

blood which flowed from it, with spices and condiments (for these luxuries still abounded, as if to mock the cravings of that hunger, which had slight need of any further stimulant than its own necessity) presented them with the beverage—thus prolonging the existence of her children, like the bird of which similar tenderness of fabled, even at the price of that tide of life by which her own was supported. Sketches of Venetian History.

CURIOUS PRACTICE.—I cannot help advert to a practice which is not unfrequent, but which might appear fabulous to any one who had not witnessed it. When a woman has had one, two, or more children, and they have all died, she will, in hopes of saving the life of another just born, cut off a piece from the tip of the left ear, roll it up in a piece of bread, and swallow it; and others will keep only one side of the head shaved until the child is grown up. For some time I was at a loss to conjecture the reason why a number of grown people of my acquaintance had one ear cut; and, when told the truth, I could scarcely believe it, till I went into the house of a neighbour, though contrary to the custom, purposely to see the operation. An old woman cut off the tip of the ear, and put it into a bit of cold cooked vituals, called *shorro*, when the mother of the infant opened her mouth to receive it, and swallowed it, pronouncing the words, "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." They have recourse to many other superstitions and whimsical practices to prevent children from dying.—Pearce's Travels in Abyssinia.

MRS. SIDDONS.—Siddons is no more! She lives, now, only in the history of the stage, or in the memories of those whom the irradiations of her genius warmed and enlightened. Hard peculiarity of the actor's lot! The bursts of the orator—the effusions of the poet, remain. They can be written down; and kindred spirits can give them vital existence again—ay, after the lapse of a thousand years. But there is no notation to perpetuate the workings of the actor's spirit; yet is the effect which they produce, at the time, the most powerful and unequivocal. No demonstrations of applause is so convincing as that which we witness in the suffrages of the crowded theatre. The storm of greeting hands and tongues rises and subsides—is renewed—rises again—and subsides again: the gratified audience still discontented with their own large measure of thanks. The actor's life is one of the greatest bustle and most intense excitation; but, once he is gone, his art is gone with him. It is a thing to be told of, but not shown—that leaves not a vestige, except in the poor mimicry of some who had witnessed its displays; and when those individuals are departed, even that is no more. We are indebted to Mrs Siddons for some of our most delightful, most cherished reminiscences. The poetry that invested that woman's personation of any character! The force that she gave to the slightest things she did—things, that in the hands of a less accomplished mistress of her art, would have passed for nothing. Years have passed since her retirement from the stage. Candidate after candidate has presented herself; but in the peculiar walk of that actress—in the towering in tragedy—in whom have we acknowledged her successor?—We honored Mrs Siddons while living. We revere her memory. We do not look down upon her profession. It was her merit and her glory to have been an actress; and as an actress we say of her, that—**A GREAT SPIRIT IS DEPARTED!**

SOVEREIGNS.—Within the last thirteen months, no fewer than thirteen sovereign rulers have ceased to govern, either in consequence of the will of their own subjects, or in obedience to the mandate of a higher Power.

England	George IV.	Dead
France	Charles X	Deposed
Algiers	Mahmoud	Turned out
Rome	Pius VIII.	Dead
Saxony	Anthony	Deposed
Naples	Francis	Dead
Belgium	William	Deposed
Sardinia	Charles Felix	Dead
Brunswick	Duke Charles	Deposed
Greece	Capo d'Istria	Resigned
Brazil	Don Pedro I.	Abdicated
Columbia	Bolivar	Dead
Poland	Archduke Charles	Deposed

THE WORST OF ALL.—A zealous, and in his way, a very eminent preacher, happened to miss a constant auditor from his congregation. Schism had already made some depredations on the fold, which was not so

large, but to a practised eye, the reduction of even one was perceptible. 'What keeps our friend farmer B. away from us?' was the anxious question proposed by our vigilant minister to his clerk; 'I have not seen him among us these three weeks,—I hope it is not Socinianism that keeps him away.' 'No, your honor,' replied the clerk, 'it is something worse than Socinianism!' 'God forbid it should be DEISM,' 'No, your honor, it is something worse than that.' 'Worse than Deism! Good heavens! I trust it is not ATHEISM' 'No, your honor, it is something worse than that.' 'Worse than Atheism! impossible; nothing can be worse than Atheism.' 'Yes it is, your honor—it is RHEUMATISM.'

FROM THE LONDON BAPTIST MAGAZINE.

MY MOTHER.

My Mother! oh, what wert thou once?

When thy young life's bright op'ning day

Was yet undarkened by distress,

Undim'd by care its cheering ray!

Thou wert a flow'et formed of earth,

Thou wert a rose of fairest hue,

Thou wert a bud of brilliant birth,

A leaf that still in verdure grew!

Thou wert a star in sunny skies,

Thou wert a stream in pleasure's vale,

Thou wert a ship, and on the seas

Thou wert without an adverse gale.

My Mother! oh, what wert thou once?

In a fier years when care and pain

Dispell'd the brilliant dreams of youth

That never can return again!

Thou wert a flow'et blasted soon—

A rose begirt with many a thorn;

Thou wert a bud, the canker found,

A leaf all withered, sere and lorn!

Thou wert a star, beclouded soon,—

A stream that sped its rapid course,

Thou wert a ship, on troublous waves,

That felt the tempest's awful force!

My Mother! oh, what art thou now?

Since death has laid his hand on thee;

And borne thee to the silent tomb,

From tears, and cares, and woes, and me!

Thou art a flower of endless bloom,

Thou art a rose now thorns surround,

Thou art a bud, most beautiful—

A leaf, with living verdure crown'd!

Thou art a spirit, blest and fair,

Thou call'st a spotless robe thine own—

A brilliant crown!—a tuneful harp!

An endless life!—a heavenly home!

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY?—In reply to the question of an ultra, what is aristocracy? Gen. Foy, a distinguished orator in the French Chambers, gave the following definition:—I can tell you what it is, said he, 'aristocracy of the 19th century, is the coalition, the league of those who would consume without working; know everything, without learning anything, carry away all the honors without deserving them; and occupy all the places of government without being capable of filling them.'

CLERICAL BULL.—It is not always necessary to go to Ireland for BULLS. A clergyman preaching in the city of London, a short time since, took occasion to reprove some of his congregation for sleeping in Church, and observed that many arguments could not be necessary to show the enormity of that offence, as it is one of those sins which people must commit with their EYES OPEN.

ORIGINAL.

No. 7.

FOREST TREES OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PINUS.

PINUS RUBRA, or SYLVESTRIS, is the Scotch Fir of Great-Britain, and from its being the same species as that which grows on the mountains of Norway and Sweden, is frequently denominated here the Norway Pine, but more commonly known by the name of Red Pine. It affords the yellow Deal, the most durable wood of the kind yet known; and is in great demand for many purposes, in situations where an exposure to the atmosphere would be injurious in a comparatively short period to the other species of pine. It is used extensively in the mines of England, for which purpose large importations into Hull are made from Norway and Sweden, and it is then allowed a drawback. The

timber for use in the mines is small, being from six to nine inches square, about thirty feet in length, and hewed or sawn perfectly square and free of wane. Extensive groves of this Pine are to be found in various parts of the country, too young for the purposes of common sized timber, but affording an article to our enterprising merchants, well adapted at the present opportunity, to serve for introducing another branch of the trade, hitherto unknown. Sir Robert Seppings acknowledged before the Committee of the House of Commons, that the Red Pine Timber of Miramichi was little inferior in quality even to the best Memel wood. From the Petecoudiac large supplies of this small timber may be drawn; on the rivers in Kent, Northumberland, and probably also in Gloucester, it is in great abundance, and of equal good quality. It generally grows contiguous to the rivers, in thick groves or ridges, to the exclusion of every other kind of forest tree; and as all the large trees have now been cut down for timber, what remains is small and young, but very eligible for the purpose which I recommend. The wood of this species is much harder, vastly stronger, and more durable than the White Pine; and that afforded by the rivers on the Gulf shore is as close in the grain as the Memel and Christiana deal, although not so fragrant. The Red Pine of St. Johns river and its innumerable branches grows in bulk, though not in height, nearly equal to the White Pine,—many trees on the Tobique having produced nine tons; but the wood, although very superior in quality, cannot compete in strength with that of Miramichi.

This tree is in high esteem for the frame timbers of a ship, and for outside planking above the wales; it forms excellent spars, besides being useful for many other naval purposes; and it is much used for shafts of horizontal wheels in our water-mills. It is held in high estimation for the frames of wooden houses, and forms the material of many parts of internal and external workmanship, particularly for those where exposure to the atmosphere, requires durability; and it is assuredly one of the most valuable species of timber furnished by this country to the great European emporium.

Before I close my description of those trees which are in this country peculiarly denominated the Pine, it will be advisable to say a few words on the subject of the laws which affect the manufacturing of them into timber. At so distant a period as the days of Queen Anne, when the British nation, by the glories of her armies in the field, and the feats performed by her navy, began permanently to assume a station among the other European states, which had been previously conceded rather by the fortuitous circumstance of having vigorous monarchs (the Protector being one of the very first order) who directed the national energies, than to any acknowledged supremacy, the necessity of securing a constant supply of masts, spars, and bowsprits for so essential a portion of the national means of offence and defence as the navy, was so obvious, that the attention of the Government became especially directed towards maintaining it in a constant state of equipment.

For the promotion of the growth of the White Pine, and for the taking of proper care of that which was ready for use and standing in the forests of British possessions of North America, and for the encouragement of importations into Great Britain of all kinds of materials for naval purposes, an Act accordingly passed the legislature. In the succeeding reign another Act passed into a law for the same purposes; but in that of George the Second, the former laws were repealed, and another substituted. This enactment absolutely prohibited the cutting of any White Pine trees in any colony of British North America, except on private property; without His Majesty's royal licence first had and obtained, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the timber, masts, or logs made from such trees, and remarkably heavy fines to be enacted from the trespasser. The whole of the penalties were made recoverable in the Court of Vice Admiralty;—a Court in which all causes are decided without the intervention of a jury, and whose process is exceedingly summary.

During the former part of the administration of Sir John Wentworth as Surveyor General of the woods, expenses having for their object the prevention and punishment of trespasses on the Crown Reserves having