

Portry.

SHE NEVER CONFESSED THAT SHE LOVED.

"She never told her love, But let concealment, like a worm's the bud, Feed on her damask cheek."

Miscellaneous.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Amid the turmoil of war, in which the triumph of victory and the mortification of defeat keep nations in a state of alternate excitement and agitation, the attention is too much occupied to admit of inquiry into the minutiae of details, and the means by which improvements in the arrangements necessary for promoting discipline and repelling disease may be secured.

The continuance of peace has brought with it among numerous other advantages, the opportunity of instituting a diligent inquiry into the diseases of seamen, and of applying the resources of improved medical science to their prevention and cure.

These returns form the basis of the investigation, the results of which are in course of being laid before the public by order of the House of Commons. The first of these documents, now before us, consists of "Statistical Reports of the Health of the Navy, for the years 1830, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36;" and comprises the South American, West Indian and North American, Mediterranean and Peninsular commands.

The improvement which has taken place in the health of the seamen engaged in the national service within the last few years, were it not demonstrated by the official returns, almost induce a belief that mistake or design had led the reporter into statements at variance with fact.

"It cannot be questioned," says Dr. Wilson, in a well written introduction, "that the abundant and excellent provisions supplied to ships of war contribute largely to the high degree of health now enjoyed in the royal navy."

by the number it affected, and, in many instances, to produce a large amount of mortality. In 1797 the victualling was changed, greatly improved, and strictly regulated; and consequent, immediately to the change, the health of seamen improved strikingly.

Dr. Wilson states, and assigns the grounds of his opinion, that great as is the improvement in the health of seamen, perfection is far from having been attained:—"High as is the present standard of health, there is reason to hope and anticipate that it may be raised yet higher."

It was formerly a favourite maxim with many commanders, who prided themselves on their knowledge of the characteristics of our Jack Tars, and of the causes which gave them their acknowledged superiority over the sailors of other nations, that the whole secret lay in their destination of reflection. They were machines, trained by a system of tactics in which mental culture had no place, to obey their superiors, to brave danger, and to meet death with a headlong indifference to life, which would be shaken by education, and the power of exercising thought or cultivating reflection.

"Nothing," says Dr. Wilson, "is more certain than the great influence of the mind on health; a happy and cheerfully occupied state of the former conducing to the preservation of the latter, while gloom and discontent, the offspring often of the want of innocent and healthy occupation, lead to its subversion. In all its relations and effects, this subject, till a comparatively late period, had been too little considered—for a great length of time it was almost entirely neglected.

"Little was attempted till within the last twenty years, except the appointment of chaplains and schoolmasters to certain ships; and, setting aside the performance of divine service on Sunday by the former, the value of which is not questioned, it is no breach of truth or clarity to say that little was done by either for the working sailor or marine. Little pains were taken, at least systematically, to train and instruct the mind. Discipline, in the military sense of the word, having in view the encouragement of good as well as the punishment of bad conduct, was enforced; but it must be admitted that the latter mode generally predominated much over the former, necessarily and from no proneness to severity in commanding officers. Had safe and therefore salutary information been generally communicated in all fitting opportunities, it is not too much to affirm that the order of things would have been reversed—that punishment would have been little, and reward much.

"The most simple and comprehensive method for accomplishing that end would have been the supply of amusing and instructive books. Sailors can generally read, and many of them are fond of reading, as every one who has been much at sea and observed the eagerness with which they fasten on any books which fall in their way, and read, either alone or to a group of attentive listeners, knows. Yet, till a comparatively recent date, no measures were adopted, at least at the public expense, to gratify and foster a taste from which many advantages, direct and indirect, might have been derived, and may, and no doubt will, be derived. Less than twenty years ago Bibles and Prayer-books, and more lately, religious tracts, were issued

gratuitously. The excellence of the measure, and of the motive which led to its introduction, are fully admitted; but it is no disparagement of either to say that more was wanted. Knowledge must precede conviction; and in the ordinary course of things the mind must be opened and enlightened by ordinary means before it can be made capable of understanding the doctrines and receiving the benefits of religious truth.

"Entertaining these opinions, which few, it is believed, will controvert, it is gratifying to know that means have been adopted to supply so great a want, and to obtain ends of such importance—agreeable occupation of the mind, and improvement of its faculties, leading to increase of health, and greater efficiency of national force. By an Admiralty order, dated August, 1838, libraries are directed to be established in each of her Majesty's ships, for the use of the crew, furnished at the public expense, and placed in charge of the schoolmaster. The books, amounting to 270 volumes for large, and 100 for smaller ships, exclusive of bibles, are judiciously chosen, with the view of combining amusement and instruction, and making the first subsidiary to the last. Besides the accomplished men now appointed to instruct the junior officers, it is further directed, by an order from the Admiralty, May, 1837, that a fit person shall be appointed to give elementary education, comprehending reading, writing and arithmetic, to the sailor boys, and other seamen and marines, who may require it.

"There can be no doubt of the value of these measures, or of the beneficial results to which they will lead, if that on health as one is considered. Many less deserving have attracted much notice, and obtained high praise. No where is there a mental field more capable or more worthy of cultivation, than that which may be found on board ships; and it may be fairly lamented, that it has been so long, so much neglected. Leisure, long absence from loved objects, and scarcity of external objects of interest at sea, dispose the mind to contemplation, rendering it highly susceptible of moral and intellectual impressions, and where it has the means of being pleased and benefited by them. The time is past when utter ignorance of every thing but his immediate duty, with all the debasing and destructive effects of savage ignorance, is thought essential to the character of a British Seaman—implicit obedience, indomitable courage, and love of country. The time, too, has passed, when such ignorance, even if it were desirable, could be retained. Information of some kind will be communicated; it is therefore politic if there were no higher object, that it should be of a sort to improve, not to deteriorate."

Returns from the other stations embodied in reports similar to that before us, will be laid before the public in regular order.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.—Wonderful escape of Lieutenant Symonds while Diving.—It may not be generally known that during Colonel Pasley's recent experiments for removing the wreck of the Royal George, several new diving dresses have been tried,—amongst the rest, one of a very novel and ingenious description by Mr. Seibe, of Denmark Street, London. The peculiar advantages of this apparatus consist in a better provision for supplying the diver with atmospheric air during the submersion, and also from the helmet, or that part of the machine which envelops the head and face, being impervious to the action of the sea water at any depth to which a person can descend. The advantages and increased safety of these improvements were fully tested by several of the most experienced divers, engaged under Colonel Pasley; but more particularly in a descent of Lieutenant Symonds. This intrepid and talented officer went down to see that some orders of the engineer had been properly executed, and from some sudden violent motion he lost his footing, and by the force of the fall became entangled with his head downwards. Hall, upon receiving the signal, immediately descended and found Lieutenant Symonds in the perilous position before mentioned; and although he had been thus prevented using any means for his own relief, for a longer time than he could have lived with any other dress on, yet he had received no injury; and so perfect had been the supply of fresh air, that, upon being extricated, he came up but little exhausted. We mention these particulars not only in justice to Mr. Seibe for his ingenuity in lessening the chances of accident in so hazardous an employment, but to recommend to all those who are engaged in the dangerous duties of submarine surveys or aquatic engineering, an apparatus which is more simple and much safer than any hitherto used.

THUMBKINS.—In the times of the persecution in Scotland, those who were selected as torturers knew well how much a man could be injured through his thumbs. Old General Daizell brought thumbkins into use in torturing the poor Covenanters. This instrument consisted of two separate and parallel horizontal bars, with a handled screw above, which moved the upper bar towards the lower one, and crushed the unfortunate anti-digits that might be placed between. The pain given by this instrument was so excruciating, that those who bore all other tortments failed to bear this. One victim, by name William Spence, was crushed and maimed by the bootkins, or boots for torturing the legs, and was also kept from sleep for eight or nine successive nights. But he continued firm till his "tormentors" (says Bishop Burnett) grew weary of managing this; so a third species (of torture) was invented; little screws of steel were made use of, that screwed the thumbs with so exquisite a torment that he sank under it." He "desired time, and he would tell all." Principal Carstares was also tortured by the thumbkins, and the very pair which crushed his thumb bones, and caused his arms to swell to the shoulder, are still preserved. When Carstares was introduced to King William after the revolution of 1688, the monarch is reported to have inquired about the thumbkins. "I will show them to you," said the principal, "the next time I have the honor to wait upon your Majesty." Carstares who had got the instrument from the new Privy Council of Scotland, was as good as his word. "I must try them," said the King; "I must put in my thumbs here. Now, princ-

pal, turn the screw. Oh, not so gently—another turn—another; stop! stop! no more!—another turn, I am afraid, would make me confess any thing!" And such was precisely the result in cases of torture. The poor sufferers confessed anything. It is to be hoped that the thumb will never be elevated to the same unlucky pre-eminence, which brought into existence such an article as the thumbkins.

AN INDIAN'S CREED.—A strong prejudice exists on the part of the natives in India against European education and Christianity. A few instances occur of conversion in the true sense of the term; but I am sorry to say too many leave their own caste for what they can get by the change. I was once hiring a servant, and asked him, "What caste he was?" "Oh," said he with a broad grin, "I am mistress's caste: I can eat and drink any thing."—Scenes in Southern India in the Asiatic Journal.

A LIE.—"A great lie," says the poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land, it may fret and fling and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep still and it will die of itself."

MECHANICS' Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of electing Seven Directors for the ensuing Year, will take place on Monday the 7th day of September next, at the St. John Hotel, between the hours of 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M., when the affairs of the Company will be laid before them.

THOMAS NISBET, President. St. John, 10th August, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are respectfully requested to call and make an early settlement of their accounts, or liquidate their notes. He further notifies them and all other persons who may become indebted to him that he shall in future in all cases make up and charge interest on the amount of his outstanding debts, computing the time, three months from the purchase of the Goods.

F. W. HATHEWAY. Fredericton, August 17, 1840.

LOST.

ON Friday last, the 7th instant, between Fredericton and Sheffield, two NOTES of HAND, drawn by SANFORD BOLES, in favor of JAMES GORDON, being for the sum of Five Pounds each, one of which was payable in December, 1839, and the other in June, the present year; all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Notes of Hand, as payment of the same has been stopped.

JAMES GORDON. Fredericton, August 12, 1840.—3rp.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 300 acres, situate on the Meadows of the Magaguadavic in the County of York, and adjoining Land owned by Mr. REVEREN BACKWAY. It is about one third Meadow Land and cuts at present about 20 tons of hay, and with a trifling expense may be made to cut more than one hundred; the Meadow is covered every spring by the water, and the hay growing upon it is of the first quality. The Great Road between Fredericton, St. Andrews and St. Stephens, crosses the River on the Lot, and it must very soon be a valuable stand for a house of entertainment, as the Road is about being finished. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to the Subscriber at Fredericton, THEOPHILUS R. ESTEY, or to PHILIP SEELYE, St. George, August 5, 1840.—3m.

COLONIAL LABOUR SAVING SOAP.

Made by JOHN ELLIOTT at his Chemical Works, Hampton. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand and intend keeping a supply of this article for sale, price 6d. per single pound, printed directions will be given to purchasers. By using this SOAP, more than half the time and nearly all the labour usually employed in washing are saved. It goes further and washes better than any other Soap, the hands are not affected by it, neither does it injure the texture of the finest linen or remove the colour from printed cottons. One trial is sufficient to convince every one of its superiority.

J. & A. SMITH. Queen Street, July 28, 1840.

NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS.

Manufactured and sold by W. H. SCOVIL. North Market Wharf, St. John, N. B. CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS of all sizes. Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch, "Finishing, do. 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3 inch, "Sheathing, do. 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4 inch. Copper Boat Nails assorted sizes. A supply of the above description of nails always on hand, and for sale at very low prices, whole sale or retail. Purchasers of nails will find it much to their advantage to call and inspect for themselves. June 1839.

REVISED EDITION OF THE PROVINCE LAWS.

THE Subscriber having been induced by numerous applications from different sections of the Province, to publish an additional supply of the above valuable work, for the use of those not entitled to copies from Government, such persons as may be desirous of procuring them will have the goodness to leave their names and places of residence, at an early period, at the Royal Gazette Office, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:— HON. E. B. CHANDLER, Dorchester. THOMAS WYER, Esquire, St. Andrews. J. W. WELDON, Esquire, Richibucto. GEORGE KERR, Esquire, Chatham. W. H. BALDWIN, Esquire, Bathurst. J. M. CONNELL, Esquire, Woodstock. Mr. DAVID McMILLAN, St. John. J. SIMPSON, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

POST OFFICE. Fredericton, June 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

A John Alexander, Jacob Allen, J. B. Andrew, Wm. Anderson, James Adams.

B John Burton, Lawrence Bent, Benjamin Brimer, Walter Britt, Hannah Brown, James Barnes, Martha S. Blair, John Brown, David Barr, Thos. Buchanan, Michael Blither, S. D. Berton, Converse Brown, Thos. Powell Bloome, Alexander Brown, Michael Berney, (2.)

C Denis Crowley, Luisa Conner, William Camble, Henry Carvill, Odler Carman, Patrick Cassidy, Francis Couly, John Cambridge, Francis Coleman, Daniel Clough, Alexander Cameron, Eleanor Carrich, Wm. Chalmers, George Coulthard, Geo. Albert Clarke, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Copland, (2.) Stephen Carman, Richard Carman, (4.) John Cambers.

D Horatia Drake, John E. Dow, William Doherty, Andrew Dorcap, Walter Dunn, Jas. Doak, Wm. Dunfy, Timothy Dwyer.

E S. P. Esterbrooks, George Esty, Daniel Esty.

F John Fryer, Isaac Fishay, Barnard Feeney, Celia Flinn, Alexander Forbes, Daniel Ford, Wm. Falkner.

G Catharine Gemmans, Jas. Goodwin, Thos. Gill, Michael Gownley.

H Michael Harley, Catharine Harvey, C. L. Hatheway, Mrs. G. F. Hatheway, John Hammond, Thos. Herbert, Robt. Hearnden, Thos. Hartin (2.)

I & J Rees Jones, Leonard Inch.

K Conel Kerby, Wm. Keddie, John Kelly, John Kerr, Charles Kewers, Joseph Kite, G. G. Kitchan.

L Leonard Lewis, James Lonergan, James Logan, Martha Lyttle, John Little, William Lindsey, Jane Loughry, (2.) James Langen, Law Library Committee.

M & Mc. Mary M'Callum, Edward M'Donald, Allen M'Kenney, John Mann, William M'Kenzie, John M'Quinn, R. MacIn, Adam M'Farlin, Andrew M'Geehan, John Mubery, William M'Kay, Patrick M'Glennay, Robt. M'Acklenr, Alexander M'Caslane, Alexander M'Donald, Cornelius M'Geehan, John M'Dermott, Phillip W. Cormack, Alexander Mackintosh, Wm. M'Kenzie, Thos. M'Donnel, Catharine M'Gee, Angus M'Donald, Wm. Maritew, A. M'Lean, Jacob Milers, Miles & Smith, (4.) Joseph Meritew, John M'Sorley.

N Elenora Nicholson, John Nicholson, (2.)

O Richard O'Hane, Michael O'Conner.

P Wm. Patterson, Chas. Pearle, Thos. Panton, Marens Peters, Elizabeth Parker, John Pepparel, Jeremiah Pickard, Richard Power, John Purdy, Thos. Peppers, (2.)

Q Patrick Quinn.

R Michael Roche, Robert Rishorough, (2.) Mary Raper, Wm. Routledge, Samuel Rowen, S

Joseph Slenteford, (2.) J. B. Smith, James W. Smith, Morris Sterrill, Stephen Smith, James Smith, Jane Slatrette, John Sloan, Elizabeth C. Strange, Joseph Sprague, Harriet Savage, Wm. Sweeney, Samuel Smile, John Stryker, Wm. G. Stratton, Thos. Strange, Wm. Stone, Woodford Smith, J. B. Smith (2.)

T David Torrens, (2.) Sarah Taylor, Thos. A. Taylor, John Thompson, Wm. Thomas, (2.) Rufus Tapley, (5.)

V Stephen Veruan.

W Ebenezer Webster, Christopher Williamson, W. P. White, Daniel White, Alexander Wilson, Rhalf Wilson, Thomas Wheeler, Robert Welch, Mrs. Precilla Wheeler, Geo. Woods, George Wier, Catharine Welch, Letter directed to the Wheeler's, Nicholas Wheeler, (2.) John Wivell.

Y Michael Yerxa.

N. B. On inquiring for Letters, please remark if you have seen them advertised. W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SEDGWICK, of Southampton, in the County of York, deceased, are required to present their accounts duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN R. PATTERSON, Executor. Southampton, 29th July, 1840.—6wpd.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eyes of SETH GRISWOLD and JOHN GRISWOLD, sons of JOHN GRISWOLD, late of Litchfield, in th State of Connecticut, and Grand Nephews of SETH GRISWOLD of Queensbury, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, and if they will come to this Province of New Brunswick, and apply to DAVID McROBERTS, IRA INGRAHAM or LEWIS HUESTIS, of the said Parish of Queensbury, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said SETH GRISWOLD, deceased, they will hear of something to their advantage. Queensbury, October 29 1839.

FOR SALE.

FOUR BUILDING LOTS, each 40 by 132 feet, fronting on Westmorland Street.—Enquire of JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS. Fredericton, May 13, 1840.