

The Times

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1831.

Vol. III. No. 44.

Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building,
Market-square.

The Garland.

[FROM THE CHURCHMAN.]

There is beauty on earth when it wears
The gay young green of the spring;
Or the rich bloom of summer hours,
That poets have loved to sing.
There is beauty in heaven, when the sun
Throws a blush on the glorious blue;
Or the stars in their nightly circles run,
Beaming out with their diamond hue.
There is beauty in man when the face
Is lit up with the spirit's flame;
Or when feeling with female grace
Forms the charm, which hath no name.
But O! there is beauty, that nought
On earth or in man can express:
Yet how seldom seen, and how little sought!
'Tis "THE BEAUTY OF SOULS."

FEELINGS OF THE HIGH-MINDED POLISH SOLDIER OF THE AUTOCRAT'S MANIFESTO.

By Edmund Reade, Esq.
Aye, let them threaten—we laugh his threats to scorn:
For our exertion and our pride:
The frontiers which we hold we could divide.
Such miserable shifts are ever born
From tyranny and impotence. But when
He dares to tell us we are misled—
Of benefits that we have reap'd instead—
Of wrongs—that we are least beneath his yoke—
That we are A's by right of conquest—
We feel his power in our souls! that stroke
Is more than we can bear! the blush of shame,
Manifies our cheeks—we think of what we were,
And ere, and for a moment could despair:
But resignation comes—the indignant flame
Of vengeance awes our bosoms. Liberty
Fills us with inspiration, and we feel,
While firm in our hands we grasp the steel,
That we can shield ourselves from infamy,
That the great hour is come to conquer or to die!

MISCELLANEA.

THE REV. DR. ANDREW THOMSON.
From the New North Britain.

Before this notice can reach the eye of our readers, the greater number of them must have heard, through other channels, of the death of this distinguished man, on Wednesday last, the 31st inst. Dr. Thomson attended a meeting of the New North Britain, and apparently in his usual health, until about five o'clock, when he went home, expecting a party of friends to dine with him. He walked along Prince's Street with a gentleman, conversing on the presbyterian business, until they arrived at the house in Melville Street. When on the very threshold of his own house, he was in an instant stricken by the hand of God, and sunk to the ground in a state of insensibility. He was borne into his house by some persons who were passing; and although medical aid was immediately rendered to him, he never recovered. The cause of his death, we understand, was some disease of the heart. The medical gentlemen who arrived in succession, and on a few minutes' notice, were Mr. Sibbald, surgeon, (who opened a vein in his arm, and the jugular, without effect); Dr. Macwhirter, Dr. Macgregor, Mr. Newbigging, and Dr. Abercromby.

A visitation of this kind is in any case startling to the most unreflecting; but when it falls on an individual who has so long filled a large space in the public eye, it is peculiarly so. There have been but very few men in Scotland, of our times, who have appeared more conspicuously on that scene than Dr. Thomson; and from the very decided part which he has acted on a number of exciting occasions, there is scarcely any one whose departure from the land of the living, in such circumstances, could awaken a more general or more intense interest. His character and career will, of course, be variously regarded by different classes of the community—with applause, and almost idolatry, by those who sympathized in all his views, and were attached to him by ties of friendship; with approbation, now modified by generous feeling, among others who were opposed to his proceedings in many affairs which touch all the strong impulses of our nature. But all who know what he would admit that he was a highly-gifted man, and stood out from the ordinary race of mortals, characterized by qualities which are rarely bestowed. As a clergyman, he was most exemplary in a faithful discharge of his pastoral duties. His pulpit oratory was distinguished by a nervous vigour, which never lost its power; and though he belonged to that class of divines who dwell chiefly on the doctrinal points of Christianity, his discourses never were encumbered with that mystical enthusiasm and obscurity which sometimes injure the effects of clerical instruction; it was ever marked with an earnestness, which is the primary virtue in pulpit eloquence. And it is a remarkable and glowing testimony to the uniform fidelity of his pastoral labours, that he retained, without diminution, but, on the contrary, with increased ardour, the affectionate attachment of his flock for a long track of time, and circumstances which were occasionally calculated to disturb the permanence of such feelings. As a member of our national Church, the various jurisdictions of which are so much adapted to call forth the powers of his ministers, he stood almost, if not altogether, unrivalled, in our day at least. For although it was our lot in many instances to differ from his views in those matters, we never witnessed his appearances, without acknowledging the acuteness, the readiness, the thorough business tact, and the manly reason called for it, the masculine splendour of his eloquence. In this walk, he was so highly endowed with all the diversified talents of a public speaker, that we are convinced, if his exertions had been devoted to other and more commanding spheres, there is no elevation at the bar or in the senate to which he might not have reached, and which he might not have reached. As a popular orator, indeed, there is no living man in Scotland who has his equal, and who held so high a control over the popular mind. In private life he displayed characteristics which were admirably fitted to win the regard of those with whom he associated. Unaffected and unassuming, his cheerfulness was perennial, and his conversation exhilarating; and to those whom he loved, his friendship was active, zealous, and full of kindness.

These impressions are not the result of any brief or superficial view of his career. We have known him in private life, and marked his appearances in public during a period of nearly thirty years. We have interchanged kindnesses, and mingled in his intimate society. We have differed from him, on public principles and on public grounds. The hand which now traces these outlines of his character has been lifted up, never in personal hostility against him,—but in spirit, and fair, and generous contention against some of his dominating and almost overpowering opinions.—His motives we never dared to scan. These latter deep—no deeply interested with the frail and fallible nature of man, to be penetrated by the imperfect vision of his fellow mortals. But the tenacity of his efforts we have resisted when we deemed them pernicious. Nor does this avowal diminish the value of our honest and conscientious tribute to his memory.—It is a consolation to us, under the calamity which has befallen a great light in the land, that we ever intentionally did him justice; and were he now conscious of the tribute which bears in our hearts, he would prize it more than the selfish and worthless praise that some will spread over his ashes. If ever we checked what we deemed his aberrations, it was more in sorrow than in anger; and if ever an emotion of the latter description rose in our bosoms, it is stifled and buried for ever in the shroud that wraps his remains. We wish to

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir E. Sugden's Speech—March 21.

Sir E. Sugden rose to read the bill of the 21st inst. which proposed to amend the constitution made for Reform, and of the several bills which the ministers had signed. He expressed his regret that the bill should have been introduced by the hon. member for Waterford. His language was full of praise for the measure, and he expressed his regret that the hon. member for Waterford should have been chosen to introduce it. He said that the bill was a most important one, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions. He said that the bill proposed to amend the constitution in several respects, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions.

RESIGNATION IN DEATH.—At a recent meeting of the members of the College of Physicians, it was mentioned by the president as a remarkable fact, that of the great numbers who attended at the last period of their lives, very few have exhibited an unwillingness to die; except, indeed, from painful apprehensions respecting the condition of those whom they might leave behind. The feeling of resignation, although it might arise in some from a more bodily exhaustion, appeared in others to be the genuine result of Christian principles. And here some remarks were introduced on the proper conduct of a physician as to warning a patient of his danger. In general, the president stated, he thought it his duty to prolong his patient's life by every possible means, and not to step out of his province, and endanger the safety of his patient by adding alarm to his mind. To the friends, indeed, of the patient, he always imparted the fullest information; and they might if necessary awaken his fears, without altogether destroying his hopes, as he would still think there was an appeal from the death to his physician. But the physician's word would be received as a condemnation to death, and thus, perhaps, his very repentance might be less acceptable in the sight of Heaven. Still there were cases which might require from the physician an opposite line of conduct, so that no rule could be laid down which ought not sometimes to be infringed. But if good sense and good feeling were not wanting, the difficulty in such cases would not be insurmountable. Yet the difficulty most necessarily be increased, when the patient is of so elevated a station that his safety becomes an object of solicitude to the nation. Bullfins from their public nature, cannot be so explicit as the intimations intrusted to friends in private life. The former ought not to be calculated to deceive; but neither, on the other hand, ought they to contain such full information as may be given to the government and family of the monarch. In the case of our late sovereign, George IV., Sir Henry Hallford informed the government, as early as the 27th of April, that his Majesty laboured under disease of the heart, and that effusion into the chest might soon be expected; but it was not until the latter end of May, that his Majesty's inquiries and solicitude concerning himself, rendered it practicable to inform him of his danger. The announcement of it, induced him to take the sacrament in addition to the other daily religious exercise he had been in the habit of using; and this last duty afforded him the greatest consolation. After this, it was always possible to cheer his mind by turning it to any favourable change in his symptoms. Thus was practised that happy art of soothing the bed of death, which Lord Byron has encouraged physicians to use; and the late King was spared from the constant contemplation of death until a few minutes before his end, when he appeared not so much dying as sinking into a quiet slumber.—*Literary Gazette.*

Of Jeating.—

Let not thy jests, like mummy, be made of dead men's flesh. Abuse not any that are departed; for to wrong their memories, is to rob their ghosts of their windingsheets!—*Bishop Fuller.*

Slander.—

A blacksmith in Alabama having been slandered, was advised to apply to the Courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom, "I shall never sue any body for slander—I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in the Court House in a year."—*Am. paper.*

Virgil.—

Virgil was of a swarthy complexion, tall, and athletic, but of a weakly constitution. He was so bashful, that when people crowded to see him, he would slip into some passage or shop to avoid them. His staid, sickly, and the troubles he met with, turned his hair grey before the usual time. He had a hesitation in his speech, like many other great men; it being rarely found that a very fluent elocution and depth of judgement meet in the same person; his aspect and behaviour were rustic and ungraceful. He was of a thoughtful and melancholy temperament; spoke little, loved retirement and contemplation, and was an enemy to those talkative impertinents, from which no Court, not even that of Augustus, could be free.—*Family Classical Library.*

A French order has been received in London for woolens to the enormous amount of £200,000.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir E. Sugden's Speech—March 21.

Sir E. Sugden rose to read the bill of the 21st inst. which proposed to amend the constitution made for Reform, and of the several bills which the ministers had signed. He expressed his regret that the bill should have been introduced by the hon. member for Waterford. His language was full of praise for the measure, and he expressed his regret that the hon. member for Waterford should have been chosen to introduce it. He said that the bill was a most important one, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions. He said that the bill proposed to amend the constitution in several respects, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions.

Sir T. Denman's Speech—March 22.

The Attorney-General said, that he had been anxious to offer a few observations in the course of the last night, having been prevented from doing so by the illness of the hon. member for Waterford. He would now put it in every gentleman's power, who would be anything in this measure, to express his opinion on the subject, when they could have no objection to do so. He said that the bill was a most important one, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions. He said that the bill proposed to amend the constitution in several respects, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir E. Sugden's Speech—March 21.

Sir E. Sugden rose to read the bill of the 21st inst. which proposed to amend the constitution made for Reform, and of the several bills which the ministers had signed. He expressed his regret that the bill should have been introduced by the hon. member for Waterford. His language was full of praise for the measure, and he expressed his regret that the hon. member for Waterford should have been chosen to introduce it. He said that the bill was a most important one, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions. He said that the bill proposed to amend the constitution in several respects, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions.

Sir T. Denman's Speech—March 22.

The Attorney-General said, that he had been anxious to offer a few observations in the course of the last night, having been prevented from doing so by the illness of the hon. member for Waterford. He would now put it in every gentleman's power, who would be anything in this measure, to express his opinion on the subject, when they could have no objection to do so. He said that the bill was a most important one, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions. He said that the bill proposed to amend the constitution in several respects, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir E. Sugden's Speech—March 21.

Sir E. Sugden rose to read the bill of the 21st inst. which proposed to amend the constitution made for Reform, and of the several bills which the ministers had signed. He expressed his regret that the bill should have been introduced by the hon. member for Waterford. His language was full of praise for the measure, and he expressed his regret that the hon. member for Waterford should have been chosen to introduce it. He said that the bill was a most important one, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions. He said that the bill proposed to amend the constitution in several respects, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions.

Sir T. Denman's Speech—March 22.

The Attorney-General said, that he had been anxious to offer a few observations in the course of the last night, having been prevented from doing so by the illness of the hon. member for Waterford. He would now put it in every gentleman's power, who would be anything in this measure, to express his opinion on the subject, when they could have no objection to do so. He said that the bill was a most important one, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions. He said that the bill proposed to amend the constitution in several respects, and that it would be a great benefit to the country. He then proceeded to read the bill, and to explain its provisions.