

SEAT OF THE MUSES.

FROM YOUNG'S NIGHT-THOUGHTS.

LORENZO! hast thou ever weigh'd a sigh?
Or study'd the philosophy of tears?
(A science, yet unlearn'd in our schools!)
Hast thou descended deep into the breast,
And seen their source? If not, descend with me,
And trace these briny riv'lets to their springs.

OUR funeral tears, from different causes, rise,
As if from separate cisterns in the soul,
Of various kinds, they flow. From tender hearts,
By soft contagion call'd, some burst at once,
And stream obsequious to the leading eye.
Some ask more time, by curious art distill'd.
Some heave, in secret hard, unapt to melt,
Struck by the magic of the public eye,
Like Moses' smitten rock, gush out amain.
Some weep to share the fame of the deceas'd,
So high in merit, and to them so dear.
They dwell on praises, which they think they share;
And thus, without a blush, commend themselves.
Some mourn, in proof, that some thing they could love:
They weep not to relieve their grief, but shew.
Some weep in perfect justice to the dead,
As conscious all their love is in arrears.
Some mischievously weep, not unappris'd,
Tears, sometimes, aid the conquest of an eye.
With what address the soft Ephefians draw
Their sable net-work o'er entangled hearts!
As seen thro' crystal, how their roses glow,
While liquid pearl runs trickling down their cheek?
Of her's not prouder Egypt's wanton queen,
Carousing gems, herself dissolv'd in love,
Some weep at death, abstracted from the dead,
And celebrate, like CHARLES, their own decease.
By kind construction some are deem'd to weep.
Because a decent veil conceals their joy.

Some weep in earnest, and yet weep in vain;
As deep in indiscretion, as in woe.
Passion, blind passion! impotently pours
Tears, that deserve more tears; while reason sleeps;
Or gazes, like an idiot, unconcern'd;
Nor comprehends the meaning of the storm;
Knows not it speaks to her, and her alone.
Irrationals all sorrow are beneath,
That noble gift that privilege of man!
From sorrow's pang, the birth of endless joy.
But these are barren of that birth divine:
They weep impetuous, as the summer storm,
And fall as short! The cruel grief soon tam'd.
They make a pastime of the stings tale;
Far as the deep resounding knell, they spread
The dreadful news, and hardly feel it more.
No grain of wisdom pays them for their woe.

Half-round the globe, the tears pump up by death
Are spent in wat'ring vanities of life;
In making folly flourish still more fair.
When the sick soul, her wonted stay withdrawn,
Reclines on earth, and sorrows in the dust;
Instead of learning, there, her true support,
Tho' there thrown down her true support to learn,
Without heav'n's aid, impatient to be blest,
She crawls to the next shrub, or bramble vile,
Tho' from the stately cedar's arms she fell:
With stale forsworn embraces, clings anew,
The stranger weds, and blossoms, as before,
In all the fruitless fopperies of life;
Presents her weed, well-fancy'd, at the ball,
And raffles for the death's-head on the ring.

So wept AURELIA, till the destin'd youth
Stept in, with his receipt for making smiles,
And blanching fables into bridal bloom.
So wept LORENZO fair CLARISSA's fate;
Who gave that angel boy, on whom he doats;
And dy'd to give him, orphan'd in his birth!

FROM A LATE BOSTON PAPER.

A GOOD BULL—TO BEGIN WITH.

A very affectionate young Miss, writing to her beloved correspondent, thus begins:

"My Dearest Friend,
"I have not seen you since the last time we parted at the assembly!"

Don't laugh at the poor girl; this is not the "greatest" bull ever made. And, indeed, we have high authority for such Hibernian expressions. The "Greatest Man in America" (that is, before Tom Paine's arrival,) staid in his palace and sent a letter, or "Message," to Congress, to whom he thus addresses himself:—"When we assemble together;" and then writes about the "circumstances, under which we meet!" What! meet, and assemble when he did not go near Congress, but wrote to them? And not only assemble but assemble together! How should "we" assemble? Nobody but a democratic President and a Philosopher would ever think of assembling apart! But these economical times bring forth wonders; for we find that our political guardians did actually assemble apart, if at all:—The President being at home, the Senate in another place, and the House in another.

Quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures?

says VIRGIL; but we invert the actors and ask,
What will not people do, when Rulers thus presume?
We next expect to see some ardent lover begin a letter to his mistress in this manner:

"My Sweet Creature,
How glad I am to see you!"

VALUABLE FISH.

An English paper of October last, mentions that a large Whale had been taken near Dover, by some of the spirited

people of that place; a paper of a later date, says "The Whale has made at least half a dozen fortunes in Dover. The men who succeeded in capturing this sovereign of the seas, will make, it is thought, five or six hundred pounds, of the exhibition and sale of him. A roguish fellow has ingeniously raised a large sum, by washing over some old slips of whalebone, with fresh oil, which he has hawked about at every door. Many purchased greedily, and gave two or three shillings, for what they conceived to be part of the Whale they had seen. In short, his bones have been sold, like MILTON'S, over and over again."

SINGULAR FACT.

The following extraordinary fact we relate on authority: Some years ago, a gentleman of the name of PAYNE, belonging to a Public Office, and lately deceased, married a young lady of *Chesham*. The father, as it is termed, who gave the Bride away, was named HEAVEN; and it singularly turned out, that the Bride-maid, who attended on the occasion, was named DEATH. The names of the parties then stand in the Register as follow: *Payne, Death and Heaven.* [London Courier.]

The West-India Docks, (as they are called) in England, are a grand display of the wealth and spirit of commercial individuals. One measures 36 acres; and another 24.—A number of Canals are forming. For one of 6 miles 400,000l. were subscribed at one meeting.

THE MONITOR.

LOVE of FAME seems, more or less, the actuating principle of every rational creature; and, when it stimulates to worthy emulation, it ought to be encouraged in whatever shape it may make its appearance. Some do assert, that whatever is natural, is right; but this may be confuted by exhibiting to view, envy, malice, slander and calumny—propensities which are as natural to the human heart as the love of fame, and which are so far from being right, that they have employed the pen of the moralist for many centuries past, to reduce the malignancy of their usurpation and sway over justice and urbanity:—but from being the spontaneous produce of human nature, their endeavours have been and doubtless will be, useless and ineffectual. Some wish to appear good, not for the intrinsic value of it, but merely as it may make them famous for goodness. Fame is the ruling passion of hypocrites, of every denomination; and it may, with a little exception, be said, that fame is a common substitute for virtue. This is a harsh expression; but as virtue is adorable in herself, the mere name of being virtuous answers the purpose of the adulterers to the world. The virago, with a smothered brow, for fame sake, would impose herself as a pattern of quietness and placidity. In short, the affectation of amiableness has its origin in the love of fame. That it answers the ends it proposes to itself, a little observation will but too obviously contradict: it costs much anxiety of mind to wish to appear what we really are not; and the end that is proposed in aspiring to fame, is happiness—happiness, however, precludes all hope of happiness. But where genuine virtue holds empire of the soul, the action, the word, even the thought, may be laid open to the inspection of the world. Fame, then, is not a necessary requisition of happiness, but happiness follows as the shadow of its object, and it needs only the exertion of reason to be really good. Fame is too vapid and fluctuating to constitute happiness—to be virtuous, is to be happy.



FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner SALLY,

WILL sail in about fourteen days.—
For Freight or Passage, apply to
STEPHEN HUMBERT.
Saint John, 2d March, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of QUIGLEY and SHAW of Granville, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.
WINCKWORTH QUIGLEY,
HENRY SHAW.
Granville, (N. S.) 4th March, 1803. 1M.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, so as he may have it in his power to settle with those he is indebted to.
EZEKIEL SLOOT.
Fredericton, 2d March, 1803.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,
THE STORE part of the Stone House, at present occupied by James Coaker, Esqr. For Terms please to apply to
ARTHUR DINGWALL.
Saint John, 19th February, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOSHUA CURREY, late of Queen's County, deceased, are requested to present them properly attested within Eighteen Months from the date hereof, to either of the Subscribers.—And all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
RICHARD CURREY, or
DAVID CURREY, } Executors.
Waterborough, 21st October, 1802.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neatly
printed and stitched in Marble covers
may be had at this Office.

Cobbett's Weekly Political Register

THIS Work, which has already met with success, the Editor believes to be without a parallel in the History of Periodical Publications, is intended to be the most ample and complete Repository of Political and Historical Knowledge that ever appeared in England, or any other Country. The Contents are as follow: I. An historical account of the Proceedings in Parliament, sometimes in the same manner, but more minute, than the Annual Registers. II. All State Papers, whether they immediately relate to Great-Britain or not; and, under this head, care is taken to recur to such Compacts and Translations of past Times as do, or may, affect the Circumstances of the present Time. For instance, the same Number contains a Discussion of that Part of the Treaty of Commerce which relates to Guiana, also contains such Parts of the Treaties of Utrecht and of Paris as relate to the French and the Portuguese Territory in that Part of the World. Again: in order to shew what the Views of France are in preventing England from having Treaties of Commerce with other Nations, Extracts are made from Thirteen Treaties between France and other Powers, in which the Republic has either made, or stipulated for, Treaties of Commerce. So that the Register does, in fact, contain all the authentic Materials and Information that can possibly be necessary to the forming of a correct judgment on current Events. III. Fair and free Discussions of the measures of Government, whether relating to Foreign Affairs, Colonies, Commerce, Manufactures, Revenue, Debts, Expenditures, Laws, Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastical. On these various and important subjects the Work already contains such Information as the Editor is led to hope has been of some service to the Country. Nor are Transactions, of a nature not so immediately Political, excluded from notice; as in the Instances of the Letters to Sir Joseph Banks and Mr. Otto. In short, every thing which materially affects, directly or indirectly, the Interest or Honor of the British Nation, is in this Work, a subject of remark, if not of ample investigation. IV. Brief Notices of all New Books and Pamphlets that relate to History, Politics, Political Economy, or that bear upon subjects connected therewith. In some instances the Principles and Statements of Works so noticed are examined and controverted; but the general Intention of this Department is to point out to the Reader, and to put on Record, the existence of the several Works that relate more particularly to the Events of the present time. Twenty-four Books and Pamphlets of this Description have already been noticed.—The preceding important heads are followed by a Selection of such Foreign Intelligence and Domestic Occurrences as are of some public Importance; to which are added a weekly Account of Promotions, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Prices of Stocks, of Corn, Meat, Bread, &c. also of the Course of Exchange and of the Changes of the Weather. Each Number closes with a Summary View of the most important Political Occurrences, whether Foreign or Domestic.

Such are the weekly contents of the work. Its form is a Royal Octavo, with a double column, and folio'd pages, for the convenience of reference. This form renders the work manageable. The numbers are so many sheets of a volume, which will be completed at the end of the half year, and will contain 416 pages, besides the General Title, Table of Contents, Supplement and Index, of which it is necessary to say a few words. That part of the work, which appears weekly, will form a Chronicle; not only of public events and transactions, but of the opinions entertained relative thereto. This, however, is not quite enough to render the work so complete as the Editor could wish it. There are many articles, such as Parliamentary Reports and other papers, for instance, which would overload the weekly Numbers, but which it is, nevertheless, necessary to preserve. Such papers, therefore, together with all the other various subjects, usually included in the Annual Registers, and with some that those Registers have never yet touched upon, will form the Supplement to the half yearly volume, in which will be included an Account of all new Publications Foreign and Domestic, a Complete History of the Theatre, &c. &c. and which will close with an Historical Summary and a complete and copious Index. A General Title and Table of Contents will be printed at the same time; and due notice will be given of the time and manner of obtaining the whole.

Subscriptions and Orders for this Register will be received by the Printer of this Gazette.—The price of the Weekly Number is One Shilling each.—They can be forwarded to any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia.

Each Number contains full as much letter-press as any other news-paper, and is entirely unencumbered with Advertisements, or with useless matter of any kind. The annual expence is only Fifty-Two Shillings, and as the Supplementary Part will have no stamp, and will be supplied as cheap as possible, the two volumes, which will complete the year, will, in proportion to the quantity of print (which will be equal to upwards of three thousand pages of the common Annual Registers,) be as cheap as any Book published in London.

Complete sets may be had, on early application as above, to No. 24, inclusive.
St. John, (Printing-Office) September 25, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of MARY STRAIGHTER, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested for settlement, within Twelve Months from this date.—And those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY GARDNER, Executor.
SUSANNAH BAKER, Executor.
St. John, May 15, 1802.

BLANKS of various kind may be had at this Office.