The Weekly Observer.

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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;
(half to be paid in advance.)

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

Weekly Almanack.

November—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
12 Wednesday - -	7 13	4 47	2 49	9 1
13 Thursday - -	7 14	4 46	3 50	9 39
14 Friday - -	7 15	4 45	4 51	10 14
15 Saturday - -	7 16	4 44	5 53	10 47
16 Sunday - -	7 17	4 43	rises.	11 21
17 Monday - -	7 18	4 42	5 24	11 55
18 Tuesday - -	7 20	4 40	6 2	morn.

Full Moon 16th day, 6h. 8m. morning.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for November:

JOHN BOYD, F. A. KINNEAR, A. S. PERKINS.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

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.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Exchange and Commission Office.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business. Marine Insurance may be effected; Real or Personal Property purchased or disposed of; Vessels chartered; Freights procured; Bills of Exchange or other paper negotiated on Commission, the amount and general arrangement of which, he hopes will be approved of. From his knowledge and experience, he flatters himself that he will meet with confidence and patronage.

The Business will at present be conducted at his Store in St. John-street.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, *Broker.*

St. John, N. B. 4th March, 1834.

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.

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, Merchandize, 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.

LONDON GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received ex "*Ina*," from London, a general and well selected assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be found well deserving the attention of purchasers.

Also—A few Bales of London SLOPS, and ready made CLOTHING; 3 chests of Madras INDIGO; 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes,—together with a general assortment of other Goods.

21st October. JOHN KERR.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Now landing, ex sch'r Prosperity, from Montserrat:

50 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES;
4 hogsheads, 6 tierces, and 15 barrels SUGAR;
3 barrels and 3 kegs TAMARINDS.

For sale low from the Wharf, by

Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per Barque Peggy,

FROM LIVERPOOL:

BALES Carpets, Superfine Broad Cloths, Petersham and Pilot Cloths, Worsted Hose. Boxes Liverpool Soap, casks Oil, &c.

7th October. JOHN KERR.

ALEWIVES.

THE Cargo of Alewives now on board the sch'r Industry, Capt. Brown, from Miramichi—will be sold on advantageous terms by early application to JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, 30th Sept.

Cordage and Chain Cables.

10 TONS Cordage, assorted from 6 thread to 3½ inch, with a few Hawsers,
4 Chain Cables, 1, 1¼, 1⅜, and 1½ inch,

For sale at *very low prices* to a person who will treat for the whole.

30th Sept. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TOBACCO, &c.

Ex Calista, from New-York, and Post-Boy, from Eastport:

30 KEGS No. 1 Prime Richmond TOBACCO;
20 ditto second quality ditto,
10,000 *real and half do.* best Spanish Cigars,
300 Corn Brooms and Brushes,
15 barrels ONIONS, &c. &c.

In Store—253 Boxes *Mould and Dipt* Candles.

For sale by JOHN KERR.

30th September.

Wine, Olive Oil, & Brown Sugar.

10 HHDS. and 13 quarter-casks Madeira WINE—8 years old;
20 Packages Olive OIL—from 20 to 60 gallons;
8 Hogsheads BROWN SUGAR.

Received per schooner *Isabella*, from Halifax.

30th Sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RUM, SUGAR,
MOLASSES, HIDES & LOGWOOD,

LANDING ex LaPlata, and Sarah Ann, from Jamaica—for sale by

16th Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

GOODS per Pacific.

5 BALES Merinos, Bombazetts, and Tartans; 1 case—150 pieces assorted neck and pocket Handkerchiefs; 2 cases Thread Edgings, Gymp Laces, Bobbinnetts, black Lace Veils, &c.; 3 bales well-assorted London SLOPS.

—ALSO—

SUGAR, &c. per Elizabeth.

8 Hogsheads and 3 barrels Prime SUGAR,
3 Puncheons Molasses; 3 tierces Coffee.

September 9. GREGG & HALL.

FLOUR & FISH.

360 BRLS. Fine and Middlings Canada FLOUR;
100 Barrels MACKEREL;
20 Do. Canso (late caught) HERRINGS,

Now landing at the end of the North Market wharf, and for sale by *MACKAY & CO.*

9th September.

FLOUR & PORK.

50 BRLS. Prime Mess Pork, } *recent Inspection.*
50 do. do. do. }
80 Brls. Fine }
50 Do. Superfine } FLOUR,

Just received per Rambler from Quebec.

—ALSO—

96 Brls. superfine }
75 Bags fine } Flour,

Per Rachel from St. Andrews.

For sale very low.

Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUCRIN.

Saleratus and Rye Flour.

Received per schooner Friendship, &c.

12 CASKS first quality Saleratus,
48 Barrels Rye FLOUR.

For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

23d September, 1834.

Received per Ship Samuel,

3 BALES Broad Cloths.—Blue, Black and Invisible Green, cost from 6s. 6d. to 19s.; 1 bale superfine Saxony Flannels.

Per Schooner Rachael,

34 Brls. Sea SHAD, in fine order. For sale by

Sept. 2. GREGG & HALL.

GREY COTTONS.—3 Bales, containing 150 pieces Unbleached Cottons,—for sale by

2d Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—10 hogsheads, 5 tierces, and 10 barrels *very superior* SUGAR, now landing ex *St. Christopher*, from St. Kitts, for sale by

7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

NOW LANDING:

2 BALES Red FLANNELS, assorted; and 50 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO;—for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

9th August, 1834.

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs to inform the public that he has taken his Son Thomas into Co-partnership, and that the Business of *Cabinet Making and Upholstery*, hitherto carried on by himself, will in future be conducted under the Firm of

THOMAS NISBET & SON.

They will constantly keep on hand, or make at the shortest notice, at their Manufactory, in Prince William-street, nearly opposite to the Bank of New-Brunswick, *FURNITURE* of every description, on the lowest terms. THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, August 1st, 1834.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by EDWARD L. JARVIS, on his private account, will, from this date, be carried on by the subscribing Firm,

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

St. John, June 9, 1834.

SUGAR.—15 hhds. and tierces excellent Sugar, just received and for sale by

16th Sept. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Garland.

THE BLIND BOY.

The following beautiful lines were written by a gentleman in Boston, and spoken by one of the pupils of the New-England Institution for the Blind, at a late exhibition.

The bird that never tried his wing,
Can blithely hop and sweetly sing;
Though prisoned in a narrow cage,
Till his bright feathers droop with age:
So I, while never blest with sight,
Shut out from heaven's surrounding light,
Life's hours, and days, and years enjoy,
Though blind, a merry hearted boy.

That captive bird may never float
Through heaven, or pour his thrilling note
'Mid shady groves, by pleasant streams,
That sparkle in the soft moonbeams;
But he may gaily flutter round,
Within his prison's scanty bound,
And give his soul to song; for he
Ne'er longs to taste sweet liberty.

Oh! may I not as happy dwell
Within my unillumin'd cell?
May I not leap and sing and play
And turn my constant night to day?
I never saw the sky, the sea,
The earth was never green to me;
Then why, oh! why should I repine,
For blessings that were never mine?

Think not that blindness makes me sad,
My thoughts, like yours, are often glad.
Parents I have, who love me well;
Their different voices I can tell.
Though far and absent, I can hear,
In dreams, their music meet my ear.
Is there a star so dear above,
As the low voice of one you love?

I never saw my father's face,
Yet, on his forehead when I place
My hand, and feel the wrinkles there,
Left less by time than anxious care,
I fear the world has sights of woe,
To knit the brows of manhood so.
I sit upon my father's knee;
He'd love me less if I could see.

I never saw my mother smile;
Her gentle tones my heart beguile;
They fall, like distant melody,
They are so mild and sweet to me.
She murmurs not—my mother dear!
Though sometimes I have kiss'd the tear
From her soft cheek, to tell the joy
One smiling word would give her boy.

Right merry was I every day!
Fearless to run about and play
With sisters, brothers, friends and all,
To answer to their sudden call,
To join the ring, to speed the chase,
To find each playmate's hiding place,
And pass my hand across his brow,
To tell him—I could do it now!

Yet, though delightful flew the hours,
So pass'd in childhood's peaceful bowers,
When all were gone to school but I,
I us'd to sit at home and sigh;
And though I never long'd to view
The earth so green, the sky so blue,
I thought I'd give the world to look
Along the pages of a book.

Now, since I've learn'd to read and write,
My heart is filled with new delight.
And music too; can there be found
A sight so beautiful as sound?
Tell me, kind friends, in one short word,
Am I not like that captive bird?
I live in song, in peace and joy,
Though blind, a merry-hearted boy!

Miscellanea.

HEALTH.

In youth, the skin is still delicate in texture and the seat of extensive exhalation and acute sensation, but it is at the same time more vigorous in the constitution than it was in infancy; and the several animal functions being now more equally balanced, it is less susceptible of disorder from external causes, and can endure with impunity changes of temperature which, at an earlier or more advanced age, would have proved highly injurious. The activity and restless energy of youth keep up a free and equal cirulation even in the remotest parts of the body, and this free circulation in its turn maintains an equality of temperature in them all. *Cold* bathing and lighter clothing may now be resorted to with a rational prospect of advantage; but when, from a weak constitution or unusual susceptibility, the skin is not endowed with sufficient vitality to originate the necessary reaction, which alone renders these safe and proper—when they produce an abiding sense of chillness, however slight in degree—we may rest assured that mischief will inevitably follow at a greater or shorter distance of time. Many young persons of both sexes are in the habit of going about in winter and cold weather with a dress light and airy enough for a northern summer, and they think it manly and becoming to do so; but those who are not very strongly constituted suffer a severe penalty for their folly. The necessary effect of deficient circulation and vitality in the skin is to throw a disproportionate mass of blood inwards; and when this condition exists, insufficient clothing perpetuates the evil, until internal disease is generated, and health irrecoverably lost. Insufficient clothing not only exposes the wearer to all the risk of sudden changes of temperature, but it is still more dangerous (because in a degree less marked, and therefore less apt to excite attention till the evil be incurred), in that form which, while it is warm enough to guard the body against extreme cold, is inadequate to preserving the skin at its natural heat. Many youths, particularly females and those whose occupations are sedentary, pass days and weeks, and months without ever experiencing the pleasing glow and warmth of a healthy skin, and are habitually complaining of chillness of the surface, cold feet and other symptoms of deficient cutaneous circulation. Their suffering, unfortunately, does not stop here, for the unequal distribution of the blood oppresses the internal organs, and too often, by insensible degrees, lays the foundation of tubercles in the lungs, and other maladies, which show themselves only when arrived at an incurable stage. Young persons of a consumptive habit will generally be found to complain of this increased sensibility to cold, even before they become subject to those slight catarrhal attacks which are so often the immediate precursor, or rather the first stages, of pulmonary consumption. All who value health, and have common sense and resolution, will therefore take warning from signs like these, and never rest till the equilibrium of action be restored. For this purpose, warm clothing, exercise in the open air, sponging with vinegar and water, the warm bath, regular friction with a flesh brush or hair glove, and great cleanliness, are excellently adapted.

But while sufficiency of clothing is attended to, excessive wrapping up must be as carefully avoided.—Great differences in the power of generating heat and resisting cold exist in different individuals, and it would be absurd to apply the same rules to those who never feel cold as to those who are peculiarly sensitive. The former may be benefitted by cold bathing and degrees of exposure which would be fatal to the latter. The rule is, therefore, not to dress in an invariable way in all cases, but to put on clothing in kind and quantity *sufficient in the individual case to protect the body effectually from an abiding sensation of cold, however slight.* Warmth, however, ought not to be sought for in clothing alone. The Creator has made exercise essential as a means; and if we neglect this, and seek it in clothing alone, it is at the risk or rather certainty of weakening the body, relaxing the surface, and rendering the system extremely susceptible of injury from the slightest accidental exposures, or variations of temperature and moisture. Many good constitutions are thus ruined, and many nervous and pulmonary complaints brought on, to embitter existence, and to reduce the sufferer to the level of a hot-house plant.—*Combe's Physiology.*

USE OF THE TOMATO.

A writer in the N. Y. Farmer says:—"Like most persons of sedentary habits, I often am more or less incommoded, and my health impaired by inaction of the stomach and bowels, so as to be under the necessity of resorting to medicine, principally to cathartics. In order to enable my readers perfectly to appreciate what I am about to say of a remedy, this state of the bowels is always in some degree accompanied with a sense of straitness of the chest, and besides a general uneasiness, and lassitude, with the head ache, or some degree of pain in the region of the liver. It seems to me a recurrence of those symptoms that accompany attacks of what is called by physicians, a liver complaint, to which I have been a good deal subject. The appetite instead of being keen becomes imperfect, with a peculiar taste of the mouth, as if something was wanting in the functions of digestion, for which cathartics are only a temporary relief, not a remedy.

The common Tomato, used in making gravy, at once removes this taste of the mouth, in a little time quickens the action of the liver, and removes all the above noticed symptoms and feelings. I regard it as an invaluable article of diet, or, if you please, as of medicine, or of medical dietetics. With me it has always been an object of solicitude, to find out such diet as should supercede the necessity of medicine. Except in pickle, which I cannot use, I eat Tomato in all imaginable modes of dressing, and find it perfectly adapted to my wants. In the hope of being of some use to others, these facts are stated. The Tomato is of great use to me. It is raised with less trouble than any other vegetable that I have any knowledge of.—It was planted six years ago, drops its own seed into the ground, and has produced bushels every year, with no other trouble than once digging the same ground, in spring, and one or two hoeings, on a spot of perhaps six feet square. It makes a good pickle, and is raised with one hundredth part of the labor and trouble of an equal quantity of cucumbers. But, one other object remains to be stated.

I incline to the opinion, though without having fully tried it, that the Tomato may be made into a rich sauce, for meat; and be kept through the year, or from season to season of the fruit. The gravy, I know, even in the hottest weather of summer, will keep perfectly unchanged for several days, in a common open dish in the pantry; and this I know, as my cook does not like the article, I have contrived to keep it over when she neglects my directions.

If properly prepared, and bottled and corked, it will certainly keep good in an ice house, or perhaps in a common cellar, or under water, or in a low and uniform temperature. At any rate, if found to be as useful to others as to me, it will be quite desirable to find out how it may be preserved for use. As a pickle kept in brine or vinegar, I could not use it, and I am inclined to think that its good qualities would be much diminished, for any one, by this mode of preservation. It seems to me, that of all the articles of diet or medicine that have come to my knowledge, the Tomato acts most directly upon the liver, and thus on bile. Publish this if you please, and let others try it, and make their own observations. I know that several persons of my acquaintance have derived a like benefit from the use of it.

Constitutionally predisposed to a torpor of the liver, and the abdominal viscera, I have through life, been subject to the necessity of using cathartics, until having discovered the good effects of the Tomato. In all cases, except in such above described, my flow of animal spirits has always been uniform, rather abundant than otherwise, sustaining severe mental effort, even to twelve and nineteen hours each twenty-four, for six weeks in succession, always without other stimuli than ordinary food and drink. Wine never exhilirates, except as it increases my general health, and ardent spirits always depresses the tone of my mind. How far they may be regarded as peculiarities, I know not, but I think proper to state them, for the sake of a clear understanding, and sincere desire to be useful to others.

When afflicted with an inaction of the bowels, headache, a bad taste of the mouth, straitness of the chest, and a dull, painful heaviness of the region of the liver, the whole of these symptoms are removed by Tomato sauce; and the mind in the course of some few hours is put into perfect tune like a new violin. These facts merit a narration, and I can but hope they may be of use to many persons. The true plan of life for men of mind, and especially for men of study, and much mental effort, is so to live, as to have our food supply all that is necessary of medicine. A wise man will soon learn to relish what agrees with his temperament, and reject all else, in food and drink. To which I will only add, that much employment of the mind, particularly in men of slow habits of body, and slow action of the bowels, calls for a larger proportion than they generally use, of liquid food or drink.

Optical Experiment.—Place on white paper, a circular piece of blue silk, about four inches in diameter, place on this a circular piece of yellow three inches in diameter, on this a circle of pink two inches in diameter, on this a circle of green one inch in diameter, on this a circle of indigo half an inch in diameter, making a small speck with ink in the centre—look on this central spot steadily for a minute; and then, closing your eyes, and applying your hand at about one inch distance before them, so as to prevent too much light passing through the eyelids, you will see the most beautiful circles of colours the imaginations can conceive, not only different from the colours of the silks above mentioned, but the colours will be perpetually changing in kaleidoscope variety as long as they exist.—*London Courier.*

Love to the last.—American Sea-serpents and other marvels have often been the cause of mirth on this side of the Atlantic; but few circumstances ever exceeded the following. At a recent explosion of a steam vessel, a witness related the melancholy fate of two fond lovers who were seated together when the accident happened—they were blown high into the air, when the gentleman threw his arm around the fair one's neck, and snatched a hasty kiss—within twenty seconds both bodies descended into the river in a shower of atoms!!—*London Journal.*

The British Post Office has 24 steam vessels regularly employed in its service. Four between Liverpool and Dublin, of about 300 tons each, and 140 horses power; six between Holyhead and Dublin, of 235 tons each, and 100 horses power; four between Milford and Waterford, of from 189 to 287 tons, and 80 horses power; two between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, of 110 and 130 tons, and 40 horses power; three between Weymouth and Guernsey, and Jersey, of 150 to 165 tons, and 60 horses power; and five from Dover to Calais and Ostend, of 110 tons each, and 40 and 50 horses power. They perform 2293 voyages annually—never failing once in performing each voyage within the time asssigned to it—and consume about 30,000 tons of coal annually.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

Advantages of Temperance.—The physicians of ancient Egypt ascribed all diseases to the burden of the stomach; and their prescriptions were limited to emetics, cathartics, and abstinence. The sure way to preserve constitutional health and vigor, is to eat less than we are able to digest with ease. Cheyne said well, that we must keep our stomachs clean if we wish to keep our heads clear. A boy found in a forest, where his diet had been very simple, and his exercise strong, had a most acute sense of smell, by which he could distinguish all herbs and plants: this delicacy soon wore off, when he lived and fed liked other men. A blind man is said to have distinguished colors by the touch, but could do this only when fasting. The ancient philosophers, from Pythagoras, all agreed to relieve the stomach by a careful abstemiousness, when they wished to call on reason, or the imagination, for the exercise of all their force. Mr. Pitt's dinner was cold mutton, before he went to the house to make his great orations. Mr. Burke was abstemious in eating. Law, the founder of paper credit, and a deep calculating financier, was remarkable for his temperance in eating; he carried his abstemiousness to such a pitch when he wished to be clear and acute for the combinations of deep play. In this he is said to have been imitated in more recent cases. Newton confined himself to the slightest diet while he was composing his dissertations on optics and colors. Boorhave remarked that the oppression of food on the stomach, almost extinguishes the active powers of the mind. A mathematician will find that he can resolve a problem before dinner, which, after a full repast, he would be too dull and inactive to study or demonstrate. Habitual over eating causes dyspepsy, nausea, bile, headache, cholic, and surfeit; in some cases, sudden death. La Mitre fell dead at lord Tyrconnel's, after gorging avariciously of a high seasoned venison pasty. The *quality* of food and its preparation, are of as much influence as its quantity; in this we err in using too much grease, pepper, cayenne, essence, rich gravies, and other poisonous and oppressive grossnesses. About fifty years ago, a Hanoverian physician, Zimmerman, published a sensible treatise on the habit of our feeding, considered as the principal cause of diseases. Temperance and simplicity in food, are alike good for the physical and mental frame; when, as Mr. Malthus fears so much, the numbers of mankind in any country increase on the means of their subsistence, they will be driven to discover new modes of economy in the preparation and use of food; and will be surprised to find that one-half the substances they have been accustomed to waste in their solid and liquid diet, are sufficient to afford more strength of body and vigor of intellect than the *plethora* of eating with which their fathers "offuscated" all their faculties, plagued themselves with bile, and "clothed melancholy" in the lap of ease, luxury, and security.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The Drunkard's Will.—I, ——, beginning to be enfeebled in body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not resolution to flee, do make and publish this my last will and testament. Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and of promoting the glory of God, I know my accountability; yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give myself up entirely to intemperance, and its associate vices, and make the following bequests: My property I give to dissipation, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction. To my beloved wife, who has cheered me thus far through life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow, and a broken heart. To each of my children, I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery, and an early dissolution: and my soul, that can never die, to the disposal of that God whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken, and who has warned me by his word, that no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven.—*London Patriot.*

Mrs. Chapone was asked how it was she was always so early at church. "Because," said she "it is part of my religion not to disturb the religion of others."

An Affecting Scene.—During the Irish rebellion in 1789, the only son of a poor widow (Mary Brady) was arrested for some acts to which one party gave the name of treason, but what the other called an attempt to free the country from the shackles that palsied the energies which gave genius its spring, and passion its vigor. The young man being condemned by martial law, was led out to die. His mother followed the military procession that led the poor fellow to his doom, and, in accents that can be conceived, but cannot be expressed, she besought the officer on whose word his life depended, to spare her boy. The soldier was inexorable; her petitions were as unnoticed as unheard; but when they arrived at the appointed place of execution, the officer suddenly turned, and offered life to his silent and shivering captive on condition of his disclosing the members of the association with which he was connected., The mother was kneeling by the side of her child, and her eye, with the glare of a maniac, was fixed on his bloodless cheek. They both started at the soldier's offer; and the mother changed her petitions from him to her son, who now had it in his power to save his own life. "My child, my child," cried she, "would you wish the milk that you took from my bosom to be poison in your veins, or would you have my bitter curse rest upon you?" Casting a look of deep pity on his mother, he raised her from her knees, and embraced her. "No, no, mother; but—" His tears checked his utterance. He broke from the embrace of his mother, and turning to the officer, said in a firm tone, "No! You may call me traitor, but they shall not. I will not live to have them curse me." Casting one more look upon his heart broken mother, he advanced with a firm step to the fatal spot. He was executed. The childless widow was taken to her home, and the evening of that day saw her at rest for ever. Her heart had broken in the struggle.

A dashing middle-aged Englishman, named Wilkinson, contrived a short time since to swindle no less than thirteen different merchants in Liverpool out of thirteen different packages of goods. Having got possession of the property under false pretences, without paying for them, he embarked on board the ship Macon, for New York. The merchants having discovered his flight, and the name of the ship in which he sailed, made affidavit in Liverpool to the fact of the swindling, and thirteen processes were issued there for his arrest. These were forwarded by the packet ship Virginia, Captain Harris, to Mr. Charles H. Russell, merchant, of Pearl street, who, with his lawyer, Mr. David Hall, laid the case before Mr. Justice Lownds. The necessary steps being taken for his arrest, and the requisite process being deposited in the hands of Brink, the officer, he kept a sharp look-out for the arrival of the Macon, which vessel fortunately did not reach here until several days after the Virginia, although she sailed before her. As soon as she was Telegraphed, Brink took a boat, went down, and boarded her at the Narrows, and arrested Wilkinson, who had the thirteen packages with him; these were sent to the public stores, and Wilkinson is now in Bridewell. The matter is to be argued before the Recorder, in order to prove the felony; in which case he will be tried at the Sessions under the law, which authorizes this State to punish criminals from other countries, provided the goods feloniously obtained be found upon them.—*N. Y. Transcript.*