

TIME.

How slowly and how silently doth Time
Float on his starry journey. Still he goes,
And goes, and goes, and does not pass away.
He rises with the golden morning, calmly,
And with the moon at night. Methinks I see
Him stretching wide abroad his mighty wing,
Floating forever o'er the crowds of men,
Like a huge vulture with its prey beneath.
Lo! I am here, and Time seems passing on;
To-morrow I shall be a breathless thing—
Yet he will still be here; and the blue hours
Will laugh as gaily on the busy world,
As though I were alive to welcome them.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

INDUSTRIOUS FEMALES.

What a happy simplicity prevailed in ancient times, when it was the custom for ladies, though of the greatest distinction, to employ themselves in useful and sometimes laborious works! Every one knows what is told us in scripture to this purpose concerning Rebecca, Rachel, and several others. We read in Homer of princesses drawing themselves water from springs, and washing, with their own hands, the finest of the linen of their respective families. The sisters of Alexander the Great, who were the daughters of a powerful prince, employed themselves in making clothes for their brothers. The celebrated Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her female attendants. Among the Romans no citizen of any note ever appeared in public in any garb but what was spun by his wife and daughters. It was a custom in the northern parts of the world, not many years ago, for the princesses who then sat upon the throne to prepare several of the dishes at every meal. The depravity of the age has, indeed, affixed to these customs an idea of meanness and contempt; but, then, what has it substituted in the room of them? A soft indolence, a stupid idleness, frivolous conversation, vain amusements, a strong passion for public shows, and a frantic love of gaming.

The habits of industry, says an elegant female writer, cannot be too early, too sedulously formed. Let not the sprightly and the brilliant reject industry as a plebeian quality; as a quality to be exercised only by those who have their bread to earn, or their fortune to make. It is the quality to which the immortal Newton modestly ascribed his own vast attainments; who, when he was asked by what means he had been enabled to make that successful progress which struck mankind with wonder, replied, that it was not so much owing to any superior strength of genius, as to an habit of patient thinking, laborious attention, and close application. Industry is the sturdy and hard-working pioneer, who, by persevering labour, removes obstructions, overcomes difficulties, clears intricacies, and then facilitates the march and aids the victories of genius.

APOLOGIES.—A lady invited Dean Swift to a most sumptuous dinner; she said, "Dear Dean, this fish is not as good as I could wish; though I sent for it half across the kingdom, and it cost me so much," naming an incredible price. "And this thing is not such as I ought to have had for such a guest; though it came from such a place, and cost me such a sum." Thus she went on decrying and underrating every article of her ostentatious and expensive dinner, and teasing her distinguished guest with apologies, only to find a chance to display her vanity, in bringing the trouble and expense of her entertainment to view, until he exhausted his patience. He is reported to have risen in a passion, and to have said, "True, madam, it is a miserable dinner; and I will not eat it, but go home and dine on sixpence worth of herring." Such is the general character of apologies.

ENGLAND.

The ancient state of England is but little known before the Romans were in possession of it; but it appears that the first inhabitants were very barbarous and uncultivated. The Romans describe the Ancient Britons as a plain, simple, unlettered people, divided into a number of small and independent states, and each state governed by a chief magistrate, or king. The Druids were the only learned men among them. The inland inhabitants are re-

presented as extremely numerous, living in huts or cottages, thatched with straw, and feeding large herds of cattle. They subsisted chiefly upon milk, fruits, and flesh procured by the chase; what clothing they had, usually consisted of skins of animals. but a great part of their bodies, their legs and thighs, arms and shoulders, were naked, and painted of divers colours, and their hair hung down their backs. The dress of savage nations is every where almost the same.

Their forces consisted chiefly of infantry; but they had a considerable cavalry, which they could bring into the field upon extraordinary occasions. They likewise used chariots in battle; which they managed with great dexterity; being armed with scythes, fastened to the end of the axle-trees, inflicting terrible wounds, and spreading terror and devastation wheresoever they drove: the chieftains managed the reins, while their dependants fought from the chariot.

The religion of the ancient Britons was one of the most considerable parts of their government; and the Druids, who were priests or ministers of the most distinguished order, were the guardians of it, and had the management both of justice and religious rites; these likewise exercised an unlimited influence over the rude multitude, who revered them as beings more than mortal. They possessed the right of making laws, and of explaining and putting them in execution. They were considered as the interpreters of the gods; and the austerities of their manners, the simplicity of their lives, with the honours of their birth, joined to those of their functions, procured them the highest veneration among the people. They chiefly resided in groves of oak, where they celebrated their solemnities; and they were exempted from all taxes, and military services, as their persons were held sacred.

The religious principles of the Druids are thought to have been similar to the Magi of Persia, and the Chaldeans of Assyria; therefore, to have been derived from the same original. Their religious tenets teemed with the grossest superstitions. They inculcated the Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration of souls into other bodies, as well as many other strange things, which are now but very imperfectly known; as they never suffered their learning to be committed to writing, that the vulgar should not become acquainted with it.

On solemn occasions, they sacrificed human victims, which they burnt, in large wicker *idole* or *images*, made of osiers, and filled with living men; they then set fire to the images, and burnt these miserable creatures, as an offering to their deities.

There were two classes of men among the Druids, which were highly respected; the one called *bards*, to which were intrusted the education of youth and whose business it was likewise to compose verses in commemoration of their heroes and other eminent persons, and to furnish songs upon public occasions, which they sung to the sound of harps; the other had the name of *prophets*, who regulated all public affairs, directed and put in order all public sacrifices and religious ceremonies, and foretold future events. They were under a principal, elected by themselves, called the *Arch-Druid*; in whom was invested supreme authority. The Druids being the national preceptors, it is natural to suppose that the inhabitants took a tincture from the discipline of their teachers, as their superstition continued, and prevailed long after the introduction of Christianity.

Several circles of stones are to be seen in different parts of the kingdom, which go by the name of *Druid Temples*, of which Stone-henge, in Wiltshire is the most remarkable. Abury, in the same county, was also a signal monument of this kind; and Rollright, in Oxfordshire, and various other remains of these temples are still in existence in various parts of the kingdom.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The capture of Silistria by the Russians, which we stated as a report in our last number, is now confirmed. This event, which gives a new aspect to the operations of the Russians, assumes still greater importance from the consideration, that the Russian army is thought to have re-established its military reputation; and the Emperor professing to be satisfied therewith, and now finding himself so

far standing on the vantage ground, has signified to the different courts of Europe his willingness to put a termination to the war. If the Emperor is indeed sincere in this profession, his terms will be such, as the Porte can accede to without any cession of territory to the Russians, or without making any concession which will be derogatory to the national character. We sincerely hope that hostilities may cease; but until ulterior measures shall more fully develop the designs or purposes of both parties, it would be altogether premature to speak with confidence upon the subject.

STATE OF TRADE.—The trade of this town, though by no means in a state of stagnation, is far from being in a satisfactory condition. American produce of all kinds continues to be depressed, and the losses suffered in consequence of its depreciation must be felt severely on both sides of the Atlantic. The accounts from Manchester also unfavorable, several failures having taken place there in the course of the last week, among which is mentioned that of Mr. S. R. Brooks, the Deputy American Consul, for the sum of 80 or £100,000.—*Liverpool Times*.

The present is always a very dull season of the year in the country trade, and accordingly much less is just now doing in that branch of business than was the case a few weeks ago. There continues to be a considerable demand for manufactured goods for some of the foreign markets; whilst from others the accounts are by no means encouraging. Twist, for shipping is still in brisk request. We regret to say, that confidence has been injured this week, by the announcement of three or four failures; one of which (that of a house in the American trade) is understood to be for a heavy amount.—*Manchester Mercury*.

THE INFERNAL TRADE.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writes from Havanna, under date of July 21. "A slave vessel arrived yesterday from Africa. The ship *Fama*, of 20 guns, has arrived on the coast of this island from Africa, and landed three hundred and six slaves; she lost six hundred slaves by sickness!" This is truly horrible, and humanity cries aloud at such a violation of laws, human and divine. At all events, this infernal trade should be stopped. If Spain be too inefficient, other powers should interfere and hunt the piratical slave-trade from the face of the deep.

American Paper.

ST. ANDREWS, August 18.—The Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, rose only on Friday last; having been ten days in Session, an unusual period in this County: two School Masters, (*William Gray* and *Edward Kean*) are now in Gaol, suffering the penalty of the Law, for Forgery, one of them, indeed, (*Kean*) for Larceny and Forgery. It is dreadful to reflect for a moment, that such knaves should be hired to instruct the rising generation. It behoves the Trustees of Schools to be extremely cautious whom they engage to perform such an important duty.

AUGUST 25.—THE PILLORY.—Yesterday the sentences of the Law was carried into execution upon *William Gray* and *Edward Kean*; who were placed in the Pillory for one hour. *Kean* appeared trembling and penitent: he did not lift his head nor raise his eyes to gaze on the assembled multitude.—Not so with *Gray*. he came forward with a bold and unblushing effrontery; assisted in removing the iron clasp which bound the planks through which their heads and arms were protruded; and looked around and smiled upon the crowd!—his appearance was that of a man with a hard and unfeeling heart, incapable of being affected with a sense of shame. Hard labor and solitary confinement would be the most appropriate punishment for people of this man's disposition;—and we hope and trust that ere another year rolls away, a Penitentiary will be erected in this Province,—when the ends of justice may be more fully satisfied.

RUSSIA.—It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has manifested a disposition to negotiate since the important victory gained by Count *Diebitsch* over the Turks, and that a flag of truce has been sent into Schumla. We sincerely hope that this report may be confirmed. The late victory has re-established and increased the military reputation of the Russian armies, and the Emperor, by endeavouring to make victory conducive to peace instead of conquest, will prove at once his moderation and his magnanimity.