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WHERE

All kinds of JOB PRINTING will be executed at a very cheap rate.

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NATURAL HISTORY.

THE ELEPHANT.

The elephant is a noble creature. His vast size gives him great power, and he seems to delight in turning his strength to a good purpose. He is very active and laborious, and, at the same time, so mild and sensible, that he may be trained to almost any service which a brute is capable of; and he is often made to be of great use to man.

Elephants are found, in a wild state, in the woods and forests of Asia and Africa. They feed chiefly on grain, and fruit, and leaves; and they live to a great age, sometimes a hundred, or a hundred and twenty years.

All the works of Providence are truly wonderful; and the more we examine them, the more we shall see this. The trunk of the elephant is a fine example of this. It is very long; and is composed of a great number of rings, which enables the animal to move it with ease in all directions. At the end of this trunk, there is a kind of moveable finger, which is of great service to the animal, and enables him to take hold of such things as he may have occasion for, and to convey them to his mouth. The trunk, though so pliable, is strong enough to break off large branches from trees. Through this trunk the animal breathes, and he smells through it too, and so well, that, if several people be standing round him, he will find out food in the pocket of any one, and will put his trunk into the pocket, and bring out the food.

The elephant has two large tusks proceeding from his upper jaw: these he uses for weapons of defence, and they are of great service to him. It is from these that we get our ivory. The elephant is easily tamed, and he becomes the most gentle and obedient of all creatures. He shews a great regard for those persons who are kind to him: but, if he is ill used, he seems, for a long time, to remember his injury, and to seek for revenge. This animal appears to have a power somewhat nearer to reason than any other animal; and many strange accounts are given of his extraordinary sagacity.

The elephant was formerly used in war, having a sort of castle fastened on his back, filled with soldiers, who from thence shot at the enemy with their arrows. At present, they are chiefly used in carrying and drawing burdens. An elephant can, with great ease, draw a load that six horses could not move.

BIOGRAPHY.

EUCLID.

Euclid, the celebrated mathematician, according to the account of Pappus and Proclus, was born at Alexandria, in Egypt, where he flourished, and taught mathematics with great applause, under the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, about B. C. 280. And here, from his time, till the conquest of Alexandria by the Saracens, all the eminent mathematicians were either born or studied; and it is to Euclid and his scholars we are indebted for Eratosthenes, Archimedes, Apollonius, Ptolemy, Theon, &c. &c. He reduced into regularity and order all the fundamental principles of pure mathematics, which had been delivered down by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and other mathematicians before him, and added many others of his own discovering; on which account, it is said he was the first who reduced arithmetic and geometry into the form of a science. He likewise applied himself to the study of mixed mathematics, particularly to astronomy and optics.

His works, as we learn from Pappus and Proclus, are, the Elements, Data, Introduction to Harmony, Phenomena, Optics, Catoptrics, Treatises on the Division of Superficies, Porisms, Loci and Superficies, Fallacies, and four books of Comics.

The most celebrated of these is the first work, 'The Elements of Geometry'; of which there have been numberless editions, in all languages; and a fine edition of all his works now extant was printed in 1703, by David Gregory, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

The 'Elements,' as commonly published, consist of fifteen books, of which the two last, it is suspected, are not Euclid's, but a comment of Hypsicles of Alexandria, who lived two hundred years after Euclid.

There is no doubt, that before Euclid's time, Elements of Geometry were compiled by Hippocrates of Chius, Eudoxus, Leon, and many others, mentioned by Proclus, in the beginning of his second book: for he affirms, that Euclid new ordered many things in the Elements of Eudoxus, completed many things in those of Theatetus, and, besides strengthened such propositions as before were too slightly, or but superficially established with the most firm and convincing demonstrations.

History is silent as to the time of Euclid's death, or his age. He is represented as a person of a courteous and agreeable behaviour, and in great esteem and familiarity with king Ptolemy, who once asking him whether there was any shorter way of coming at geometry than by his elements, Euclid, as Proclus testifies, made answer, that there was no royal way, or path, to geometry.

THE VILLAGE.—No. 3.

JACK, HUMPHREY, AND NANCY TILER.

I have observed it to be the case all my life long, and I have heard it from men much older than I am, that when even the poorest people bring up their children in the fear of the Lord, they find them their best friends in after days; and that whenever people, rich or poor, bring up their children in ignorance of God, and of Divine things, such children are sure to be as dust in the eyes, thorns in the feet, and goads in the sides of their parents. A little of God's grace is worth a great deal of this world's glory; the latter will pass away, but the former will endure forever. Sometimes, it is true, that the children of pious parents take to wicked ways, and sometimes it pleases God to turn the heart of the wicked child of a bad parent, to seek after the Lord with all his soul and all his strength; but this is not according to the common course of events; and that verse in the holy scriptures may be relied on as borne out by the experience of mankind, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." There is a family now living in a cottage, in a part of the parish called "The Common Patch," who never did thrive, and the probability is that they never will, unless it should please God, in infinite compassion, to enlighten their blind eyes, and to soften their hard hearts, so that they may be convinced of the error of their ways, and be taught at the same time to know the grace of the Redeemer. Truly has the wise man said, "The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked, but he blesseth the habitation of the just." The cottage of Tiler is one of the few dwellings in the parish where no bible is to be found; but none of this wretched family can read, nor will they listen when any one undertakes to read to them. Had Thomas Tiler been accustomed to look above for God's blessing on his industry, instead of depending on the support of others, and on his own cunning in taking advantage of those around him, he would humbly and diligently have laboured for an honest livelihood, and people would have been ready to give him work and assist him: but every one now is afraid to employ him, and poverty, and rags, and wretchedness are his portion. How

comforting must the assurance be to a poor man, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding; in all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths!" "The way of the wicked is as darkness, they know not at what they stumble; but the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

A few weeks ago a stranger passed through the village, and, being ignorant of the characters of those who dwell in Tiler's cottage, dropped three tracts at the gate. In half an hour after, Jack had made a boat of one of them; Humphrey a kite's tail with another, though it was not the proper time of year to fly a kite; and Nancy had torn up the third into curl-papers. But there will come a day when they will know how evil and bitter a thing it is to despise the means of instruction, and misuse what, under the Divine blessing, would have pointed them to the way of happiness and peace. To have no opportunity of improvement, is a bad thing; but to possess the means of becoming wise and to neglect them, is twenty times worse.

Any one passing the cottage of Thomas Tiler would know that a slothful man lived there; for the little gate swings to and fro on one hinge, the yard is half covered with nettles, the garden fence has fallen down in two or three places, and the thorn bushes, uncut, stretch far into the garden. Indeed, the place is so like the description given in the Proverbs of Solomon, of the premises of the slothful man, that had Tiler tried with all his might, he could scarcely have copied it more correctly: "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down. Then I saw, and considered it well: I looked upon it, and received instruction. Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man."

Once farmer Brown sent Jack and Humphrey Tiler, into his fields, to work with the labourers. In the course of the morning, Jack had taken a knife from the waistcoat pocket of a labourer, who had put his clothes under the hedge; and Humphrey was caught drinking away at the wooden bottle of beer belonging to another of the men. They were very soon kicked out of the field, and returned to their habits of idleness. Nancy had been taken on trial by the miller's wife, and went on pretty well for the first day. The next day she grew idle, and was reproved for something she had done amiss, when she pertly replied that she did not come there to be put upon, and to be scolded for nothing. That same night a pillow-case was found hid in the garden, stuffed full of flour, which she had no doubt put there for one of her brothers to fetch away.

Nancy was soon sent home, and is not very likely to get another place. It takes many acts of integrity to establish a reputation, but one act of dishonesty is sufficient to destroy it.

Dearly as I love my native village, it grieves me that there should live in it a family so deeply plunged in almost hopeless wretchedness. The last time that I attempted to speak with Thomas Tiler about the welfare of his children, he replied, that if every one would mind his own business, perhaps things would go on better. Idleness, poverty, and dishonesty, go hand in hand together; and I am fearful that the end of Tiler, his wife, his father, and his children, will be evil.

FOR THE MIRROR.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRUMBLING AND MUMBLING.

A TRUE STORY.

Some years ago, I left Nova-Scotia to travel in the United States, or as Major Jack Downing would say the Yewnited States. Uncle Sam and all his descendants are a queer humourous race, and chuckle as much over hoaxing an Englishman, as cheating a Southerner with a wooden nutmeg, or *clay hone*—so that they be cute, they laugh at the poor hoaxies. You must not CLASSIFY a citizen north of New-York with the simpletons of the South. The latter has more the manner and citizenship of Modern Europe, the gentleman in manner, the gentleman in society, and unpretending himself to practical jokes can scarcely appreciate the singular and ludicrous, although sharp shrewd character of the *genuine* Yankee. This however has little to do with my tale—either back or forward—but to my story. I had letters of introduction to a Clergyman of the Bay County, the Cape Cod of Pilgrim story, and having enjoyed the most agreeable society of that agreeable Town of rocks and breakers, C——, accepted the invitation of my kind friend to accompany him on a visit to a neighbouring Clergyman with whose eccentricity and those of his otherwise most worthy Lady, he had acquainted me. We found them at home in their humble Parsonage.—To the luxuries of life, as we term them, they were perfectly strangers. They knew not the difference between Imperial Tokay or more humble claret, Champagne had never appeared to them but under the humble appellation of Cider, and Turtle, and all the common luxuries of the table were utterly unknown. But punkin-pies, apple sauce, long sauce and short sauce, were amply supplied, with roast goose, and *spare rib* to honor their thanksgiving feast, in the Autumn—when like the Puritans their Ancestors, they returned thanks to the "Giver of all Good," for the plentiful harvest.

At other seasons of the year, hominy and molasses, and hasty pudding made from Indian Meal, together with a kind of bread

called biscuit, formed, together with salted pork their chief subsistence. When I was introduced, I found the old couple delighted to see their friend my companion, and as they were about to eat their Evening Meal, requested us to participate. My friend with a knowing look at me, acquiesced with great pleasure; and whilst this is preparing you will permit me to describe the Lady.—Imagine to yourself an antique dame of nearly seventy, smoking a pipe, and with broken and rotten stumps in her mouth which was extremely large, complaining of violent tooth ache, which induced her to smoke—this she very seldom did, she remarked, but took snuff to an excess. The whole distance between her nose and upper lip was saturated with the remains of her frequent snuffings. The old gentleman sat enjoying his pipe in his rocking chair, while engaged in conversation, and awaiting his evening meal.

This was now in readiness, and on the Tea, or as it was called the Supper Table, were arranged several bowls of milk, and in the centre a large pan of milk in which floated a tin dipper—and a plate of biscuit. We were desired to draw to the table, where chairs were placed, and after Grace had been offered, I was as the stranger, asked by the good lady of the house if I would have my biscuit mumbled or crumbed. Not knowing the difference, I politely as possible, said the first, when the old lady deliberately drawing my basin of milk to herself, and taking a biscuit in her snuffy hands commenced—what shall I say reader!! breaking the biscuit between her gums, and depositing the *cracked corn* in my bowl! Powers of Decency!—I could not stand the sight, but bolted, and here I am.

L.

JUVENILE AMUSEMENTS.

A careful master, on being informed that an unfortunate accident had befallen a young gentleman, at one of our public schools, from an arrow shot into his eye at play, summoned his pupils together, and after expatiating on the sad misfortune, addressed them in the following terms:

Young gentlemen, the love of play is natural to you—it is suited to your years, and salutary to your health; far be it from me, then, to abridge you of pastime properly selected, and seasonably used. It is my wish to regulate your pleasures, not to restrain them. Whatever is likely to be attended with danger, ceases to be an amusement. Did I not caution you on this head, you might, in case of misfortune, have reason to reflect on me. Think on the melancholy accident I have mentioned, and be warned.

"All kinds of play, likewise, where too violent exertion is required, where you risk the extremes of heat and cold, should be avoided, as inimical to health. How often is misery entailed on age by a single act of imprudence in youth! Whenever, we labour, it should be to forward some useful end; to do good to ourselves, or to benefit others.

"When danger and excess are guarded against, the field is open to you; and the ingenuity of youth, in so many preceding ages, has invented numerous sports to exercise without fatigue, and to amuse without endangering. Choose which you will, under the above restrictions—vary them, as often as you please—for variety is a source of pleasure; from me you shall have no obstruction. To see you happy shall be my delight—but to see you safe is my duty.

These are, however, occasionally many hours, when you have obtained a passport to play, by punctually performing your tasks, in which several kinds of relaxation will be agreeable to an ingenious youth, which cannot be collectively pursued. That pastime in which numbers are concerned, and which may be decomposed corporeal, should, at intervals, give way to intellectual pleasures, and these are not only to be found in solitary study, or in select society.

"Had weather will give a charm to reading books of entertainment and instruction. This taste, indeed, ought to be early cultivated, as it forms the principal enjoyment of the lonely hour through life, and is the only solace of decrepitude. A turn for drawing, painting, or music, is likewise deserving encouragement in youth. It often keeps them from idle or vicious pursuits; and fills up the blanks of life with elegant entertainment. Let me, therefore, recommend some attention to those studies, not as tasks prescribed, but as pleasing amusements.

"In very early youth, active pleasures, and those which are wholly corporeal are not to be blamed; they strengthen the constitution, and fit it for the discharge of manly employments. But when the judgement makes some advances to maturity, the mind and the body should divide the leisure hour; and pleasure and improvement go hand in hand."

The pupils listened to their master with becoming attention, and ever after were extremely orderly in their pastimes. They shunned danger—they avoid excess: and not a few of them, from this benevolent and judicious recommendation, preferred mental improvement to deaultory play, even when the choice was free."

The Weekly Mirror.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1836.

We have given a few extracts from American Papers (brought by the Mail Boat,) on the subject of the difficulties existing between the United States and France, by which it appears that there is some probability of the controversy being amicably adjusted.

ENGLAND

The English army is distributed as follows:—In Great Britain 25,635; in Ireland 20,415; in the Colonies 30,537. This is the effective force. The non-effective is about 3000.

We see by the English Papers that a project is on foot to form a canal between Liverpool and Manchester, to run parallel with the railway.—Iron boats, drawn by 2 horses and carrying 150 passengers, can proceed, say the advocates of the proposed scheme, at the rate of 10 miles an hour, at one third of the price charged by the railways. The cost of the canal will be about £6000 per mile.—The work done by machinery in England is stated to be equal to the labour of four hundred millions of men.

MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the designs for a monument to be erected in Edinburgh, in honour of the late Sir Walter Scott, Bart., have selected two, and by a majority of 10 to 5, have preferred that furnished by Mr. Rickman, architect, of Birmingham, to that of Mr. Playfair, of Edinburgh. Mr. Rickman's design is a Norman cross, 15 feet or 100 feet high as may be preferred, supporting a colossal statue of Sir Walter, and Mr. Playfair's an obelisk of 200 feet in height.

CAPTAIN BACK.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday last, the pre-

sident, Sir John Barrow, announced that the council had decided that his Majesty's annual premium should be awarded to Captain Back, on account of his recent discoveries, and particularly of a large river running beyond the Slave Lake, a distance of 500 miles. He felt convinced that the south land seen by Captain Back was the coast of North America, and this convinced him of the possibility of a North western passage. The council had decided in Captain Back's favour on no other authority than that of his simple and affecting narrative. So closely had he been within starvation, that he had been compelled on one occasion, to eat his own shoes.

FRANCE AND THE U. STATES.

His Britannic Majesty's despatch brig Pantaloon, Capt. Corry, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in twenty-nine days from Falmouth, with despatches for the Charge d'Affaires of the British Government at Washington. We are not permitted of course, to know the nature of them, but Rumor, always busy on such occasions, has decided that they relate to a proffer of the mediation of Great Britain to adjust the unfortunate difficulty between France and the U. States. [Norfolk Herald.]

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

The French question has assumed a renewed interest in consequence of the arrival of His Majesty's brig of war Pantaloon at Norfolk, a few days since, when her commander proceeded with all speed to Washington. The gallant officer arrived at the seat of Government on the 26th, and immediately presented his despatches to Mr. Bankhead His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires. There can be no doubt that these despatches have reference to the mediation proffered by England; indeed, Letters have been received in town, placing the fact beyond question. This circumstance gives new hopes to the friends of peace, for it can hardly be supposed that a special messenger would have been sent out, if France had not already signified her readiness to accept the offer of friendly mediation. [Albion.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Conjectures are still busy upon the subject of the recent offer of mediation tendered by England. It is understood that no definitive terms of settlement have been proposed, but that the English Government has simply signified their willingness to be the medium through which the controversy may be amicably adjusted. The anxiety of England on this subject is natural and well grounded. Her own internal condition is unsettled. Russia is aiming to extend her mighty empire.—A war between the United States and France, if protracted any length of time, would almost inevitably lead to a continental war, in which the principal Powers of Europe would be involved.

BOSTON, FEB. 3.—We have just seen a letter from our Senator at Washington, dated 30th Jan. which states that the British Mediation had been accepted, and despatches were sent off yesterday.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

FEBRUARY 2.—The House was engaged in passing the ordinary expiring Law Bills to the number of 44.

FEB. 3.—An Act to vacate the seats of Members in certain cases—An Act relating to the exaction of Judges' fees—An Act to regulate the Lehave Common were read a third time and passed.

FEB. 4.—An Act to incorporate the Petite Plaster and Mill Company passed the Committee.—A Message from the Governor was read, relating to the Road Service, with reports of surveys in the Eastern Section of the Province, recommending improvements in the roads to Canso; in Cape Breton, and Annsbury.

FEB. 6. Mr. STEWART moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to request the appointment of a Commission, to co-operate with Commissioners for New Brunswick, for the purpose of determining the boundary between the two Provinces.

His Excellency's message to the House, with the dispatch of the Colonial Secretary, relative to erecting Light Houses on the Islands of St. Johns and St. Paul's, on the coast of Cape Breton, were read, the document specified that His Majesty's government would erect Light Houses on those Islands, if the province would undertake to keep them in repair, referred to a select committee to report thereon; as also the petition of the inhabitants of Yarmouth, for a light house in that harbour.

FEB. 9. Mr. MORTON chairman of committee for considering a petition for the erection of a Woolen Manufactory, reported and recommended a grant, of one fourth of the expense of such a manufactory, when it should be completed, and put in operation, report laid on the table.

FEB. 10.—Mr. CROFTON presented a Petition from the Baptist Society of Chester, praying an Act to enable them to assess the holders of Pews in their Church.

Mr. BELL chairman of the Committee for reporting on the petition of the Halifax Steam Boat Company, praying aid to enable them to run another Boat between Halifax and Dartmouth, recommended that a sum of money be granted so soon as such Boat be in active operation.

Mr. LAWSON presented a petition numerously signed by his constituents in Colchester on the subject of Roads, and on the mode of employing Commissioners not residing in the county, who invariably brought their own workmen with them, whereby the industrious inhabitants were deprived of the employment they had a right to expect; and praying that Mr Logan who resided amongst them be appointed a road Commissioner.

A Petition from the Directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia, praying to be allowed to issue Notes below £5, was, after a considerable debate, rejected.

FREE PORTS.—On Friday the House was engaged on the subject of the foreign Trade of the Province, when it was resolved that Addresses be forwarded to His Majesty, and the Houses of Lords and Commons, complaining of the application of the Crown Duties towards the payment of the Custom House Establishment of this Province; and praying that the Ports of Digby, Lunenburg, Arichat, Windsor and Cumberland be granted the privileges of Free Warehousing Ports.

CURRENCY.—This Question still remains unsettled by the Legislature. Mr Stewart's Sterling Bill, which passed the House, was disagreed to by the Council, and the Bill from the Council, raising American and Spanish Coins was rejected by the House.—Mr. Johnston then introduced a Bill, rating the Doubloon at £4, and the British Coins at 2s—restricting the tender of silver to £5; which, on a subsequent day, was briefly debated, and passed by a large majority.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. O Neil, in Lockman Street, which was entirely consumed, with all the furniture.

Extract from the Exchange Reading Room Book

"The schr. Neptune of Shelburne, has arrived at Liverpool from St. Thomas.—She reports that the schr. Myrtle, Saadden, of and for this port, from Gibraltar, which sailed Nov. 7, had arrived at Antigua. Also, the Ostrich, from Grenada, for Halifax, which had been blown off our Coast—the Elizabeth from hence for Island of Sable—and Sydney, from Newfoundland for this port, which had been out 80 days, and a large number of American Vessels, in a state of distress.

Bills of Lading for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

"WE ARE BUT YOUNG"

We are but young—yet we may sing
The praises of our heavenly King
He made the earth, the sea, the sky,
And all the starry worlds on high.

We are but young—yet run'd all
By Adam, our first parent's fall,
And we have sinn'd, O Lord, forgive,
Jesus hath died that we may live.

We are but young—yet we have heard
The gospel news the heav'nly word;
If we despise the only way,
Dreadful will be the judgment day.

We are but young—yet we must die,
Perhaps our latter end is nigh;
Lord, may we early seek thy grace,
And find in Christ a luring place.

We are but young—we need a guide—
Jesus, in thee we would confide;
Oh, lead us in the path of truth,
Protect and bless our helpless youth.

We are but young—yet God has shed
Unnumbered blessings on our head;
Then let our youth and riper days
Be all devoted to his praise.

VARIETIES.

Circumstantial Evidence.—The danger of placing too much reliance upon strong circumstantial testimony, was singularly illustrated by the facts attending a recent case of suicide in this town. An unusual noise being heard in the house where the melancholy affair took place, two or three persons suddenly ran in, and on their entrance, beheld with amazement and horror, a person with a razor in his hand, holding fast another person whose throat was cut from ear to ear, and who was rapidly bleeding to death from the fatal wound. The strangers at once demanded who had done the dreadful deed? The dying man had just breath enough left to reply "I did it myself," and falling down expired in a very few minutes. It seems the man was recovering from a fit of sickness, and had sent for the gentleman who was found in so critical a situation to come and shave him; which operation being completed, he sat down in a chair to re-sharpen his razor.—While he was engaged in this manner, the person whom he had shaved stood behind him unobserved, and there cut his own throat with his pen-knife. The man with the razor in his hand, hearing a strange noise behind him, jumped up in great terror, and seized the person as he was falling. It was in this situation they were discovered.—*Newark Eagle.*

A wag's well-meant.—A wager was made, a few days ago, by two tradesmen of Brighton—one of them a close-set little man, and the other a very tall huge man, in consequence of the latter boasting of his superior strength of body; by which the little one

undertook to carry, a considerable distance, "two sacks of wheat, each to contain four bushels, 60lbs. weight." The little one accordingly procured one sack, and put four bushels of wheat into it, and then drawing the other sack over it, contended that both sacks contained four bushels, which he carried with ease. The stakeholder decided that both sacks did contain the quantity agreed on, and the money was handed over.

Early Frugality.—In early childhood you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save every thing;—not for their own use, for that would make them selfish—but, for some use. Teach them to share every thing with their playmates; but never allow them to destroy any thing. I once visited a family where the most exact economy was observed; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable with, a little as others can be with much. In this family, when the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire, or tearing them to pieces. If the little ones wanted a piece of twine to spin a top there it was in readiness; and when they threw it upon the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.

Encouragement to Persons of mature Age to cultivate the Mind.—Instances have frequently occurred of individuals, in whom the power of imagination has at an advanced period of life been found susceptible of culture to a wonderful degree. In such men what an accession is gained to their most refined pleasures! What enchantments are added to the most interesting aspects of life and of nature; the intellectual eye is "purged of its film;" and things the most familiar and unnoticed, disclose charms invisible before. The same objects and events, which were lately beheld with indifference, occupy now all the powers and capacities of the soul; the contrast between the present and the past serving only to embrace and to endear so unlooked for an acquisition. What Gray has so finely said of the pleasures of vicissitude, conveys but a faint image of what is experienced by the man who, after having lost in vulgar occupations and vulgar amusements his earliest and most precious years, is thus introduced at last to a new heaven and a new earth.

"The meekest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are op'ning Paradise."

Home.—The only fountain in the wilderness of life, where man may drink waters totally unmingled with bitterness, is that which gushes forth in the calm and shady recesses of domestic love.—Pleasure may heat the heart into artificial excitement; ambition

may delude it with its golden dream; war may indurate its fine fibres, and diminish its sensitiveness; but it is only domestic love that can render it happy. It has been justly remarked by an ancient writer, that of the actions which claim our attention, the most splendid are not always the greatest; and there are few human beings who are not aware that those outward circumstances of pomp and affluence which are looked on with admiration and envy, seldom create happiness in the bosoms of the professors. It is in the un-restricted intercourse of the domestic circle, where the heart must find that real enjoyment, if experienced at all; not in threading the complicated labyrinth of politics; not amidst the glare of fashion, surrounded by the toils of state.

CONSCIENCE.—Conscience implies goodness and piety, as much as if you call it good and pious. The luxuriant wit of the school-men, and the confident fancy of ignorant preachers has so disguised it, that all the extravagancies of a light or a sick brain, and the results of the most corrupt heart are called the effects of conscience; and to make it better understood, the conscience shall be called erroneous, or corrupt, or tender, as they have a mind to support or condemn those effects. So that, in truth, they have made conscience a disguise fit to be entrusted to the care of a physician, every spring and fall, and he is most like to reform and regulate the operation of it.

YOUTH.—Bestow thy youth to that thou mayest have comfort to remember it, when it hath forsaken thee, and not sigh and grieve at the account thereof. Whilst thou art young thou wilt think it will never have an end; but behold, the longest day hath its evening, and that thou shalt enjoy it but once that it never turns again; use it therefore as the springtime, which soon departeth, and wherein thou oughtest to plant and sow all provisions for a long and happy life.

IDLENESS.—An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world, and he only lives to spend his time and eat the fruits of the earth. Like a vermin or a wolf, when their time comes, idlers die and perish, and in the mean time do no good.—They neither plough nor carry burthens: all that they do is either unprofitable or mischievous. Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world: it throws away that which is invaluable when it is past, being to be recovered by no power of art or nature.

TRUTH.—Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack, and on trick needs a great many more of the same kind to make it good.

A rugged countenance often conceals the warmest heart; as the richest pearl sleeps in the roughest shell.