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BY Mrs. K. M. L. 1899
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The British Colonist,

AND

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' ADVOCATE.

They helped every one his neighbour; and every one said to his brother, he of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheneth with the hammer him that note the axil, saying, it is ready for the sodring.—ISAIAH, C. 41 V. 6 & 7.

NEW SERIES.]

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1836

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Poetry.

THE SEASONS OF LOVE.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Of what is the time of the merry round year
That is fittest and sweetest for love?
Ere such is the bee, ere by the tree,
And primrose, by two by three
Faintly shine in the path of the lonely deer,
Like the few stars of twilight above:

When the blackbird and thrush at early dawn,
Prelude from leafy spray,—
Amid dew scents and blandishments,
Like a choir attuning their instruments,
Ere the curtain of nature aside be drawn
For the concert the live-long day:

In the green spring tide, all tender and bright,
When the sun sheds a kinder gleam
O'er yelvet bank, that sweet flowers frank,—
That have fresh dews and sunbeams drank—
Softest and chaste, as enchanted light,
In the visions and maiden's dream:

When the streamlet flows on in pleasant tune,
Sparkling bright, on the verge of shade,
Where fragrant rose, and golden cups close
The bow of bliss in deep repose,—
'Tis the pride of the year, it is June, it is June,
With the richest of love array'd.

When the ripe fruits of autumn are ready to fall,
And all drooping invite us to taste;
And purple sky, where gold streaks lie,
Proclaim the reign of winter night,
O gather the sweet hoard of Love, ere all
Be a wilderness wild and waste.

O the shelter of Love is then pleasant and dear,
When stern Winter rages above,
Or green Spring-tide, or Summer's pride,
Or Autumn acre, when winds do chide,—
Oh! there is not a time of the merry round year
That is not a season of Love.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHERRIES—DEATH OF CHILDREN.—A parent would earnestly request the attention of all parents to the reports of the Board of Health, where they will see that more than one third—nearly one half—of the deaths in Baltimore, &c. of children, made one year of age, and three fifths of them are of children under five years. Then to this mortality of children—what is it? Ten year's experience with my own children, and a pretty extensive medical knowledge and practice, convince me that this mortality among young children is to be attributed to no natural liability to disease, but to management of their diet by their parents exclusively. And if I am correct, and I have no doubt of it, are not parents culpably remiss in this particular? The great error appears to consist in the mistaking of indulgence for affection. A child wants cherries, and the parent loves the child too much to refuse its desires. Now the parent that truly loves a child will not gratify a momentary desire at the expense of a risk of its life. Almost all vegetables, I mean such as potatoes, cabbages, &c., and cherries, melons, &c., are more or less indigestible in children, and should be given to them with great caution. Cherries, particularly, cannot be given them safely at any time, or under any circumstances. I do not allude to the effects of eating cherries by grown people: if they eat them, whatever their effect, theirs alone will be the consequence—they do so with their eyes open. But to give them to children, is little less than giving them poison in the shape of food. A pretty good guide to things hurtful to children may be obtained by each parent who will attentively observe the natural discharges of children. Any fruit or vegetable that is seen to pass off undigested, whether the child shall have been disordered or not, should ever afterwards be prohibited. Let this be done and I will engage that our bills of mortality shall immediately show a much less proportion of death among children.

CALCULATION.—Let no one say hereafter, that the negroes lack the organ of numbers—here is proof of a very cautious estimation of chances.

'What you do, Sambo,' said one, 's'pose we meet de Mixick jeneral Saint Anner?'
'What I do, Si? I run like de debil, and neber stop. Wat you do—you run too?'
'No, sar, I too much American to run from de enemy. I stan jis behind de captin, 'cept wen he run, den I git jis afore.'—Sat. Chronicle.

WEALTH OF MANCHESTER.—President Humphrey says, in one of his letters from England:—

"Manchester is next to London, the largest town in England and is rapidly increasing both in wealth and population. A distinguished banker in Liverpool assured me, that the clear

profits of business in Manchester could not be less than five millions sterling, (about sixty millions of dollars) per annum. As the town is continually extending, it bids fair in a few years to swallow up all the manufacturing villages in its vicinity. Great fortunes have been made and are making there; and no where out of the metropolis is so much capital supposed to be so large, as in Manchester. She is wont to say of her rival sister upon the Mersey, that she is able to buy out the whole town of Liverpool, and keep it on hand.

DOGS OF WAR.—The circumstance attending the introduction of dogs into the South American continent and islands, and their subsequent wild state, are thus described in a singular book, 'The History of the Buccaneers.'

But here the curious reader may inquire, how so many wild dogs came here. The occasion was, the Spaniards having possessed these isles found them peopled with Indians, a barbarous people, sensual, and brutish, hating all labor, and only inclined to killing, and making war against their neighbours, not out of ambition, but only because they agreed not with themselves in some common terms of language; and perceiving the dominion of the Spaniards laid great restrictions upon their lazy and brutish customs, they conceived an irreconcilable hatred against them, but especially because they saw them take possession of their kingdoms and dominions; hereupon they made against them all the resistance they could, opposing every where their designs to the utmost; and the Spaniards finding themselves cruelly hated by the Indians and no where secure from their treacherous, resolved to extirpate and ruin them, since they could neither tame them by civility, nor conquer them with the sword. But the Indians, it being their custom to make their woods their chief places of defence, at present made these their refuge whenever they fled from the Spaniards; hereupon those first conquerors of the New World made use of dogs to search and search for them, and they took to the woods and forests, for those their implacable and unconquerable enemies; thus they forced them to leave their old refuge, and submit to the sword, seeing no milder usage would do it; hereupon they killed some of them, and quartering their bodies, placed them in the highways, that others might take warning from such a punishment; but this severity proved of ill consequence; for, instead of frightening and reducing them to civility, they conceived such horror of the Spaniards, that they resolved to detest and fly their sight forever: hence the greatest part died in caves and subterraneous places of woods and mountains in which places I have often seen great numbers of human bones. The Spaniards, finding no more Indians to appear about the woods turned away great number of dogs they had in their houses and they finding no masters to keep them, betook themselves to the woods and fields to hunt for food to preserve their lives; thus by degrees, they became unacquainted with houses, and grew wild. This is the truest account I can give of the multitude of wild dogs in these parts.

From Dr. Lardner, on the Steam Engine.

STEAM POWER.

In a report, published in the course of the present year, (1835,) it was announced that a steam engine, erected at a copper mine, near St. Anstell, in Cornwall, had raised by its average work 95 millions of pounds one foot high with a bushel of Coals. This enormous mechanical effect having given rise to some doubts as to the correctness of the experiments on which the report was founded, it was agreed that another trial should be made in the presence of a number of competent and disinterested witnesses. This trial accordingly took place a short time since, and was witnessed by a number of the most experienced mining engineers and agents: the result was, that for every bushel of coals consumed under the boiler the engine raised 125 1-2 millions of pounds weight one foot high. It may not be uninteresting to illustrate the amount of mechanical virtue, which is thus proved to reside in coals, in a more familiar manner. Since a bushel of coal weighs 84lbs., and can lift 56,027 tons a foot high, it follows that a pound of coal would raise 667 tons the same height; and that an ounce of coal would raise 42 tons one foot high, or it would raise 18lbs. a mile high. Since a force of 18lbs. is capable of drawing two tons upon a railway, it follows that an ounce of coal possesses a mechanical virtue sufficient to draw two tons a mile, or one ton two miles, upon a level railway. The circum-

ference of the earth measures 25,000 miles. If it were begun by an iron railway, a load of one ton would be drawn round it in six weeks by the amount of mechanical power which resides in the third part of a ton of coals. The great pyramid of Egypt stands upon a base measuring 700 feet each way, and 500 feet high; its weight being 12,720,000 lbs. To construct it cost the labor of 100,000 men for twenty years. Its materials would be raised from the ground to their present position by the combustion of 476 tons of coals. The weight of metal in the Menai Bridge is 4,000,000 lbs., and its height is raised above the level of the water to its present position by four bushels of coal. The enormous consumption of coals in the arts and manufactures, and in steam navigation, has of late years excited the fears of some persons as to the possibility of the exhaustion of our mines. These apprehensions, however, may be allayed by the assurance received from the highest mining and geological authorities, that, estimating the present demand from our coal mines at 16 millions of tons annually, the coal fields of Northumberland and Durham alone are sufficient to supply it for 1,700 years, and after the expiration of that time, the great coal basin of South Wales will be sufficient to supply the same demand for 2,000 years longer. But, in speculations like these, the probable, if no certain, progress of improvement and discovery ought not to be overlooked: and we may safely pronounce that, long before a minute fraction of such a period of time shall have rolled over, other and more powerful mechanical agents will altogether supersede the use of coal.

CATCHING A FLEA.—An English lady who lived in the country, who was to have a large dinner party, was ambitious of making a great display as her husband's establishment, a tolerably large one, could furnish; so, that their might seem no lack of servants, a great lad, who had been employed only in farm work, was trimmed, and ordered to take his stand by his mistress's chair, with strict injunctions not to stir from the spot, and to be ready to attend to her slightest wishes. The lady well knowing that, although no footman could make a better appearance as a piece of still life, some awkwardness would be inevitable if he were put in motion. Accordingly, Thomas having thus been duly drilled and repeatedly enjoined, took his post, at the head of the table, behind his mistress; and for a while he found sufficient amusement in looking at the grand set out and staring at the guests. When he was weary of this, and of an inaction to which he was so little used, his eyes began to pry about nearer objects.

It was at the time when our ladies followed the French fashion of having the back and shoulders, under the name of neck, uncovered much lower than accords either with the English climate or with old English notions; a time when, as Lander expressed it, the usurped dominion of neck had extended from the ear downwards, almost to where mermaids become fish. The lady was in the height of lowness in that fashion; and between her shoulder blades, in the hollow of her back, and not far from the confines where nakedness and clothing met, Thomas espied what Pasquier had seen upon the neck of Mademoiselle les Roches. The wretches too much engaged with the business and the courtesies of the table, to see, what must have been worth seeing, the transfiguration produced in Thomas' face by delight, when he saw so fine an opportunity of showing himself attentive and making himself useful. The lady was too much occupied with her company to feel the flea, but, to her horror she felt a great finger and thumb of Thomas upon her back, and to her greater horror heard him exclaim, in exultation, to the still greater amusement of the party, 'A flea, a flea! my lady; egod I've caught 'em!'

EFFECTS OF KNOWLEDGE.

It is not more evident that the body was made to be improved and strengthened, than that the mind was also made to be improved by knowledge. And he who learns, if he learns well, not only finds learning easier the farther he advances, but understands better what he learns. For science is not arbitrary, or composed of detached or isolated parts: but it is all one collected series of truth, centering in Deity, and embracing the largest and smallest, the nearest and most remote portions of his universe. So he who learns not, or ceases to learn, does not fulfil his destiny—which is, to become acquainted, as far as his power with this truth. He can know neither his Creator nor himself: although his greatest happiness depends upon this knowledge.

HEALTH PRESERVING PRECAUTIONS.—Decayed and rotting vegetables, particularly cabbages, beef-herbs and other similar substances in cellars, &c. are often the unsuspected causes of disease. Every house-keeper, especially at this time of the year, should carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing offensive or unwholesome is left to pollute the atmosphere in or near his residence. The carcasses of dead lambs, rats, cats, &c. instead of being suffered to putrefy in the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death into the family of the farmer, should be covered with five or six times their bulk of soil and suffered to remain a few months. In this way the decomposition of the putrescent substances will impregnate the soil with matter, which though noxious and pestiferous to animals is food for vegetables.

It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcasses are covered with about one part of quick lime to five or six parts of earth; and at the time of its removal also to mix a little more quick lime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia which may arise without such precaution.—N. E. Farmer.

Why is a man sailing up the Tigris like one putting his father in a sack? He is going to BAG-DAD.

Nothing annoys an enemy more than kindness; it is an arrow that generally hits the mark.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

The following, for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the *Times* seems to us to be a peculiarly important document just at the present moment. It is appropriately headed *Justice to Ireland*.

The "Agitator" will have it, that Ireland "shares our burdens," and has been grossly injured, &c. &c. treated by the mother-country. Sir Henry Parnell, an Irishman and a Government man, shares in his work on "Financial Reform," "If the population of Ireland be taking at 8,600,000, the amount of revenue paid by each individual will, on an average, be ten shillings. The revenue paid in Great Britain is at the rate of sixty shillings a-head." Look, too, at the following:—

	£.	sh.	d.
For the employment of the poor	140,000		
For such measures as the exigencies of distress in 1835 may require	200,000		
Commissioners of Charitable Donations	6,42		
		346,422	
ACADEMIES, HOSPITALS, &c.			
Royal Irish Academy	3,00		
Cork Institution	14,73		
Dublin Society	68,5001		
Belfast Academical Institution	6,00		
Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin	6,978		
Female Orphan House	17,835		
Westmoreland Lock Hospital	30,961		
Lying in Hospital	26,407		
Dr. Stephen's Hospital	15,556		
Fever Hospital	37,668		
Hospital for Incurables	4,140		
Foundling Hospital	307,525		
Hibernian Marine Hospital	16,118		
Society for Soldiers' children	74,115		
House of Industry	207,872		
Farming Society	12,500		
		908,238	
EDUCATION.			
Protestant Charter Schools	154,941		
Society for Education of Poor Lord-Lt., in aid of Schools created by Voluntary Contribution	193,000		
	66,000		
		413,941	
PUBLIC WORKS, &c.			
Donaghadee Harbour	119,577		
Houn ditto	37,598		
Bungay ditto	10,000		
Dunbar and Kingston	291,000		
Board of Works	130,137		
For Inland Navigation	45,395		
Certain public works	149,300		
		804,307	
POLICE AND CRIMINAL BUSINESS.			
Dublin Police	249,753		
Publishing Proclamations	58,350		
Criminal Prosecutions	398,289		
		706,342	
		3,179,240	

Cost of Judicial Establishment for one year, 1830, including Salaries of Judges, from the Chancellor down, Inspector of Prisons, &c. - - - - - 157,648 3 3
Revenue of Ireland, one year 1828 - - - - - 4,685,642 16 4
Rate of Collection 213 16s. 3d. per cent.
Of which revenue, Assessed Taxes - Nil.

SCOTLAND.

Grants of Public Money to Scotland for Ten Years, 1823 to 1833.

	£.	sh.	d.
For the poor	Nil.		
For Academies, Hospitals, &c.	Nil.		
For Education	Nil.		

PUBLIC WORKS.
College of Edinburgh - - - - - 50,000
Caledonian Canal - - - - - 100,000
Port Patrick Harbour - - - - - 106,912

POLICE AND CRIMINAL BUSINESS. Nil. 256,612

Cost of Judicial Establishment for one year, 1830, including salaries to Judges, Clerks of Session, Deputies, Sheriff's Surpluses, Circuit Expenses, &c. - - - - - 150,251 2 13-12ths
Revenue for one year, 1828 - - - - - 4,627,340 13 6
Rate of Collection 25 7s. 3d.
Of which revenue, Assessed Taxes 294,914 13 4

STATE OF GRANTS.

	£.	sh.	d.
Ireland in ten years	3,179,240	0	0
Scotland ditto	256,912	0	0
	2,922,328	0	0

* Of which £1,000,000, in 1823, and £10,000, in 1822-3 commenced in 1829.
† This for general good, in saving the passage by Pontland Firth.
‡ This ought, in fairness, to be charged to Ireland.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

From Bell's Messenger

We touched shortly upon this subject in our last, but our attention has again been called to it by saying Mr. O'Connell's motion which stands for the 6th of next month, and which he has the audacity to call a bill to reform the House of Lords by extending the principle of legislation in the peerage and altering the quality of the electors, and they mode of election.

Before we consider the bearing of this bill which would effectually change the constitution, and reduce it from a monarchy to a republic. We will venture to make some few remarks on the eminent ability of the peerage in the balanced government like that of the British constitution.

The proper use and design of the House of Lords are the following:—First, to fortify the power and to secure the stability of a royal government, by an order of men ecclesiastical and civil, naturally allied to the interest of church and state and to the permanent insti-

tutions of the country. Secondly, to enable the King by his right of bestowing the peerage, to reward the most eminent servants of the public, in a manner most grateful to them, and without expence to the nation; and thirdly, to transfer a purpose, which is of still superior importance to the other two, and is mainly conducive to the harmony and quiet operation of a government like our own,—we mean to stem the progress of popularity, and to give time for due reflection and sobriety in any agitation of the public mind. Large bodies of men are subject to sudden phrenesies; and a House of Commons is liable to those humors, and other assemblies, particularly in a certain manner, and when pushed on by factious combinations. Opinions are sometimes circulated amongst a multitude without proof or examination, acquiring confidence and reputation merely by being repeated from one another; and passions kindled upon those opinions, diffusing themselves with a rapidity which can neither be accounted for nor resisted, may agitate a country with the most violent commotions. Now, the only way to stop fermentation is to divide the mass, that is, to erect different orders in the community, with separate prejudices, and interests. And this may occasionally become the use of an hereditary ability, invested with a share of legislation. Averse to those prejudices which actuate the minds of the vulgar; accustomed to condemn the clamour of the populace,—disdaining to have laws, or opinions forced upon them by their inferiors in rank, they will oppose resolutions which are founded in the folly and violence of the lower part of the community. When the voice of the people always dictates by reflection, and the House of Commons the true representative of all the wants and interests of the people; did every man, or even one man in a hundred, think for himself, or actually consider the measure he was about to approve or censure; or even were the common people tolerably steady in the judgment which they formed we should hold the inference of a superior order, such as the House of Lords, not only superfluous, but wrong, for when every thing is allowed to difference of rank and education which the actual state of those advantages deserves, the conclusion after all, is most likely to be right and expedient, which appears to be so to the separate judgment and decision of a great majority of the nation; at least, in general, is right for them, which is agreeable to their fixed opinions and desires. But when we observe what is urged, as the public opinion, to be in truth, and opinion only, or perhaps the feigned professions, of a few crafty leaders; that the numbers, who join in the cry, serve only the swell and multiply the sound, without a ny accession of judgment or exercise of understanding; and that oftentimes the wisest councils have been thus overborne by tumult and uproar,—we may conceive occasions to arise, in which the commonwealth may be saved by the reluctance of the nobility to adopt the caprices, or to yield to the vehemence of the common people. We think this occasion has at present arisen in the case of the Irish Municipal Bill, and has repeatedly arisen since the passing of the Reform Act. The Lords, by the constitution, are just as much independent of the Commons as the Commons are of the Lords; they exist as a check to the Commons as much as the Crown exists as a check to both, and on their wisdom, and due and resolute maintenance of their proper functions, the people look for the security of their liberties, their rights, and properties, equally as upon the other two branches and government. We are quite sure, therefore, that the heart of the public is too unoccupied to tolerate any measure which shall either limit, or in any degree materially extinguish, the independent privileges of the Lords. They are safe in the confidence and affection of an immense majority of the people.

The House of Lords have always been favourable to the liberties of the subject. We owe to the barons Magna Charta, and thereby the effectual reduction of the power of the Crown long before the Commons existed as an influential part of the state. If they fell with the crown in the rebellion in the reign of Charles I. they were mainly the means of rescussitating it in the hands of his successor. In the reign of James II. when the Commons were at once malcontent and timid, the Lords invited over the Prince of Orange, crowded to the Protestant standard, and finally established the glorious work of the revolution. In reading the late history of James II. particularly that of Sir James Mackintosh, we find that the City of London would have entered into a compromise with James whilst the Prince of Orange was at Whitehall, had it not been for the firmness of the Lords. Again, by the vigour of Lord Somers and the peers of those days, the Act of Settlement was passed with so many liberal concessions to the Dissenters and the popular cause, that by their aid the throne of the realm was effectually rescued to the House of Hanover.

With so many titles and claims upon popular affection, we should deem it the greatest national calamity to see any attempt made to impair the constitutional efficiency of this branch of the Legislature. But how is it that Mr. O'Connell proposes to deal out his measure? Are the peers to elect themselves, as the Irish and Scotch peers are at present elected out of the body of their own peerage? This would not answer the purpose of the agitators, as it would tend to expel all the Whig peers, and retain the Tories only; or, secondly, is the House of Peers to be remodelled after the example of the old republics. If so, the people would get advantage by the change,—for in the Roman republic the senate was not filled by popular election, but, with some exceptions as to persons holding offices, the senatorial rank was hereditary, familiar. Thirdly, or rather are we to follow the example of the French House of Peers? If so, little would be gained,—the only difference between the French and English peers being, that in England the peerage is hereditary, whilst in France the majority of peers are for life only. One other only mode remains, namely, to adopt the example of the United States of America, to elect a senate by a popular nomination. This would be at once to establish a republic both in spirit and name, and to supplant our present constitution by a democracy; the king in such a case being a president only, bearing indeed a royal designation, but totally without any such intrinsic and independent power, as would enable him to exercise the functions of monarchy, and to protect himself and his remaining prerogatives against turbulence and caprice.

Nothing indeed can be more manifest than that wherever the people choose their governors altogether the state is then purely democratic—the people themselves have all the power in themselves, and nothing is wanted but some popular commotion to excite, and to ena le the mob and its seditious leaders to destroy at once all the weak impediments which a mere nominal monarchy can oppose to them. One by one, every prerogative of the King would be taken from him, and the new nobility, those elected by the people, when they should come to understand that the people were in reality their masters, would assuredly not expose their lives and fortunes, and new dignities, in defence of a King without power, and against a people and their leaders who could send them at will to the gibbet and the scaffold.