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NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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CONTENTMENT.

BY J. BUNYAN.

'Now, as they were going along and talking, they espied a boy feeding his father's sheep...

'He that is down needs fear no fall; He that is low no pride; He that is humble ever shall Have God to be his guide.'

'Then said their guide, Do you hear him? I will dare to say, this boy lives a merrier life, and wears more of that herb called heart's-ease in his bosom, than he that is clad in silk and velvet.'

FROM FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

THE SOWER'S SONG.

Now yarely and soft, my boys, Come step we, and cast; for Time's o'wing; And wouldst thou partake of Harvest's joys, The corn must be sown in Spring.

Old Earth has put on, you see, Her sunny coat of red and green; The furrow lies fresh; this year will be As yare as that are past have been.

Old Mother, receive this corn, The son of six thousand golden sires; All these on thy kindly breast was born, One more thy poor child requires.

Now lightly and soft again, And measure of stroke and step let's keep; Thus up and thus down we cast our grain, Sow well and you'll gladly reap.

LITERARY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE FOREWARNING.

In the wilder part of Cornwall, lived towards the earlier part of the last century, a beautiful girl, whom I will here call by the name of Clara Tregothick.

Baynton was the heir to high but impoverished rank. Accustomed to the intrigues of cities, a wily and deceitful habit of mind made his chief characteristic; deep, shrewd, self-interested, he seldom engaged in any pursuit without bringing to it all the arts of experience and address, or without foreseeing the exact chances for and against him.

The singular will which bequeathed her property to Clara, had decreed the estates, if forfeited by her marriage without Sir Frederick's consent, to a distant relative; so that in neither case was the uncle benefited by the niece's conduct.

his early poverty, and an ambition constantly crossed and baffled, had given a dark and menacing shade to the brighter qualities of his character.

There was a retired and remote spot at one end of the wild chase which surrounded Clara's abode, in which the lovers were accustomed to meet; hither Vavasour, who resided several miles distant, would ride on a black horse, whose speed and beauty are yet traditionally preserved; and tying his steed within a thick wood, at a little distance, proceed to the trying spot.

'My beloved Clara,' said he, as her head leaned upon his bosom, 'let me prove to the world the sincerity of my love. If you marry without your uncle's consent, you will lose your fortune.'

'Indeed, indeed,' said Clara, sighing heavily, 'it is much better to wait. My uncle must be conquered by our constant attachment—by my own dejection and unhappiness. Let us wait. Consider, dear Walter, it is but a few months since we have loved; and my uncle has, perhaps, a right to appeal to time.'

'Name him not,' said Vavasour fiercely; 'he has no right to condemn the alliance with one equal to himself in birth, with the rudeness and disdain that he has evinced to me. But for your sake I had—no matter. What I would say, Clara, is this—every one sees your uncle's partiality to Henry Baynton; every one believes that that ruined profligate will ultimately marry you. Do, Clara, have pity upon me. I do not distrust you—I will not—I cannot;—but if, when I hear this said, and see Baynton every day received at your house, consorting with you, boasting of his favour—if I feel distracted and maddened, can you wonder, or can you blame me? Release me, Clara, from these fears and this agony, so inseparable from my present situation. Come with me away from all—come.'

'Nay, nay,' said Clara, 'you know your power—this is ungenerous.'

'Can you,' muttered the lover, struck with her refusal, 'can you (it is natural) prefer your fortune, these lands, yonder mansion, to my love? if so, speak openly, and at once—I will bless you, and depart.'

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He found Baynton below, in the room generally appropriated to Sir Frederick, and lost no time in communicating to him the strange and unlooked-for determination that Clara had evinced.

'These fancies of resolution,' said he, 'are common to women: they never last long. Assume a frowning brow and a harsh tone to-morrow, and you will subdue her again; but why advise you, who know your policy so well?'

'Do, for heaven's sake,' cried Tregothick, 'put those foolish books aside and listen to me!'

'Stay,' said Baynton, 'are these your favourite volumes, or do they amuse the solitude of your niece?'

'No; but not so fast—we may have! Let us ascertain whether Clara is of a nature to delight in, and to be worked upon by these legends; if so, we may hit upon a scheme that shall drive her into my arms.'

'Now you speak of it,' said Tregothick, slowly, 'I recollect that Clara has been always under strong impressions of the supernatural; when she was a child she could not sleep alone without shrieking aloud, and fancying she saw spectres.'

'From that day Sir Frederick Tregothick laid aside his severity to his niece; he seemed to seek every opportunity to conciliate her affection; his voice, look, manner, were all softened into an urbanity, that was the more effective, inasmuch as his bearing was usually abrupt and hard.'

One day, after a conversation of this sort, Clara walked alone and musingly into the park. When she had got to some little distance from the house, she perceived a strange figure approaching towards her: it was an old man, in a Moorish, or at least eastern dress; his face was sallow, but not bronzed to the colour that should have corresponded with his attire.

The trinkets were of quaint and foreign workmanship, and to each that she noted, the pedlar, if so he might be called, assured her some occult and peculiar virtue belonged: one was a talisman against poison, another against fever, a third preserved the constancy of a beloved object, and a fourth gave a quartan ague to an enemy.

'Indeed,' said Clara, seriously, in spite of herself, 'that must be the most valuable of all the arts of deviation; generally seers profess only to show us what inevitably must happen.'

'A ceremony painful without benefit,' said the stranger; 'one that I never counsel the mass of the world to undergo; only those destined to great acts or great empire should foresee the inevitable future; in them such foresight produces the solemn and high wrought tone of mind that becomes the part they are to play on earth.'

'By what is the type of substance, shadow. Within the womb of time lie certain dim and vague embryos—uncertainties, on which Fate hath, as yet, set no seal—these I can evoke. May I give you, madam, a proof of my art?'

'Will it not greatly terrify me?' said Clara, giving way to her curiosity.

'Nay, scarcely, if you are prepared for it. Besides, it is better to feed terror for a danger we may prevent than to sleep in security till we are appalled by an evil we are too late to avert.'

'Yes, madam, assuredly.'

'Come, then, to the hall, and we will put you to the proof.'

'You perceive,' said he, smiling, 'that your plan already promises success. I say the Moor enter the house some minutes since, and note now, how mysterious our young lady looks!'

'Ay, at least to give her a warning of his ferocity.'

'But you say he will conjure up likenesses to Vavasour and herself, how the deuce can he effect that?'

'Easily enough, I fancy. He will not, like other mountebanks, communicate his secret; but, if you reflect, he has only to draw a resemblance to Vavasour and herself, and then, by means of a magic lantern, or some such contrivance, to reflect the resemblance on the wall.'

deed, was usually gentle, and curbed his anger, even when stung to the quick, darted across her, and she added, 'No—no: it is not true; to me he is never cruel; and her soliloquy ended in tears.'

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANIES.

DR. KIDD'S LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On Wednesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Kidd, who has agreed to deliver a course of Lectures on Political Economy in the Mechanic's Hall, gave his Introductory Lecture. He commenced by stating the nature of political economy, which was a science established on demonstrable evidence—a profound and intimate science, not a superficial and general one.

'True,' said Clara, wistfully, 'and in what manner can you foretell the dangers by which we are threatened?'

'Nay, scarcely, if you are prepared for it. Besides, it is better to feed terror for a danger we may prevent than to sleep in security till we are appalled by an evil we are too late to avert.'

'Yes, madam, assuredly.'

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'Ah! exactly so; but here comes Clara.'

ness. The Dr. next referred to the necessary connexion between capitalists and labourers; without capitalists we could have no implements, no machinery by which to obey the divine command and till the ground, labour could not be carried on and we would of necessity live on the scanty and unassisted bounties of nature.

—and Mr. Hume was the best friend instead of a permanent advance of wages, and curtailed the resources, and cramped the exertions of the capitalists, they ought to be abolished,—quoting a passage from Mr. Hume's speech at Glasgow to the operations, to prove that the combinations did so,—and Mr. Hume was the best friend in the present day was a much greater adept in political economy than many legislators at the beginning of the present century—(Cheers)—and in the heart of England, where Mr. Culloch had lectured, they would find a journeyman mechanic rise up in any large assembly, and discuss the most abstract points in this science, with such depth of thought, force, and eloquence, that the orations of Pitt and Fox were fairly outdone,—(Cheers.) No man without observations would believe the march of mind which had taken place since the suicide of Londonderry.—(Loud Cheering.)

Referring to the benefits of the cultivation of intellect; the Dr. said he might quote the beautiful passage of Dr. O'Gregory, and ask what was Arkwright?—a barber. Ferguson?—a peasant. Herschell?—a pipe and tabor player.—Brindley?—a millwright. Nelson?—a cabin boy. Ramage?—a currier.—(Loud Cheers.) These benefits excited nations as well as individuals. What made William IV. the greatest monarch that sat on a throne? Not the extent of his territories, not his army, not his navy, but because he reigned over a free educated, thinking, and inquisitive people.—(Cheers.)

Ignorance of their rights had once been cried up as the best way to make an obedient people; but the days were gone by for having the book of knowledge sealed, and education now enabled the very lowest in degree of the human race into men!

'Many a clown who stands in dumb and seemingly stupid gaze at the majesty of a full moon rising through a hazy horizon in an autumn evening, or at the flash of the forked lightning or at the fantastic shape of a cloud edged with gold by the gleams of a descending sun—who listens with ignorant but keen attention to the rolling thunder through the stupendous vault of the overhanging firmament, or whistles as he returns from his daily task in sympathy with the minstrels of the grove, would,—had he the benefit of education to brighten the rough diamond, and give scope to the 'genial current of the soul,' shine forth a Watt or an Arkwright, in mechanics—a Washington or a Wellington in arms—a Nelson or a Cochrane on the wave—a Fox or a Canning in the cabinet—a Sheridan or a Macintosh in the senate—a Chalmers or a Thomson in the Pulpit—a Joffery at the bar, or a Brougham on the wool sack.'—(Cheers.)

The Doctor concluded in the following words:—'Must all you are as dull as me; most of you are as strong as me; all of you have as many bones and muscles as me; why is it that you are deficient in capacity?—because of your neglect in cultivating your minds, and neglecting the means of raising yourselves by education. Many of you,—all of you are great men, but you neglect to show it. You go about smoking and chewing, and tipping,—[laughter]—totally ignorant of your own importance,—and you live and die in rags and ignorance!'

The Doctor then observed, that for their benefit, and not for any mercenary view, had he come to instruct them; and he would extend his Course to three months, hoping that he might have their attention.

The Lecturer then left the hall amidst the loudest cheers. Mr. Langham then urged on the meeting the propriety of purchasing tickets, and complimented the conduct of Dr. Kidd, in coming forward to lecture gratuitously in behalf of the funds.

The meeting, which was very numerous, the hall being full to overflowing, then dismissed.—Aberdeen Observer.

- Charitable Institutions in London, 1831. 16 General Hospitals and Infirmarys. 27 Infirmarys and Institutions for particular complaints. 47 Lying-in Charities. 14 District and other Visiting Societies. 9 Pension and Annuity Societies. 40 Professional and other Associations for the Relief of its Distressed Members. 18 Societies for General Relief. 11 Penitential and Correctional Institutions. 25 Miscellaneous Benevolent Institutions for General and Particular objects of humanity. 13 Societies for the Distribution of Bibles and Tracts. 21 For Religious Objects in General. 18 Missionary Societies. 42 Education do. 23 Provincial and District do. and 12 Sunday School and Religious Institutions do. In all 336.