

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER:

BEING

A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.

No. 5.

THE GARLAND.

WOMAN'S HEART.

(By Mary Ann Brown, Author of "Mont Blanc," &c.)

Alas! that man should ever win
So sweet a shrine to shame and sin
As woman's heart.

LEL.

Say, what is woman's heart?—a thing
Where all the deepest feelings spring;
A harp, whose tender chords reply
Unto the touch, in harmony;
A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the sweetest dreams of thought;
A bark, that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of love.

What is its love?—a ceaseless stream,
A changeless star, an endless dream;
A smiling flower, that will not die,
A beauty—and a mystery!
It seems as light as a priest's flowers;
It joys as bright as April flowers;
It hopes as sweet as summer air,
And dark as winter's despair!

What are its hopes?—rainbows, that throw
A radiant light where'er they go,
Smiling when heaven is overcast,
Yet melting into storms at last;
Bright cheats, that come with even words,
Beguiling it, like summer birds;
That stay, while nature round them blooms,
But flee away when winter comes.

What is its hate?—A passing frown,
A single weed 'midst blossoms sown,
That cannot flourish there for long;
A harsh note in an angel's song;
A summer cloud, that all the while
Is lightened by a sunbeam's smile;
A passion, that scarce hath a part,
Amidst the gems of woman's heart.

And what is its despair?—a deep
Fever, that leaves its scars to weep;
A woe, that works with silent power,
As canker-worms destroy a flower;
A viper, that shows not its fangs,
Until the heart it preys on breaks;
A mist, that robs a star of light,
And wraps it up in darkest night.

Then what is woman's heart?—a thing
Where all the deeper feelings spring;
A harp, whose tender chords reply
Unto the touch, in harmony;
A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the sweetest dreams of thought;
A bark, that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of love.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!

'Tis over—that look to the fast-setting sun
Shows too plainly thy race of existence is run
That flash on thy cheek, and thy dim closing eye,
And that weary and peace would so eagerly
And the breast in the morning so haughty and bold,
With the shades of the evening is withered and cold!
How proud! when the death-fires in volleys were
flashing.

When the shadows around thee thy comrades were clashing,
How scornful thy glance at the foe's array,
Yet subdued by a thought of the friends far away!
Oh! vain was the hope when the battle was o'er,
That thou should'st revisit thy own native shore,
And that plenty and peace would so eagerly
All their blessings and smiles on the conqueror's head:
That hope and thy life-blood are ebbing away,
And soon will but leave thee inanimate clay;
Yet how name on thy lips lingers tenderly yet,
Whom in joy or in peril thou could'st not forget,
And the sigh and the tears you exchanged when you
parted.

Are as fresh in thy heart as they were when they started.
'Tis over—that pang was the last thou wilt feel
From fond recollections or enemy's steel.
And though amidst heaps of the dead thou may'st lie,
The fame of thy victories never shall die!
For Albion will honour the brave who are slain
In defence of her rights on the blood-drenched plain;
And the name of the hero will be on his grave,
Who perished to nobly his country to save!

While birds in their hymns shall consecrate those,
Who could barter their lives for their kingdom's repose.

THE MISCELLANIST.

ON PLANTS.—Plants stand next to animals in the scale of existence; they are, like them, organized bodies; like them, increase by nutrition, which is conveyed through a system of tubes and fine vessels, and assimilated to their substance; like them, they propagate their race from a parent, and each seed produces its own plant; like them, they grow by insensible degrees from an infant state to full vigour, and after a certain term of maturity decay and die. In short, except the powers of speech and locomotion, they seem to possess every characteristic of sentient life.

A plant consists of a root, a stem, leaves, and a flower or blossom.

The root is bulbous, as the onion; like the parsnip or carrot, they branch out into threads, as the greater number are, and particularly all the large ones.—A bulbous root could not support a large tree. The stem is single or branched, clinging for support or upright, clothed with a skin or bark.

The flower contains the principle of reproduction, as the root does of individuality. This is the most precious part of the plant, to which every thing contributes. The root nourishes it, the stem supports, the leaves defend and shelter it: it comes forth but when Nature has prepared for it by showers and sun and gentle soothing warmth;—colour, beauty, scent adorn it; and when it is complete, the end of the plant's existence is answered. It fades and dies; or, if capable of its perennial nature of repeating the process, it hides in its inmost folds the precious germ of new being, and itself almost retires from existence till a new year's objects in God's visible creation. It does not admit of an exact definition, but is distinguished from the humbler plant by its size, the strength of its stem, which becomes a trunk, and the comparative smallness of the blossom. In the fruit-trees, indeed, the number of blossoms compensates for their want of size; but in the forest-trees the flower is scarcely visible. Production seems not to be so important a process where the parent tree lives for centuries.

Every part of vegetables is useful. Of many the roots are edible, and the seeds are generally so; of many the leaves, as of the cabbage, spinach; the buds, as of the asparagus, cauliflower; the bark is often employed medicinally, as the quinquina and cinnamon.

Trees are beautiful in all combinations: the single tree is so; the clump, the grove, rising like an amphitheatre; the flowing line that marks the skirts of wood and the dark, deep, boundless shade of the forest; the green line of the hedgerow, the more artificial avenue, the Gothic arch of verdure, the tangled thicket.

Young trees are distinguished by beauty, in maturity their characteristic is strength. The ruin of a tree is venerable even when fallen; we are then more sensible of its towering height: we also observe the root, the deep fangs which held it against so many storms, and the firmness of the wood; a sentiment of pity mixes too with our admiration. The trees in groves and woods shed a brown religious horror, which favoured the religion of the ancient world. Trees shelter from cutting winds and sea air; they preserve moisture: but if too many, in their thick and heavy mass lazy vapours stagnate; their profuse perspiration is unwholesome; they shut out the golden sun and ventilating breeze.

It should seem as if the number of trees must have been diminishing for ages, for in no cultivated country does the growth of trees equal the waste of them. A few gentlemen raise plantations, but many more cut down; and the farmer thinks not so lofly a thing as the growth of ages. Trees are too lofly to want the hand of man. The forest may mingle his tulips and spread the paper ruff on his carriages; he may trim his mount of roses and his laurel hedge; but the lofly growth of trees soars far above him. If he presumes to fashion them with his shears, and trim them into fanciful or mathematical shapes, offended taste will mock all his improvements. Even in planting he can do little. He may succeed in fancying a clump or laying out an avenue, and may perhaps greatly incline the boughs to form the arch; but a forest was never planted.—English paper.

STRIKING CONTRAST.—If we compare the present situation of the people of England with that of their predecessors at the time of Caesar's invasion; if we contrast the warm and dry cottage of the present labourer, its chimney and glass windows, (luxuries not enjoyed by Caesar himself,) the linen and woollen clothing of himself and his family, the steel and glass, and earthenware with which his table is furnished, and above all, his safety from personal injury, and his calm security that to-morrow will bring with it the comforts that have been enjoyed to-day; if, I repeat, we contrast all these sources of enjoyment with the dark and smoky burrows of the Brigantes or the Cantii, their clothing of skins, the food confined to milk and flesh, and their constant exposure to famine and to violence, we shall be inclined to think those who are lowest in modern society richer than the chiefs of their rude predecessors. And if we consider that the same space of ground which afforded an uncertain subsistence to a hundred, or probably fewer, savages, now supports with ease more than a thousand labourers, and, perhaps, a hundred individuals beside, each consuming more commodities than the labour of a whole tribe of Ancient Britons could have produced or purchased, we may at first be led to doubt whether our ancestors enjoyed the same natural advantages as ourselves; whether their sun was as warm, their soil as fertile, or their bodies as strong, as our own. But let us substitute distance of space for distance of time; and, instead of comparing situations of the same country at different periods, compare different countries at the same period, and we shall find a still more striking discrepancy. The inhabitant of South America enjoys a soil and a climate, not superior merely to our own, but combining all the advantages of every climate and soil possessed by the remainder of the world. His valleys have all the exuberance of the tropics, and his mountain-plains unite the temperature of Europe to a fertility of which Europe offers no example. Nature collects for him, within the space of a morning's walk, the fruits and vegetables which she has elsewhere separated by thousands of miles. She has given him inexhaustible forests, has covered his plain with wild cattle and horses, filled his mountains with mineral treasures, and intersected all the eastern face of his country with rivers, to which our Rhine and Danube are merely brooks. But the possessor of these riches is poor and miserable. With all the materials of clothing offered to him almost spontaneously, he is ill-clad; with the most productive of soils, he is ill-fed; though we are told that the labour of a week will there procure subsistence for a year, famines are of frequent occurrence; the hut of the Indian, and the residence of the landed proprietor, are alike destitute of furniture and convenience; and South America, helpless and indigent with her natural advantages, seems to rely for support and improvement on a very small portion of the surplus wealth of England.—Senior's Lectures on Political Economy.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND MRS. SIDONS.—We understand that not long ago Sir Walter Scott and Mrs. Sidons met in the same room before Mr. Martin's picture of the Fall of Ninewoods—two such spectators the world cannot match again, the one, by the common consent of mankind, the foremost writer of his age, the other, in the eyes of all who saw her prime or her maturity, the queen and mistress of the tragic scene. Forgive us, gentle, ever-living shade of Jeanie Deans, agonised soul of Balfour of Burley, heroic spirit of Rebecca of York, immortal memory of Dumbiedykes and of a thousand more, if we should have turned from you and from him who invented you, to bow the knee and kiss the hem of the garment of her who represented to our youthful gaze the Mourning Bride, Hermione, Beverley, Beverley's wife, and was the Muse of Tragedy personified. Close to each other, within narrow space, were placed two heads, on which glory sat plumed, but two hearts over which had rolled the volume of earth's bliss or woe, were interchanged glances that had reflected the brightness of the universe. Who would not rather see Sir Walter Scott's fringed eyelids and storied forehead, than the vacant brow of prince or peer? When Mrs. Sidons used to sit in parties and at drawing rooms, the Lady Marys and the Lady Dorothys of the day came and peeped into the room to get a glance of her, with more awe and wonder than if it had been a queen. This was honour, this was power. There was but one person in the world who would have drawn the gazing gaze of curiosity from these and from all the crowned heads in Europe; and Sir Walter exults that he perished like a felon in the grasp of a jailer. We must indeed admire the talents, when we forgive the use of them; or is it that genius, with its lofty crest and variegated colours, seems destined, like the serpent, to

lick the dust, and crawl all its life with its belly on the ground?—Examiner.—How singularly and absurdly false! The following is the sentence in which Sir Walter Scott concludes the Life of man, over whom he is said, by this party writer, to exult that he died the death of a felon:—"In closing the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, we are called upon to observe, that he was a man tried in the two extremities, of the most exalted power and the most illustrious calamity; and if he occasionally appeared presumptuous when supported by the armed force of half a world, or unreasonably querulous when imprisoned within the narrow limits of St. Helena, it is scarce within the capacity of those whose steps have never led them beyond the middle path of life, to estimate either the strength of the temptations to which he yielded, or the force of mind which he opposed to those which he was able to resist."

A HIGHLAND WELCOME.—The following circumstance, which took place lately at Dingwall, is so honourable to the parties concerned, that we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of recording it for the gratification of all and sundry of our readers. Capt. Thomas Munro, formerly of the 42d regiment, having relinquished the sword for the ploughshare, took in March last the farm of Blackwall, the property of John Gladstone, Esq. For the two preceding years, the farm had been occupied in grazing, but the Laird willingly allowed his tenant to lay down this year's crop. A difficulty, however occurred at the outset, which was likely to render the proprietor's liberality of no avail. The season was not so far advanced, and horses, it was to be feared, were not to be had either for love or money. In this dilemma, the Captain had almost abandoned the idea of sowing where he had not reaped, when a new and unexpected succour presented itself. His friends and neighbours hearing of his intention, and guessing at his difficulties, came forward to a man with offers of assistance, and in a few days there were on the farm no less than eighty-one pair of horses, and fifty-five labourers, with divers masons, carpenters, and plasterers—all working gratuitously, as the Irishman said, and all as careful and industrious as if they had been dependant on the "sair-won penny fee." Presents of seed oats, &c., were sent by those who could not spare horses, and promises of assistance, at the cutting down of the crop, from all the lads and lasses in Dingwall ("brawny chieles and clever hizzies") brought up the rear of this truly Highland-welcome. We need scarcely add, that Captain Munro will long remember the warm-hearted zeal and kindness of his neighbours.—Inverness Courier.

LANGUAGE.—Sir Joshua Reynolds once asked Johnson by what means he had attained his extraordinary accuracy and flow of language. He told him, that he had early laid it down as a fixed rule to do his best on every occasion, and in every company; to impart whatever he knew in the most forcible language he could put it into; and that by constant practice, and never suffering any careless expressions to escape him, or attempting to deliver his thoughts without arranging them in the clearest manner, it became habitual to him.

CONVERSATION.—This rule should be observed in all conversation, that men should not talk to please themselves, but those that hear them. This would make them consider, whether they speak for worth hearing; whether there be either wit or sense in what they are about to say, and whether it be expedient to the time when, the place where, or the person to whom it is spoken.

STIRLING.—A worthy minister, belonging to a parish in the west of our Shetland, had occasion while lately subjecting a number of his congregation to catechetical examination, previous to communion, to address a few questions to his man John, who, to the important offices of bellman and grave-digger, added that of beadle. Not holding the functionary's theological knowledge in the highest esteem, he thought he would put such a question as John could not fail to solve creditably. Accordingly, addressing that personage, he said, "John, as I don't intend to trouble you with many questions, can you tell me what is baptism?" "Atweel can I, Sir," replied John,—"it's just a shilling to the Session Clerk and a groat to me."—Stirling Advertiser.

Danish Periodical Press.—The first Journal published in Denmark was in the year 1644. This was soon followed by several others, one of which was in verse! There are at present, eighty periodical works, daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, published in that country, seventy of which are in the Danish language.

Notwithstanding the prodigious size of the whale, such is its muscular power, that it is enabled to move at such a rate as would, if continued, carry it round the world in a fortnight.

PERSIAN MAXIMS.

There was in Persia, a golden crown which had five sides. On every side a number of admirable lessons were written. The most remarkable are as follow:

FIRST SIDE.

Give my regards to those who know themselves. Consider the end before you begin, and before you advance provide a retreat.

Give not unnecessary pain to any man, but study the happiness of all.

Ground not your dignity upon your power to hurt others.

Take council before you commence any measure, and never trust its execution to the inexperienced.

Sacrifice your property for your life, and your life for your religion.

Spend your time in establishing a good name; and if you desire fortune, learn contentment.

THIRD SIDE.

Grieve not for that which is broken, stolen, hurt, or lost.

Never give orders in another man's house; and accompany yourself to eat your bread at your own table.

FOURTH SIDE.

Take not a wife from a bad family, and seat not thyself with those who have no shame.

Make it a habit to be happy, and avoid being out of temper, or thy life will pass in misery.

FIFTH SIDE.

Be envious of no man, and habituate not thyself to search after the faults of others.

Be sensible to your own value: estimate justly the worth of others; and war not with those who are far above thee in fortune.

Respect and protect the females of thy family. Be not the slave of anger; and in thy contests always leave open the door of conciliation.

Never let your expenses exceed your income. Plant a young tree, or you cannot expect to cut down an old one.

MEDICAL.

THE USE OF TEA.—There are as many opinions among physicians in relation to the use of tea, as there are stars in the milky way, and we are therefore in a state of perplexity in the outset—because our lucubrations will have but little influence where tea has many friends. Perhaps there is no one habit which has become so general in commercial nations as tea drinking, and although it has done no particular good in the world, we are not prepared to say, in direct terms, that it has been strictly injurious. It is no less strange than true, that almost every person, however peculiar the idiosyncrasy, can use tea, and whether it is actually loved or not, every body drinks it as a thing of course. There are many nervous affections which are unquestionably produced by excessive tea-drinking, and many chronic diseases and even mental disorders, aggravated by it, when the individual is far from suspecting the cause.

When we find such numbers of aged people, in the full enjoyment of health, who from the earliest periods of childhood have drunk it constantly, and still are sipping down their favourite draught, there would scarcely seem a chance to raise an objection to a custom as ancient as the Chinese monarchy; but when, on the other hand, the mortality of young people, and particularly the untimely exit of such an astonishing number of youthful women as every changing year presents, by an infinite variety of diseases which were wholly unknown to the fathers of the healing art before the introduction of tea into Europe, is taken into consideration, we are led at once to suspect that tea has had, and still has, an agency in slaying thousands.—Boston Medical Intelligencer.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.—"Small closets and concealed beds are extremely injurious, especially to young people and invalids. When persons are from necessity obliged to sleep in them, it will be advisable every morning immediately after rising, to displace all the bed-clothes, and if the sky be serene, to open the door and windows. The various methods which luxury has invented to make houses close and warm, contribute not a little to render them unwholesome. No house can be wholesome unless the air has a free passage through it. For which reason, houses ought daily to be ventilated by opening opposite windows and admitting a current of fresh air into every room. Beds instead of being made up as soon as people rise out of them, ought to be turned down, and exposed to the fresh air from the open windows through the day. This will expel any noxious vapour, and cannot fail to promote the health of the inhabitants."

THE REFLECTOR.

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.—The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal; every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open. This affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom, from her arms, though every recollection is a pang? Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament? Who ever, in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved, when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed—in the closing of its portals, would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its duties; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that is in the days of its loveliness.—Who would root out such a sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living. Oh, the grave! the grave! it buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment! From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections.—Sketch Book.

RELIGION has planted itself, in all the purity of its image and sufficiency of its strength, at the threshold of human misery; and is empowered to call the wanderers from their pilgrimage of woe, and direct them in the path to Heaven. It has diffused a sacred joy in the abodes of poverty and wretchedness; it has illuminated the dungeon of the captive; it has effaced the wrinkles from the brow of care—shed a gleam of sacred and tranquil joy in the chambers of death—gladdened the countenance of the dying

with a triumphant enthusiasm, and diffused throughout the earth, a foretaste of the blessings of futurity. It is as benign as the light of Heaven, and comprehensive as its span. And it is in the sky of the christian, it quickens perseverance with the promise of reward—reanimates the drooping spirit—invigorates the decrepitude of age—and directs, with a prophetic ken, to the regions of eternal felicity. Like the sun, it glides every object with its rays, without being diminished in its lustre, or shorn of its power.

SPED THE PLOUGH.

"The task of working improvement on the earth, is much more delightful to an undebauched mind, than all the van-glorious which can be acquired from raving in the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

PROFESSOR HYTHCOCK'S ADDRESS.—After some very suitable introductory remarks, Mr. H. notices the ancient history of Agriculture.

The building of the Tower of Babel indicates a state of prosperity and an acquaintance with architecture; and hence we derive presumptive evidence in favor of a correspondent advancement in agriculture.

When the descendants of Abraham were securely settled in Palestine, they devoted themselves almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits, from the chiefs of the tribes to the lowest menial.

The Chaldeans made improvements in husbandry, before unknown. They seem to have ascertained some method of recurring an exhausted soil, and were thus prevented the necessity of frequently changing situations, like most other ancient Oriental nations.

The proverbially fertile soil of Egypt enabled its inhabitants every year to raise vast quantities of corn; and so highly was agriculture esteemed among them that they ascribed its invention to their chief god, Osiris; and even paid divine honours to the animals employed in cultivation, and to the products of the earth.

In India too, in ancient times, Bacchus was worshipped as the inventor of planting vineyards, and other agricultural arts.

The Persian kings also, once each month, laid aside the splendours of royalty, and ate with their husbandmen. Agriculture was incorporated into their religion; and it was one of their maxims, that he who sows the ground with diligence, acquires more religious merit, than by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.

The Phoenicians or Philistines, and the Carthaginians were not unacquainted with agriculture; and Mr. G. G. a celebrated Carthaginian general, is said to have written twenty-eight books on the subject, which were translated into Latin by command of the Roman Senate.

The high regard in which agriculture was held among the Romans is well known. Even their most illustrious Senators and commanders, in the intervals of public duty, devoted themselves to its pursuits. Regulus refused to be recalled from his command in Africa, that he might attend to the cultivation of his farm. And Cincinnatus received the summons to lead the armies of the republic when following the plough; and when that call of his country was obeyed, and success had crowned his arms, he returned again to his interesting occupation. Cato, the Censor, composed a treatise on agriculture. Varro followed him in a more regular work; and finally, Virgil gave immortality to Roman agriculture, in his Georgics.

In a very concise manner history is glanced over to the present time, when the science of agriculture in connexion with the progress of the human mind, and upon this topic we are desirous to select one or two short extracts.

The first point that should engage the attention of the enlightened agriculturist, is to ascertain the nature and situation of those minute vessels by which plants absorb water from the soil and the atmosphere, and by which these principles are modified and circulated in every part of the vegetable, and are converted into the plant itself. So minute are these vessels, that even microscopic observation has not been able to detect all their intricacies. But their general structure and arrangement have been ascertained. And it is found that they bear a most striking analogy to those vessels of animals by which nutriment is conveyed, in ceaseless circulation, to every part of the system. In every plant we find a set of small vessels, running from the roots to the extremities, through which the sap ascends; while in the progress it is undergoing those changes that will fit it for becoming a part of the vegetable. These vessels resemble the arteries in the animal system. When the sap is thus conveyed to the leaves and other extremities of the plant, it there comes in contact with the atmosphere, gives off its redundancies, and absorbs water, and perhaps other principles, essential to the health of the plant. The leaves of plants, therefore, perform nearly the same functions as the lungs of animals. A second set of vessels, exterior to the first, is mostly confined to the bark, now conveys the food of the plant, thus prepared, to every part that needs nourishment; even to the very roots from which it proceeded. These vessels correspond to the veins. Other vessels are found in plants, corresponding to the arteries of animals; and these are situated in the stem; yet too complicated for explanation on this occasion. Suffice it to mention, that in the vegetable, as well as animal economy, we find the principle of life—itsself insupportable—modified and controlling every operation and keeping the wonderful machinery in ceaseless play.

So much for the botany, or rather anatomy, of the vegetable kingdom. We next inquire what are the simple substances that enter into the composition of plants; for until the agriculturist knows this, he shall be ascertain what materials are best adapted to their nourishment? And Chemistry stands ready to answer the enquiry. Out of the fifty simple substances or elements, known to exist, we find vegetables almost entirely composed of three, viz. charcoal and two gases. A few others are occasionally present, and in some cases seem essential to the constitution of the plant; such as silica, lime, iron, manganese, &c. It is by variously combining these few elements that the numerous vegetable principles of vegetables, such as sugar, gum, starch, and the like, are produced; and also the unnumbered forms and properties of the stalk, the bark, the wood, the leaves, the roots, the flowers, and the fruit. A beautiful example of the simplicity of nature is afforded in the composition of the sugar of beets.

By the science of geology we are made acquainted with the nature of the rocks that constitute the great mass of our globe. Now it is a well established fact, that soils are nothing more than rocks worn down or decomposed, and mixed with animal or vegetable matter. Hence, in most cases, the nature of a soil is determined by the nature of the rock beneath it. For instance, the soil along the Connecticut is in many places, of a reddish hue; because that is the colour of the rock beneath it. Not unfrequently, however, the materials that are worn away from one rock, are transported a considerable distance, and mingled with those from other rocks; and thus a soil is formed extremely compound in its characters.

And Mr. H. closes by saying, "It is not therefore, a mere poetic dream, that invests agricultural scenes and pursuits with a peculiar charm. Imagination may here resign her pencil into the hands of experience, nor fear that the picture will want in vividness and interest. Indeed, it was a deep acquaintance with rural and with country scenes, that constituted the inspiration of the poet, when he sketched an eulogium upon agriculture, which the lapse of a thousand years has divested of none of its beauty and truth.

"Ah! happy swain! Ah! race beloved of heaven!" &c.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 16. The Finance Committee presented their Second Report last night. It states that the Treasury have not sufficient control over the application of the money voted for the service of the various public Departments, and strongly recommends a more vigilant system.

The state of Portugal, at this moment, offers a useful lesson both to rulers and the governed. It is a proof that a nation once roused to exertion, whether to throw off a foreign yoke, or in civil war, is not easily brought again under the bonds of absolute and profligate tyranny.

Portugal made no apparent advance during the late contest with Buonaparte, notwithstanding its intercourse with so many of the people of this country. Its hierarchy, its priesthood, its monks, its innumerable civil officers and decreasing revenue, gave rise to an opinion almost universal, that Don Miguel would at once succeed in his infamous usurpation; and it was not until the flame of genuine liberty burst forth in Oporto that our eyes were opened, and we became satisfied that the exertions of England had not been thrown away as it regarded Portugal.

From the Watchman. Woor.—Though it may savour of presumption to question the Duke of Wellington's generalship, we cannot, however, help thinking, that his grace has not shown quite his usual tact in the way in which he has met the claims of the home wool-growers. On the Duke of Richmond's motion for a committee, the premier responded to have said, that he gave his acquiescence to it; but that he and the government had made up their minds that it should produce no result, for that no increased duty should take place on foreign wool.

THE NEW COLONIAL MINISTER.—We have reason to believe (and in saying this we do not merely echo what has been stated in the Papers but speak from the private sources which we have of knowing the fact,) that if the Duke of Wellington had searched through England, from one extremity to the other, he could not have found a man better qualified than Sir George Murray to discharge the duties of the Colonial Office. There is scarcely a colony which Sir George has not himself personally visited, or with the affairs and local circumstances of which he does not possess an intimate acquaintance.

to justify the public confidence by coming to right conclusions at last.

Establishment and Resources of Great-Britain.—If a diminution of the defensive establishments of Great-Britain could be rendered either productive of eventual economy, or consistent with the public safety, there is no reasonable being who would think of withholding his assent from the measure, and undoubtedly we may take credit for asserting that the objection would not come from The Times; but the independence of England being identified with her greatness, and both with her existence, it is obvious that proposals which touch the force of the Navy must be decided on considerations not technically of a financial nature; and, indeed, that if they were, the governing question with an upright statesman would be, not how much could be immediately reduced, but at what point he ought to hesitate, from the well-founded apprehension of being forced by other Powers to revive, at double cost, the inefficiency of a broken-up system? So much we have judged it prudent to hint by way of exception to the universality of the rule, that wherever a shilling can be saved for the public, the knife ought to be employed with an unsparring finger. We trust however that the Finance Committee will not be deterred, either by the insinuations or direct attacks to which its proceedings were exposed on Friday, from a bold and manly perseverance in the course which its duty prescribes, and which the motives for its appointment, declared on the part of Ministers and concurred in by the whole nation, marked out as that alone through which even the slightest relief or public benefit can be accomplished.

We trust that no impatience, no ill-temper, no levity from any quarter, will shake the understood purpose of the Committee, to search into every department, to publish every abuse, and to hold up every jobber and wrongdoer to animadversion. If we cannot have a full report now, let us wait until we can insure it—six or eight months will have been well employed in the business of detection, retrenchment and reform; taking for granted that no part of the time thus intended to promote and complete the ends of an essential inquiry, will be turned to the lamentable work of intriguing for indulgence to specific cases of profligacy, or for mercy to great names, which is no better than compounding with the most dangerous of all felons.—Suspicious are undoubtedly afloat, that the Finance Committee was agreed to by some of the more shrewd among men in office, as a dexterous tub to the whole—a speculation to the official gentlemen, which it rests with the member of the Committee to frustrate. The manly and direct character of the Duke of Wellington makes us slow to listen to such a suspicion.—Times.

England still possesses a net revenue sufficient for all ordinary purposes; and in case she should ever be driven into a war, the means for maintaining it would not be wanting. But then it must be a war of necessity. If any nation were to entertain the idea of invading any of our possessions in any part of the world, it would soon feel to its cost, that we can repel aggression with interest. But nothing short of aggression, directed against ourselves or nations which we are bound by treaty to protect, can justify on our part recourse to hostilities, attended, as it would be in the present state of our finances, with consequences of so serious a nature. A desperate crisis justifies desperate expedients; that means could be found in case of necessity for prosecuting war with effect, no one can doubt who contemplates the resources possessed by the nation; but it is not necessary to attend at present to expedients which necessity alone can ever justify. But no Government dare think of embarking the country in war, on any ground than one of imperious necessity. We are not sorry that this is the case, on any other account than that of the burdens borne by the people. In other respects it is well for mankind that we are placed hors de combat, for all such wars as those for keeping up chimerical balances in the East or in the West. Mr. Cobden, in last Saturday's Register, laments bitterly the degradation to which the country is reduced, in being forced to look on while Russia is cutting up Turkey. He wishes more revenue that we might have more fighting, just as Colonel Charteris wished a fresh character that he might be able to continue cheating. With a Government such as we have, in the hands of a rapacious aristocracy, we may be sure that the resources of the nation, if abundant, would be as wastefully and as wickedly employed as ever. Wisdom comes with lack of food, and we may be sure, when a proud aristocracy are moderate the cause can only be the lack of means for being otherwise.—Morning Chronicle.

THE NEW COLONIAL MINISTER.—We have reason to believe (and in saying this we do not merely echo what has been stated in the Papers but speak from the private sources which we have of knowing the fact,) that if the Duke of Wellington had searched through England, from one extremity to the other, he could not have found a man better qualified than Sir George Murray to discharge the duties of the Colonial Office. There is scarcely a colony which Sir George has not himself personally visited, or with the affairs and local circumstances of which he does not possess an intimate acquaintance. With the West Indies in particular he is conversant, and it may therefore be regarded as a most fortunate event, that, at a moment when there exists in these important dependencies of the British Empire so unfortunate an irritation, a minister should be appointed who knows the real condition of the colonists, and who, it is therefore but reasonable to assume, will be disposed to listen to their complaints. With respect to the Earl of Aberdeen, he is confessedly a man of erudition and classical attainments; possessing, too, great weight with the continental courts, especially with that court (Austria) which it is at present our policy to conciliate. Could, then, a fitter person be found to fill the office of Foreign Secretary?—B. Gazette.

The annual accounts of Finance, Trade and Navigation, have been printed; and though many of the results have been anticipated by separate papers already made public, they show some important results, especially concerning the navigation of the country.

The following is a statement of the tonnage of the shipping entered inwards in the United Kingdom, from Foreign parts, in the last three years:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, British-Tons, Foreign-Tons. Rows for 1825, 1826, 1827.

The following is the account of the tonnage of the shipping cleared outwards in the same period:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, British-Tons, Foreign-Tons. Rows for 1825, 1826, 1827.

It appears by these accounts, that the quantity of navigation is now nearly as great as in the famous year of excitement and speculation, 1825; that the British ships cleared inwards and outwards in the last year, exceed in tonnage those in 1825, while the foreign shipping falls considerably short of its former amount.

In the account of the number of British vessels belonging to the Empire, on the 31st of December in each of the three years, there is an apparent considerable falling off; but it is explained by the operation of the new Registry Act, 4th and 6th Geo. IV. which have required all vessels to be Registered de novo within a limited period.

The quantity of cotton goods exported in the last year, exceeded greatly not only the export of 1826, but that of 1825. The following are the quantities, according to the official statement, in the three years:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Cotton Manufactures, Cotton Yarn. Rows for 1825, 1826, 1827.

We gave some time ago a comparison of the official values of the whole of our exports in the last three years; the following is an account of the declared value in the same period:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, All Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. Rows for 1825, 1826, 1827.

The declared value of the foreign and colonial produce and manufactures is not given. The remark we have applied to the declared value of cottons, applies to other manufactures; and the whole accounts show that the commerce of the country is in a very promising condition—if our legislators will abstain from their alarm that it may become too great.—Globe.

SUMMARY.

It appears from a paper just laid before the House of Commons, that the Bank of England, besides receiving £200,369 13s. 6d. for the management of the public debt, has constantly in its hands an average balance of upwards of four millions of the public money. From the accounts of the year 1827, two days have been selected in each month, the 1st and 15th, and the lowest amount on any one day is £2,791,731, and the highest, £4,493,663; thus leaving in the hands of the Bank an average balance for the whole year of £4,223,876.

London University.—Great preparations are making in this patriotic institution, for the most splendid course of lectures ever delivered in London. The apparatus of the professor of Natural Philosophy, is of the most magnificent description. The models of pulleys, levers, and other mechanical powers, are constructed on the largest scale, and are made of the best materials, beautifully polished. The apparatus of the various subjects in Botany, Natural History, and Anatomy, are on a similar scale of magnificence and beauty.

The last year's amount of tax on sugar in Ireland was £340,000. It appears by the marriage returns, ordered by Parliament, that in the agricultural districts, marriages are much less frequent than in the manufacturing districts. In Hereford, the marriages to the population, are 1 to 170; Hertford, 1 to 179; Minnouth, 1 to 154; Northumberland, 1 to 145; Rutland, 1 to 148; Shropshire, 1 to 155; Sussex, 1 to 151; Wilts, 1 to 145; Worcester, 1 to 143; Essex, 1 to 150; Dorset, 1 to 154, &c. In Middlesex, the proportion is 1 to 103; Lancashire, 1 to 126; Warwick, 1 to 123; Stafford, 1 to 126; and the West-Riding of York, 1 to 131.

The last quarter of the Marquis Camden's contributions to the public was paid a few days ago, which completes the eleventh year since his lordship has paid his receipts and emoluments beyond the regulated salary as Teller of the Exchequer, to the public service. That sum has amounted in eleven years to 100,156l. 3s. 2d. His lordship also contributed, before the peace of Paris, 43,407l. Or. 7d. amounting in all to the sum of 143,563l. 3s. 9d. This noble specimen of public honour seems destined to be as unparalleled as it is munificent.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lord Mount Sandford, the young Nobleman who was brutally assaulted at Windsor during the Ascot Races. He expired on Saturday morning at two o'clock, of a fracture of the skull. We have heard, but we hope incorrectly that his brutal assailant kicked him while down upon the head with his hob-nailed shoes. He is however in custody. Lord Mount Sandford was an Irish Baron, and was only in his 23d year. He was second Baron of that title, having succeeded his uncle, the late Lord whose title was one of the many creations that sprang out of the union of Ireland and Great Britain. He was the son of the Rev. W. Sandford, by a daughter of the Right Hon. John Oliver, of Castle Oliver, in the county of Limerick.

Cootes, the pedestrian, at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, accomplished his arduous task of walking 1,250 miles in 1,000 successive hours, in the Gardens of the Green Man, Kent-road, London. This match is unequalled in the annals of pedestrianism. Cootes did his last mile and a quarter with amazing speed. He was greeted in coming in with deafening cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. This match throws that formerly accomplished by Capt. Barclay completely on the back ground. Cootes has fallen away two stone since the commencement of the match.

SCOTLAND. EARTHQUAKE.—Our readers may stare when we inform them that an earthquake shock was felt in the neighbourhood of Dumfries; yet the fact is not the less true. On Tuesday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, the family of Mr. Tinning at Tinalwald, were alarmed by a rumbling noise, as if some heavy carriage had been put in motion, and at the same time they felt a kind of movement under foot, as if something were heaving up the house. The feeling was momentary, but they were so much alarmed that one of the young ladies actually left the house, and went out towards Tinalwald House, which is hard by. A similar motion was felt, and was heard, by Sir Adam Ferguson's coachman, who was occupied in something at the time, that required him either to sit or lie upon the floor, and he was so much struck at the moment, that he rose and went to

the window to see if he could discover the cause, and observing one of Mr. Tinning's daughters on looking out at the window, he inquired if she had heard any noise when, on comparing notes, a similar motion and noise had been felt in both houses. Some boys who were amusing themselves, about half a mile above Tinalwald House, at a burn, called the Sideburn, which happened to be pretty dry at the time, heard the stones distinctly rattling against each other. The wife of a person of the name of Hunter, a shoemaker, at Kirkland of Tinalwald, was standing in her kitchen at the time, and bearing the plates on her dresser rattle and shake against each other, and a low grumbling noise at the same time, she took a round, and observing the plates that she also ran out of the house, thinking it was to be about her ears the next moment. These facts have been communicated to us by persons in whom we can place the most perfect confidence, and we cannot enter into a doubt as to the nature of them, however rare such instances may be in this country. The occurrence seems to have taken its range along the west side of the Tinalwald and Torthorwald hills, as we have not heard of any similar sounds or feelings being experienced on the other side of them.—Dumfries Journal.

The cotton trade in this quarter, is proceeding with its wonted vivacity; but the manufacturers have of late been very shy in purchasing yarns, in expectation of a fall in the coarser Nos. The hand-loom weavers continue fully employed; and from the cheapness of provisions, this numerous body are better off than they have been for some years.—Glasgow Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, JULY 17.

PLAGUE.—A letter from a gentleman in Havana to his correspondent in this City, dated the 3d inst. communicated for publication in the Daily Advertiser, and which we annex, gives an account of one of the most cold blooded and shocking cases of piracy and murder, we ever recollect to have recorded. The editors of the Daily Advertiser observe, that if the government at Havana are so weak as not to be able to punish such atrocious crimes as that here mentioned, or so depraved as to let them pass unnoticed, the island is in bad hands, and its condition must, before long, become desperate in the extreme. The conversation of the government mentioned will doubtless excite the attention of our government, as well as of those of other maritime nations, and a naval force sufficient to extirpate those blood-thirsty ruffians, should be placed on their cruising ground.

HAVANA, July 2.—The conversation of the government mentioned will doubtless excite the attention of our government, as well as of those of other maritime nations, and a naval force sufficient to extirpate those blood-thirsty ruffians, should be placed on their cruising ground. The circumstances have been learnt from a fisherman, seized by the pirates to serve as a pilot. He was landed upon an uninhabited Key, and from thence taken by one of H. B. M. schooners. He mentions that there were several females and children on board, who, like the crew and males were inhumanly butchered.

PROVIDENCE (RHODE-ISLAND).—Striking lineaments of the age in which we live, are impressed with peculiar distinctness on the map of Rhode-Island, and its vicinity. The increase of our population is like that of the Western States. The town of Providence has doubled its population within the last sixteen years.—Villages then in non-existence, are now crowded with busy inhabitants. The avocations, the habits, the manners, the whole face of nature and of Society, in the surrounding region, are undergoing rapid changes, Arcadian seclusion and rural simplicity are passing away. The agricultural swain is supplanted by the weaver and the spinner. The murmuring of the waterfall is half silenced by the din of manufacturing machinery. The shady rivine is crowded with huge piles of granite, and with clusters of shops and stately mansions, and humbler dwellings. The banks that were only trod by the solitary angler, are now rattling with carriages and cumbered with merchandise. All this is as it should be. It is the triumph of science, of industry, and of art. Yet the period of change is a period of danger.—With the increase of wealth and of industry, there should be a corresponding increase of that which is indispensable to their proper use and legitimate design. The triumph of intelligence and virtue is as necessary to secure as to complete the victory.

COLONIAL.

HALLAM, August 4. Brig Dispatch.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with his usual attention to all matters relating to the public welfare, immediately after the arrival of His Majesty's ship Tyne, with the unfortunate Emigrants saved from the brig Despatch, convened His Majesty's Council, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of providing for their relief, when a Committee was appointed for that purpose; the whole were placed in the Poor House on Monday, immediately after the landing, and are now happy to learn, that, with the exception of about 20, comprising women and children, and the sick, the whole have been provided for by the gentlemen of the Committee. A number of them have gone into the country.—Journal.

CARRIBOO COPPER.—Extract of a letter from Mr. C. T. Jackson, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated, Boston July 25.—I have lately analyzed the Copper Ore from Carriboo River, and find the most compact pieces of the sp. gr. 5.7. to yield Copper 79. 5. Sulphur 18. Iron 2. 5.—100 parts. This is certainly the richest ore I have ever seen.—is the vitreous copper ore, or Kupferkiesels of the Germans.—Nonsectarian.

KENTVILLE, July 26.—It is thought that last night and the night before, the tides were the highest ever known in the rivers in this Country. They were, however, the highest that have been experienced here for many years. Almost all the dykes have been broken, and much damage has been done to the hay and wheat, by the inundation of the water. The Wellington dyke stands safe.—Ibid.

MONTREAL, July 24.—We are informed, from a source on which dependence may be placed, that the Royal Engineers at Bytown, have received orders to prepare an estimate and report of the expenses of fortifying the heights and harbour of Bytown, and the erection of the requisite buildings for the accommodation of a garrison of 5000 men, and Major Duerstel commanding the Royal Staff Corps at Granville, has also received instructions to construct such locks as yet remain to be done along the Riviere des Moutons, of the same size as those in the Rideau, and when the line is completed that the small locks already made will be enlarged to the same size as the others. Thus when the Welland Canal is completed, large vessels and steamboats will be enabled to sail without interruption, from the heads of the Upper Lakes to the upper end of the Lachine Canal, which at present admit Durham boats

of the largest class. The locks on the latter canal could be easily enlarged, and at no very distant period vessels from the ocean may yet carry the peaceful commerce and display the meteor flag of Great-Britain, on the waves and shores of the Erie, of the Huron, and the Michigan.—(Montreal O. Gazette.)

NIAGARA, July 7th.—The crops of wheat and grass, on highlands, are fine; grass crops, indeed, will be superior to former years; but wheat, in the low lands, will be deficient; the whole of the wheat crops, on an average, will be deficient, compared with last year.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this town about 20 minutes past one o'clock on Thursday morning last.—Grenada Gazette, June 28.

VARIETIES.

The Caledonian Ball at Almack's.—The Annual Fancy Ball was held on Monday evening; it was attended by nearly six hundred persons of consequence, dressed in the costume of every nation; it was splendid and effective.—The grand saloon and the banquetting-hall below were brilliantly illuminated with wax tapers, variegated flowers decorated the orchestra, and the temporary pillars: excellent bands of music were provided, and the refreshment tables abundantly stored. Numerous detachments of the police attended to preserve order without, whilst all was harmony within.—As early as half-past nine o'clock, more than a hundred tickets were passed; at half-past ten the numbers exceeded three hundred; and at this period the great folding doors were thrown open to receive their Royal Highnesses of Clarence. The amiable Duchess, (all condensation and good humour) accepted the apology for the absence of the head of the Highland clans, namely the Duke of Argyll. We never saw her Highness look better than in the Scottish garb, viz. a hat and rest of plaid, a lowering plume, and a dress of white, gold & diamonds. But the greatest charm was the manner in which the habitments were put on; for a Vandyke could not have personified the native character more completely! The Duke appeared in blue and gold, very rich, as Lord High Admiral.—On entering the ball-room, the band played "God save the King." The four ladies in attendance also wore ornaments in compliment to our northern countrymen.—Prince Leopold arrived at eleven o'clock in a scarlet uniform, as Field Marshal, and quickly after came the Duke of Cumberland, in the regimentals of his Wallace Bledys, at half-past ten o'clock; at midnight, the crowd was too dense for moving on the "light fantastic toe." Quadrilles were afterwards attempted with the same success.—London paper.

Remarkable Prophecy.—The ablest competitors on the Prophecies of Daniel and St. John, were Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Newton, Doctor Zouch, Father Holmes, &c. Though they differ occasionally in the Prophetic symbols, yet all agree at last in one conclusion—that the Eastern or Mahometan apostasy should last for 1260 years, and then its downfall commence. When Daniel wrote, the Jews reckoned only 360 days in the year, and the alteration in the Calendar, making the year 365 days, did not take place till 5 or 600 years afterwards; consequently, Daniel must have meant 1260 years of 360 days each. If this reasoning is correct, this year (1828) is the prophetic complete; for the Turkish date for this year, is 1245. Now, the Turks reckon their years as we do—365 days. If, then, we reduce 1245 years of 365 days each, into years of 360 days each, we shall find that the Mahometan religion has this year lasted 1860 years with 95 days over.

Mont Blanc.—M. Roger, an officer of engineers, in the service of the Swiss confederation, has lately taken pains to ascertain with great exactness the height of Mont Blanc above the Lake of Geneva, and the height of the Lake of Geneva above the sea. The result of his measurement is, that the summit of Mont Blanc is nearly 4435 metres, or about 14,542 English feet, above the lake of Geneva; and that the Lake of Geneva is 365 metres, or about 1203 English feet, above the sea; and, consequently, that Mont Blanc is 4811 metres, or about 15,775 English feet, above the level of the sea.

New method of Lighting large apartments.—Mr. Locatelli, a mechanician of Venice, has invented a new process for lighting public halls. The process has completely succeeded, and leaves nothing to be desired. The light of several lanterns is concentrated on an opening in the middle of the hall (probably the ceiling) and falls upon a system of lenses, planoconvex, which fill the opening (a foot in diameter) and distribute through the apartment rays which issue divergingly. From the centre, or pit, nothing is perceived but the lenses, which resemble a chafing dish of burning coals, illuminating the whole house, without dazzling or fatiguing the eye. Besides the advantage of being more equal and soft, the light is more intense than that of a chandelier; and there is not a spot in the hall where one cannot see to read with the greatest facility.

Dyspepsia.—It is melancholy to see the number of the fair creation daily augmented, who fall victims to this enemy of sedentary habit. A thousand and one sovereign remedies are daily advertised by quacks and apothecaries; but, expensive as they are, we believe little benefit is derived from them. We, however, do not a disciple of Galen, do know an effectual remedy, that it is worth all the nostrums invented since the flood, and we most cheerfully offer it to the consideration of the ladies, gratis. Rise at five, and walk two miles at a quick step. Do not saunter—that is worse, if possible, for the constitution, than no exercise. Follow this one month, and if it does not regulate digestion—restore the spirits, and procure a countenance blooming as the rose, we will give you bread for a foot-hall. The season for rambling is now in perfection—the medicine runs only a little coarser—ladies will you try it? Only make it fashionable to rise early and walk before breakfast, and we shall cease to hear of dyspeptic affections.—Boston Times.

THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1828.

By the Canada Mail, arrived last evening, we received Quebec papers to the 30th ult. They contain Liverpool dates to the 19th June, (three days later than those given in last week's OBSERVER), brought to Quebec by the ship Memnon, in 29 days from Liverpool. Also, by the Western Mail, this morning, Boston papers of the 6th instant, have come to hand, containing English accounts to the 20th June. From these sources we have selected the following articles:—

In the Commons on the 30th May, among the miscellaneous estimates voted, were £10,445 to the Nova Scotia Civil List, £4,000 for Bermuda, and £3,600 for New-Brunswick.

The Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald is to hold the office of Treasurer of the Navy, as well as that of President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Calcraft is the new Pay-Master of the Forces, and Mr. Croker has been called to the Privy Council.

Although there is little doubt that Sir John Byng will succeed Sir George Murray in the command of the Forces in Ireland, the appointment is not yet completed. The Irish Secretaryship rests in the same state with Lord P. Gowen.

The Lords of the Treasury have lately issued an order for permitting all goods remaining in bond to continue in warehouse for one year, from the 19th ultimo. The successor of the lamented Bishop Heber has arrived at Calcutta.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER. Taking an early ramble over Benthoben, some few morning stints, I picked up the following Sonnet, and CANZONET: They are written with pencil, and have the appearance of originality, from several erasures and corrections upon them. If you have a spare corner in your paper, permit me to beg their insertion. St. John, July 29, 1828. IOTA.

A SLUGGARD'S SOLILOQUY. To rise, or not to rise? that is the question. Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer the stings and arrows of reproving conscience, Or to take arms against these slothful habits, And, by opposing, end them.—To rise—to sleep No more: and by arising, say we end The head-ach, and the thousand evils That doth in his brain: it is a victory Devoutly to be wish'd.—To rise—to sleep.—To sleep, perchance to dream—ay, there's the rub: For in that idle sleep what dreams may come To agitate this lazy mortal coil, Should make us pause—for it is said That drowsiness shall clothe a man with rage, And he that loveth sleep, shall come to poverty. Who can bear to be so often warn'd, By fading cheeks, by loss of appetite, By weakness of limbs, or long confid'ed, And all the inquietudes the sluggish feels, When he himself might his quietus make, By getting up!—O, murderer of time! That sound thou hearest was another knell Of thy departing hours! Where are they? Forgotten! No, recorded in His book Who never slumbereth, nor sleepeth. What doest thou here, when all's in motion, Sweating and snoring thy short life away? Hast thou no dream of something after death, In that remote country, from whose bourne No traveller returns? Know'st thou that large arrear of talents bury'd? Of precious time so much, of yawning'd away? Go to the An, thou sluggard! her ways consider, And be wise. Fold not thy arms again, Nor over turn, nor listen to the voice of sloth, Craving five minutes more—but up at once, And fill the station allotted thee by Providence; Nor slumber here lest thou a slumberer be, When the Archangel's trumpet rouse to judgment, And thou be call'd for, to give account Of all things done by thee whilst in the body!

CANZONET. WHEN Aurora's first rays are tranquilly beaming, I have seen the light web which the gossamer spreads, While the dew-drop of morning resplendently gleaming, Has hung like a gem on the tremulous threads. But how fragile that film! that dew-drop how fleeting! The breeze as it past, swept the light gauze away—And ah! like the joys, that scarce stay our greeting, The dew-drop is fled in the bright beaming ray. So flies some pure thought, in my bosom revealing—So my firmest resolves take the wing of the gale; And as fragile and feet ev'ry loftier feeling, As the insect's light web, or the dew-drop so frail!

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHEONS CHOICE RETAILING MOLASSES, 50 Barrels Prime SUGAR, 17 Puns. W. I. RUM, of a superior flavor; Just received and for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. July 29.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received 45 Salica from London, via Halifax, and from thence by the Lady Strang, a large variety of FANCY GOODS,

black in addition to his former Stock, he will dispose of very cheap—they are as follows: BLACK & colored Gros de Naples; black Crape; Lustring and twilled Sarsnet Passes; bobbinet Caps; black Lace Veils; Bandanas; web Braces; cotton boxes; Moroccan Cotton; mixed Pins; black Pins, in boxes; improved silver eyed Needles; Shirt Collars; Lustring Stocks; Bristle Stiffeners; 100 dozen do skin Ladies Kid, tan colour, white, Woodstock, black silk, and black kid Gloves; Tatting; Thread Edging; 3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinet, plain and figured; Macklin, Quilling Net; colored and white Stays; Leghorn and black Galoons; a large assortment of new Fashion Ribbons, &c. &c. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, July 14.

G. D. ROBINSON, Offers for Sale, at a moderate advance—BROWN and bleached COTTONS; Shirting Stripes; Gingham; Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-4; Irish Sheetings; Brown and bleached Canvas; Ducks; Hollands; Osnaburgs; &c. &c. July 1, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per ship John & Mary, from Liverpool, the remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of A VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season. —ALSO— A few Crates well assorted Earthenware, Iron assorted, Boxes Tin, Soap, and Candles, Brandy, &c.—Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash, or other prompt payment. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 27, 1828.

TEA, &c. The Subscribers have received per late arrivals: CHESTS and Boxes TEA: 100 C 130 Bbls. very superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use; 250 Bags CORN; 75 Barrels CORN MEAL; 20 Kegs superior TOBACCO. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 29, 1828.

W. J. STEVENS & Co., HAVING commenced Business in that Store in St. John Street, lately fitted up by Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, and formerly occupied by him as an Office;—beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SLOPS, &c. which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH ONLY. N. B. Ship-masters supplied with STORES at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John, May 6.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMEL'S, St. John-street, where a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. may be obtained, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.—Shipmasters supplied on the shortest notice. May 13, 1828. J. E. COOK.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. —ALSO— 25 Hogsheads MOLASSES, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

JAMAICA RUM and SUGAR. Just received, by the La Plata, from Savannah-la-mar: 50 PUNCHEONS RUM, and 10 Hogsheads SUGAR.

ALSO, FOR SALE: 20 M. excellent English BRICK, and a London built GIG. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 29, 1828.

TEA! TEA! TEA! GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Offers for sale—CHESTS of Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder Tea; just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 22d July, 1828.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now opening his SPRING SUPPLY of FANCY GOODS. WHICH he will dispose of on moderate terms for prompt payment. Store (as formerly) that well known stand, formerly the Bank of New-Brunswick. May 13. JOHN SMYTH.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the Brig SPRAY from Greenock, and JANE from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE;

AMONG WHICH ARE— AN excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached, and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c., very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment. May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following ARTICLES:

BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown Canvas; Ravens Duck; Osnaburg; Brown Holland; Twines; Threads; Cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Fig Blue; Cotton Tick; White Lead; Black and Yellow Paints; Linseed Oil—in casks and jars; Casks Half Pint Tumblers; and a few Casks, 3 dozen each, BROWN STOUT. June 21.

RED PINE TIMBER FOR SALE. 6 TONS 700 Tons RED PINE TIMBER, of excellent quality, and large size.

—ALSO— A quantity of superior WHITE PINE and BIRCH, with LATHWOOD and DEALS, for broken stowage—delivered immediately at the Shipping harbour, on the Magdavic River, Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 17, 1828.

SALMON. SPICED or Soused SALMON as usual, put up in Kitts for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with a trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required. EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

PINE BOARDS. THE Subscriber offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards, to be delivered in the Harbour of Sisiboo. Persons requiring boards to complete their cargoes for the West Indies may depend upon every dispatch. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, April 24.

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FRAGUSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROACH, where he carries on the above Business: and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c. Also—Genteel Board and Lodging. JAMES BUIST. May 27.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE! THE EXTRA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 27. Agent.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. IN consequence of the Mail between Halifax and Annapolis being now sent by the Stage Coaches, the Proprietors of the Steam Boat ST. JOHN, are notified by the Postmaster to receive the Mail at Annapolis on Wednesday Evening—they will in future, commencing on Monday the 7th July, run the following days; Leaving St. John for Annapolis and Digby on Mondays and Wednesdays, and returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays—going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Fridays and returning to Saint John on Saturdays.—Time of leaving, 6 o'clock in the morning. St. John, July 1.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to send FREIGHT by the Steam-Boat ST. JOHN, will please let the Subscriber know on the day previous, so that it may be regularly cleared at the Custom-House. JAMES WHITNEY. June 10.

JULY 5, 1828.

The Subscribers have for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne, Port, Madeira, &c. Leaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease.

British Dry Goods, Viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osnaburg, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvas, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

—ALSO— 50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

KERR & RATCHFORD, Have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, on Consignment, the following Articles, which they offer for sale at lowest rates for Cash, or approved Paper, viz:—

BALES West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities, and most fashionable colours; Cases elegant London Printed Cottons and Muslins; Cases Superfine Waterproof Hats; Shirting Cotton; Pipes and Hhds. Cognac Brandy of best brand; Ditto Geneva ditto; Ditto Port and other Wines; London Porter and Ale; Ditto Paints and Oil; Patent, bleached and Coker Canvas; Patent Cordage, assorted sizes; Earthenware and Glassware; Bar and bolt Iron and Steel; Smith's Bellows assorted, from 28 to 38 inches.

—ALSO ON HAND— Pork and Beef—of a superior quality; Rum, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Composition Spikes; Ditto Rudder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

MISS O'BRIEN, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she has removed to Mr. DISBROW'S Brick House, Water-street, where she continues to carry on the DRESS MAKING Business, as formerly. May 27, 1828.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunel-street.

BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner— Lustings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worstal Cords, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c.

—ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, August 29, 1826.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. SIX JOURNEMEN TAILORS, Good Workmen, to whom constant employment and good Wages will be given. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor and Habit Maker. St. John, April 15, 1828.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment, Central Station—St. John, N. B. OCTOBYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. June 3.

B. REYNOLDS, Tailor and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house-door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCULLAR—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favored.

B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands. —N. B. NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWRY; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of James Hendricks, Esq. where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. May 13.

HOUSES & LANDS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, OR TO BE LET, ALL that Valuable PROPERTY fronting on A Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN M'LEAN. January 29, 1828.

TO LET, And possession given immediately—THE whole or part of the HOUSE, in Charlotte-street, belonging to Mr. S. C. Smiler, and at present occupied by Mr. Benjamin Peel. The House is well adapted for the accommodation of two families, and has a good Cellar Kitchen and frost proof Cellar; and a Well and Garden in the rear. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN PEEL, on the premises; or to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. 22d July, 1828.

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Barn, and an excellent frost-proof Cellar, with a Spring of Water therein. —ALSO—One Lot, No. 50,—50 feet front and 200 feet rear, from Exmouth to Waterloo-streets. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURGAR, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

TO BE LET, THE SUBSCRIBER'S HOUSE at the corner of Charlotte and Horsefield-streets,—for one or more years—possession given on the first of May next;—for particulars inquire of the Subscriber, at the Counting House of NICHOLSON & VERNON. THOS. L. NICHOLSON. April 8, 1828.

TO BE LET, THE PREMISES situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Horsfield-street, at present in the occupation of J. WOODWARD, Jun. Esq. The Premises may be viewed by applying to ROBERT F. HAZEN. February 26, 1828.

TO RENT, THE WHARF and SHOP in rear of the Premises in St. John-street, occupied by JAMES STEWART & Co.—ALSO—A back Store and two Flats of the said Building, either of which are well adapted for Rigging or Sail Lofts. JAMES STEWART. March 25, 1828.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, A LARGE, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to GEORGE A. NAGEL. Also:—The SHOP on the North Market Wharf, now in the occupation of INISH & LOCKHART. February 12.

FOR SALE, A CONVENIENT Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Portland, on the road leading from the Mill Bridge to Indian Town, and nearly opposite Mr. Owens' Ship Yard. The house contains eight good Rooms.—There is a Cellar, convenience for receiving Rain Water, &c. The premises may be viewed at any time between 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. HENRY PAYNE. Portland, July 15.

JAMES LANDY, Tailor, MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favours; he begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING Business in all its various branches, in that Shop, formerly the office of NOAH DISBROW, Esq. opposite Mr. WELCH'S, Church-street; where he will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favoured. N. B.—Naval and Military Uniforms made in the neatest Style, and Country Orders will receive due attention. June 3.

BRASS FOUNDRY, COPPER & LEAD MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber begs leave to acknowledge his obligations to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement hitherto received in the line of his profession, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage.—He at the same time respectfully informs them, that he has removed his Business to Charlotte-street, opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he still continues to make Rudder Braces and Pentles; Hawsse, Scupper, and Deep-Sea Leads; Brass Andirons and Chandeliers; Force Pumps and other Hydraulic Engines; Brass Cocks and Candlesticks, &c. &c. &c.—His Rudder Braces and Pentles, are of a composition superior to some manufactured heretofore in Saint John, which on being analysed, have been proved to contain a mixture of Copper and Lead, which is altogether unfit for the purpose; and by this spurious and property of those who use such the lives and property are generally endangered. A specimen of the above spurious composition, is now in his possession. —Reference may be made to the principal Merchants in Saint John. June 10. JOHN BARRY.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major WARD'S, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scoullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes from strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their patronage. June 24, 1828.

BLANKS Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

NOTICES.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all persons indebted to the late Firm of JAMES & HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, that he has received a General Letter of Attorney from Mr. HENRY CUMMING, the Surviving Partner, authorising him to proceed immediately in collecting the debts and effects of the concern. W. B. KINNEAR. St. John, 22d July, 1828. 65

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of SNEDEN & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern, will please present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB R. SNEDEN, EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES M'KAY, late of this City, Merchant, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, JOHN M'LEAN, Adm'r. on said Estate. St. John, July 26, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BUNNELL, Yeoman, deceased, Long Reach, King's County, are requested to present them, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC CORSON, THOMAS FOWLER, Executors. Long Reach, July 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present the same within six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, ROBERT WELCH, THOMAS BARLOW, Executors. May 20, 1828.

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE WOODS, Adm'r. Saint John, April 1, 1828.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, is this day dissolved;—the Business in future will be conducted under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SON, where they will continue to manufacture as usual, all kinds of HAIR WORK, such as Wigs, Scapels, Crown-pieces, Frittets, Medona Bands, &c. &c., at their Shop, Dock-street. St. John, May 20, 1828.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JOHN KIRBY. Saint John, February 5, 1828.

A New BURIAL GROUND having been purchased by the Corporation of Trinity Church, and laid out in small Lots, the same will be disposed of at any time previous to Christmas, at 30s. per Lot, and after that period at not less than 40s.—The Plan of the whole may be seen at the Office of N. H. N. Lugin, Esq. W. B. KINNEAR, Clerk of the Vestry. October 30, 1827.

Assize of Bread. Published April 30, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. on Flour, to weigh 2 8 The Sixpenny Rye " " " " " " " " 3 12 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. Mayor's Office, St. John, April 30, 1828. JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

Bank of New-Brunswick. DIRECTOR for the Week... R. W. CROOKSHANK, Esq. Hours of Business,—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

Marine Insurance Office. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS for the WEEK. Salmon Wheeler, John R. Partelow, George D. Robinson. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

Savings' Bank. MANAGERS for the WEEK. John Ward, Jun. James Kirk. Bank Hours.—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SAINT JOHN: PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS. Terms—15s. per annum, half in advance. PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BLANKS, POSTING & HAND BILLS, &c. &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.