

The Weekly Observer.

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Vol. VII. No. 40.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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

Weekly Almanack.

APRIL—1833.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
6 WEDNESDAY	5 32	6 28	3 19
7 THURSDAY	5 30	6 30	3 34
8 FRIDAY	5 29	6 31	4 23
9 SATURDAY	5 27	6 33	5 10
10 SUNDAY	5 25	6 35	6 21
11 MONDAY	5 23	6 37	7 23
12 TUESDAY	5 22	6 38	8 44

Full Moon 13th day, 2h. 32m. morning.

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 Insurance 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.

ETNA 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. RITCHIE, Esq.) for Insurances 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 ETNA 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 \$45,000 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. B. LLOYD, 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, Agent and Attorney. St. John, March 8, 1831.

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, 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 & TIDWELL, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases 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, 88 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORIES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gears, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be completely removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARIH, 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.

D. & P. HATFIELD

Have recently received an assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,—consisting of: SUPERFINE Forest, Habit, and Pilot Cloths; Keroses and Cassimeres, Petersham and Flannel; Ladies Slips; Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons; Tartans, Merinos, Bombazines, Bombazettes, Cambrics, black Veil Crapes, Cassimeres Shawls, Linens Selinos; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPERS; and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax wicks; Leaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.

8000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, approved payment. St. John, 4th November, 1834.

NEW FRUIT.

OLD JAMAICA RUM, &c.

Just received per the ship, Forenoon, from Liverpool: 100 BBLs prime bunch table RAISINS, 50 Fraits of fresh FIGS, 25 Kegs, COOKING RAISINS, 25 Half-kegs of excellent quality.

Puns, JAMAICA SPIRITS—5 Years aged. January 3.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR, RUM, &c.

Landing ex ship's Emily from Jamaica: 6 H HDS, 6 Tierces, and 12 bbls. SUGAR, 8 Puncheons RUM, 82 HDS, and 22 Logs MAHOAGANY.

For sale by 10th Feb. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JAMES KIRK

Has imported per brig CUMBY, from LONDON, and other recent arrivals:

160 BBLs 18 Tons CORKAGE, assorted, 8 Tons best London OAKUM, Chain CABLES, assorted sizes, 6 Casks London LOAF SUGAR, 27 Tons Refined and Common IRON, Bolt COPPER, 6 Hogheads Boiled Linned OIL, 20 Barrels Coal TAR, Sheet LEAD, &c. &c.

2 Puncheons WHISKEY—22 Early Campbell from Greenock. November 11.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS just opened a case of superior French MERINOES, Green, Claret, Dark Brown, Hair, Cinnamon &c. Easterday and Coleau, at the low price of 4s 2d and 4s 6d.

He will also sell his Stock on hand at reduced prices. Sixty firkins of first quality BUTTER, which will be sold low.

No. 3, Sande's Brick Building, } December 6, 1834.

JOHN CREAM,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

So. W. Street, opposite the Court House, Market Square, three doors from the Market Square.

RETURNS

his sincere thanks to Customers and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has received in his line during the time he has been in business. He still solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to supply them with articles of the best materials and workmanship, and attend punctually to all orders committed to his care.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made of the best materials and first rate workmanship. Saint John, N. B. 8th July, 1834.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale, PIPES and bbls. BRANDY, Martell's, Pipes and bbls. superior GENÈVA, 1 bbl. and quarter-casks MADEIRA WINE, 1 bbl. and quarter-casks TENERIFFE do. 1 bbl. and quarter-casks MARSEILLE do. 1 bbl. and quarter-casks PORT WINE, 1 bbl. and quarter-casks single refined SUGAR. ALSO—2 tons Sheathing Paper. JOHN WALKER. December 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Book Store of Mr. JOHN M'ILLAN, Prince William Street.

"The Rising Village,"

WITH OTHER POEMS. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. (In one Vol. 18mo. bound in silk, with gilt edges.) January 17, 1832.

BUILDING LUMBER.

The Subscribers have for Sale at Gilbert's Wharf, SEASONED clear Pine Boards and Plank; Ditto Merchantable ditto ditto; Refuse Pine and Spruce ditto ditto; Spruce SCANTLING, assorted. —A. O.—

A large quantity of unseasoned Clear and choice Merchantable Pine Lumber—which will be sold in lots of 5000 feet or upwards, at reduced prices, before Storing. Application may be made to Mr. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, or to 27th Jan. HATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

High Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Landing at the North Market Wharf, from the Schooner of the name.

50 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA SPIRITS, of superior strength and flavor. JOHN WALKER. 17th February.

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, DERRY, and DUBLIN, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports once every Month during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, St. John Street. St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

SOAP.

500 BOXES best LIVERPOOL SOAP, just received per ship Liverpool, for sale low.

HATCHFORD & LUGRIN. 27th January.

Ex Mary-Ann, from Halifax:

2 BALES of dark FRINTS, 1 do. 10-4 double rose BLANKETS, 1 do. Tartan PLAIDS.—For sale low. Jan. 13. GREGG & HALL.

The Garland.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

"First the blade, then the ear—after that, the full corn in the ear."—MARK IV. 28.

There springs a shoot of tender green, Up in the narrow soil, Just where the faithful plough hath been, To mark the vernal toil—

And though no blossom proudly spread, Both to the left and right, In ether to its lowly head The dew-drop from the sky.

While shrouded in its bosom's fold, Like cradled infant dear, There sleeps an embryo sheaf of gold, For ripening suns to rear.

But they who glide on blisful wing Amid unfolding bowers, Which the blessing of their King, In brighter realms than ours—

They, with unflinching, unerring eye, The priceless worth survey, Of those close-hidden germs that lie Involved in notebless clay.

Perchance, when o'er rejoicing skies The Sabbath rises fair, Their angel warblers sweetly sigh To prompt our cultivating care;

To bid us watch the quicken'd sod, Refresh'd by genial rain— And for the garner of our God Each plant immortal train.

Hartford, Con. I. H. S.

LINES.

BY THE LATE REV. F. WOLFE, (AUTHOR OF "THE CELEBRATED LINES ON THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE," UPON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.)

If I had thought thou couldst have died, I might not weep for thee; But I forgot, when by thy side, That thou couldst mortal be;

It never through my mind had past, And I on those aloof looks—last, And thou shouldst smile no more.

And still upon that face I look, And think 'twill smile no more; And still the thought I will not brook, That I must look in vain!

But when I speak—thou dost not say, What thou wert ne'er left unsaid, And now I feel, as well I may, Dear Mary, thou art dead.

If thou wouldst stay, 'e'en as thou art, All cold and all serene, I still might press thy silent heart, And where thy smiles have been!

While 'e'en thy chill, bleak eyes I have, But there, I lay thee in thy grave— And I am now alone!

I do not think, where'er thou art, Thou hast forgotten me; And I, perhaps, may soothe thy heart, In thinking too of thee!

Yet there was round thee such a dawn Of light ne'er seen before, As fancy never could have drawn, And e'er can restore!

ATTORNEYS.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THE ENGLISH VILLAGE.*

There is something very pleasing in rural sounds and rural objects. The noise of village boys playing at cricket, the cawing of the rooks in a still evening, the distant tread of a horse, the sheep-bell, even the village clock, are all pleasant. I like to see cows going to be milked, and inhale with satisfaction the fresh and fragrant perfume which one perceives as they pass by.

Those that have calves are always in advance and show their impatience to reach their young by a occasional titter and a short run, and then a sudden stop, to listen whether they hear the call of their calves. If they do, they eagerly fly advanced to the gate of the farm-yard, and show the utmost anxiety to have admittance! The clean well-scoured milk-pails and churns are no unsightly objects; and while the process of milking is going on in a well-lighted farm-yard, the cows quietly chew the cud, and appear contented and happy. Those, however, which have been recently deprived of their young ones, show a reluctance to give down their milk, and may retain some of it, from a maternal feeling that their offspring may require it.

In the spring, one hears the wild whirr of a number of sparrows as they rapidly pass by, and then settle in some neighbouring bush or hedge, chirping and scolding one another, till some culprit who has been pursuing again takes flight, and is again followed with the same clamorous noise. This is succeeded by the song of the thrush on the top of some high elm tree, and late in the evening the nightingale makes himself heard.

Two thousand warblers cheer the day, and one The village church spire rises high and green, With merry peals that shall swell the breeze, And point with taper spire to heaven.

I like also a village church. The peasant enters in his clean smock-frock, smooths down his hair, says, or appears to say, a word in his hat, which he carefully and deliberately hangs up, and then leans with crossed arms over the door of the pew till the service begins. Both before and after church, he may be seen standing with his back against the low wall of the church-yard, with perhaps the hand of a favourite child in his, talking over some village news. As the square or the derryman pass by, he touches his hat to them with respect and affection; and in the evening he may be seen with his cottage-door open, drinking tea with his wife and children, and then sauntering about with them either in his garden or some village lane.

The good old squire hobbles out of church, leaning on the arm of his daughter, and kindly inquires after the welfare of all about him. He sends food and money to the sick and needy, makes up quarrels as a magistrate, maintains a well-ordered Sunday-school, and promotes the happiness of the villagers by every means in his power. If, on returning from church he meets a smoking dinner going to a cottage from the village bake-house, he generally slips a shilling into the hand of the bearer, for the purpose, as he says, of washing the dinner down with a little good ale. I must, however, add, that the old gentleman sometimes slyly takes a good-looking potatoe out of the dish, which he eats with evident satisfaction.

* This unpolished sketch, from "Gleanings in Europe," is written by Edward Jones, Esq., Deputy Secretary of His Majesty's parks, and is an excellent picture of an English village, and ought to be read with attention.

But how shall I describe our curate? His sunny

good humored face is never seen without delight by young and old, rich and poor. He joins in the village sports and is a famous hand at cricket, and even descends sometimes to play at trap-ball with the boys, who hail his arrival with great glee. He visits and assists all who want relief, and is never wearied in doing good. He always considers it a bad sign if one of his poor parishioners passes him without touching his hat, or seems to avoid meeting him. He then, with great tact and kindness, takes him to task. I have heard him say that he is sure to find that the man has been either foolishly spending his money in the alehouse, or his mind has been tainted by some sophisticated arguments. In either case he mildly endeavours to convince the culprit of the folly of his conduct, and generally succeeds in setting him right.

To all this good feeling, our curate has a mind stored with learning, and with a taste for the fine arts. He moreover dabbles a little in antiquities, and takes great delight in a naturalist's calendar, and instructively makes observations equally agreeable and interesting.

Such was our village a few years ago; but, alas! alas! how it has been changed since! The greater part of our poor labourers are now discontented, and, consequently, idle. All the influence of the good curate has not been able to stem the torrent, and he is about to quit the village in despair of doing any farther good. The poor old squire has already left it, after having lowered his rents so much, that he could no longer afford to live with his usual kindness and hospitality. He has therefore abandoned his estates, his tenants, and his labourers, to the care of a mercenary bailiff, and is gone to reside in an overgrown town on the sea-coast, upon the residue of a once ample income.

I consider the aspect of the town as one of the most melancholy features of the present time. It is now resorted to by many under the same circumstances with our squire, by those who ought to have made every sacrifice to stem the torrent of disaffection, who should have given up their horses, their carriages, their hospilities, sooner than quit their villages and country houses, and sever the tie which connected them to their tenants and labourers. They may hope to return in better times, and to replace them in their former footing; but that tie once broken, cannot be restored, and it is melancholy to reflect on the consequences.

1. Favour'd land! renew'd for arts and arms, For many talents, and for female charms!

Where shall we find a country like thee? Giving as you have done, a tone to the morals, the energies, and public faith of all other countries, whom shame alone has forc'd to endeavour to imitate your bright examples, how dangerous is the position in which you are now plac'd! Those who of the peasantry influence the morals and conduct of the peasantry are congregating in the metropolis, and destroying their time and health, and fortune, in folly and dissipation. The peasantry are badly employ'd and badly paid, and the appropriation of the poor's rates is generally left to mercenary farmers and interested shopkeepers. While the poor are thus neglected they become careless of consequences, hardened and disaffected. They murmur, because they find that a married man receives more parish relief than they do, though perhaps the single man is the best workman; and the parish is outworn with the maintenance of their children.

I have lived all my lifetime in the country, and am well acquainted with the character of the English peasantry. Instances of profligacy and ingratitude may no doubt sometimes occur amongst them; but treat them as they ought to be treated, give them employment, and pay them properly for the work they do—

Let labour have its due! my rat shall be Let labour ere he dies his due price receive, And never, never, shall my heart repine.

And give them that moral and religious instruction and example which they have a right to expect from those whom Providence has placed in a situation superior to themselves, and I will venture to assert that a more arduous, grateful, and better conditioned peasantry would not be found on the surface of the earth.

I am unwilling to lose this last opportunity of stating my conviction of what is likely to take place, should the poor be abandoned to their own resources, while the rich and powerful are either forgetful of their wants and miseries, or are absenting themselves from the homes of their forefathers, and seeking for pleasures in the metropolis or watering-places. If they do neither of these, they are imbibing foreign habits and manners in foreign lands, and disqualifying themselves for undertaking the duties and enjoyments of an English country life.

Do not, however, let me be misunderstood. In speaking of the neglect experienced by the poor in many places, I am aware that amongst the rich and powerful of the land there are to be found numerous examples of disinterested charity and boundless benevolence. Where time and talents are employed, as they often are, in administering to the wants, and in bettering the condition of the poor, the beneficial results are always to be seen in the well-being, orderly conduct, and gratitude of the peasantry. Disaffection and riots were to be found only in those places where the fostering hand of kindness had been withdrawn.

* There can be no doubt of the poor labourers in this country being the most degraded and wretched of any people in the world, without rendering a proportionate assistance to their welfare.

ATTITUDES DURING SLEEP.—It is amusing to think of the more fantastic attitudes that so often take place in bed. If we could add any thing to the numberless things that have been said about sleep by the poets, it would be upon this point. Sleep ever shows himself a great leveller. A man in his waking moments may look as proud and self possessed as he pleases. He may walk proudly, he may sit proudly, he may eat his dinner proudly, he may shave himself with an air of infinite superiority—in a word, he may show himself grand and absurd upon the most trifling occasion. But sleep plays the petrifying magician. He arrests the proudest lord as well as the humblest clown in the most ridiculous postures; so that if you could draw a granite from his bed without waking him, no limb-twisting fool in a pantomime should create wilder laughter. The toy with a string between its legs is hardly a posture more extravagant. Imagine a despot lifted up in his month open, his left hand under his right ear, his other twisted and hanging helplessly before him like an idiot's, one knee lifted up, and the other leg stretched out, or both knees huddled up together; what a scarecrow to lodge majestic power in!

SALT.—Table salt is a mineral with which all are familiarly acquainted; but a knowledge of that spoken of in the New Testament may throw light upon the text in which our Lord's disciples are compared to the salt of the earth; which, if it lose its savor is cast out and trodden under foot. The salt alluded to was probably fossil salt, which, containing, as such salt generally does, a large portion of oxydized clay or other earthy matter, was liable from exposure to become insipid. Accordingly, Maudrell, in his journey to Jerusalem, tells us that in the valley of Salt on the side towards Gila, from a small precipice formed by

the continual taking away of the salt, he broke out a

piece of which the part that had been exposed to the sun, rain, and air, though it contained sparks and particles of salt, had entirely lost its savor, while that part next the rock still retained as he found it saltiness. Salt which had thus become insipid might be used for the purpose of repairing roads; or cast out to be trodden under foot.—Moore's Ancient Mineralogy.

MENTAL PITHIC.—Subiers, an eminent French physician, observes:—"I look to tranquility of mind and patience, to contribute as much as any thing whatever to the curing of diseases. On this principle I account for the circumstances of animals not laboring under illness so long as human beings. Brutes do not think so much as we do, nor vex themselves about futurity, but endure their maladies without reflecting on them, and recover from them by the sole means of temperance."

MACLEIN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.—I have often told you that every man must be the maker or mender of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine, he who depends upon his incessant industry and integrity depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings, and turn even vicissitudes of any unfortunate tendency to a contrary nature. You have a genius, you are learning, you have industry at times, but you want perseverance, without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind constantly.—PARRAVAN.

ADVICE.—Mr. Send, in a sermon on evil speaking, says elegantly, "our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making that to drop, which it was meant to cherish and refresh; it must descend as the 'dew upon the tender herb,' or like melting flakes of snow—the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks in the mind."

LONDON BILL OF MORTALITY, 1834.

Consumption carried off the greatest number of persons in the year, viz: 3792; old age and debility 2398, convulsions 1875, inflammation 1733, dropsy 820, asthma 796, dropsy on the brain 682, cholera 630, whooping cough 602, measles 528, scarlet fever 523, small pox 334, child-birth 299, teething 295, fevers (intermittent, typhus and common) 569, inflammation of the lungs and pleura 375, insanity 150, diseased liver 287, mortification 232, paralysis 186, thrush 90, unknown causes 948, gout 70, stillborn 1000. A number of other complaints make up the awful catalogue of deaths.

Of the casualties that have occurred in the course of the year, it appears that 125 persons have been drowned, 38 died by the visitation of God, 40 excessive drinking, 16 found dead, 185 killed by various accidents, 5 murdered, 10 poisoned, 42 committed suicide.

The number of persons christened in the course of the year was—males 18,601; females 18,613; total 37,214.

The total number of persons buried in the same time was, males 10,811; females 10,868; total 21,679.

Of the number buried were—

Still born,	1000
Under 3 years of age,	4636
3 and under 5,	4968
5 and under 10,	6888
10 and under 20,	8550
20 and under 30,	12620
30 and under 40,	12970
40 and under 50,	11920
50 and under 60,	9080
60 and under 70,	10790
70 and under 80,	10770
80 and under 90,	10111
90 and under 100,	780
100	80
101	1

Decrease in the burials reported this year, 4,898.

There have been executed this year within the limits of the bills of mortality, 8; but not reported to have been buried as such.

Ancient Capitals of England.—There were three of our cities and two of our towns which bore the distinction of capitals of the land at different periods before London received that honour, or was large and important enough to deserve it. The cities were Canterbury, York, and Winchester; and the towns were Maldon and St. Albans. It is remarkable, that Maldon, now the most insignificant of the whole, was once the most important place in the country; in fact, the capital of the kingdom! It was the first colony established by the Romans. It was distinguished from Verulam, the present St. Albans, which had been a chief British city, and was rendered by the Romans a municipality,—a place in which the people enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens, while they continued under the government of their own laws. Of the three cities, Canterbury is generally considered the most ancient. It is supposed to have existed as a British station 800 years before the Roman invasion, and that the Romans found it a place of considerable consequence. Under their authority it rose to the high distinction of a capital city. It became the first Christian station, the see of the first Bishop, the residence of the first Christian King, the chief place for coining the money of the kingdom; for London itself was not allowed so many coiners as Canterbury till the year 930, when Athelstan passed a law to that effect. York must be placed next to Canterbury as a city of General resort and Royal distinction, when London was insignificant and unnoticed. In the third century, the Emperor Severus made York his capital. It was then raised to a state of great magnificence; and had it been a hundred miles nearer the centre of the kingdom, it would, no doubt, have continued to be the chief city, as it has ever since been the capital of the north. Winchester was a third station of some note, and became a city of the very highest distinction in the time of the Saxon Monarchs. There Egbert was crowned sole Sovereign of the realm. There several Kings and Queens since the conquest lived, died, and were buried; and