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THE GARLAND.

FROM THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

POUR not the voice of grief
Above the sable bier!

The weary spirit finds relief
In some more hallowed sphere.

What recks it that the lip
Has lost its thrilling hue—

Unfaded was their fellowship
As blushing rose and dew,
And now—too soon a creeping thing,
Will, like a leech, there feed and sting.

Yet weep not for the dead
Who early pass away.

Ere hope and joy and youth have fled,
Ere work has wrought decay!

Better to die in youth
When life is green and bright,
Than when the heart has lost its truth
In age and sorrow's night.

Then woe and years around us throng,
And death's chill grasp is on us long,
Life is a ruffled flower
When love's pure visions fade—

A broken spell—a faded hour—
An ebb—and a shade!

The poet's thimble for a fan,
And yon beauty's kiss,
Ambition's height, and honor's name
But yield a phantom bliss—

And manna back from every goal,
Thirsting for some high bliss of soul.

Would I had died when young!
How many burning ties,
And wretched hopes and sever'd ties,
Had spared my after years!

And she on whose pale brow
The damp and cold earth lies,
Whose pure heart in its virgin glow
Was mirrored in dark eyes!

Would I had faded soon with her,
My boyhood's earliest worshipper!

Pour not the voice of woe!
Shed not the burning tear
When spirits from the cold earth go
Too bright to linger here;

Unsmiled let them pass
Into oblivion's tomb—
Like snow flakes melting in the sea
When ripe with vestal bloom,

Then strew fresh flowers o'er the grave
And let the fall grass o'er it wave!

THE MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.)

NEW EDITION OF THE WATERLY NOVELS.

Most of our readers are already aware, that a new edition of these novels is in the course of preparation, with illustrative plates by eminent artists, and what will still more enhance the value of these celebrated productions—illustrative introductions and notes by the author. The work is to be published by periodical issues, of one volume each month, to commence on the first day of next. The following is what the author says of the subject of the prototype of *Dandie Dinmont*.

"The author may here remark, that the character of *Dandie Dinmont* was drawn from no individual. A dozen, at least, of stout Liddesdale yeomen with whom he has been acquainted, and whose hospitality he has shared in his rambles through that wild country, at a time when it was totally inaccessible save in the manner described in the text, might lay claim to be the prototype of the rough, but faithful, hospitable, and generous farmer. But one circumstance acquainted the name to be fixed upon a most respectable individual of this class, now no more. Mr. James Davidson of Hindlee, a tenant of Lord Douglas, besides the points of blunt honesty, personal strength, and hardihood, designed to be exercised in the character of *Dandie Dinmont*, had the honour of forming a celebrated party of terriers which he possessed, by the generic names of Mustard and Pepper, (according to their color was yellow or greyish-black) without any other individual distinction, except as according to the nomenclature in the text. Mr. Davidson resided at Hindlee, a wild farm, on the very edge of the Teviotdale mountains, and bordering close on Liddesdale, where the rivers and brooks divide as they take their course to the East and Westward. His passion for the chase, in all its forms, but especially for fox-hunting, as followed in the fashion described in the next chapter, in conducting which he was skilled beyond most men in the South Highlands, was the distinguishing point in his character.

When the tale on which these comments are written became rather popular, the name of *Dandie Dinmont* was generally given to him, which Mr. Davidson received with great good-humour, only saying, while he distinguished the author's name applied to him in the country, where his own is so common—that the Sheriff had not written about him more than about other folk, but only about his dogs." An English lady of high rank and fashion being desirous to possess a brace of the celebrated Mustard and Pepper terriers, expressed her wishes in a letter, which was literally addressed to *Dandie Dinmont*, under which very general direction it reached Mr. Davidson, who was justly proud of the application, and failed not to comply with a request which did him and his favourite attendants so much honour.

"I trust I shall not be considered as offending the memory of a kind and worthy man, if I mention a little trait of character which occurred in Mr. Davidson's last illness. I use the words of the excellent clergyman who attended him, who gave the account to a Rev. Gentleman of the same persuasion—

"I read to Mr. Davidson the very suitable and interesting truths you addressed to him. He listened to them with great seriousness, and has uniformly displayed a deep concern about his soul's salvation. He died on the first Sabbath of the year (1820); an apoplectic stroke deprived him in an instant of all sensation, and happily his brother was at his bedside, for he had detained him from the meeting-house that day to be near him, although he felt himself not much more than usual. So you have got the last little Mustard that the hand of *Dandie Dinmont* bestowed.

"His ruling passion was strong even on the eve of death. Mr. Baillie's fox-hounds had started a fox opposite to his window a few weeks ago, and as soon as he heard the sound of the dogs, his eyes glared; he insisted on getting out of bed, and with much difficulty got to the window, and there enjoyed the fun, as he called it. When I came down to ask for him, he said, 'be had seen Reynard, but had not seen his death. If it had been the will of Providence,' he added, 'I would have liked to have been after him! but I am glad that I got to the window, and am thankful for what I saw, for it has done me a great deal of good.' Notwithstanding these eccentricities, (adds the sensible and liberal clergyman,) I sincerely hope and believe he has gone to a better world, and better company and enjoyments."

"If some part of this little narrative may excite a smile, it is one which is consistent with the most perfect respect for the simple-minded invalid, and his kind and judicious religious instructor, who, we hope, will not be displeased with our giving, we trust, a correct edition of an anecdote which has been pretty generally

circulated. The race of Pepper and Mustard are in the highest estimation at this day, not only for vermin-killing, but for intelligence and fidelity. Those who, like the author, possess a brace of them, consider them as very desirable companions.

CREVELLER.

In Emerson's "Letters from the Aegean," we find several particulars of the life of the celebrated corsair, Creveler, whose exploits were, for twenty years, the terror of the Mediterranean during the latter part of the seventeenth century. There is a savage grandeur in his story, which renders it interesting. "He was a native of the South of France, and his youth, till the age of five and twenty, had been spent in trading from Marseille to the Indies, and the various ports on the coasts of Turkey. Here he had gained the most accurate information of the situation of the Greeks, and the grinding oppression of their Ottoman masters: he saw their evident discontent, and repining, and the inability of the Turks to keep them in proper subjection, owing to the daring presence of the Knights of Malta, who had driven almost every Moslem from the Cyclades. Creveler was a man of acute observation, and the most grasping and restless ambition; the memory of the easy dominion obtained by Sarrasin, and held by his descendants, was still fresh in the minds of the adventurers of Europe; and it was only a few years before that the Marquis de Flouvi, a Marseillais, with a small force, had attempted the capture of Haor, and was prevented only by the presence of a fleet of Venetians, who had made it an article of peace with the Porte that they should maintain a squadron in the Aegean for the protection of the Turkish possessions. Creveler, fired with the same object, employed his superior local information regarding the Greeks to secure his success. The Malinotes, the modern inhabitants of ancient Sparta, have been to the present hour the most turbulent and rebellious portion of the population of Greece, nor have the remnants of the Sultan, since the conquest of the Second, succeeded in thoroughly subduing them, or destroying their spirit of impatient independence. It was by their alliance that the adventurous corsair resolved on attempting the conquest of a portion of the Peloponnese; and, for that purpose, he entered into a treaty with Liberaki, the chief of the Malinotes. By his advice, Creveler passed up the Gulf of Kalokythia, and with 500 men laid siege to a castle upon the shore, which was held by a garrison of Turks. Here he was joined by a party of his Malinote allies, and, instead of bringing, as he had promised, 5000 armed followers, appeared before the castle with merely 800 attendants, and even those deprived with arms or ammunition. Creveler was not, however, to be daunted by one disappointment, he united his Malinote allies, and, during the night, he commenced the assault. During five successive days, his efforts to expel the Turks were unavailing, and although he had succeeded in making several breaches in the wall, and in defeating the garrison in every rally which he attempted, he was almost as far as ever from attaining possession of the fort. Besides, his allies were rather an incumbrance than an aid to him: they were totally deficient in courage and enthusiasm in an open assault, and Creveler was obliged to break himself again to sea, when, on the morning of the sixth day, a Maltese galley, manned by a body of the Knights, entered the bay, and cast anchor beside him. In passing by Zante he had heard of his expedition, and, in consequence of the promise of eternal hostility to the Turks, they had hurried to his assistance. But, unfortunately, they only arrived in time to witness his defeat.

The Malinotes alarmed at the appearance of the Knights of St. John, and aware that they would not tolerate their supineness, as the weakness of the French had forced them to do, betook themselves in a body to their mountains, and abandoned the siege to the strangers. The Turks now returned to the fort, and, at the sight of the departing boat, and issued in a body to the fortress, drove the troops of Creveler to their ships, and forced the Maltese, after sustaining heavy losses, to re-embark, with anchor, and steer from the gulf. Hugo now saw that the enterprise which he had undertaken his fortunes was thwarted, and mad with disappointment, he resolved on abandoning his home and his country, and becoming a corsair amidst the seas that had witnessed his defeat. In the course of a very short time he had collected round him a fleet of twenty sail, manned by Italians, Greeks, Malinotes, and Slavonians, who had joined his flag, and with these he pursued his course of lawless rapine. No corner of the Aegean was safe from his presence, he swept from shore to shore, and passed from one island to another, with the spirit, and the speed of the lightning. One by one, the whole circle of islands became his tributaries, and at stated periods the galleys of Creveler were seen entering the harbours of the Archipelago, to receive his annual impost, and on their ready compliance with his demands, returning again in peace to the retreat of their chieftain. His career, however, was unmarked by murder, and his excursions unattended by needless bloodshed. He was, in fact, rather a favourite with the Greeks, nor had he in any case proceeded to use violence towards them, save the solitary instance of the island of Andros. The natives had insulted his officers and refused to contribute the sums which he had demanded, but in the silence of midnight, the galleys of Hugo cast anchor beneath their city, he landed a squad in hand, and ere the morning dawned, had pillaged it from the cliffs to the sea; the houses of the inhabitants were robbed of their wealth, and the warehouses of the merchants were burnt open and emptied by the pirates. Creveler sailed off with a booty sufficient to have enriched his family for generations, nor did he ever return a single crown, save the property of one French gentleman, which he returned to him at the request of the Marquis de Nollet, the ambassador to the Porte from the Court of France. Fourteen years he continued to infest the shores of Turkey, not were the efforts of Captain Pacha ever able to discover his haunts or destroy his squadron. His favourite retreat was, however, the Island of Paros, and it is said that the fortress near Maromora, and the tale of the islanders relating to Creveler, gave to Lord Byron the idea of *Conrad* and the scene of the Pirate's Isle. Amidst all his exploits, his chief desire was the taking of Potra, one of the principal towns in the island of Metelin, which he accomplished in the year 1676, nor has the unfortunate district yet recovered from the effects of his devastating visit. His followers landed on the shore in the evening, and having marched for the distance of three leagues into the interior, scaled the walls at midnight.

The terrified Moslems, awaking from their slumber, fled in haste to conceal themselves, and abandoned their houses to spoliation and plunder. During three hours, the band of the Corsairs were employed in securing their prey, and at daylight returned to Creveler, who had remained in the galleys to guard the shores till their arrival. They brought with them a horde of five hundred slaves, and a quantity of plate, rich garments, silken carpets, precious stuffs, gems and money, whose value is stated at a sum beyond calculation or credit. Hugo was about to abandon his lawless pursuits for ever, and betake himself to home and retirement, and, as a finishing blow against the detested Ottomans, he resolved on concluding his career by the plunder of a rich caravan, which was expected to pass from Alexandria to Constantinople. His squadron was despatched on the look out to the various islands in the vicinity of Cyprus, whilst he himself retreated with two other galleys, to the harbour of Stamboula to await their report, before completing his decisive arrangements for attacking the convoy. But here his career was destined to close: he had on board a vessel, as his valet, a Savoyard whom he had rescued from slavery, and whom he imagined he had attached to him by long years of kindness. One day he had given

him a blow in anger, but his resentment soon died away and he fancied it was forgotten. The wretch had never, treated up the wrong, as a miser guards the talisman of his fortunes, nor was an opportunity long wanting to revenge it. Creveler, unconscious of injury, had often entrusted to the mistrust the key of his stateroom, or powder room, and on the day he was about to sail from Stamboula, the Savoyard had neglected to return it to him. He went below, attached a slow match to one of the many barrels, and rejoining the Greek party, and, amidst the confusion of the explosion, rowed ashore with one or two of his companions, with a smile on his treacherous lips, and lightness at his livid heart. The corsair was seated in his cabin on the poop, with the two other commanders, when the match communicated. The vessel, heaving into a thousand atoms, was hurled into the air, in the midst of a volcano of flames and blazing timbers, and when the terrific explosion had subsided, their bodies, and those of two hundred of their murdered companions, were washed by the agitated waves on the shores of the island. The name of Creveler is still mentioned with awe by the seamen of Myrcine and Milo; but admiration rather than terror attaches to his memory: his story I have often heard from the sailors of the Greek navy, and a sketch of his history will be found in the volume of old Robert, the Jew, who professed to have met him in the Aegean, and to speak of his exploits from personal knowledge of the author.

A KERRY CREDITOR.

In *Crofton Croker's Legends of Killarney*, we read the following story, illustrative of the relation between the debtor and creditor:—"Murrough Mac Mahon's mansion was named Clonoina, and though now, it is with its grass covered avenue, the very abject of desolation and solitude, yet it once was the scene of unreluctant hospitality and mirth. Mac Mahon had a good stud of horses, a noble pack of hounds, and an excellent wine cellar. His deer park was on a hill opposite to the house, and here the gentry of Clare frequently

came.

The joys of Murrough's halls to find
And chase with him the dark brown game
That bound'er Callan's hills of wind.

An itinerant pedlar, either a Swiss or an Italian by name, as it is traditionally pronounced, John Operrow, one morning went to the house of Clonoina, and displayed his wares, ribbons, shawls, knives, and scissors. Murrough Mac Mahon saw the display and it found favor in his sight, for he bought, or at least declared himself the purchaser of the whole stock in trade of the wandering merchant. It was Christmas time; and this stock was in less than half an hour distributed, without much difficulty, among the pretty girls in the neighborhood. But what was the amount named for the purchase money, never transpired; neither, indeed, is it now of any great consequence that it ever should. Murrough Mac Mahon, who was going out to hunt, declared the pedlar to wait until John White, his steward, should return from Killrush, in the evening, when it should be paid. He then gave orders that Operrow should be well treated in the servant's hall, mounted his horse, and rode off to his sport. It so happened, that John White did not return that day, or even the next; and Operrow, who found himself in excellent quarters, was to use the local phrase, "by no manner of means" over anxious for his arrival. Neither was John White due to return until the day after the next, and the pedlar, who was at all times a man of business, and by no manner of means pressing on his side of the account, (which he proved by never having made the purchase to the day of his death,) John Operrow remained unpaid, the inmate of the house of Clonoina, upwards of fifty years.

The practice of sending young Ladies to India to be married is productive of so much good against the prejudice which, very naturally, exists against it is to be regretted. Great numbers of the young men who fill civil and military situations in the East India Company's service, are not being provided with suitable companions, are frequently driven to the expedient of taking to themselves native females—a practice which is sometimes attended with pernicious and unfortunate results. The paucity of Ladies increases, if that be possible, their value, and no event is held so important at Calcutta as the arrival of a ship from England.—The anxiety to ascertain what Ladies are on board supersedes every other consideration; a change of Ministry, the most important Parliamentary discussions—all sink into insignificance until curiosity is satisfied. A Newspaper is published every morning, yet, if a ship arrive in the course of the day, the Editors aware of the impatience which exists for information, do not wait till the next morning, but immediately publish what they call a *Gazette Extraordinary*, containing solely that intelligence which "the Honourable Company's ship Mary has just arrived; sailed from England on such a day; the following is the list of passengers, &c., subjoining a list of names, at the head of which, of course, stand the Ladies. On the next morning the *Course*, or *Hyde Park of Calcutta*, presents an unusually gay aspect, every one appearing to the best advantage, and many who may not have visited the *Course* for months putting forth their most attractive graces. The next Ball is also more brilliant and the attendance more numerous than usual. Though the young men are extremely cautious in making advances, many letters are received by the Ladies in the course of a week. By a curious custom, however, which prevails in these cases, they are never distressed by the necessity of giving a direct refusal. The understanding is, that if the answer be written on *India paper* the applicant knows that all his hopes, as regards the Lady he has addressed, are at an end.—*Mr. Buckingham's Lectures.*

FEMALE INGENUITY.—Lady Fanshawe, being desirous of joining her husband, who had fled to France, but Cromwell objecting to her leaving the Kingdom, her ladyship put in practice a dexterous contrivance to effect her object:—"I sat me down full sadly to consider what I should do, desiring God to help me in so just a cause as I then was in. I began and thought if I were denied a passage then, they would ever after be more severe on all occasions, and it might be very ill for us both. I was ready to go, if I had a pass, the next tide, and might be there before they could suspect I was gone: these thoughts put this invention in my head. At Walsingham House the office was kept where they gave passes: thither I went in as plain a way and speech as I could devise, leaving my maid at the gate, who was a much finer gentle-

woman than myself. With as ill mien and tone as I could express, I told a fellow I found in the office, that I desired a pass for Paris, to go to my husband. 'Woman, what is your husband, and your name?' Sir, said I, with many courtesies, he is a young merchant, and my name is Ann Harrison. 'Well,' said he 'it will cost you a crown.' said I, that is a great sum for me, but pray put in a man, my maid, and three children: all which he immediately did, telling me a malignant would give him five pounds for such a pass. I thanked him kindly, and so went immediately to my lodgings; and with my pen I made the great H of Harrison, two ff, and the rrs, an n, and the i, an s, and the s, an h, and the o, an a, and the n, a w, so completely, that none could find out the change. With all speed I hired a barge, and that night at six o'clock I went to Gravesend, and from thence by coach to Dover, where, upon my arrival, the searchers came and demanded my pass, which they were to keep for their discharge. When they had read it, they said, 'Madam, you may go when you please;' but says one, 'I little thought they would give a pass to so great a malignant, especially in so troublesome a time as this.' About nine o'clock at night I went on board the packet boat, and about eight o'clock in the morning landed safe, God be praised, at Calais."—*Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH APPETITES.—On returning to my billet in the morning, as hungry as a hawk, I requested my landlady to prepare me some breakfast. She asked me what I should like. I replied, "some eggs and bacon." So forthwith she prepared a dish, containing full two dozen of the former, with a due proportion of the latter; a pretty good proof of the abundance of the land, and of her opinion of an Englishman's appetite. These French imagine that, because we dine off large joints, we must be great eaters, when, in fact, we do not eat half as much as they do. In France, the providing for the stomach is much more of an affair than it is in England. When, in France, you talk of a man's having spent his fortune, you say, "Il a mangé son bien;" and the first question that a Frenchman ask you, on visiting his country, is how you like your cuisine. This latter observation reminds me of an answer made to me by an English traveller, to whom, on his expressing dislike of the French mode of living, I remarked, that I supposed he did not relish their *cuisine*. "Quizzing, sir," said he, rather tartly, "you don't suppose I allowed the fellows to quiz me!"—*Twelve Year's Military Adventure.*

FEATHERS AND FLOURISHES.—Nice observers may discover that there is an intimate connexion between the dress of singers and their style. In a morning robe, a lady is wholly the composer's—she sings simply and sensibly; but let her get on her head-dress and diamonds, and seven-eights of her, at least, are devoted to the ostrich feathers and herself. When we see the ominous plumes upon a lady's head, we tremble for the fate of the musician; for, as sure as the judge's black cap precedes condemnation, the unfortunate composition will be flourished to death.—*Spectator.*

PROTECTION AGAINST DAMP, RUST, &c.—If linen or woollen cloth be immersed in water saturated with quicklime and sulphate of soda, and then carefully dried, delicate steel instruments folded up in it, even if themselves damp, are effectually preserved from rust or oxidation. The rust of iron is found to contain a carbonate of that metal, and the aqueous particles of "rust" and "damp" are, it is proved, decomposed by the contact of iron at all temperatures, and with increased effect at an elevated one; hence the formation of rust or oxidation, &c. It is probable that the caustic lime not merely absorbs any minute quantity of carbonic acid present in the air, by damp brought into more immediate contact with the iron or steel, but also absorbs the first portions of present damp; perhaps, too, caustic lime may even take up oxygen. The efflorescent sulphate of soda does not attract humidity, but rather casts it off, even its own water of crystallization. It is evident that a envelop of cotton or woollen cloth, saturated as described would not only be a protection against damp, in the case of steel, plate, &c., but also of equal value for the preservation of deeds, &c., whether on paper or parchment. These articles, &c. may be very well preserved if buried in powdered quicklime. By suspending, by means of a silk, &c. thread, finely polished and magnetised steel bars in lime-water, so as to float freely in this medium from the point of suspension, it points out an admirable method by which the magnetic virtue may be preserved for an indefinite period. A ring of iron, inclining to the "angle of no attraction," pointed out in Dr. Barlow's researches, might surround the phial or little glass globe, and the cardinal points be engraved by a diamond on a circular line externally. Under these circumstances, poised in an uniform medium of unvarying density, no atmospheric mutations would disturb it, and the finely-polished steel needle would be preserved even free from oxidation—the fatal antagonist to magnetism.—*Monthly Magazine.*

INFLUENCE OF ELECTRICITY ON THE EMANATION OF ODOURS.—When a continued current of electricity traverses an odoriferous body—camphor, for example—the odour of this substance becomes more and more feeble, and at last entirely disappears. When this has taken place, and when the body, withdrawn from all

electrical influence, is put in communication with the ground, it will remain without odour for some time. The camphor, however, resumes its former properties gradually and slowly. Mr. Libri, of Florence, the author of this curious experiment, has promised to describe it with more detail.

IMPROVEMENT OF CANDLES.—Steep the cotton wick in lime-water, in which has been dissolved a considerable quantity of nitrate of potassa (chlorate of potassa answers still better, but is too expensive for common practice); and, by these means, a purer flame and superior light is secured, a more perfect combustion is assured, snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not "run." The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Hertwig, professor at the veterinary school of Berlin, has seen in this establishment nearly 200 mad dogs, and has lately published the results of his experience. Male and female dogs are equally subject to rabies at every season of the year; it is hardly ever accompanied by the dread of water, nor is foaming at the mouth a constant symptom; at first the dog does not carry his tail between his legs, nor does he always run in a straight line, unless he is pursued. There are, apparently, two modifications of the disease; the one Dr. Hertwig calls the acute or fierce, the other the chronic or quiet rabies. In the first the dog becomes very restless, runs about, flies from his home, and returns again; does not easily forget his master, and even obeys him; afterwards loses his appetite, eats wood, straw, wool, and other indigestible substances; often drinks, and is constipated. The most characteristic symptom is a change in the voice, the tones of which are either higher or lower than usual—hoarse, rough, disagreeable, and indicative of distress. The bark is changed into a howl, the dog has an inclination to bite, and appears to see flies, as he often snaps at the air. His external appearance is, at first, not changed; but, within a short time, the eyes become blood-shot, and are frequently closed for a few seconds; the skin of the forehead is corrugated; in the last period the eyes are turbid as if covered with sand, and paralysis of the hind-legs always occurs before death. The chronic or quiet rabies exhibits the following symptoms: from the beginning the lower-jaw hangs down, by which the dog is prevented from eating and drinking; the saliva flows from the mouth and the tongue is stretched out; he cannot bite, and seems to be very little disposed to do so; is very tranquil and sad, and seldom howls. In one of the two hundred dogs the disease lasted more than ten days.—*Grafe u. Walther's Journal.*

It is singular (says Mr. Crawford) that the Cochinchinese, who are in general indiscriminate and even gross, in their diet, have an antipathy to milk, amounting to loathing. They insist that the practice of using it as food is little better than that of drinking raw blood. [According to Captain Clapperton, the natives of Africa, near the Guinea Coast, have a similar antipathy to this food.]

THE AFFECTIONS.—It is easy to find excuse for ignorance, when it does not trench upon humanity; but my passions spring up whenever suffering is treated disdainfully, or even thoughtlessly. More beautiful than spring flowers, is that sympathy which vibrates at the touch of sorrow; but higher and holier far are the affections which ripen into virtuous exertion, which never witness grief without an attempt to gladden it, nor look upon joy without a more active sense of enjoyment—enjoyment growing out of the happiness of others, and blending in strong influence with their own. The man of selfishness really makes a bad bargain, and sells his own commodity for much less than its value. How much will his antipathetic spirit render him? Something to day—to-morrow nothing. But the kind, the generous affections, they go on increasing more and more in their recompense, they sow seeds of silver which produces golden flowers. The had, plant the wind, and gather the whirlwind; the good, call beauty out of ashes, light out of darkness, immortality out of ruin.

If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn; and if, (instead of each picking where and what he liked, taking just as much as it wanted, and no more,) you should see ninety nine of them gathering all they got into a heap; reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff and refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that one, perhaps, the worst of the flock; sitting round and looking on all the Winter, whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and waiting it; and if a pigeon, more hardy and hungry than the rest, touching a grain of the hoard, all the others instantly flying upon it and tearing it to pieces; and if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practised and established among men. Among men, you see the ninety-and-nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one, (and this one often the greatest nunny, or the greatest villain of the whole,) get nothing for themselves all the while, but a little of the coarsest of that very provision which their own industry produces: looking quietly on, while they see the fruits of all their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take or touch a particle of the hoard, the others joining against him, and hanging him for the theft.—*Paley.*

Whatever you dislike in others, take care to correct by the gentlest reproof.—*Young.*

Mr. O'Brien's Review

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Herald, June 17. The following is an extract from the Farewell Address of the Editor of the Loyalist, (York, U. C.) to his subscribers. The paper is now dead.

The inhabitants of Upper Canada cannot but be sensible, that there is much in their condition, to render them a people, rather to be envied than otherwise. With a fine climate and soil, the productions of the earth are plentiful, and the prudent Settler may look forward with a pleasing hope, that in a few years his labours will meet with the reward of competence; and that his industry thus crowned, will place within his reach, the means of providing for his family, with the certainty that the same course pursued on their parts will produce the same happy results.

MARKETS.—We have had supplies of Green Peas in our market for a week past. Strawberries are now selling as low as 6d. per quart. The best of Salmon, both in point of size and quality, are sold at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. There is abundance of Lamb and Mutton in our Shambles daily, at moderate prices.

MISS GEORGE.—This celebrated vocal performer made her debut in our good City, last evening. Her Concert took place at Masonic Hall, where, ably assisted by Mrs. GILL, her sister, and Mr. WARREN, who presided at the Piano Forte, she charmed a very large and highly respectable assemblage, by a variety of performances. She was in excellent voice, and well sustained the reputation she has justly acquired.

BURGARY.—On Sunday night last, the Dress Store of Mr. WILLIAM O. SMITH, in Dock-street, was entered, and all the money in the till, amounting to about \$5, was abstracted, and the drawer conveyed out doors, and left in an alley way contiguous. The villain or villains had taken out a panel from the door entering from the public hall into the store, the outer door, which is common to all the occupants of the tenements above, not having been secured.

THE WHALER.—The Cargo of the Susan and Sarah, was sold at Auction on the 24th ult. and brought the following—Whale Oil, £23 15s. to £24; Spermaceti, £60 8s. to £61; Head Matter, £60 15s. to £61; Whale Bone, £8 10s. per 112 lbs.—Novascotian.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1829.

OUR London advices are to the 28th May. The leading topic of interest is the fate of Mr. O'CONNELL's claims to a seat in Parliament, under the new Act. After a keen and interesting discussion, of which we have given a specimen in the Speeches of the claimant himself on the one part, and of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL on the other, it was decided, by a majority of 74, that the new Act having no retrospect, the benefit of it could not be extended to the Member-elect for Clare. A new writ for that County has accordingly been issued, and the re-election of Mr. O'CONNELL is somewhat problematical. His election having formerly been secured in a great measure by the combined influence of the Priests and Forty-Shilling Freeholders, it is to be presumed that the operation of the Disfranchisement Bill will militate against him. At the same time much will depend on the opponent he may have; and there can be no doubt that the various circumstances which have occurred since last election, will have their effect, by exciting certain sympathies in his favour, and otherwise, to gain for him suffrages, where, at one time, they could not have been expected.—We are sorry to say that our most recent accounts do not give us the least encouragement to expect a speedy or permanent amelioration in the state of trade and manufactures.

OF foreign news, we have none. There have been skirmishes between the belligerents in the East, but no engagement of any decisive character.—THE QUEEN OF SPAIN is no more.—There is no improvement whatever in the state of PORTUGAL, and no light thrown upon the designs of our Government in reference to it.—It will be seen from a preceding paragraph, that the condition of SOUTH AMERICA is far from enviable.—On the whole, depressed as is our trade, and scarce as is our cash, we believe we are as fortunately situated in New-Brunswick as we could be in almost any part of the known world at the present conjuncture of affairs.

WEATHER.—This trite topic is worthy of a remark or two to-day. The differences of climate in this country are no less extraordinary than the variations of temperature. In the interior this season there have been sultry heats and parching droughts, while with us the thermometer has not got beyond 75, and we have been soaked with rains. In addition to all this, we have to state that within these few nights there have been nipping frosts, inasmuch that at Mispick and on the River St. John, considerable damage has been done to the Corn, the Pumpkins, Squashes, &c. We particularly these places and these vegetables, because the information we have received, and on which we can with confidence rely, has had a special reference

to them, but there is too much reason to fear that the injury done has been far more extensive. We trust, however, that it will not prove irreparable; and we are gratified in stating that the crops generally, throughout this and the neighbouring Provinces, have a very promising appearance.

MARKETS.—We have had supplies of Green Peas in our market for a week past. Strawberries are now selling as low as 6d. per quart. The best of Salmon, both in point of size and quality, are sold at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. There is abundance of Lamb and Mutton in our Shambles daily, at moderate prices.

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Extract of a letter, dated London, May 20.—If it is any consolation for you to learn that you have partners in your sufferings, I would say, that the picture you have drawn of commercial trials in New-Brunswick, would equally well suit Great-Britain. I never knew any thing at all like the present distress, and want of business (the claims of Government [taxes] are large and certain, and the means by which they are to be met are exactly the reverse).—Courier.

WAR-OFFICER, May 18.—1st Regiment: Capt. R. Hort, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice J. Duval, who exchanges.—34th Do: Major-General Sir J. Keane, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Brantford, appointed to the command of the 30th Foot.

PASSENGERS in the ship James & Henry Cumming, for Liverpool—Lieut. Walsh, R. A.; Mr. Bogshaw, and Mr. James Fraser, jun.

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. JAMES PORTER, to Miss MARY HAYES. Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. BURR, Mr. DAVID HOGG, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Andrew Barnes, all of this City.

DIED.—In this City, on Sunday morning last, Mr. HENRY GOLDSON, of Long Island, (Queen's County,) formerly of this City, in the 39th year of his age. He has left four children to lament the loss of an affectionate and indulgent parent.—His remains were yesterday removed to Long Island, for interment.

ARRIVED.—Tuesday, brig Margaret, from Douglas, (N. S.)—James, Calhoun, Dorchester—deals and staves—bound for Cork. Friday, schr. Hannah Smith, Robbins, Halifax, 8 days, Vaughan & Howard, east, &c. Schr. Prudent, Billingley, Quebec—R. Rankin & Co. beef, pork, &c. Monday, ship John & Mary, Thompson, Liverpool, 50—John M. Wilmut, goods. Brig Tantiy, Bell, Quebec, 10—R. Rankin & Co. provisions. Danton, Denton, Ereter, 42—Croskshank & Walker, ballast. Schr. Dipatth, Cousins, New Providence, 13—Smith & Irish, dry wood, and pine apples.

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FOR SALE. 63 CHESTS and 30 BOXES TEA—SOUCHOONG, CONGO, and BONEA.—Just received per Schooner Hannah Smith, from Halifax, and for sale at lowest rates, for Cash—by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. July 7.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened House, (in Water-street, corner of Horsfield's Alley, formerly occupied by Mr. Buist) for the entertainment of Gentlemen, where they may depend every exertion will be made to please. He will constantly keep on hand a choice assortment of LIQUORS.—Also, PASTRY, COLD COLLATIONS, &c. &c. JOHN DOUGHERTY. St. John, July 7.

FOR SALE, THAT Valuable Lot of Land, known as No. 11, in the second division, situated at Quaco, on the Road leading to Hammond River, directly opposite Lands owned by Messrs. Bowman & Wheeler, containing 270 acres.—Also, a LOT in Mosquash harbour, known as Lot No. 9, containing 300 acres: On this Lot there is considerable cleared. The said Lots are offered for sale at private bargain, until the tenth day of August next, and if not disposed of then, will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esquire, Water-street. St. John, July 7.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Subscriber, are requested to present their accounts to him previous to the 1st August next; and those indebted will please make early payment. JAMES GIBB, Blacksmith. July 7.

ORREL COAL. 100 CHALDRON ORREL COAL, warranted of first quality, on board the Ship ANN—for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 30, 1829.

CROWN GLASS. Just received, by the Ship Waterloo, from Liverpool, direct from the Manufactory— 115 BOXES 7 1/2 CROWN GLASS, 170 " 8 1/2 Ditto; 115 " 10 1/2 Ditto; For Sale at a Liberal Credit. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, June 16, 1829.

NOVA-SCOTIA PRODUCE. 30 BARRELS PORK, warranted to give satisfaction to the Purchaser. 10 FIRKINS BUTTER, 5 Cwt. HAMS. Just received, and for Sale on most reasonable terms, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. —IN STORE— American Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, Canada Prime and Cargo PORK & BEEF. June 23.

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AUCTION SALES. NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY next, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold at Public Auction, by JOHN ROBERTSON, At the WAREHOUSE of the SUBSCRIBER: An extensive assortment of New and Elegant FURNITURE.

MAHOGANY SIDE BOARDS, A Mahogany Writing Table & Book Case, Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Birch and Pine Chests of Drawers, of various patterns, Mahogany and Birch Breakfast Tables, Ditto Ditto Dining, Mahogany, Sofa, Card, Supper and Loo Tables, on pillars and claws, A pair of superb Rosewood Card Tables, Mahogany, Rosewood and Bird's-eye Maple Ladies' Dressing Tables, Elegant Mahogany and other Sofas, Mahogany & Birch Chairs, with hair bottoms, Rosewood and Mahogany Portable Desks, A large variety of Mahogany and Birch Bedsteads, plain and carved posts, Ten Feather Beds, of the best quality, Night and Easy Chairs, Mahogany and Birch Light Stands, &c. &c. The whole of the above Furniture warranted of the best quality and workmanship.

TERMS.—Sums under £15—Cash; From £15 to £50—Three Months; £50 to £100—Four " £100 and upwards—Six " The Furniture may be examined on the day previous to the Sale. THOMAS NISBET, Prince William-street. 7th July.

On SATURDAY, 11th JULY, instant, Will be Sold, without reserve, at the Subscriber's Commission Room, Prince William-street, A GREAT VARIETY OF BRITISH GOODS, —CONSISTING OF— WOOLLEN CLOTHS; Flannels; Blankets; Ducks; Sheetings; imitation and Worsted Shawls; Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; white, black, and green Crapes; Ivory; Gloves; embossed Velvet Ribbon; Silk Purses; Watch Ribbon; Piping; Gimp, &c.; White Marselles; White Jane; Laces; Bobbinets; Black and White Veils, &c. &c. 1 Pipe and 1 Hhd. superior COGNAC BRANDY. July 7. W. H. STREET.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold, at the residence of H. H. CARMICHAEL, Esquire: ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. &c. comprising every thing necessary for comfort and convenience. —A L S O— A VERY superior PIANO FORTE; an excellent Eight Day Spring CLOCK; a few dozen choice MADEIRA; a small collection of BOOKS, including the most of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, (Edinburgh editions,) and a few PAINTINGS, MAPS, &c. &c. July 7. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County—viz. The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the Storerooms thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 500 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. AND LIKewise— They offer from the 1st August next, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, June 23, 1829.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DOBIE, (next door to Mr. W. Reynolds's Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap, and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment. A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Inv. June 2.

GENUINE BOOT & SHOE STORE. REMOVAL. W. W. EMSLIE begs respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his ESTABLISHMENT, one door north of his old stand, and next adjoining Miss FARLEY'S, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, manufactured under his immediate direction, and which he warrants of the best materials and workmanship.—He has just received by the ROSEMOUNT an extensive assortment of English Leathers of the first quality, and which he will make up on reasonable terms for prompt payment only. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same from the public, and which by strict attention to business he will endeavour to deserve. June 2.

TO BE SOLD. TEN SHARES in the BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK. Enquire of the Printer, 21st April.

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of PETERS & DEBLOIS, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same; and all Accounts that are not settled within a Month from this Notice, will be put in suit without distinction. And all persons to whom Messrs. PETERS & DEBLOIS are indebted, are requested to render their Accounts without delay. May 26, 1829. L. HAZEN.

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