

POETRY.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

COLONIZATION.

There's many a bark that's proudly borne
The thunder-freight of war,
Whose canvass, in the sunlight worn,
Hus showed, nor rent, nor scar;
Whose banner, upon summer seas
Has hung in idle fold,
Or, answering to the whispering breeze,
Its country's glory told.

To India's far and spicy Isles,
To Europe's crowded strand,
To where the sun, unsetting, smiles
Upon an ice-bound land,
The peaceful sail of commerce wends
Its long and dreary way,
Whether the frowning storm attends,
Or laughs the south wind gay.

Proud heralds of a nation's might!
Rich bearers of its gems!
They walked the seas, in robes of white,
The waves' true diadems.
Now trembling near the whirling cloud,
Earth's centre seeking now,
Secure in mast, and spar, and shroud,
Safely the deep they plough,
While warrior arms their flag outspread,
While rolls the rattling drum,
And stars and stripes are set o'er head,
And sails are sheeting home.

But not the moving battlement
That sweeps the watery plain,
Nor ships to earth's fair regions sent
For trade's uncertain gain,
As bravely o'er the billows prest
As shall "the craft," which bears
To Africa, on woman's hest,
Her bounty and her prayers.

VARIETIES.

VALUABLE HABIT.—One of the most valuable habits in life is that of contemplating every undertaking. The mental dissipation in which persons of talents often indulge, and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can be imagined. A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task the moment its novelty is gone, or it becomes encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of lamentable and wretched imbecility. His life will inevitably be one of shreds and patches. The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any special undertaking will hang over him like a spell, and will paralyze all his energies, and he will at last believe that, however feasible his plans, he is fated never to succeed. The habit of finishing, ought to be formed in early youth.

BEGINNINGS OF EVIL.—Young men for the most part are but little aware of the dangers which attend the beginnings of evil. No one becomes suddenly abandoned and profligate. There is always a gradual progress. He begins by slight occasional departures from rectitude, and goes from one degree of guilt to another, till conscience becomes seared, and vicious propensity strong, the habit of indulgence fixed and the character ruined. Nothing is more obvious than this connection, between the beginning and consummation of evil, and yet hardly any thing is more difficult than to convince the young of its reality. In entering upon wrong courses they have not the least expectation or fear of the dreadful issue. They mean not to proceed beyond the point of safety, and they have no doubt they can easily effect an escape whenever danger appears, but ere they are aware, they are arrested by the iron grasp of habit, and ruined for ever.

Take for example the young man who occasionally drinks to excess in the social circle; he does not dream that he is entering upon a course that will probably end in confirmed intemperance. He means no harm, he says of the sin, is it not a little one? there can be no danger in it. But soon his hands are made strong, and he becomes the slave of a scottish vice.

Thus it is with vicious practices. However slight at first, they tend, by a strong and necessary impulse to the point of utter depravity of principle and ruin of character. There is no safety but in guarding against the first approaches of evil. To step upon forbidden ground, is to throw one's self into the power of the destroyer, and if God interpose not to deliver, ruin is inevitable. It was a wise saying among the ancients, that the way of vice lays downhill. If you but take a few steps the motion soon becomes so impetuous and violent that it is impossible for you to resist it.

DR FRANKLIN, during his return from England to America, in the 21st year of his age, drew up the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that he might "form some scheme of action," that would enable him "to live, henceforth, in all respects like a rational creature:"

1. It is necessary for me to be extremely frugal for some time, till I have paid what I owe.
2. To endeavor to speak truth in every instance; to give no body expectations that are not likely to be answered, but aim at sincerity in every word and action—the most amiable excellence in a rational being.
3. To apply myself industriously to whatever business I may take in hand, and not divert my mind from my business by any foolish project of growing suddenly rich; for industry and patience are the surest means of plenty.
4. I resolve to speak ill of no man whatever, not even in a matter of truth; but ra-

ther by some means excuse the faults I hear charged upon others, and upon proper occasions speak all the good I know of every body.

A COMPANION.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging—alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one, we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the proudest thinker.

FRIENDSHIP.—Our first friends are all our seniors, we never meet again with such kind hearts and fond embraces as those amidst which our childhood nestled. Our parents, protectors and patrons, all who feel for us interestedly, are those who knew us in the innocence of our childhood: contemporaries and school-fellows may be faithful friends, but their friendship lacks the tenderness of that of the friends of the older race. Our juniors regard us as beings of a different sphere. They cannot feel towards us any of the interests so essential to the enjoyments of life; it is when our parents and their contemporaries die, and can no more be traced on the scene, that we receive, the first visitation of age. The race that looked upon us with indulgence is then no more, and the world is poorer in the means of help and kindness. There are then none who will interfere merely from affection to avert misfortune.—[Lawrie Todd.]

Three uses of one word.—A person who lived in constant fear of the bayliffs, having absconded, one of his acquaintances was asked what was the reason of his absence? to which he replied, 'Why, sir, I apprehend he was apprehensive of being apprehended.'

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