

Poetry.

[From the Patriot.]

TO THE SEA.

WITH AN ALLUSION TO THE LOSS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Thou art beautiful, O sea!
In thy tranquility.
At the hush of noon, when the sun's glorious face
Is glass'd o'er all thy blue and boundless space;

Miscellaneous.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

If we are not deceived, there is soon to be
a mighty movement among the ladies of our
land, to bring the work of temperance to its
completion. Not but that they have done
much to shake off the hydra. With great
energy have many of them stepped forward
to the work, and broken the tyrant custom.

Oh! thou who poured the pitying tide,
That flows through woman's gentle breast,
And streams of tenderness supplied;

COMMERCIAL COURTSHIP.

A merchant, originally from Liverpool,
having acquired a large fortune in one of the
West India Islands, concluded that he could
not be happy in the enjoyment of it, unless
he shared it with a woman of merit, and
knowing of none to his fancy, he wrote to a
worthy correspondent of his in Liverpool to
procure a "helpmate for him."

The correspondent read over and over
this odd article which put the future spouse
on the same footing with the bale of goods
he was to send to his friend, and after ad-
mitting the prudent exactness of the West
Indian, (whose ingenuousness he well knew)

A ship bound for the West Indies, was
that week fitting up at Liverpool; the young
woman, together with the bale of goods put
on board, being well provided with neces-
saries, and particularly with a certificate in
due form, and endorsed by the correspondent.
She was also included in the invoice, the
last article which runs thus:—"Item. A
young gentlewoman of 24 years of age,
quality, shape, condition, as per order, as
appears from the certificate and affidavit she
produced."

WHISKEY AND THE MONKEY.

At a recent Temperance Meeting in this
city, Mr. Pollard, one of the devoted and
efficient apostles of the good work, sent
forth by the Washington Temperance So-
ciety of Baltimore, related the following
anecdote:—
Mr. Pollard concluded the Meeting. He
said he was a kind of old butcher to bring
up the rear. So much had been said, he
scarcely knew what to talk about. But
there was one thing he would talk about,
and always intended to. For fifteen years
he was in the gutter, the watch-house, the
jail, and if he had justice done him, he had
once been in the penitentiary. He had seen
as much of the miseries of drunkenness as
perhaps any man and he was now determined
if possible, to put down and drive it out of
the country. Men boasted that they were
not drunkards, but only moderate drinkers.

He did once, but he believed that if six
glasses made a man a drunkard, he who
drank one glass was at least one-sixth of a
drunkard. Men would get drunk once or
twice and not call themselves drunkards, and
then they would get drunk again. They
had not the self-control of the beast.
In his drinking days he was the companion
of a man down in Anne Arundel county, who
had a monkey which he valued at a thousand
dollars. We always took him out on our
chestnut parties. He shook all our chestnuts
for us, and when he could not shake them
off, he would go to the very end of the limb
and knock them off with his fist. One day
we stopped at a tavern and drank freely.
About half a glass of whiskey was left, and
Jack took the glass and drank it all up.
Soon he was merry, skipped, hopped, danced,
and set us all in a roar of laughter—Jack
was drunk.

We all agreed, six of us, that we would
come to the tavern next day, and get Jack
drunk again, and have sport all day. I called
in the morning, at my friend's house. We
went out for Jack. Instead of being as
usual on his box, he was not to be seen.
We looked inside, and he was crouched up
in a heap. Come out here, said his master.
Jack came out on three legs, his forehead was
on his head. Jack had the head-ache; I
knew what the matter with him. He
felt just as I had felt many a morning. Jack
was sick and couldn't go. So we put it off
for three days. We then met, and while
drinking a glass was provided for Jack.
But where was he? Skulking behind the
chairs. Come here Jack, said his master,
and drink, holding a glass to him. Jack re-
treated, and as the door opened, he slipped out,
and in a moment was on top of the house.
His master went to call him down. He
would not come. He got a cow-skin and
shook it at him. Jack sat on the ridge pole,
and would not come. His master got a gun
and pointed it at him. A monkey is much
afraid of a gun. Jack slipped over the back
side of the house. His master then got two
guns, and pointed one on each side of the
house, when the monkey seeing his bad pre-
dicament, at once whipped up on the chimney
and got down in one of the flues, holding on
by his fore paws. That man kept that
monkey twelve years, and could never get
him to taste one drop of whiskey. The
beast had more sense than a man who has
an immortal soul, and thinks himself the
first, and ought to think himself the best of
all creation.

THE DISCOVERY OF GREEK FIRE IN ENGLAND.

The Family, alluding to the recent notices
in the House of Commons, of Mr. Warner's
invention of a destructive missile, places it
under the above title, and attempts to connect
the invention with the destructive engine of
war, descriptions of which were given in that
paper some months ago, and were represented
to be constructed secretly in the dock-yards
at Woolwich. The same writer professes to
be in possession of the secret, of which he
thus gives all the nations the benefit:—

It is stated that the destructive effects of
this missile may be extended to a distance
equal to the range of a Congreve rocket,
charged with Greek fire, and fired from a can-
non in the manner we have described. But
the most terrible engine of Mr. Warner, is a
boiler filled with the materials that compose
the Greek fire and with water, which can be
heated to 25 atmospheres when required. The
steam exerting an enormous pressure on the
oil and resinous substances in a state of in-
candescence, it is only necessary to open the
top-cock of a pipe, in order to produce a
stream of fire many hundreds of metres in
length, and to cover the sails and rigging of a
ship with a thousand inextinguishable fires.
The member of the House of Commons, who
states that a fleet of a hundred vessels would
not be able to resist such a meteor for an hour,
is perfectly right. If it were a question in
what manner it would be possible to approach
these hundred vessels, armed with cannons,—
this can now be easily accomplished, by means
of steam, and with the Archimedian screw,
substituted for the paddle-wheels, which are
the vulnerable part of ordinary steam-boats.

Cuirasses have been made to resist bullets,
they will now be made to resist cannon balls;
for it is known that nothing can be easier
than to construct a vessel impervious to the
heaviest projectiles, by providing it with
planks of sufficient thickness, covered with
sheets of lead, iron, and of timber, as the
Americans have already done. This vessel
having neither cannon, nor lading, nor a nu-
merous crew on board, and not being intended
for taking a voyage, would be able to appro-
priate its whole tonnage to making itself proof
against cannon balls.

Thus prepared, and taking a becalmed
fleet by surprise, if the Infernal does not sail
well, two hours instead of one would accom-
plish the destruction. If necessary, such a
ship would be able to enter all the enemies'
ports, destroy every thing that came within
its range, and escape uninjured. The secret
is now divulged. Every one may make the
attempt; the most alert will succeed.

Let it not be said that the thing is im-
possible, impracticable. We have applied to
all intelligent engineers, mechanics, and chem-
ists; there is not one who will not undertake
to construct one of these infernal machines
for a million of florins; but representative
governments will not pay attention to it till
it is too late."

on its summits. The Polynesian says—"It
was a great task, and required the services of
several hundred men to transport the instru-
ments, small framed buildings (which are so
constructed that they can be taken apart or
put together in a few minutes), tents, stores,
&c. But the energy and perseverance of the
commander and his officers, overcame every
difficulty, and they were rewarded by finding a
field of even more interest than they anticipated,
and also by successfully accomplishing all the
objects of the expedition. The whole active
volcanic region of that portion of Hawaii has
been thoroughly explored, and the true heights
and positions of the mountains ascertained.
The party were sixteen days from Hilo to the
summit, where they encamped for about three
weeks, building high walls of stone around
their tents to protect them from the strong
blasts which swept across the mountain. These
will remain as monuments of their visit, and
for the benefit of future explorers. After their
arrival a heavy fall of snow covered the moun-
tain half way down; the thermometer stood
commonly at from 20 to 25 degrees F. though
it occasionally sunk as low as 13 degrees. Still
the party were so well provided that they suf-
fered but little from the cold. The natives,
however, were not able to stand it, and were
sent away. The ocean and the high peaks of
Mount Loa can be distinctly seen from the
summit, notwithstanding its great area. Steam
still issues from the immense crater discovered
by Mr. Goodrich, though no fire is now to be
seen. The volcano of Kilauea was in a very
active state. A report has reached Hilo that
a new eruption had commenced near the sea,
and not far from the recent stream."
The United States ship Vincennes was expected at
Lahaina from Hilo, the 15th of February. A
singular circumstance, however, detained her
longer. At the observatory erected at Hilo,
it was discovered that the pendulum would not
operate regularly, and that the observations
were entirely useless. Another site was se-
lected and the results were the same, and still
another site had to be selected. The pheno-
menon has been noticed before, and was sup-
posed to be owing to a trembling of the earth
occasioned by subterranean fire.

IMPORTANCE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

When one attempts to form a concentrated
idea of the statistics of Sabbath School atten-
dance over the whole globe, O what a heart-
cheering thought is it, to reflect on such a mul-
titude being assembled every Lord's-day evening,
to receive the elements of that knowledge which
is fitted to make wise unto salvation! What
Christian heart does not glow at the thought of
the weekly assemblage of many thousands, in
every quarter of the earth; met not to indulge
in profane and cruel sports—not to corrupt one
another in the commission of crime—not to
hatch lawless plots, or to frame and execute
schemes of juvenile delinquency; but to be in-
structed in that sacred book, which, while it
commands us to love the Lord with all our
heart, requires us also to love our neighbours
as ourselves—inculcates, on the most efficient
principles, the soundest lessons of moral con-
duct—and by making wise unto salvation
through faith in Christ Jesus, imparts the ele-
ments of an imperishable happiness, and con-
ducts to a high and ever-growing perfection!
Who that has the welfare of his fellow-im-
mortals at heart, does not survey with great and
sincere delight the goodly size of that splendid
edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid by
Robert Raikes—whose foundations, broad and
deep, were put down by other hands—whose
walls have been reared, with perseverance and
care, till its lofty pinnacles have reached the
clouds of heaven—the simple majesty of whose
structure and the sacred usefulness of whose
destination are unsurpassed by any fabric of
human erection—over whose massive and ample
gateway may be read in letters of gold, the
simple but touching inscription—FEED MY
LAMBS!—and within whose walls is heard the
undying echo of that voice which, with mingled
tones of tenderness and majesty, says, "Take
heed that ye despise not one of these little ones;
for I say unto you, that in heaven their angels
do always behold the face of my Father which
is in heaven."—Dr. Synnington.

THE LIBERTY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

True civil liberty is the product and result of
Christianity alone. This is a truth which is
but little reflected upon, by the licentious
politicians of the present day, and by our super-
ficial scientists in political economy. It is re-
ligious liberty, or liberty of conscience, that
secures political liberty and the most precious
privileges of British subjects. Christianity
naturally inspires the love both of civil and
religious liberty, and hence those who are habitu-
ated to its precepts, and reared and nurtured in
its hallowed maxims, will not easily forego or
surrender their immunities as members of so-
ciety. The love of freedom which they en-
gender can never harmonize with an acquies-
cence in slavery, either corporeal or mental.
They tend to expel the foul spirit of despotism
by a direct influence. That grandeur and ele-
vation of mind, that sublimity of sentiment, that
conscious dignity of our nature redeemed at so
high a price, which Christianity inculcates and
cherishes, will invariably stimulate men to the
attainment and the resolute vindication of those
rights which are the essential and unalienable
property of rational and accountable beings.
It is upon this foundation that the noble and
stately superstructure of British liberty has
been reared, and with the perpetuation of its
institutions and sacred observances it will run
parallel.—Inverness Herald.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New
York Journal of Commerce, under date of July
8th, says:—"A very horrible affair was dis-
covered this morning. A person fishing in
the Schuylkill at Arch street wharf, caught his
hook in the dress of a female, and with assist-
ance, succeeded in drawing it to the shore,
when it was ascertained that she was securely
tied by the wrist to the arm of a man by a silk
handkerchief. They are both young, the girl
apparently not over 19, and the man 25. The
dreadful act it is supposed was committed last
evening, and was probably produced by a cross
in love. They are as yet unknown, but their
dress and appearance indicate that they have
moved in respectable society. What renders
it more conclusive that it is a case of self-de-

struction is, that each of them had in their
pockets a pistol loaded and capped."
The U. S. Gazette, of yesterday, states that
a coroner's inquest was held on the bodies.
They had been seen walking on the wharf dur-
ing the day, and also in the evening of
Wednesday. One person, who saw the bodies,
stated that he knew the man, and that his name
was George Lutz—that he had seen him in
Middletown, Pa.—that some four weeks ago he
occupied a room in a house in Schuylkill, Sec-
ond Street, near Wood, and that he had at
times seen him walking with a female, who, it
is supposed, was the deceased.

TEMPERANCE AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
A law has been enacted by the Sovereign of
the Hawaiian Islands, the first section of which
is as follows:—"If any man take potatoes, sugar
cane, melons, or any other article of food, and
transform it to an intoxicating liquor, and
drink it, he shall be fined one dollar—and if
he do the like again, the fine shall be two dol-
lars—and thus the fine shall be doubled for
every offence, even to the utmost extent.

OVER HEAD AND EARS IN DEBT.—A hat-
ter in New York, gives a definition of the
common phrase, "over head and ears in debt."
He says, in his advertisement, "it means a
man who has not paid for his hat."

"Why don't you come after cold victuals as
usual," said a lady to a boy who had for a long
time been a daily visitor for that species of
charity. "Father has joined the temperance
society, and we have warm victuals now," was
the reply.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, June 5, 1841.

- List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.
A
E. N. Akery, James Alexander, Jacob
Allan, Harvey Adams.
B
A. Blade, Miss Mary Ann Barter, Mary
Brady, Wm. Brawn, James Bresland, John
Barrett, Robert Baskirk, Neil Bradley, San-
ford Boice, John Brewer, Samuel Bird, Miss
M. Banerman, Thomas P. Bloom, Margaret
Boynton, (2.) George Balentine, James W.
Bearsley, Wm. Bubar, Bernard Bouchard,
Wm. Barker, Mrs. Grace Brown.
C
David Carson, Orin Combest, James Carney,
George Cox, Richard Carman, (3.) William
Cambel, John Clary, Samuel Casey, Oelder M.
Carman, Wm. Craister, James S. Chase,
Hamilton Conghren, James Clayton, Oliver
Cummar, Miss Theodore E. Ciose, James
Cunningham, Thomas Coughan, Peter Corbet,
Nathaniel Cousins, Michael Coulter, John
Corcoran, Caleb Carpenter.
D
Daniel Donely, Michael Donovan, Jean Daly,
Edmund Doney, Richard Dunan, Robert Dun-
can, John E. Dow, G. Droughton, James
Dutcher.
E
David Ebbit, Jas. Evans, Margt. Elbary,
John Elkin, Ward Esterbrook.
F
Frances Flanagan, Pat. Flanagan, Barny
Feeny, Robt. Wm. Felton, Elizabeth Fergu-
son, Augustus H. Flang, Michl. Fisher, (2.)
Mrs. Elizabeth Finnimore, Edw. Farrell,
Jas. Fargunson.
G
Jos. Gibson, (2.) Thos. Gilbert, Mary
Guin, (2.) Thos. Gill, (2.) Andrew Gregg,
Thos. Gaveru, Henry Gill.
H
Jonathan S. Hill, Thos. Hartin, Jas. Hays,
Geo. H-milton, Benjamin Hughes, Aaron
Hart, Christopher Henderson, Thos. Hortin,
Geo. Hisson, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hartt, Mrs.
Howtin, Mrs. Rody Horper, Richard Hen-
derson, Frances Harvey.
J
John Johnston, Samuel Jones, Mr. E. Jones,
Miss M. Johnson.
K
Thos. Kay, Patience Kenneday, Mrs. L.
Kinlaws, Danl. Kane, Mr. Kelley, Wm. Kirk.
L
D. Latta, Jas. Leeper, Michl. Loughmane,
(2.) Andrew Lata, Jas. Loyus, Rev. Wm.
Leggett, (2.) Andrew Lawrence, Bridget
Layou, John Lanagan, John Landy, Wm.
Lawford.
M & C.
John Molley, J. M'Golrick, Alex. M'Ken-
zie, (2.) Joel Munson, Anne M'Koon, Ann
M'Shee, Margt. M'Grath, Mr. M'Burney,
Cornels. M'Geehan, J. Morehouse, Jas. Mills,
Andrew Murray, Thos. Morehouse, P. M'Gow-
an, Jane Mealy, Jos. Meredith, Col. Mackay,
Thos. Miller, Shenee M'Brice, Rev. J. Magee,
Pat. Magoveru, Jos. Mars, Wm. M'Neil, A.
M'Kenny, Thos. Macleain, J. M'Keen, J. L.
Marsh, (2.) D. Marchbank, Mr. Montgomery,
Robt. M'Callagh, Timothy Murphy, Saml.
M'Auley, Messrs. Miles and Smith, (9).
N
Capt. J. Nutter, L. Neville, Jas. Neville, P.
Nugent, Ebenezer Nicholson.
O
J. O'Brien, Miss E. O'Conner, J. Ogilvie (2).
P
Saml. Pickard, Wm. Porter, Margt. Patten,
H. A. Palmer, Jas. Petty, Rev. T. E. Perry,
Michael Power, Robt. Polleys, Messrs. J. & J.
Pickard.
R
Isaac Rodgers, Bridget Rush, Mrs. Rutter,
Wm. Rossborough, John Rowan.
S
Susan Scamber, Mr. J. Stubbent, Moses
Stirrall, Chs. Seege, John Stairs, Geo. Jam-
berd, Thos. Sinnett, Daniel Sanford,
Scott, Pat. Smalls, Stephen Smith,
herd, Miss Sullivan, Matthew Stevenson.
T
Daniel Teed, Wm. Turner, John Tophas.
V
Jacob Vaent.
W
Michael Watt, George Walker, S. White,
Dr. Woodford, James Woodwith, Robert
Wills, Wook Webb, Edward West, Margaret
Williamson, Ralph Wilson.
N. B. Persons asking for any of the above
Letters, will please say they are advertised.
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.