

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON. OFFICE—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B. TERMS—City subscribers 15s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. not by mail . . . 15s. ditto. (Half to be paid in advance.)

PRINTING in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

OCTOBER—1831.	SUN RISES.	MOON FULL RISES.	FEA.
19 WEDNESDAY	5 40	5 20	4 12 9 58
20 THURSDAY	5 42	5 18	5 22 10 40
21 FRIDAY	5 44	5 16	6 30 11 19
22 SATURDAY	5 45	5 15	6 39 11 59
23 SUNDAY	5 47	5 13	7 20 12 39
24 MONDAY	5 48	5 12	8 1 1 21
25 TUESDAY	5 50	5 10	9 3 2 7

Full Moon 21st, 4h. 20m. morning.

THE GARLAND.

THE PRAYER IN THE WILDERNESS.

Send a voice, send a voice to the world's Sustainer—Thou only dost—thou who art Lord! Restore these languid spirits, and recall Pure, let afflictions visit Thee and Thine!—Wordsworth.

In the deep wilderness, unseen she pray'd,
The daughter of Jerusalem—alone,
With all the still, small whispers of the night,
And with the searching glances of the stars,
And with her God, alone! She lifted up
Her sad, sweet voice, while trembling o'er her head
The dark leaves thrill'd with prayer—the tearful prayer
Of woman's quenchless, yet repentant love!

"Father of spirits, hear!
Look on the innocent soul, to thee reveal'd;
Look on the fountain of the burning tear,
Before Thy sight, in solitude unaid'd!"

"Hear, Father! hear and aid!
If I have loved too well, if I have shed,<
In my vain fondness, o'er a mortal bond
Gits, on Thy shrine, my God, more fitly laid:

"If I have sought to live
But in one light, and made a mortal eye
The lonely star of my idolatry,
—Thou, that art Love! oh, pity and forgive!"

"Chasten'd and school'd at last,
No more, no more my struggling spirit burns,
But fed on Thee, from that vain worship, mine!
—What have I said?—the deep dream is not past!"

"Yet hear!—if still I love,
Oh! still too fondly—if, for ever seen,
An earthly love comes, my soul between,
And Thy calm glory, Father! throne'd above:

"If still a voice is near,
Even while I strive these wanderings to controul,
An earthly voice, disquieting my soul,
With its deep music, too intensely dear:

"O Father, draw to Thee
My lost affection back!—the dreaming eyes
Clear from their mist—sustain the heart that dies;
Give the worn soul once more its genuine fire!"

"I must love on, O God!
This bosom must love on!—let Thy breath
Touch and make pure the flame that knows no death
Bearing it up to Heaven, Love's own abode!"

Agnes and great past, the Wilderness,
With its dark cedars; and the thrilling Night,
With her pale stars; and the mysterious winds,
Fraught with all sound, were conscious of those prayers.

"How many such hath woman's bursting heart
Sine then in silence and in darkness breath'd,
Like a dim night-flower's odour, up to God!"

From *Bulger's New York Weekly Messenger.*
The following remarkably beautiful lines will be recognized as the production of Mrs. SIGOURNEY'S pen.

Thou hast made desolate all my company——*Joia.*
There shone a beam within my lower—
Affection's diamond spark,
That spark came with fatal power,
That beam was quenched and dark:
There was a shout of childish joy—
A laugh of infant ease;
The earth closed o'er my glorious boy—
My nursing—where is he?"

There smelt a sound like rushing wings,
So thick my sorrows came,
A light destroy'd my precious things,
My treasures fell the flame;
An ocean of untriumph'd grief,
Swept o'er me with its waves,
And hush'd all deadlier I stand
Alone, amid my graves.

Alone—There flows no kindred tear,
No sympathizing sigh;
The feet of curious crowds are near,
Yet every cheek is dry;
And is there ought but curtaining turl,
And cold earth loosely thrown,
To shut me from those cherub'd forms,
My beautiful—my own?"

Yet who this earthly change hath wrought?
Who hath laid low my love?
Was it a hand with vengeance fraught?
The malice of a foe?
No!—He who call'd my being forth
From mute, unconscious clay,
Be who with me these parents' care,
Hath led me night and day—

Who ereth not—who changeeth not,
Who worketh both to head,
Who darkeneth not man's earthly lot,
Save for his spirit's weal;
Therefore I love me to His way;
I mourn, but not repine,
And chasten'd, yet confiding say
"Lord, not my will be thine."

HATFIELD, September 16th, 1831. II.

MISCELLANEA.

LIBRARY OF THE FINE ARTS.
This periodical is devoted to considerations connected with the fine arts, and is written in a spirit perfectly consonant with the objects contemplated. The different articles indicate minds fully imbued with the arts, but, at the same time, betray that correct taste and critical independence which render them instructive and agreeable. They are well written in a fine style, chaste and English, and convey information that ought to be valued by artists—and by the public. In the number for July there is a review of Sir W. Gell's "Pompeiana," full of just reflections and a proper estimate of the progress made by the ancients in the arts and sciences. "We are," says the reviewer, "so apt to dwell upon those particulars which flatter the imagination by their splendour, that in picturing to ourselves the state of social life among the ancients, we pass over or exclude from sight all manner details—all imperfections or deficiencies; we exaggerate to ourselves what we see, without stopping to inquire what they saw; and consequently our estimate is quite erroneous. Hence it is the fashion to expatiate on

the magnificence of the temples of the ancients, on the huge extent of their theatres, on the elegance of their household utensils; while we hardly ever care to advert to those unfavourable circumstances which must have rendered the reality so very inferior to what we conceive it to have been. By studying the ruins of Pompeii, we shall correct much of this poetical delusion of the fancy; and the disenchantment would doubtless be still more complete, could we have actual experience of the mode of living that then prevailed.

"When, casting aside the prejudices of school-ferosity, or pedantry, or comissusship, we look at the subject merely through the spectacles of common sense, what a blank do we find in the existence of those Greeks and Romans whom we have been almost taught to idolize! what a void in their enjoyments! and what little real refinement! how small an advance in most of those arts which, originating in the imperfection of our nature, supply us afterwards with so many gratifications! Could any one be transported from modern London to ancient Rome, he would, we have no doubt, acknowledge that transportation to New South Wales would have been quite as agreeable, and that, after all, the masters of the social world were after barbarians in comparison with us, the descendants of the uncivilized Britons. Were he gastronomic, he would be starved; for not even a double dose of 'peptic persuaaders' would enable him to resist one of their dinners, unless he had a more daring appetite and stronger stomach than our friend Pallet, when he was entertained by the classical deities with Roman delicacies, and a full fare *à la antique*. After the opera—the only place of the kind, by the way, which people can now visit without disgracing their gentility—an ancient theatre would be voted a bore, and the assisting at their dramatic representations an act of public penance. Executing merely at table, the Romans appear to have had no social life at all—at least as dull a one as could have been desired; most certainly they had nothing whatever in any degree approximating to that concentration of social enjoyment and refinement, summed up in the single word 'drawing-room'; and wanting what they wanted what nothing else could make amends for. In this respect the Rome of some two thousand years ago was not much, if at all, superior to modern Constantinople, where, although there is the female of Linnaeus's *homo*, such a being as woman's unknown, it was owing to this absence of the society of the civilized sex, that, notwithstanding their advanced state of refinement, the Romans were in every respect at almost the lowest grade of civilization; and that many of their poets, including the scarily and philosophic Horace, often wrote sheer blackguardism.

PLURALISTS.—

Sixteen Bishops at present on the bench, hold no less than sixty-one preferments, including their sees, viz: sixteen bishoprics, six deaneries, one chancellorship, three archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurer-ships, eight cathedral prebends, twenty-nine rectories, and two vicarages!

"I envy," said Sir Humphrey Davy, "no quality of the intellect in others; not genius, power, wit or faculty; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe useful to me, I would prefer a firm religious belief, to every other blessing."

On Saturday the Queen completed her thirty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal Family at present in England, and many of the nobility of the land, personally congratulated her Majesty at Windsor, where she was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, and illuminated in the evening—*London, Aug. 19.*

PRECIPITATE RUIN.—A young gentleman, of Brunswick-square, lost on Friday night the whole of his fortune, consisting of some well-known shares in the Bank of England, and a quantity of bonds, amounting to the sum of £22,000 in money, at play!

The smallest amount in the same period was produced an effect the very reverse of that which attaches to the houses and shops in some of the streets where the signs of habitation in these suburban alleys; nor could the shops themselves, winnowed as they were, have made a much better appearance than those of our great groceries and butchers. At Pompeii the general width of the streets is not more than that of the foot pavement in Regent street; in many not so much. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to allow the spaciousness of Chancery-lane, and such dismal lanes as branch off from Thames-street, we are afraid we should not be greatly charmed with the classical mode of laying out towns.

I point of width, it is probable that the streets of Rome did not much, if at all, exceed those of the provincial city, which may account for the misery of walking a them, so humorously described by the Roman satirist. It is true the houses were not very lofty, and therefore the passage between them did not appear altogether so narrow as it otherwise would have done. This circumstance certainly did not contribute to dignity and grandeur. The most spacious street in Pompeii was that of the *Mercuries*; and the view of it is W. Gell's work (plate 61) will convey, if not a very favourable, at least a very honest idea of the exterior physiognomy of domestic architecture among the ancients.

Excepting here and there a small window, or other mere aperture to admit light, there are no features to relieve the appearance of blankness, and nothing to contribute either to variety or to decoration. The absence of windows towards the street, although so contrary to our notions of cheerfulness, has however given such a sombre aspect to the town, and to the most part such an air of dilapidation to the apartments, that very few will be inclined to admire its classical mode of building.

The invention of glass has conferred such numerous advantages upon the moderns, both as regards domestic life and scientific discovery, that could any one have predicted them two thousand years ago, they would have been deemed incredible fables. We say the invention of glass, because although that material was certainly known to the ancients, it was not employed chiefly, if not altogether exclusively, for articles of mere luxury, and not for purposes of real utility. Rarely does it happen that we appreciate what is very serviceable when rendered so common as to make us forget it was once unknown. By means of this material we are enabled to make our walls transparent, open to the day, yet impervious to rain, wind, and dust, and in a sufficient degree also to sound; and by means of this the natives of the cold north are enabled to reap the fruits of the south and the flowers of the tropics; by means of it our apartments may be extended to interminable vastness by means of this we explore the heavens, we trace the organization of plants, we discover the beings that populate a drop of water, and scrutinize the texture of our own frames; and it is by means of this that the vision of the aged is renovated, and one of the most distressing of the human infirmities overcome.

The addition of an upper floor would have rendered the houses infinitely more convenient, by affording bed-chambers, not only comparatively quiet and secluded, but also enjoying some advantages of light and air; nothing however of the kind has hitherto been discovered at Pompeii. Some remains of staircases have indeed been met with, but so narrow and ill-constructed, that they would probably formed merely to afford access to the terrace floor. Neither are there any ceilings remaining, which would hardly have been the case—or at least some portion of them would have been left, and the remains of the walls would have been more considerable—had any upper rooms to the houses existed. The apartments, moreover, in private houses, appear to have been far from lofty; and this will account for the soil and soot contained in the smoke of lamps, as well as from braziers. We very much doubt, indeed, whether the ancient masters of Italy excelled their modern descendants in acts of cleanliness, either in their houses or persons; for notwithstanding the constant use of the bath, the gentility of those days must have been in many respects far from that which we now see in our cities.

Yet all these things, however true, do not profess application of unguents accord exactly with our notions of personal neatness. Well adapted as his costume was to painting and sculpture, it could hardly have been very convenient, or particularly attractive in reality; and a Roman, by means of his blanket-like attire, would cut a more lowly than decent figure in a modern drawing-room.

Robert Hall and Pascal.—Accidentally taking up a life of Pascal whilst writing these remarks on Robert Hall, we have been struck with one or two marked similarities in the lives and deaths of these illustrious men. Both manifested at a very early age the mastering intellect that afterwards bore fruit and came to perfection; Pascal was not twelve when he reasoned his way into geometry; and Robert Hall was still younger when he comprehended Jonathan Edwards's metaphysical and profound treatise on the "Freedom of the Will." Great part of the life of each was spent in acute and increasing pain, which yet was not allowed to sour their spirits, or interrupt their extraordinary powers to the supreme study of Christianity, and in their career approached its close, their minds and tempers shone more and more with that lambent light which issues in "perfect day." They grew into that serene simplicity, and in the last attainment even of a Christian greatness, and, in their closing hours, when an agonizing death brought them into communion with their Master, they reciprocally turned from their own sufferings, to think and speak, with emphatic interest, of the sufferings of the poor.—*Athenaeum.*

PLURALISTS.—Sixteen Bishops at present on the bench, hold no less than sixty-one preferments, including their sees, viz: sixteen bishoprics, six deaneries, one chancellorship, three archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurer-ships, eight cathedral prebends, twenty-nine rectories, and two vicarages!

"I envy," said Sir Humphrey Davy, "no quality of the intellect in others; not genius, power, wit or faculty; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe useful to me, I would prefer a firm religious belief, to every other blessing."

On Saturday the Queen completed her thirty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal Family at present in England, and many of the nobility of the land, personally congratulated her Majesty at Windsor, where she was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, and illuminated in the evening—*London, Aug. 19.*

PRECIPITATE RUIN.—A young gentleman, of Brunswick-square, lost on Friday night the whole of his fortune, consisting of some well-known shares in the Bank of England, and a quantity of bonds, amounting to the sum of £22,000 in money, at play!

The smallest amount in the same period was produced an effect the very reverse of that which attaches to the houses and shops in some of the streets where the signs of habitation in these suburban alleys; nor could the shops themselves, winnowed as they were, have made a much better appearance than those of our great groceries and butchers. At Pompeii the general width of the streets is not more than that of the foot pavement in Regent street; in many not so much. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to allow the spaciousness of Chancery-lane, and such dismal lanes as branch off from Thames-street, we are afraid we should not be greatly charmed with the classical mode of laying out towns.

I point of width, it is probable that the streets of Rome did not much, if at all, exceed those of the provincial city, which may account for the misery of walking a them, so humorously described by the Roman satirist. It is true the houses were not very lofty, and therefore the passage between them did not appear altogether so narrow as it otherwise would have done. This circumstance certainly did not contribute to dignity and grandeur. The most spacious street in Pompeii was that of the *Mercuries*; and the view of it is W. Gell's work (plate 61) will convey, if not a very favourable, at least a very honest idea of the exterior physiognomy of domestic architecture among the ancients.

Excepting here and there a small window, or other mere aperture to admit light, there are no features to relieve the appearance of blankness, and nothing to contribute either to variety or to decoration. The absence of windows towards the street, although so contrary to our notions of cheerfulness, has however given such a sombre aspect to the town, and to the most part such an air of dilapidation to the apartments, that very few will be inclined to admire its classical mode of building.

The invention of glass has conferred such numerous advantages upon the moderns, both as regards domestic life and scientific discovery, that could any one have predicted them two thousand years ago, they would have been deemed incredible fables. We say the invention of glass, because although that material was certainly known to the ancients, it was not employed chiefly, if not altogether exclusively, for articles of mere luxury, and not for purposes of real utility. Rarely does it happen that we appreciate what is very serviceable when rendered so common as to make us forget it was once unknown. By means of this material we are enabled to make our walls transparent, open to the day, yet impervious to rain, wind, and dust, and in a sufficient degree also to sound; and by means of this the natives of the cold north are enabled to reap the fruits of the south and the flowers of the tropics; by means of it our apartments may be extended to interminable vastness by means of this we explore the heavens, we trace the organization of plants, we discover the beings that populate a drop of water, and scrutinize the texture of our own frames; and it is by means of this that the vision of the aged is renovated, and one of the most distressing of the human infirmities overcome.

The addition of an upper floor would have rendered the houses infinitely more convenient, by affording bed-chambers, not only comparatively quiet and secluded, but also enjoying some advantages of light and air; nothing however of the kind has hitherto been discovered at Pompeii. Some remains of staircases have indeed been met with, but so narrow and ill-constructed, that they would probably formed merely to afford access to the terrace floor. Neither are there any ceilings remaining, which would hardly have been the case—or at least some portion of them would have been left, and the remains of the walls would have been more considerable—had any upper rooms to the houses existed. The apartments, moreover, in private houses, appear to have been far from lofty; and this will account for the soil and soot contained in the smoke of lamps, as well as from braziers. We very much doubt, indeed, whether the ancient masters of Italy excelled their modern descendants in acts of cleanliness, either in their houses or persons; for notwithstanding the constant use of the bath, the gentility of those days must have been in many respects far from that which we now see in our cities.

Yet all these things, however true, do not profess application of unguents accord exactly with our notions of personal neatness. Well adapted as his costume was to painting and sculpture, it could hardly have been very convenient, or particularly attractive in reality; and a Roman, by means of his blanket-like attire, would cut a more lowly than decent figure in a modern drawing-room.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AUGUST 16.
COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

MR. HUME'S SPEECH (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)
His proposal was that the Colonies should be represented in that House by 19 Members, which he proposed to divide in this way:—

British India.....	4
The Crown Colonies.....	3
British America.....	3
The West India Colonies.....	3
Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney & Sark.....	1
Total.....	19

The four Members for India he proposed should be returned in this way. Calcutta, the capital of the Presidency of Bengal, in which there was a King's Court established, and which had a large population within certain limits, he proposed should return one Member; Madras, in the same way, he proposed should have its interests represented by one Member; Bombay should also return one Member; and Singapore, Malacca, and Prince of Wales Island, united, should return a Member, making four Members in the whole for British India. The next branch was the Crown Colonies. That portion of his Majesty's dominions governed as he before stated, but were not represented in the British House, he proposed should be represented under the East India Company, and the Board of Control—a compound kind of authority which exhibited an anomaly, not existing in any other part of his Majesty's dominions. The mode of legislative assembly, as he before stated, had been established by the King in Council, under Governors appointed by the Crown. The eight Members for the Crown Colonies he intended should be divided as follows:—

For Trinidad and St. Lucia.....	1
Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.....	1
Ceylon.....	1
The Mauritius.....	1
The Cape of Good Hope.....	1
Malta.....	1
.....	1
.....	1
.....	1
.....	1

On Saturday the Queen completed her thirty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal Family at present in England, and many of the nobility of the land, personally congratulated her Majesty at Windsor, where she was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, and illuminated in the evening—*London, Aug. 19.*

PRECIPITATE RUIN.—A young gentleman, of Brunswick-square, lost on Friday night the whole of his fortune, consisting of some well-known shares in the Bank of England, and a quantity of bonds, amounting to the sum of £22,000 in money, at play!

The smallest amount in the same period was produced an effect the very reverse of that which attaches to the houses and shops in some of the streets where the signs of habitation in these suburban alleys; nor could the shops themselves, winnowed as they were, have made a much better appearance than those of our great groceries and butchers. At Pompeii the general width of the streets is not more than that of the foot pavement in Regent street; in many not so much. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to allow the spaciousness of Chancery-lane, and such dismal lanes as branch off from Thames-street, we are afraid we should not be greatly charmed with the classical mode of laying out towns.

I point of width, it is probable that the streets of Rome did not much, if at all, exceed those of the provincial city, which may account for the misery of walking a them, so humorously described by the Roman satirist. It is true the houses were not very lofty, and therefore the passage between them did not appear altogether so narrow as it otherwise would have done. This circumstance certainly did not contribute to dignity and grandeur. The most spacious street in Pompeii was that of the *Mercuries*; and the view of it is W. Gell's work (plate 61) will convey, if not a very favourable, at least a very honest idea of the exterior physiognomy of domestic architecture among the ancients.

Excepting here and there a small window, or other mere aperture to admit light, there are no features to relieve the appearance of blankness, and nothing to contribute either to variety or to decoration. The absence of windows towards the street, although so contrary to our notions of cheerfulness, has however given such a sombre aspect to the town, and to the most part such an air of dilapidation to the apartments, that very few will be inclined to admire its classical mode of building.

The invention of glass has conferred such numerous advantages upon the moderns, both as regards domestic life and scientific discovery, that could any one have predicted them two thousand years ago, they would have been deemed incredible fables. We say the invention of glass, because although that material was certainly known to the ancients, it was not employed chiefly, if not altogether exclusively, for articles of mere luxury, and not for purposes of real utility. Rarely does it happen that we appreciate what is very serviceable when rendered so common as to make us forget it was once unknown. By means of this material we are enabled to make our walls transparent, open to the day, yet impervious to rain, wind, and dust, and in a sufficient degree also to sound; and by means of this the natives of the cold north are enabled to reap the fruits of the south and the flowers of the tropics; by means of it our apartments may be extended to interminable vastness by means of this we explore the heavens, we trace the organization of plants, we discover the beings that populate a drop of water, and scrutinize the texture of our own frames; and it is by means of this that the vision of the aged is renovated, and one of the most distressing of the human infirmities overcome.

The addition of an upper floor would have rendered the houses infinitely more convenient, by affording bed-chambers, not only comparatively quiet and secluded, but also enjoying some advantages of light and air; nothing however of the kind has hitherto been discovered at Pompeii. Some remains of staircases have indeed been met with, but so narrow and ill-constructed, that they would probably formed merely to afford access to the terrace floor. Neither are there any ceilings remaining, which would hardly have been the case—or at least some portion of them would have been left, and the remains of the walls would have been more considerable—had any upper rooms to the houses existed. The apartments, moreover, in private houses, appear to have been far from lofty; and this will account for the soil and soot contained in the smoke of lamps, as well as from braziers. We very much doubt, indeed, whether the ancient masters of Italy excelled their modern descendants in acts of cleanliness, either in their houses or persons; for notwithstanding the constant use of the bath, the gentility of those days must have been in many respects far from that which we now see in our cities.

Yet all these things, however true, do not profess application of unguents accord exactly with our notions of personal neatness. Well adapted as his costume was to painting and sculpture, it could hardly have been very convenient, or particularly attractive in reality; and a Roman, by means of his blanket-like attire, would cut a more lowly than decent figure in a modern drawing-room.

Robert Hall and Pascal.—Accidentally taking up a life of Pascal whilst writing these remarks on Robert Hall, we have been struck with one or two marked similarities in the lives and deaths of these illustrious men. Both manifested at a very early age the mastering intellect that afterwards bore fruit and came to perfection; Pascal was not twelve when he reasoned his way into geometry; and Robert Hall was still younger when he comprehended Jonathan Edwards's metaphysical and profound treatise on the "Freedom of the Will." Great part of the life of each was spent in acute and increasing pain, which yet was not allowed to sour their spirits, or interrupt their extraordinary powers to the supreme study of Christianity, and in their career approached its close, their minds and tempers shone more and more with that lambent light which issues in "perfect day." They grew into that serene simplicity, and in the last attainment even of a Christian greatness, and, in their closing hours, when an agonizing death brought them into communion with their Master, they reciprocally turned from their own sufferings, to think and speak, with emphatic interest, of the sufferings of the poor.—*Athenaeum.*

PLURALISTS.—Sixteen Bishops at present on the bench, hold no less than sixty-one preferments, including their sees, viz: sixteen bishoprics, six deaneries, one chancellorship, three archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurer-ships, eight cathedral prebends, twenty-nine rectories, and two vicarages!

"I envy," said Sir Humphrey Davy, "no quality of the intellect in others; not genius, power, wit or faculty; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe useful to me, I would prefer a firm religious belief, to every other blessing."

On Saturday the Queen completed her thirty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal Family at present in England, and many of the nobility of the land, personally congratulated her Majesty at Windsor, where she was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, and illuminated in the evening—*London, Aug. 19.*

PRECIPITATE RUIN.—A young gentleman, of Brunswick-square, lost on Friday night the whole of his fortune, consisting of some well-known shares in the Bank of England, and a quantity of bonds, amounting to the sum of £22,000 in money, at play!

The smallest amount in the same period was produced an effect the very reverse of that which attaches to the houses and shops in some of the streets where the signs of habitation in these suburban alleys; nor could the shops themselves, winnowed as they were, have made a much better appearance than those of our great groceries and butchers. At Pompeii the general width of the streets is not more than that of the foot pavement in Regent street; in many not so much. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to allow the spaciousness of Chancery-lane, and such dismal lanes as branch off from Thames-street, we are afraid we should not be greatly charmed with the classical mode of laying out towns.

I point of width, it is probable that the streets of Rome did not much, if at all, exceed those of the provincial city, which may account for the misery of walking a them, so humorously described by the Roman satirist. It is true the houses were not very lofty, and therefore the passage between them did not appear altogether so narrow as it otherwise would have done. This circumstance certainly did not contribute to dignity and grandeur. The most spacious street in Pompeii was that of the *Mercuries*; and the view of it is W. Gell's work (plate 61) will convey, if not a very favourable, at least a very honest idea of the exterior physiognomy of domestic architecture among the ancients.

Excepting here and there a small window, or other mere aperture to admit light, there are no features to relieve the appearance of blankness, and nothing to contribute either to variety or to decoration. The absence of windows towards the street, although so contrary to our notions of cheerfulness, has however given such a sombre aspect to the town, and to the most part such an air of dilapidation to the apartments, that very few will be inclined to admire its classical mode of building.

The invention of glass has conferred such numerous advantages upon the moderns, both as regards domestic life and scientific discovery, that could any one have predicted them two thousand years ago, they would have been deemed incredible fables. We say the invention of glass, because although that material was certainly known to the ancients, it was not employed chiefly, if not altogether exclusively, for articles of mere luxury, and not for purposes of real utility. Rarely does it happen that we appreciate what is very serviceable when rendered so common as to make us forget it was once unknown. By means of this material we are enabled to make our walls transparent, open to the day, yet impervious to rain, wind, and dust, and in a sufficient degree also to sound; and by means of this the natives of the cold north are enabled to reap the fruits of the south and the flowers of the tropics; by means of it our apartments may be extended to interminable vastness by means of this we explore the heavens, we trace the organization of plants, we discover the beings that populate a drop of water, and scrutinize the texture of our own frames; and it is by means of this that the vision of the aged is renovated, and one of the most distressing of the human infirmities overcome.

The addition of an upper floor would have rendered the houses infinitely more convenient, by affording bed-chambers, not only comparatively quiet and secluded, but also enjoying some advantages of light and air; nothing however of the kind has hitherto been discovered at Pompeii. Some remains of staircases have indeed been met with, but so narrow and ill-constructed, that they would probably formed merely to afford access to the terrace floor. Neither are there any ceilings remaining, which would hardly have been the case—or at least some portion of them would have been left, and the remains of the walls would have been more considerable—had any upper rooms to the houses existed. The apartments, moreover, in private houses, appear to have been far from lofty; and this will account for the soil and soot contained in the smoke of lamps, as well as from braziers. We very much doubt, indeed, whether the ancient masters of Italy excelled their modern descendants in acts of cleanliness, either in their houses or persons; for notwithstanding the constant use of the bath, the gentility of those days must have been in many respects far from that which we now see in our cities.

Yet all these things, however true, do not profess application of unguents accord exactly with our notions of personal neatness. Well adapted as his costume was to painting and sculpture, it could hardly have been very convenient, or particularly attractive in reality; and a Roman, by means of his blanket-like attire, would cut a more lowly than decent figure in a modern drawing-room.

Robert Hall and Pascal.—Accidentally taking up a life of Pascal whilst writing these remarks on Robert Hall, we have been struck with one or two marked similarities in the lives and deaths of these illustrious men. Both manifested at a very early age the mastering intellect that afterwards bore fruit and came to perfection; Pascal was not twelve when he reasoned his way into geometry; and Robert Hall was still younger when he comprehended Jonathan Edwards's metaphysical and profound treatise on the "Freedom of the Will." Great part of the life of each was spent in acute and increasing pain, which yet was not allowed to sour their spirits, or interrupt their extraordinary powers to the supreme study of Christianity, and in their career approached its close, their minds and tempers shone more and more with that lambent light which issues in "perfect day." They grew into that serene simplicity, and in the last attainment even of a Christian greatness, and, in their closing hours, when an agonizing death brought them into communion with their Master, they reciprocally turned from their own sufferings, to think and speak, with emphatic interest, of the sufferings of the poor.—*Athenaeum.*

PLURALISTS.—Sixteen Bishops at present on the bench, hold no less than sixty-one preferments, including their sees, viz: sixteen bishoprics, six deaneries, one chancellorship, three archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurer-ships, eight cathedral prebends, twenty-nine rectories, and two vicarages!

"I envy," said Sir Humphrey Davy, "no quality of the intellect in others; not genius, power, wit or faculty; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe useful to me, I would prefer a firm religious belief, to every other blessing."

On Saturday the Queen completed her thirty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal Family at present in England, and many of the nobility of the land, personally congratulated her Majesty at Windsor, where she was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, and illuminated in the evening—*London, Aug. 19.*

PRECIPITATE RUIN.—A young gentleman, of Brunswick-square, lost on Friday night the whole of his fortune, consisting of some well-known shares in the Bank of England, and a quantity of bonds, amounting to the sum of £22,000 in money, at play!

The smallest amount in the same period was produced an effect the very reverse of that which attaches to the houses and shops in some of the streets where the signs of habitation in these suburban alleys; nor could the shops themselves, winnowed as they were, have made a much better appearance than those of our great groceries and butchers. At Pompeii the general width of the streets is not more than that of the foot pavement in Regent street; in many not so much. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to allow the spaciousness of Chancery-lane, and such dismal lanes as branch off from Thames-street, we are afraid we should not be greatly charmed with the classical mode of laying out towns.

I point of width, it is probable that the streets of Rome did not much, if at all, exceed those of the provincial city, which may account for the misery of walking a them, so humorously described by the Roman satirist. It is true the houses were not very lofty, and therefore the passage between them did not appear altogether so narrow as it otherwise would have done. This circumstance certainly did not contribute to dignity and grandeur. The most spacious street in Pompeii was that of the *Mercuries*; and the view of it is W. Gell's work (plate 61) will convey, if not a very favourable, at least a very honest idea of the exterior physiognomy of domestic architecture among the ancients.

Excepting here and there a small window, or other mere aperture to admit light, there are no features to relieve the appearance of blankness, and nothing to contribute either to variety or to decoration. The absence of windows towards the street, although so contrary to our notions of cheerfulness, has however given such a sombre aspect to the town, and to the most part such an air of dilapidation to the apartments, that very few will be inclined to admire its classical mode of building.

The invention of glass has conferred such numerous advantages upon the moderns, both as regards domestic life and scientific discovery, that could any one have predicted them two thousand years ago, they would have been deemed incredible fables. We say the invention of glass, because although that material was certainly known to the ancients, it was not employed chiefly, if not altogether exclusively, for articles of mere luxury, and not for purposes of real utility. Rarely does it happen that we appreciate what is very serviceable when rendered so common as to make us forget it was once unknown. By means of this material we are enabled to make

...they would support him in every other... only remedy he thought was the appointment of...

...Mr. K. Douglas said he would not follow the... Member into the details of the measure, but he...

...The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had... intention of following the Hon. Friend through all...

...Sir JOHN MALCOLM said he would not follow the... Member for Middlesex through the details of his...

...Sir GEORGE STANSTON supported the motion, but... owing to the low tone of voice in which he spoke...

...Sir C. WETHERELL said that the attention of the... House was now called to a subject as important as...

...The last Report of the Irish Distress... Committee has just been published, from which it...

...The Times now represents the Reform Bill as... getting into a treadmill. It says, "In March, 1832,...

...It is quite certain there is a party in the... country who are extremely desirous at the present...

...There is a party who have those objects in... view, in wishing to embolden this country with France...

...Sir GEORGE STANSTON said he felt extremely... glad to find such attention had been paid by the House...

...Commercial Depression.—We regret to state that... some heavy commercial failures have lately taken...

...Lord GREY is a mighty moderate man for a Minister... He has been in office now for nine long months...

...The Army.—It is reported there will be a very... large Brevet on the approaching Coronation. Nearly...

...It is said that Mr. Hume's motion for Colonial... Representation passed into a Law, there would have...

...STATE OF IRELAND.—In consequence of an invitation... from Mr. Stanley, a very numerous meeting of...

...WINE DUTIES.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer... moved the Order of the day for the second reading of...

...Mr. STURDY said he had no objection to the... Bill, if it might be passed, but he would not admit...

...Mr. HUME said he felt the Committee on this... measure would be a peculiarly fitting opportunity to...

...The amount of Mr. O'Connell's Tribute up to the... month of August, is £25,872 5s. 3d.—Freeman's...

...The Right Rev. William Knox, Lord Bishop of... Derry, is dead. Derry is one of the poorest...

...The prognostic of the Morning Post is... confirmed. By late advices in the London papers...

...The Liberator Reformists of Waterford have... agreed to petition the King, praying him to sequestrate...

...Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, an... express arrived at the Foreign Office from the Continent...

...LOSS OF THE STEAMER ROTHAY CASTLE.—We... last week gave a brief account of the loss of the...

...When the vessel arrived off the floating light... saw Mr. Nuttall, who was accompanied by Mr. Barry...

...The vessel continued to move slowly, and the... wind freshened, and the sea began to rise...

...When the vessel struck, the passengers rushed... forward, but the Captain ordered them not to...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...Capt. Atkinson is a very brave man, and his... conduct has been the subject of much praise...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...The vessel continued to move until 1 o'clock, when... the boiler exploded, and the remainder of the...

...possible attention, and, at length, had the happiness... of seeing them safely conveyed on board the *Drifon*...

...POLAND.—In speaking of the appeal which the... Poles recently made to the nations of Europe, and of...

...GRANDS GODS! What have we been doing for the... last six months, during which we might have prevented...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...near each other. In the following...

...Colonel... the following...

...COMMEMORATION... the following...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

...The following is the answer of the King of the... French to the address of the Chamber of Deputies...

had the happiness to board the British... however in a very

appeal which the... of Europe, and of... people who

might be doing for... prevent... this flagrant

to the Greeks—to... purchase for the... which they have

correct in what we... the principal res... says, that a part

to satisfaction at... to you an expres... of you at the

expected invasion... me form the im... to the assistance

to shortly return... it all its resources... Powers, who, with

to find that you... to participate in... flattered itself that

to Government will... to our foreign af... peace, without ever

to 57 years of age... appropriate habits... Duke of Orleans,

Italy two hours, in... of forty-eight hours... necessary to rouse the

from St. Thomas... N. Y. Courier, states... place among the

to the Duke of Orleans... Italy two hours, in... of forty-eight hours...

to the Duke of Orleans... Italy two hours, in... of forty-eight hours...

to the Duke of Orleans... Italy two hours, in... of forty-eight hours...

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Description of arrivals from various ports like Liverpool, London, etc.

GOODS. PER THE LADY OF THE LAKE. Just received, and for sale...

LADY OF THE LAKE. Just received per barque Lady of the Lake...

JONES'S PERMANENT WRITING. THE object which the author has in view...

FALL SUPPLY OF BEERAZANDEE. HOPS, Leaf Sugar; Pipes and Hells, BRAN...

TO LET. And possession given 1st of November. A PART of that pleasantly situated...

NOTICE. Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, are respectfully informed that the Annual Meeting...

JUST RECEIVED. And on this day, ex brig Eliza, from Baltimore...

FUR CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES. GEORGE & EDWARD STARS. HAVE just received a large assortment...

ON HAND. And for sale low, by good payments: 30 HOPS...

NEW GOODS. BY the Jane, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received...

BRITISH MERCHANDISE: the whole of which he offers for sale at very low prices...

LONDON SPERM CANDLES. 20 BOXES London Sperm CANDLES, of a superior quality...

DEMERARA RUM. 35 POUNDS Demerara and Windward Island RUM...

RED PINE TIMBER. 250 TONS RED PINE TIMBER—may be had if applied for immediately...

NEW YORK APPLES & QUINCES. Ex Schooner Crescent, 8 BARRELS of APPLES, and Eight do. of QUINCES...

WANTED TO CHARTER. TWO VESSELS, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

Wanted to charter. Two vessels, from 400 to 500 tons Burthen, to take cargoes of Timber...

