

POETRY.

(Selected.)

The following piece, marked by originality and power of thought, is extracted from an English publication. It is ascribed to the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh, and its value enhanced by the supposition, that it was written the night prior to his execution, which "ought to be looked upon," says Dr. Campbell, "not only as an act of the basest prostitution, but as the most flagrant violation of justice that ever was committed." Apprehended and brought to trial on an ill-founded charge of high treason he was condemned, upon the weakest evidence, and committed to the Tower, where his wife followed him, and where his youngest son was born. For twelve years he employed himself while in confinement, in composing the greater part of those works, which cause us to admire the splendour of his talents, at the same time, that we cannot but feel as did Prince Henry, when he said, "no king but my father (James the 1st) would keep such a bird in the cage." For as the song of the bird when free, is more rich, melodious, and thrilling, than when confined, so may we infer, that the powers of his mind, the force of his intellect and the sparkings of his wit, would have been more brilliant and conspicuous, had he breathed the pure air of Heaven, rather than the noxious and soul-sickening damps of a dungeon. The last act of the tragedy however, was destined to exhibit the fallacy of that boasted maxim of monarchical governments, "that the king can do no wrong." The closing scene I will not portray. All who have read English history, are already too familiar with it. While it is one of the foulest blots on the page of ancient and modern history, it serves to warn all nations of the danger incurred by placing the reins of government in the hands of an unprincipled demagogue. The piece before us serves also to show the nobleness of that mind and the fearlessness of that spirit, which could at such an hour, pour forth such incense at the shrine of truth.

[From an English Periodical.]

THE SOUL'S ERRAND.

Go, soul, the body's guest,
Upon a thankless errand,
Fear not to touch the best,
The truth shall be thy warrant;
Go, since I needs must die,
And give the world the lie.

Go, tell the Court it glows,
And shines like rotten wood;
Go, tell the Church it shows
What's good and doth no good;
If Church and Court reply,
Then give them both the lie.

Tell Potentates they live,
Acting by other's actions,
Not lov'd, unless they give,
Not strong, but by their factions;
If potentates reply,
Give potentates the lie.

Tell men of high condition
That rule affairs of State,
Their purpose is ambition,
Their practice only hate;
And if they once reply,
Then give them all the lie.

Tell them that brave it most,
They beg for more by spending,
Who, in their greatest cost,
Seek nothing but commending;
And if they make reply,
Then give them all the lie.

Tell Zeal it lacks devotion,
Tell Love it is but lust,
Tell Time it is but motion,
Tell Flesh it is but dust;
And wish them not reply,
For thou must give the lie.

Tell Age it daily wasteth,
Tell Honor how it alters,
Tell Beauty how she blazeth,
Tell Favor how she falters,
And as they shall reply,
Give every one the lie.

Tell Wit how much it wrangles
In treble points of niceness,
Tell Wisdom she entangles
Herself in overwiseness!
And when they do reply,
Straight give them both the lie.

Tell Physic of her boldness,
Tell Skill of its pretension,
Tell Charity of its coldness,
Tell Law of its contention;
And as they do reply,
So give them still the lie.

Tell Fortune of her blindness,
Tell Nature of decay,
Tell Friendship of unkindness,
Tell Justice of delay;
And if they will reply,
Then give them all the lie.

Tell Arts they have no soundness,
But vary by esteeming,
Tell Schools they want profoundness,
And stand too much on seeming;
If Arts and Schools reply,
Give Arts and Schools the lie.

Tell Faith it's fled the city,
Tell how the country erreth,
Tell Manhood shakes off pity,
Tell Virtue least prefereth;
And if they do reply,
Spare not to give the lie.

When thou hast, as I
Commanded thee, done blabbing,
Although to give the lie
Deserves no less than stabbing;
Yet stab at thee who will,
No stab the Soul can kill.

VARIETIES.

MR. STANLEY.—He who rises to speak with a beating heart, and retains the palpitation, cannot, no matter how eminently he may be endowed, achieve anything in public assembly. Perfect coolness and self-possession are among the most useful attributes of Mr. Stanley. Some sketch of him in a debate may not be destitute of interest. While his adversary is speaking he shows little self-command; he listens with a spirit of mockery which is not intended to be offensive, but which causes displeasure; he turns round to his neighboring Minister, and whispers and laughs; he teases up his head, and exhibits a rest-

lessness and impatience of what he considers to be either sophistry, ignorance or absurdity. He cannot sit for a moment in tranquillity, but alternately throws himself back, or opens his knees, and putting the palms of his hands together bends down his head, and after remaining in this attitude suddenly recovers himself and seems ready to spring forward to reply. This sort of parliamentary pantomime is not relished by the opposition. When, however, he has got fairly on his legs, he shows an utter absence of the nervousness and susceptibility which one might have anticipated from an orator whose silence is so much on wires. With a clear, distinct voice, whose fault consists in its approach to occasional shrillness, and with a surprising facility of neat and simple phrase, which is admirably adapted to the purpose of exposition, he takes up every argument and every fact which have been pressed upon the other side, and leaves no topic untouched. If he cannot contradict, he qualifies—if he cannot refute, he embarrasses—and where he can contradict, and can refute, he performs one with asperity and the other with derision. His gesture is easy, graceful, unaffected, and impressive. His attitude is manly, and free from any of the artifices of deportment which Sir Robert Peel is supposed at times to employ. He has great strenuousness, and even ardour, and after having laid his antagonist prostrate exults in his overthrow. Is he then a great orator? That is a question which as yet it would be difficult to answer. What he possesses has been told; the qualities which he wants—or I should, perhaps, say which he has not yet exhibited—are of importance as ingredients of the highest excellence in one to whom the distinctions of such an appellation as that of a true orator should be assigned. He addresses himself exclusively to the reason, and seldom or ever, and certainly with little success if ever he does so, to the heart; he does not exhibit, and therefore does not create much emotion, and satisfies the understanding without bearing the passions, over which he has little control, away. His manner is fervid, but is never raised to that high pitch of excitement which in Plunket, Brougham, and Canning, and lately in Macaulay, wrought so much effect in men, who sympathise through the eye and ear as well as through the mind. He does not, like the last distinguished speaker, indulge in any general reflections, and although a metaphysical character is by no means commendable in a parliamentary orator, still we would desire to hear occasionally some general remark indicative of his having meditated upon the interests and progression of society. Mr. Stanley never indulges in large views, or in lofty sentiments—no generous exclamation ever breaks from his lips, his eyes are never on fire with a moral inspiration, he is never "lifted beyond the ground" by an ascendancy of emotion. His language, although it is faultless and flows from "the well of English undefiled," is not rich, coloured, or diversified; his expression does not sparkle; it has neither the glitter of fancy nor the splendour of imagination. He does not afford, like Mr. Macaulay, (I refer frequently to him because he strikes me to be a man of the most genius in the House of Commons,) a proof of the possibility of uniting with success, the vigorous logic of parliamentary debate with most striking embellishments of composition—for Mr. Macaulay leaves its vigour to a syllogism while he clothes it with the richest attire which the finest wardrobe of diction can supply, and does not shut out or envelope his arguments, because he curtains them with the gorgeous awnings of a richly coloured phraseology. Still, for the ordinary and practical purposes, Mr. Stanley would be far more efficient in debate, and however a mere critic might be disposed to assign the palm to the one, it is to the Secretary for Ireland that a Minister would always, I suspect, even independently of the weight of great rank and extensive connections, be inclined to give the preference.

DANIEL LAMBERT.—Among the many astonishing freaks of nature in our day, Daniel Lambert may be considered as a remarkable instance. This extraordinary man was born in the year 1769, in Leicester, England, and was apprenticed to an engraver, until he arrived at the age of twenty, he was not of more than ordinary bulk, but after this his size began to increase, and continued to do so until he was thirty-six years of age—at this time he weighed fifty stone and upwards, being more than seven hundred pounds. The circumference of his body was 3 yds. 4 inches—his leg one yard and an inch, and his height five feet eleven inches—and although of such immense corpulency he was still free from any corporeal defect.

Mr. Lambert enjoyed during his life time up to the day of his death, uninterrupted health—and whether sitting, lying, or standing, or walking, he required no more attendance than any common sized person. He was much accustomed to exercise in the early years of his life, and excelled in walking, riding and shooting; and more particularly devoted himself to help exercises, as he found himself inclined to corpulency; but to the great astonishment of his acquaintance, it proved not only unavailing, but really seemed to produce a directly opposite effect.

In one of his excursions through a village in England, in which Lambert was about to exhibit himself, he was met by a man with a dancing bear. One of Lambert's dogs taking a dislike to the shaggy appearance of brim, made an attack on the defenceless animal. Bruin's master did not fail to take the part of his companion—and, in his turn, began to belabour the dog—Lambert, being a witness of the

fray, hastened, with all possible expedition from the seat or settle (on which he made a practice of sitting at his own door) to rescue his dog. At this moment the bear turning round suddenly, threw down his unwieldy antagonist, who, from terror and his own weight, was absolutely unable to rise again, and with difficulty got rid of his formidable opponent.

Lambert was particularly abstemious with regard to diet—for nearly twelve years he never tasted liquor, either with or after his meals, but confined himself strictly to water. His manners were pleasing, and he was well informed, affable and polite, possessing a manly open countenance. His strength bore a near proportion to his wonderful appearance—at one time, as a trial of his powers, he carried more than four hundred and a half weight, though he was unaccustomed to exert himself. His parents were not beyond the moderate size—and his sisters were by no means unusually tall or large. The death of Daniel Lambert, which took place on Wednesday morning, the 21st of June, 1800, is thus recorded in a Stamford (English) paper:—"Mr. Lambert had travelled from Huntingdon hither in the early part of the week, intending to receive the visits of the curious who might attend the ensuing races. On Tuesday evening he sent a message to the office of this paper, requesting that, as 'the mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain.'" Or in other words, that the printer would call upon him to receive an order for executing some handbills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company.

The orders he gave upon the occasion were delivered without any presentation that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness.—He was in bed—one of large dimensions—"Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa"—fatigued with his journey, but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. "Before nine o'clock on that morning, however he was a corpse! Nature had endured all the trespass she could admit: and the poor man's corpulency had constantly increased, until, at the time we have mentioned, the cloggy machinery of life stood still, and the prodigy of Mammon was numbered with the dead.

He was in his 40th year: and upon being weighed, and within a few days, by the famous Caledon balance, was found to be 52 stone 11 pounds in weight (14lb to the stone) which is 10 stone 11lb. more than the great Mr. Bright, of Essex ever weighed. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horse, in St. Martin's, on the ground floor—for he had been long incapable of walking up stairs.

His coffin, in which there had been great difficulty of placing him, is 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide and 2 feet 4 inches deep; the immense substance of his legs makes it necessarily almost a square case. The celebrated sarcophagus of Alexander, viewed with so much admiration at the British Museum, would not nearly contain this immense sheer bulk.

The coffin, which consists of 112 superficial feet of elm, is built upon 2 axletrees and 4 cog wheels; and upon these the remains of the poor man will be rolled into his grave; which we understand is to be in the new burial-ground at the back of St. Martin's church. A regular descent will be made by cutting away the earth sloping for some distance—the window and wall of the room in which he lies must be taken down to allow his exit."

Arrived at the Port of Quebec to the 29th September 1831.

Vessels, 856; Tonnage, 223,103; Emigrants, 47,708.

The above number of Emigrants, include the whole on the Exchange Books. It is certain that the Captains in giving their returns to the Harbour Master, have not included a number of children. The total including them, would reach 50,000. Next year's emigration is expected far to exceed this number. Some of the vessels came into port in a very crowded and filthy state. The following vessels brought the greatest number of Emigrants this season.

May.				tons. emgr's.	
9th,	Ship Robert Kerr,	Belfast,	357	370	
14th,	Helen,	do.	305	250	
15th,	Brig Theist,	Limerick,	275	244	
16th,	Breeze,	do.	331	253	
17th,	Earl of Aberdeen,	Belfast,	278	247	
19th,	Sarah,	Limerick,	228	200	
20th,	Agemora,	New Ross,	250	243	
23d,	Ship, Jane,	Belfast,	325	326	
25th,	Quinten Leitch,	Newry,	425	352	
27th,	Bolivar,	Belfast,	309	353	
31st,	Brig Eliza Ann,	Sligo,	229	300	
	Jane,	do.	150	196	
June 3d.	Eliza Ann,	Cork,	324	662	
July 5th,	Ship Ulster,	Londonderry,	334	505	
11th,	Brig Penelope,	Newry,	313	346	
				16 dead.	
	15th, Bark Kingston,	Waterford,	378	447	

The above are only a few of the arrivals this season with an excess of passengers.

Whilst on the subject of emigrants we have within these few days, been enabled to form an accurate idea of the extent of the impositions practised, in too many instances, on these unfortunate people. In the first place they are induced to go on board vessels by false representations of their size and the accommodation they afford. It is no unusual thing to see, in the Dublin and Belfast papers, vessels put up for passengers, described as ships of six or eight hundred tons, which, in reality are not half that size; in the next place vessels are often advertised to sail a fortnight or three weeks before they can possibly be ready—this brings the persons, intending to emigrate, from the country, and they are detained in the seaports where

they expend a great portion of the money they have raised by the sale of their stock and property, and which would be of infinite service to them on their arrival in this country. But these are the practices of unprincipled ship-brokers, who take up the ships on speculation, and endeavour to make the most they can of them by crowding into their holds as many emigrants as they can possibly carry. These are only the commencement of the evils to which the emigrant is exposed. He is led to believe that the passage will not exceed five or six weeks, and he provides accordingly for himself and family; (for in these vessels the emigrants lay in their own sea stores)—Vessels sailing after the month of May have frequently passages of from eight to ten weeks—the poor passengers become destitute of provisions, and the ship master, well aware that such will be the case, has taken care to be provided with the means of making his gain out of this circumstance. He has provided an ample sea stock, and having a monopoly on board of the sale of provisions, like other monopolists, puts his price on the articles he vends to his starving passengers, to the further diminution or total extinction of their means. We have heard of one instance where a master sold potatoes which he had laid in at 3d, a stone at 2s. for the same weight. In regard to the allowance of water, the regulation on this head is rendered of no avail so far as the comfort of the steerage passengers is concerned, as many of the ships are provided with false measures, which instead of a gallon barely contain three quarts, and this article, one of the prime necessities to existence, we learn, has in some instances been sold at an enormous rate to passengers.—When there are any, falling short of provisions are also without money, they are cast upon the charity of their fellow passengers, for without cash down these sea sharks will furnish nothing and even detain the very clothes of the poor creatures if they do, by scanty supplies, prevent their deaths by absolute starvation. This picture some may think overcharged, but we can only say that the circumstances we narrate, have been stated upon oath, and the names of vessels and masters, offending in this manner could be given, were it our design to expose them, but our object in making this statement is, not to cast a slur upon the character of ship masters in general, bringing out emigrants, but to point out abuses which actually exist in the hope that they may attract the notice of those who can correct them.—It would afford us real pleasure if our humble efforts should produce so desirable an effect.—Quebec Mercury.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

Introduction of Umbrellas.—Jonas Hanway first appeared with an umbrella in the streets of London, and though a popular and respectable character, he was looked upon with a feeling very similar to that with which the ancient prophet of that name was regarded. He was beset in such a manner that the instrument of defence from the rain saved him from a more pelting shower of earthly hail, and he went his way rejoicing to escape without a broken head.

Ancient Meals.—The custom of reclining at table prevailed among the Greeks and Romans.—It was spread by the latter in the countries they subdued, which accounts for our finding it so general in Judea when our Saviour came. They only reclined, however, at supper, which answered to our dinner, and was the principal meal of the day. The breakfast was light, consisting of fruit and wine. Near noon they took what is sometimes improperly called a dinner—it was a luncheon eaten without the form of collecting round the table. At supper, the main business of eating for the day was done. The master of the house and the older part of the family reclined; but the boys and girls, who were not then regarded as so important members of society as at present, sat at the foot of the table. Before the meal began, water and towels were handed to each for the purpose of washing their hands, which there is reason to believe was not a needless form. The guests brought each a napkin from home to use during dinner; and if any thing particularly struck their fancy, they used by permission of the host, to wrap it in this napkin, and send it home. Carving was an art regularly taught in schools established for the purpose—institutions which might be revived with advantage. The carvers delighted to show their skill, and at large entertainments they carved to the sound of music, keeping time.

Ancient Beds.—In the times of the Hebrew kingdom the bed resembled a divan, consisting of a low elevation running round three sides of a small room. This was covered with stuffed cushions of the same width, and bolsters were put on the back against the wall. They also had beds resembling our sofas; but these were luxuries—a carpet was enough for the greater proportion of the people. The Romans, luxurious as they were, do not appear to have made use of feather beds much before the time of Pliny. In the early republican times they slept on leaves—afterwards they used hay and straw. The luxury of the Greeks and Romans did not consist in their sleeping accommodations. The dining couch was a much more elegant affair.

Till the close of the 13th century straw was common in the chambers of palaces. The Kings of England used to sleep, father and son in the same chamber. How retired a king's bed chamber was, appears from a story told by Stow, of an early English King, whose treasury was near his bed. One evening a young man came in and stole some money thinking

that the king was asleep. Having secured that, he returned for more; but the sovereign who had seen him all the while said, "thou art too greedy, young man. Take what thou hast, and be content; for if my treasurer come in, he will not leave thee one penny."

Ancient Dress.—The most ancient garment was a tunic, which was a sort of gown fitted to the form, having short sleeves and a girdle. This was worn by both sexes. There were two kinds of girdles—one made of leather and secured by clasps—the other of cloth. Both were employed as purses, having an opening through which money could be inserted. When a person had no garment but the tunic, he was said to be naked—a fact which throws light upon some passages of Scripture, and removes in some slight degree the reproach which rests upon the exercises of the Spanish girls.

The upper garment was a plain piece of cloth, generally ten or twelve feet long, and half as wide, which we suppose would be called a mantle. It was often worn in a single piece without a seam, and was thrown like a shawl over the shoulders—sometimes drawn over the left shoulder, and fastened at two corners by a buckle on the right. It was on this garment that the Hebrews were directed by Moses to wear the blue riband which distinguished them from other nations. The poor used it, as the Highlanders did their plaid, for bed clothes by night; and for this reason if the Hebrew creditor had seized this article of dress, he was compelled by law to restore it before nightfall. The chief difference between the male and female dress was, that the latter always wore the veil. Labouring men went to their work without the upper garment, which explains the prophecy that at the siege of Jerusalem they will have no time to return for their clothes. When they went to any distance on foot, they gathered the tunic in folds, and secured it with their girdle at the waist. This was called girding the loins.

From the Transcript.

JOHNSON AND WEBSTER.

"Whose spacious pockets of gigantic mould,
"Would fairly both his detourers hold."

Before me are lying two octavo dictionaries of Johnson and Webster, on which as I have not the quartos, I propose to make a few remarks. As they both claim to be standard works, I shall not bestow general praise or blame, but simply notice some of the principal particulars in which they differ.

1. Dr. Johnson spells a certain class of words, ending in *our*, with *u*, as honour, valour, &c.: Mr. Webster without, as honor valor, &c.

2. In another class of words, ending in *ick*, *J. k.* as music, publick, &c. *W. ouis* it, as music, public, &c. excepting monosyllables, as lock, sick, &c.; and words used as verbs, whose participles require *k*, as frolick, traffick; and words which have no derivatives, as wedlock, &c.

3. A class of words rhyming with *all*, *J.* spells variously, as appal, betail, install, miscal, recall, intrail, forestall, &c. which all have double *l* in the derivatives. *W.* spells them all with double *l*, as appall, &c.

4. A fourth class, *J.* spells instil, distil, fulfil, &c. *W.* spells them instill, fulfill, &c.

5. *J.* writes skill, skilful, will, wilful, &c. *W.* writes skill, skillful, will, wilful, &c.

6. *J.* writes dull, dullness, full, fulness, &c. *W.* writes dull, dullness, fullness, &c.

7. Traveller, victualer, councillor, equalled, worshipping, &c. are thus spelt by *J.*; but *W.* has but one *l*, as traveler, victualer, counccolor, equaled, worshipping, &c.

8. *J.* writes connexion, *W.* connection.

9. *J.* writes defence, offence, pretence, &c. *W.* writes defense, offense, pretense, &c.

10. *J.* retains *e* in blameable, moveable, rateable, judgement, &c. *W.* omits it, as blamable, movable, rateable, judgment, &c.

11. *J.* writes instructor, visitor, with *e*, as in writer, reader, &c. *W.* writes instructor, visitor, &c.

12. *J.* writes theatre, sceptre, sepulchre, &c. *W.* writes theater, scepter, sepulcher, &c.

13. *J.* spells despatch: *W.* dispatch.

14. Mr. Webster has added about 16,000 words, and above 30,000 definitions, more than were given by Johnson. Of these a great number consists of words formed by prefixing the prepositions *in*, *on*, *un*, &c. to every word which would admit of the union. Many others, are vulgar terms, used only in certain districts, such as *spaddle*, a little spade; *tole*, a word used by the blacks, meaning to carry; *chuck*, a word used in calling the pigs; *sozzle*, a woman that slops water about; *skug*, to hide; and many others, and have no mark by which the young learner may distinguish them from the most classical words.

Other are Latin terms done into English; monander, from monandria; monogyn from monogynia, &c. The most valuable part of the addition, is the definition of many scientific words not given by Dr. Johnson, or that have come into use since his time.

15. Mr. Webster differs considerably from Mr. Walker, in his pronunciation of many words. He accents almost on the second syllable; *ambuscade*, *content*, &c. on the first. *Fruit* intrude, *study* &c. are pronounced *frent*, *intred*, *rubly*, &c.

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