## The Witethly Observer:

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## THE GARLAND.

From Ackermann's FORGET-ME-Nor, for 1829. FAREWELL TO A FRIEND. ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

To souls less form'd than thine to feel,
Less idle were the tale,
How feebly words the heart reveal!
Expression's power how feail!
But thee the voiceless pangs that rend
Thine own warm bosom tell
How vain, how poor, the aid these lend
To speak the heart's farewell. The clouds that on the future rest,
And ardent hope restrain;
The thoughts that mem'ry will-suggest,
And parting turns to pain;
The fear that doubts all other love,
Save that we're proceed so well:
Oh! these, expression's power above,
Embitter a farewell!

A long farewell!—The feeling mind
Will own a tinge of sorrow,
Though, sure, the friend it hath resign'd
"Twill meet in smiles to-morrow.
Then what the pang when years must roll,
And life's stream cease to swell,
Nor bring the dear one of our soul,
To whom we bid farewell!

Farewell!—whatever may remain
Of fitful change for me,
Be not the oft-breath'd prayer in vain,
For weal to thine and thee.
Too late we met, too soon we part,
And friendship's dream dispel;
Doom'd just to know each other's heart,
And say—a long Farewell!

THE SCULPTURED CHILDREN. ON CHANTES'S MONONENT AT LICHFIELD.

BY WRS. HEMANS.

Thus lay
The gentle babes, thus girdling one another
Within their alabaster innocent arms.

Fair images of sleep !
Hallow'd, and soft, and deep!
On whose caim lids the dreamy quiet lies,
Like moonlight on shut bells
Of flowers in mossy dells,
Fill'd with the hush of night and summer skies;

How many hearls have felt Your silent heauty melt rength to gushing tenderness away! How many sudden tears, From depths of buried years All freshly bursting, have confess'd your sway i How many eyes will shed
Still, o'er your marble bed
ops, from Memory's troubled fountains wrung
While Hope bath blights to beer,

While roses perish ere to glery sprang-Yet, from a voiceless home,
If some sad mother come
To bead and linger o'er your lovely rest And the soft breathings low

Of babes, that grew and faded on her breast;

If then the dove-like tone
Of those faint marmars gone.
O'er her sick sense too piercingly return;
If for the soft bright hair,
And brow and bosom fair,
And life, now dust, her soul too deeply yearn;

O gentlest forms! entwin'd
Like tendrils, which the wind
May wave, so clasp'd, but never can unlink;
Send from your calm profound
A still small voice, a sound
Of hope, forbidding that lone heart to sink.

By all the pure, meek mind
In your pale beauty shrined,
By childhood's love—too bright a bloom to
O'ar her worn spirit shed,
O fairest, boliest Dead!
The Faith, Trust, Light, of Immortality!

(From the same.)

THE MATRIMONIAL RULE. INSCRIBED IN THE ALBUM OF A YOUNG LADY, ON THE \*\*EFF OF MARILOE.

Tis morning!—o'er the new-waked earth
The sun his brightest radiance flings,
And sought is heard save sounds of mirth,
And all around with gladness rings.

Anon light clouds begin to rise. While eddying breezes super along:
Dark, and more dark, they will the skies
And storm-winds drown the voice of song. Be, lady, do we often see The morn of matrimonial life
All smiles, all joy, all gaiety,
Its noon obscur'd by feuds and strife.

But would you know a charm of power
To assure the sunshine of the heart,
To break the tempests that will lower,
To blant the point of discord's dart—

and the property of the association of the same purpose and to become the first control of the same purpose. The control of the same purpose are to become the first the part of the same purpose. The control of the same purpose are to become the first the part of the same purpose. The control of the same purpose are to become the first the part of the same purpose are to become the first the part of the same purpose are to become the first the part of the same purpose are to be altered the part of the same purpose are to be altered the part of the same purpose are to the same

The plarmigan, the fox, and the sea-engle, at one time found a home on the Mull of Galloway, but their numbers decreased until they entirely disappeared, from causes which we leave others to conjecture. from causes which we leave others to conjecture.—Hawks, however, abound still, and not only build among the cliffs in summer, but during the fercest gales that blow, are observed wheeling and tumbling above as if pleased with the opportunity of mingling their screams with the tempest's roar. The pasture of the Mull, though its area contains 150 acres, is so much kept under by the sea breeze, that it only feeds 60 sheep. Black or horned cattle are fond enough of browsing on herbage impregnated with saline particles, but the experiment is held to be rather dangerous; and again and again, goodly buillocks and valuable sheep, while in search of a favourite tuft of grass, have been precipitated to the bottom and irrecoverably lost. On the eastward of the Mull, and in the cleft of a rock sheltered from the storm, a tolerably entire build-

But would you know a charm of power
To assure the sunshine of the heart.
To break the tempests that will lower,
To blunt the point of discord's dart—

BEAR AND FORDEAR!—no wiser given
Than this short rule, which, practised well,
Makes marriage e'en on earth a heav'n;
Neglected—turns it to a hell!

THE MILL OF GALLOWAY.

(From Chambers' Traditions of Scotland.)

This bold and rugged promontory—the autipodes of the moll of "John o' Groats," and, according to Major Coloy, who encamped on its summit, the most southerly point of land in Scotland—is situated at the extremity of the parish of Kirkmaiden, and though not the last, is by far the most remarkable of a chain of rocks, extending from Port Patrick, or rather the ruined castle adjoining to the western inlet of the Bay of Luce. Judging from the eye, and the motions of boat impelled by powerful and skilful rowers, the distance must exceed twenty miles; and to Scotsmen, the serried and continous bulwark—projecting here; receding there, and forking into every possible shape-seems typical of the invincibility of their own mountain land. Though almost countless ages have elapsed since the breast-work we speak of resisted the terrible tides of the Atlantic, whether moved by lunar influencies, or the storms that sweep the face of the ocean, after up rooting oaks in the forests of America, Nature's sentimels are vigilant still; and seem as able as ever to "break the long wase which at the pole began," and les
Coal.—Coal was known, and partially used, it is not be auditable to the last work in the first sentiments are vigilant still; and seem as able as ever to "break the long wase which at the pole began," and les
Coal.—Coal was known, and partially used, it is not submit the most submit the most of the fields adjoining; and that a tradition still lingers in the fields adjoining; and that a tradition still lingers in the fields adjoining; and that a tradition still lingers in the fields to like Kirkmaiden, that the marrow neck of land which leads to its kend, and s

caves appear at other places, in which, for ought we know to the contrary, the sauggler may have celebrated his orgies of yore. One of these is of ample dimensions, and is frequented by seals during calm weather, when the phoen, after breakfasting beartily on fish, seeks the sunny side of a ledge of rock, from which he can retreat on the approach of danger. The slightest moise, if awake at the time, makes him leap or rather dive into the water, where he is soon hid from the gazier's eye; but at other times the tribe are surprised white quietly enjoying their moontide siesta, and either shot at or enshared with ropes so as to become the fisherman's prey. old workings in the coal mines in the north of Ireland. Hence we may infer that these coal mines were worked at a very remote period, when the use of metallic tools was not general. The burning of coal was prohibited in London in the year 1308, by the royal proclamation of Edward the First. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the burning of coal was again prohibited in London doring the sitting of Parliament, lest the health of the knights of the shire should suffer injury during the abode in the metropolis. In the year 1643 the use of coal had become so general, and the price being then very high, many of the poor are said to have perished for want of fuels. At the present day, when the consumption of coal in our iron-furances and manufactories, and for domestic use, is immense, we cannot but regard the exhaustation of our coalbeds as involving the destruction of a great por-

It cannot (says the author) be deemed unin-teresting to inquire what are the repositories of coal that can supply the metropolis and the tained from the Tyne and the Wear. The only coal fields of any extent on the eastern side of England between London and Durham, are those of Derbyshire, and those in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Drebyshire coal-field is not sufficient of magnitude to supply for any long period more then is required for home consumption and that of the adjacent countries. There are many valuable beds of coal in the West Riding of Yorkshire which are yet unwest kiding of Yorkshire which are yet an observation to a topy of the Chapel." The gable is composed of solid rock, and the masonry though rude, proves that the architect was acquainted with the principle of forming arches. The ingenious author of "Paul Jones," more than hints that this retired and all but inaccessible spot, was the residence of a weather-wise hermit, who gave good advice to Rob Mando and others; but the tradition of Kirkmaiden, which we carefully inquired into, point on a very different conclusion. In a fragment of rock ener "the Chapel," the waves have hollowed out a circular well, which, whether the tide ebbs or flows, is always filled with the purest water. And thither the natives, on the 1st of May, were in the practice of conveying sickly children, while the boly man who wound in the chapel received a fee, and muttered a benediction over the ceremony of ablution. Behind the chapel, which is roomy enough to have contained a small band of catholic worshippers, a cave appears, which has evidently been due by "no mortal haud;" and whatever may have been its original destination, a small band of catholic worshippers, a cave appears, which has evidently been due by "no mortal haud;" and whatever may have been its original destination, a small band of catholic worshippers, a cave appears, which has evidently been due by "no mortal haud;" and whatever may have been its original destination, a small band of catholic worshippers, a cave appears, which has evidently been due by "no mortal haud;" and whatever may have been its original destination, a small band of catholic worshippers, a cave appears, which has evidently been due by "no mortal haud;" and whatever may have been its original destination, a small band of catholic worshippers, care a processed and left in the mine. If we look to Whitehaven or Lancashire, or to any of the minor coal fields in the west of England, we can derive little hope of their being able to supply London and the southern counties of the land of catholic worshippers, wrought; but the time is not very distant when they must be put in requisition to supply the vast demand of that populous manufacturing were we disposed to indalge in gloomy forebo-dings, like the ingenious authoress of 'the Last man,' we might draw a melancholy picture of dings, like the ingenious authors.

man,' we might draw a melaucholy picture of our starving and declining population, and describe some manufacturing patriarch travelling to see the last expiring English furnace before he emigrated to distant regions. Fortunately, however, we have in South Wales, adjoining the Bristol channel, an almost exhaustless supply of coal and iron-stone, which are yet nearly uncertainty of coal and iron-stone, which are yet nearly uncertainty of coal and iron-stone, which are yet nearly uncertainty of coal and iron-stone, which are yet nearly uncertainty of the coal-field stance a Greek girl was torn by force from the arms of an Egyptian officer; she declared herself to be twelve years of age, and therefore free to accompany her lover; but her mother proved her to be only eleven, and permission to embark was refused. The gendarmes were obliged to they were above vulgar prejudices. In short, they adopted political opinions as they put on round hats and jockey coats, merely because their Turks, as they called them. In one in their Turks, as they called them. In one in their Turks, as they called them. In one in their Turks, as they called them. In one in their Turks, as they called them. In one in them one, which is not unworthy the account them one, whi

coal that can supply the metropolis and the wages of a labouring man were just three half ry on the inquest gave a verdict of lunacy.

The coal that can supply the metropolis and the pence per day; and at the same period, the price tained from the can be obof a Bible fairly written out was £30 sterling.

Of course a common labourer in those days could not have procured a copy of the Bible with less not have procured a copy of the Bible with less the Russian army was entirely supplied with clothing from Leeds, where a considerable part

most improved construction, the same work can be done in three minutes.—Christian Almanuc.

are called, if the ladies are so fond of them .-

The following is from the London Courier:
The embarkation of Ibrabim and the rest of his army, has been already communicated. Betion, they seem to be any thing but "discourte- try. ous" in the eyes of the females. It was with great difficulty that the Greek parents prevented a crowd of Greek women from accompanying their Turks, as they called them. In one in-

the total average thickness of which is 95 feet, and the quantity contained in each acre, is 100,000 tons, or 65,000,000 tons per square mile. If from this we deduct one half for waste and for the minor extent of the upper beds, we shall have a clear supply of coal equal to 32,000,000 tons per square mile. Now if we admit that five million tons of coal from the Northumberland and Durham mines is equal to nearly one-third of the total annual consumption of coal in Eogland, each square mile of the Welch coal-field would yield coal for two years' consumption; and as there are from one thousand to twelve hundred square miles in this coal-field, it would supply England with fuel for two the total average thickness of which is 95 feet, curious objects of human industry, that are to rooting oaks in the forests of America, Nature's sentimely mells are vigiliant still; and seem as able as ever to be an ever to be a recommendated by the late Marquis of Hastings, that stope hammers and stone tools were found in the work of the old workings in his mines at Ashby pitons as to heavily perpendicular, are here and there for tools had been discovered in the similar stone tools had been discovered in the followed and such other regulations as are generally prepared to fathor the call of the coal in South Wales is of an inferior quality, and is not at present burnt for domestic use.—London Literary Gazette.

To sumption; and as there are from one thousand to without sand to twelve hundred square miles in this coal field, it would supply England with fuel for two down sand such other regulations as are generally prepared to fathor the valent on board of large vessels at sea, obtains in this case. To these machines may with propriety be applied the motto viris acquirit cundo. Wolds; and his lordship informed me also, that similar stone tools had been discovered in the vigiliant still; and seem as able as ever to the intervent and as there are from one thousand to well the wide circle of the wide circle of the down in the wide circle of the wide states, then: and almost every native has 25 different uses field, it would supply England with fuel for two discipline, provisions, and such other regulations as are generally prevalent on board of large vessels at sea, obtains in this case. To these machines may with provalent on board of large vessels at sea, obtains in this case. To these machines may with provalent on board of large vessels at sea, obtains in this case. To these machines are worked out.

Mr. Bakewell states, however, &c.—could not do without the wide circle of the under the wide circle of the wide circle of the under the wide wide circle of the under the under the provisions, and such other regulat

place at certain fixed stations, in proportion as the oavigation becomes less entangled, until at last the whole assumes the appearance I have described.—Dr. Granville's Travels.

Artificial Nose.—On Friday, October 17th, Mr. Green, of St. Thomas's Hospital, performed the operation for a new nose, in the way first practised in India, and since adopted in France and in this country. A portion of integument, of a proper form and size, was detached from the centre of the forehead, except between the eye-brows where an isthmus, of half an inch in breadth, was left; and being twisted round, was fixed by suspires in agroove previously prepared for it on the face. All the steps of the operation, which was long and tedious from the number of minute points to be attended to together with the after treatment, will be given in a fu-

Power of the Pass.—In the year 1272, the

than the entire earnings of thirteen years! Now, a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the carnings of one day.!

Take another view of the subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair manuscript copy Take another view of the subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair manuscript copy of the Bible in less than three months. With a common printing press, work equivalent to printing a copy of the whole Bible can be done in ten minutes; and with a steam press of the the streets, and in their green uniform looked the streets, and in their green uniform looked the streets, and in their green uniform looked very grand, until one fine day, having remained long enough to acquire the secrets of the trade, they took themselves off to Russia, and the manufarank his glass of wine in spite of the Koran. It seems, also, that the Greek females dont think the Turks such barharians as we are in the habit of doing. They call them their "dear Turks," &c. &c. The Turks cannot be so bad as they are called, if the ladies are so fond of them. in progress? Shall I point to Portsmouth, where Russians are admitted into our dock-yards, even into our school of naval architecture, and are there taught the theory and the practice of shipfore he embarked, he attended a review of the French troops, breakfasted with the General in French troops, breakfasted with the General in Chief, and showed himself to be a true Mussulberia from wine. However the Turks might be "discourteous" in the eyes of the male part of the Greek popula-

her to be only eleven, and permission to embark was refused. The gendarmes were obliged to carry her off in their arms to her family.

Timber Rafts of the Rhine.—The most curious objects of human industry, that are to