

POETRY.

THE FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Comp, gather closer to my side, My little smitten flock, And I will tell of him who brought Pure water from the rock— Who boldly led God's people forth From Egypt's wrath and guile, And once a cradled babe did float All helpless on the Nile.

'Tis time to sing your evening hymn, My youngest infant dove; Come press thy velvet cheek to mine, And learn the lay of love.

Begin, sweet birds, the accustomed strain, Come, warble loud and clear: Alas, alas, you're weeping all, You're sobbing in my ear;

The lesson which has been thus read to Colonel Verner, accompanied as that lesson has been by a most energetic letter to that gentleman from Lord Morpeth, in the name of the Lord Lieutenant—this lesson will not be lost on the Orangemen of Ireland.

Thieves.—The City Marshal, on Saturday night made a lucky haul.—He has long had his eye on a nest of rogues, in a little shop near the corner of Exchange street and East Market Square.

There was a serious fire at Antigua, in the early part of last month, on the estate of Mr. Jarvis. Forty-five of the 110 cottages on the estate were destroyed, with much other property, but no lives were lost.

The common definition of man is false, he is not a reasoning animal; the best you can predicate of him is, that he is an animal capable of reasoning.

A man named More was told, on Saturday, that a bailiff and broker were in his house, at Burton Joyce, executing a distringas for his unpaid rent.

The Irish Fishery's establishment at Roundstone, Galway, is broken up, and the stores and materials sold for the expenses.

Mr. Bald, the engineer, proposes to embark 1,900 acres of the back strand of Tramore for 20,000, and save it from the incursion of the sea water.

It was said to a learned simpleton, "The Lord double your learning, and then—you will be twice the fool you are now."

Mr. O'Ferrall, M. P. who was entertained to dinner by some of the freeholders of Kildare, at Killocock, this week, said—Some few years ago, upwards of six thousand acres of land in the county Cork became forfeited to the crown.

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farmers in other parts of the same county, where they saw agriculture followed on an extensive and improved scale. One of them was sent to him and so ignorant was he when he came that he did not know how to dig with a spade and in two years he left him one of the best ploughmen in the country. He and the others were then sent to an agricultural school at Templemore where they were taught not only husbandry, but reading, writing, arithmetic, the rudiments of science, and he might say a good course of moral education. In the mean time, the government built good large slate houses, with inclosed farm yards and offices, to which those young men educated in the way he had stated, stepped in, and there was not at present in any part of Ireland so prosperous or well cultivated an estate—(cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

The government of Ireland continues to be administered with that judgement and energy, which have already proved productive of so much benefit to that country. Colonel Verner the red-hot Orangeman, has been dismissed from the Commission of the Peace, in consequence of his recent toast at a public meeting commemorative of the "Battle of the Diamond." This is as it should be. The great error of all our previous Administrations, in regard to Ireland, has been that of suffering the Orange party to escape punishment when they had justly exposed themselves to it. This impunity in the commission of crimes against their Catholic fellow-subjects, served only to encourage the Orangemen to assume a bolder bearing, until they at last actually did every thing short of defying the Executive in so many words.

In one of his lectures last week, Mr. Buckingham related some singular facts respecting the monument known as Pompey's Pillar. It has lately been discovered that this is a misnomer, as it was erected in honour of Dioclesian.

CLIFTON (Bristol,) Sept. 29th.—A circumstance occurred yesterday, which has thrown our beautiful village into a state of the utmost excitement. It may not be generally known, that at nearly the summit of a cliff rising 300 feet above the surface of the river Avon, and which is commonly called St Vincent's rock, there is a hole or nearly circular aperture extending 20 or 30 yards inward, and to which an underground passage has lately been excavated by the proprietor of the Clifton Observatory.

This is rather a discouraging view for those who would insist at all hazards, upon a purely metallic currency. It would hardly suit the farmer, we apprehend, to sell for one silver dollar, what he now obtains 14 paper dollars for, nor the journeyman carpenter to take 75 cents in silver for his week's wages.

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At the recent meeting of the British Association in this town, Professor Warren, of Boston, America, made an interesting communication peculiar to that part of the world in which he resided. Some bunters entering into a cave, accidentally discovered imbedded in a calcareous rock forty or fifty feet above the Ohio river, a skull and other bones of a human skeleton. The rock being calcareous, soon absorbed the moisture, thus the bones became perfectly dry, and preserved them two centuries. The skull differed from any of those deposited in the ancient works of North America, and also from any of the other known races of mankind.

Intemperance is to be pitied and abhorred for its own sake, much more than for its outward consequences. These consequences owe their chief bitterness to their criminal source. We speak of the miseries which the drunkard carries into his family. But take away his own brutality, and how lightened would be these miseries. We talk of his wife and children in rags. Let the rags continue: but suppose them to be the effects of an innocent cause. Suppose the drunkard to have been a virtuous husband, and an affectionate father, that sickness, not vice, has brought his family thus low: suppose his wife and children bound to him by a strong love, which a life of labour for their support and of unwearying kindness has awakened: suppose them to know that his toils for their welfare had broken down his frame: suppose him able to say, "We are poor in this world's goods, but rich in affection and religious trust. I am going from you; but I leave you to the father of the fatherless and to the widow's God." Suppose this and how changed these rags! how changed the cold naked room. The heart's warmth can do much to withstand the winter's cold; and there is hope, there is warmth in this virtuous indigence.

This is at the present day the largest column in the world, although there are obelisks of greater size. Its dimensions are as follows: The pedestal is sixteen feet high and twenty feet square. The shaft is ninety two feet in length, from rim to rim—a single piece two feet and a half in diameter. It is the rose granite, from a quarry six hundred miles distant—the hardest and most compact known, and so highly polished, that on a sunny day you may see your face in it. This was one of sixteen similar columns which formerly composed the portico of the Temple of Seraphis. Fifteen were destroyed by the conqueror of Egypt, and this one subsequently re-erected on a new pedestal, as stated before.

The obelisks of Cleopatra are of the same granite, and completely covered with hieroglyphics, but with great precision and beauty—many of the incisions being two inches in depth. A friend of Mr. Buckingham's, a Member of Parliament, visiting the British Museum, observed a stone mason making an incision into the Shoulder of the Statute Memnon, sent out by Belzoni, which is also of the rose granite. Seeing that the man was fatigued, he remarked that he had a tough job, and the mason replied, "it was the hardest stone he had ever met with. He had spoiled all his best tools, and could find none in London to answer his purpose. And after working five days, he had not proceeded further than an inch and a half in depth.—N. Y. Post.

We understand that the Chamber of Commerce of this city, at its meeting last

evening resolved that a communication should be addressed to the President of the United States, respectfully requesting that he would introduce to the notice of Congress, the subject of establishing a line of cruisers all along the coast during the winter season, for the purpose of protecting our commerce against the possible depredations of pirates, as well as for the purpose of aiding vessels in distress.

The loss of life and property, and the sufferings which are experienced every winter on our inhospitable coast, call loudly for measures of this kind. In some cases the crews of vessels are nearly all frost-bitten by exposure to the cold, so that they are unable to work; and many a disastrous wreck could be prevented by the timely aid of a few fresh hands. We learn that a contemporaneous movement on this subject has taken place in New York, and we trust that it will be followed by the commercial bodies of Boston, Baltimore, and the other Atlantic cities.—Philadelphia Gazette.

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First Balloon Ascent.—It is now about 50 years since the first ascent with a balloon took place in this metropolis. The aeronaut was M. Lunardi, who ascended from the Artillery-ground in the City, and made about £1,000 by the ascent and exhibition of the balloon. Immediately after the ladies wore Lunardi bonnets the colour of the balloon, and various articles of dress, pastry, &c. were called after the aeronaut, who was, however, by no means a man of science. Some time after he visited Dublin, and from being the first aeronaut that made a voyage in England, he acquired much celebrity, and on his arrival in the Irish capital a party was invited to meet him by the Master of the Revels of the Castle. On this occasion, after dinner, the usual toasts were drunk, and on Lunardi's being called upon to give a toast, he rose and said, "Gentlemen, I will give you von grand toast, all the fashion now in London city and here it is—M. Lunardi, the airy traveller, and success to him, three times three." The company looked aghast, but Lunardi considered the toast quite proper, and by no means contrary to customary usage.

Hard Money.—We find in a recent French paper this calculation: The money capital of the principal countries of Europe was recently five milliards of francs, equal to about a thousand millions of dollars. Of this amount it is estimated that one-fifth has been exported to the new world, and absorbed by various loans, &c. there—leaving in Europe about 800 millions of dollars. These 800 millions constitute the base of 7,440 millions—the estimated floating paper debt of Europe; and of all the paper money, commercial bills and joint stock, estimated at 4,000 millions more, making an aggregate of 11,400 millions of dollars, with a specie basis of 800 millions, or a fraction less than one dollar in coin for fourteen of paper.

This is rather a discouraging view for those who would insist at all hazards, upon a purely metallic currency. It would hardly suit the farmer, we apprehend, to sell for one silver dollar, what he now obtains 14 paper dollars for, nor the journeyman carpenter to take 75 cents in silver for his week's wages. Yet such would be the issue of introducing and enforcing an exclusively metallic circulation.

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