most considerable work occurring on the Welland Canal is an extensive excavation of forty-five feet in depth, from which 1,477,700 cubic yards of earth, and 1,890,000 cubic yards of rock, are said to have been removed.

Lake Erie is connected by the Erie Canal with the river Hudson and the Atlantic Ocean, and again by the Ohio Canal with the River Ohio and the Gulf of Mexico. The Erie Canal is 363, and the Ohio Canal 334 miles in length.

Lake Huron is about 240 miles in length, from 186 to 220 miles in breadth, and 1000 miles in circumference. The outline of this Lake is very irregular. Its connexion with Lake Erie is formed by the river St. Clair, which conveys its water over a space of thirty-five miles in diameter, from whence the river Detroit, having a course of twenty-nine miles, flows into Lake Erie. The communication between the two lakes is navigable for vessels of all sizes.

Lake Michigan is connected with Lake Huron by the navigable strait of Michilimackinac, in which is situated the island of Mackinaw, now the seat of a custom-house establishment, and a place of considerable trade. Lake Michigan is about 300 miles in length, seventy-five miles in circumference, having a superficies of 162,000 square miles. It is navigated by many steamers throughout its whole extent. The principal towns on the lake, the southern shore of which has now become the seat of many prosperous settlements, are Michigan, Chicago, and Milwaukie. The Illinois river takes its rise near the shores of Lake Michigan, and flows into the Mississippi; and a canal, for the purpose of connecting their waters, is now in progress; an improvement, which, when completed, will form a second water communication, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of upwards of 3000 miles—the other communication being that already alluded to between Lake Erie and the Ohio by a canal from Cleaveland to Portsmouth.

Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron, by the river St. Mary. This river, which is about forty miles in length, has a fall of twenty-three feet on the whole length of its course, and is navigable only for small boats. As yet the march of improvement has not penetrated to this remote region, but ere long, Lakes Superior and Huron, like Erie and Ontario, will probably be connected by a canal. Lake Superior is about 360 miles in length, 140 miles in breadth, and 1116 miles in circumference; the depth in some places is said to be 1200 feet, and its surface is 627 feet above the level of the sea. Its bottom consists of clay and small shells. This lake is the largest body of fresh water known to exist: and although surrounded by a comparatively desert and uncultivated country, at a distance of nearly 2000 miles from the ocean, and at an elevation of 627 feet above its surface, it is navigated by steamboats and sailing vessels of great burthen.

A wolf strongly resembles a dog, and a flatterer a friend, but their designs are very dissimilar.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EDINBURGH.—Twenty years ago we had only a small portion of what is called the Queen Street Gardens, together with the Botanic Garden on the west side of Leith Walk. Now we have the former extended from Duke Street on the east to Wemyss Place on the west, having Queen Street on the south, and Herriot Row on the north,—laid out in the most beautiful manner, which reflects the highest credit upon the public spirit of the inhabitants of the streets above named, at whose expense these magnificent Gardens were formed, and are supported. With regard to the latter, namely, the Botanic Garden, it has been transferred to the grounds of Inverleith, and now forms one of the greatest ornaments of the city. It is upwards of twelve acres in extent, laid out in the most scientific manner for the advantage of those engaged in the delightful study of botany. By a highly commendable liberality the inhabitants are allowed the high privilege of free admission into this beautiful garden, where, in addition to its numerous other attractions, splendid views can be obtained of the more elevated portions of the city. The Experimental Garden of the Royal Horticultural Society, immediately to the south of the preceding, is also of considerable extent, and laid out in great taste. To this garden members of the Society have access at all times. The Prince's Street Gardens, situated in the very centre of the city, and extending about a mile in length, are at once grand and romantic, encircling as they do, to a great extent, our "rough rude fortress." Mr. Skene of Rubislaw, we believe, has the merit of having designed these gardens, and certainly they reflect the very highest honour on his exquisite taste in taking advantage of the natural capabilities of the ground. The Regent Gardens upon the east side of the Calton Hill, containing upwards of nine acres, are laid out in admirable style, and are yearly adding to the beauty of this quarter of the city. Weekly promenades during the summer months take place in these delightful grounds, which are attended by the wealthy and fashionable inhabitants of the neighbouring Streets, and by numerous visitors from the distant quarters of the city. Though last not least, we have a range of beautiful garden grounds immediately in front of the Royal Terrace. This ground, which a few years ago, was little else than a public nuisance, now exhibits an appearance of the most splendid description. In forming the different walks, advantage has been taken of the undulating nature of the ground, and, consequently the effect produced is of the most pleasing and picturesque description. The walks in these grounds extend in length to nearly two miles, and from the upper one there is a number of most delightful views of the Forth, the opposite Fife shore, &c. &c. The Royal Terrace Gardens, to our mind, have at present a romantic grandeur, surpassing all the other gardens about the city,—their extent is considerable, upwards of eleven acres,—the trees and shrubs are in the most thriving condition,—and the mode in which a barren waste has been converted into an ornamental shrubbery, reflects great credit on the taste of the individual who performed the task, and does honour to the liberality of the Governors of Herriot's Hospital, to whom the ground belongs. This ground is rented by a respectable practical gardener, by whom it is kept in excellent order, and from whom keys may be had, admitting families, for a small annual fee. In addition to the foregoing list of pleasure grounds, we must add the various ornamental plots situated in the different squares and crescents throughout the city, which are "beautiful exceedingly," and all kept in the finest state possible. Altogether we know of no city which, in regard to the extent and beauty of the pleasure grounds situated within its boundaries, can vie with our own beautiful and romantic capital. The advantage of possessing so many open spaces, laid out in such a tasteful manner, must be apparent to the most superficial observer. They serve, if we may so speak, as so many ventilators to the city; while the number of the feathered tribes which find food, shelter, and protection amongst their recesses, delighting the inhabitants with a daily succession of most charming melody, gives them all the appearance of so many galaries upon a most extensive scale. The annual expense of supporting these various gardens must be very considerable; and we cannot enough admire the conduct of those individuals, who at their own cost, have already done, and are still doing, so much to the ornament of the city, and the benefit of the citizens.

THE CLOCKMAKER; or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville. Third Series Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

Another volume from Mr. Haliburton' sfacile and amusing pen. Mr. Slick has here lost none of his quaintness, shrewdness and fun. He is occasionally somewhat coarse, and once or twice "downright vulgar." Some of his Yankeeisms are quite new to us, who were "to the manner born." The following is a brief specimen of Mr. Slick's style of conversation:—

As we approached Boston, Mr. Slick said, "Ah, Squ're! now you will see as pretty a city as we have this side of the water. There is a good many folks worth seein' here, and a good many curiosities of natur' too. There's the State House, and Old Funnel, and Charleston College, and the Market-place, and the wharf they give to the British steamer (an act of greater liberality, p'raps, than you'll find, I estimate, in the world), and ever so many things. Then there is Mount Auburn. Lord, the French may crack and boast as much as they please about their "Pair o' Shaise," but it's no touch to it. Why, I never was so disappointed in any thing in all my life, since I was broughten up, as that are Paris buryin' ground. *It looks for all the world like an old ruined town, where the houses are all gone, and the porches, and steps, and dog-kennels are left.* It hante no interest in it at all, except the names o' them that's buried there; but Mount Auburn is worth seein' for itself. It's actilly like pleasure ground, it's laid out so pretty, and is the grandest place for courtin' in I know on, it's so romantic. Many a woman that's lost one husband there has found another in the same place. A widower has a fine chance of seein' widders there, then nobody ever suspects them of courtin', bein' that they are both in black, but takes 'em for mourners and don't intrude on 'em out of pity. I'll go a bet of a hundred dollars the women invented that place, for they beat all natur' for contrivances, so they do. Yes, Squire, if you have a mind for a rich young widder, clap a crape weeper on your hat, and a white nose rag in your hand and go to Mount Auburn, and you'll see some heavenly splices there, I tell you, and in some of them are shady walks, that will put all the dead in creation out of your head a'most. Them saller lookin', garlick eatin' French heifers, you see to "Pair o' Shaise," may have better top gear, and better riggin' in general than our gals, and so they had ought, seein' that they think of nothin' else but dress; but can they show such lips, and cheeks, and complexions, that's all, or such clinker-built models? No, not them, nor any other women of any other nation in the universal world. If they can, it's some place that's not discyvered yet, that's all I can say, and you must go a leetle further than the end of the airth to find them, for they ain't this side of it. You must see Mount Auburn to-morrow, Squire, that's a fact: but then, leave your heart at home, to the Tremont, as folks do their watches when they go to the *theatre* to London, or you will lose it as sure as you are born. O, there is a sartin somethin' about Boston that always makes an American feel kinder proud. It was the cradle of our liberty. The voice of our young eagle was first heard here, and at Bunker's Hill, which is near the town, it gave the British the first taste of its talons.

Newbury port's a rocky place,
And Salem's very sandy,
Charleston is a pretty town,
But Boston is the dandy.

A Radical's Advice to the Poor Man.—And now, whilst my fellow-prisoners are sleeping, some probably agonized by visions of the scaffold and the block, others again winging their souls homeward in sweet dreams, let us, my reader, discuss the spirit of the foregone hymn.* If thou sayest it is inconsistent with the advice to contentment which I have already given, I reply, that a spirit of humble satisfaction with the good things a man hath, a full appreciation of the blessings he enjoys, is not by any means incompatible with fair means and honourable wishes for the obtainment of other good things which he hath not. That there is a time and a means for all rightfully obtainable things, and that the industrious and patient man will sooner arrive at his ends by a beaten and legalized path, though he advances slowly, than will he, who, breaking down all barriers, is himself broken down, as he must be, unless the nation become his pioneer; that the industrious and poor man best serves his country by doing his duty to his family at home; that he best amends his country by giving it good children, and, if he have not any, by setting a good example himself; that he best governs by obeying the laws, and by ruling in love and mercy his own little kindom at home; that his best reform is that which corrects irregularities on his own hearth; that his best meetings are those with his own family, by his own fireside; that his best resolutions are those which he carries into effect for his own amendment, and that of his household; that his best speeches are those which promote "Peace on earth, and good will towards mankind;" that his best petitions are those of a contrite heart, addressed to the King of heaven, by whom "they will not be despised;" and those to the governors of the earth, for the peaceable obtainment of ameliorations for his brother man; and that his best means for such obtainment is the cultivation of good feelings in the hearts, and of good sense in the heads, of those around him; and that his best riches is contentment; that his best love is that which comforts his family; that his best instruction is that which humanizes and ennobles their hearts; and that his best religion is that which leads him to "do justice, to love mercy, and walk humbly with his God." Would he triumph? Let him learn to endure. Would he be a hero? Let him subdue himself. Would he govern? Let him first obey.—Should my reader, as I may almost expect,—especially if he be a young and sanguine politician,—feel as I were presuming too much, let me remind him, that at the time I am writing of I was in my thirtieth year, at my present writing in my fiftyth rd (well and hearty, and free of wind and limb, thank God,) he may then, perhaps, allow that a close, and somewhat severe, experience of twenty-five years (say from 1815) entitles a man to have an opinion of his own, and to express it; if not, he has lived to very little purpose either for himself or his fellow-beings. May I not, then, say in the language of the royal bard of Israel,—"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and, with all thy getting, get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honour when thou dost embrace her. She shall give to thine head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee."—[Bamford's Passages in the Life of a Radical.

* One, entitled "The Union Hymn."

THE JEWESSES.—Fontanes asked Chateaubriand 'if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men:' to which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and Christian one: 'The Jewesses,' he said, 'have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to ignominy and the agony of the cross. The woman of Judea believed in the Saviour and assisted and soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended his mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the women who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan women he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Cavalry, brought balm and spices, and weeping sought him in the sepulchre. 'Woman, why weepest thou?' His first appearance, after his resurrection, was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her, 'Mary.' At the sound of his voice, Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened and she answered, 'Master.' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses.'

THE BARRISTER.—Talk of the power of Hercules, and gracefulness in the Apollo! Look at—the barrister on his legs! The stamp and expression of all moral beauties there unite. We think of the fine old vicar's great man struggling with adversity, and then of his good man who comes to relieve it; but both are eclipsed by the greatness and goodness concentrated in that image. Glance round the court of law—The Exchequer or Queen's Bench; we view the jury-men with indifference wonderfully contrasted with our reverence for the principle that places them in the box; we see the plaintiff and defendant, perhaps, and share a little in the anxieties of both; we survey the crowd of witnesses with the curiosity, the compassion, due to people about to be legally stretched on the rack, and turned constitutionally inside out; we behold the judge with just respect—but it is the barrister whom we gaze on with admiration and wonder.—*Heads of the People.*

LORD BROUGHAM A SMOKER.—When Lord Brougham was in the zenith of his fame, ere he took his prodigious leap from the floor of the House of Commons to the woolsack in the House of Lords, he certainly derived great benefit from a pipe. When he was working what may be called treble tides, he smoked a pipe between each spell, and returned with renewed vigor to his multifarious labours. After having mystified the box of common jurymen in the Court of King's Bench, he took one pipe in the afternoon, before proceeding to the House of Commons; and after having spoken for two or three hours, profusely mingling wit with wisdom, and instructing while he flayed them, he returned home to smoke another pipe before sitting down for an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. On the conclusion of the labour of the dayhe took another pipe as a composer before going to bed, probably bearing in mind the advice of Lord Bacon, who recommends those who value their health to seek repose with a tranquil mind.

To Butter Makers.—The business of making butter for sale in the market is a primary concern with a very large portion of our farmers who reside in a reasonable distance of towns or cities; and to obtain the best price for it, is, of course, an object of great importance in this money making age of the world.—Yet is it not a little surprising that notwithstanding every body knows how to make butter, so small a portion of what is taken to market commands the price of a first rate article? I think it may safely be said, that not one fourth part of it can be assumed as first rate in quality, and of course much the larger part of it is sold at inferior prices. This, in many cases, must be ascribed to carelessness, inattention to neatness and cleanliness, and perhaps in many cases to the impurities of the cellar or milkhouse in which the milk or cream is kept. The atmosphere of the apartment where milk is kept, should be entirely pure and free from all contamination. No decaying vegetables, barrels of fish, sour krout, musty casks and other articles which tend to render the air impure, ought to be permitted to remain in the same apartment with milk or cream. Fluids absorb the noxious vapours of the air in a remarkable degree. A pitcher of water being permitted to stand over night in a room where a cigar has been smoked, in the morning it will be found to be strongly impregnated with it.

It will be impossible to make butter of good flavour, and of first rate quality, if the apartment in which the milk is set is not kept entirely free from all smells of what kind soever. It will receive a taint from foul air, of which it can never be divested by any process whatever; therefore, if you desire to obtain the highest price for your butter, keep your milk houses and cellars as sweet and clean as your parlors, and let the exhibition of it in the market place be so perfectly neat and tidy as to attract the admiration of purchasers, and be sure never attempt to sell a pound of butter with a cigar in your mouth.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

DIET.—Baglivi, the celebrated Roman Physician, mentions, that during Lent, an unusually large proportion of the sick in Italy recover their health. An English reviewer suggests that, if the season was strictly observed throughout England, the fashionable physician would lose his employment. It is indisputable, that the fashionable classes in England and this country suffer from the effects of high living, but we apprehend that a more generally pernicious evil, and one that fosters and increases the other, is the want of proper occupation. It is one of the greatest misfortunes that can befal human beings, to live without an aim—to have no noble object constantly to draw forth the powers of the mind and the exertions of the body. Religion supplies such an aim—such an object; and the glory of it is, that the higher attainments in piety we may make, and the wider the sphere of usefulness we may occupy, there is still more to do on earth, and in heaven there is to be enjoyed felicity more exquisite, more complete, more durable, than imagination can conceive or hope anticipate.

Wise indeed is he, and wealthy beyond all riches, who enjoys with a thankful heart, the blessings, few though they be, which he finds bestowed on his humble estate—remembering gratefully, that "better is a dinner of herbs, with love, than a stalled ox, and hatred therewith." But we seldom find out these things until it be too late: we count not our jewels, perhaps until the dearest are lost.—[Bamford's Passages in the Life of a Radical.

A Chance for Old Maids.—In a late English paper appears the following attractive advertisement:—"Matrimony—An experienced Farmer, 23 years of age, 6 feet high and possessed of good property, is desirous to meet with a Lady that is competent to manage a Dairy and is possessed of £100 or more and will make herself *Extra Useful; Size, Age and Beauty no object.* One that can Milk and has the needful ready may meet with a good Husband by applying, &c.

Mercy Tempering Justice.—Lord Keynon had once to try a woman for stealing in a dwelling-house, to the amount of forty shillings. At that time such a crime was punishable with death. It was her first offence, and many extenuating circumstances appeared in the course of the evidence. Lord Keynon resolved to recommend her to mercy; but was, of course, compelled by the law to pass the sentence of death on her. She fainted away immediately after he began; shocked beyond measure, the kind-hearted judge cried out—"Good woman, good woman, I don't mean to hang you; I don't mean to hang you! Will nobody tell her I don't mean to hang her!"—*Law and Lawyers.*