

The Montreal Gazette.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1840.

Vol. XIII. No. 25.

Office in Prince William-street, near the Market square, opposite Sands' Brick Building. TERMS—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

Erectly Almanack.			
DEC. MBER—1840.	SUN	MOON FULL	Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets.
16 WEDNESDAY	7 30	4 23	0 19 4 32
17 THURSDAY	7 31	4 23	1 27 5 36
18 FRIDAY	7 32	4 23	2 34 6 47
19 SATURDAY	7 33	4 24	3 41 7 51
20 SUNDAY	7 33	4 24	4 47 8 48
21 MONDAY	7 34	4 25	5 51 9 26
22 TUESDAY	7 34	4 25	6 51 10 19

New Moon 23d, 4h. 45m. even.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Canton, Lower Canada, on the 15th of December.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills of Exchange, must be left at the Bank three weeks before the date of their maturity.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Lower Canada, on the 15th of December.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills of Exchange, must be left at the Bank before the date of their maturity.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
ALFRED SMITH, Esq., M.B.A., M.B.R.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills of Exchange, must be left before the date of their maturity.

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.
All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1835.
Capital 150,000 Dollars.
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

THE whole of the first named sum, \$150,000, is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c. &c., at the lowest rates, and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which Insurance is desired.

Application in person (or by agent) at other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention.—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

H. SCOVILL,
St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

Marine Insurance.

AN Association of Merchants having been formed for the purpose of insuring Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, has appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen, (part paid) to be the Agents in the Province, and in application to be made, will receive prompt attention.—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

H. SCOVILL,
St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE,
Frederick, September 20, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Office of the Assistant Emigrant Agent will be kept in the lower part of the Phoenix House, immediately opposite the Army Hospital; and that the hours will be the same as at other public offices—From 10 till 3 o'clock, where Emigrants and others can transact business connected with that Department, and advice and assistance will be afforded to persons wishing to obtain land for settlement, or who may desire employment in this Province.

Persons having Land or Property to dispose of can have a description of the same entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose; and applications for servants or laborers that may be received at this Office, will be registered in a similar manner.

EDMUND WARD,
Assistant Emigrant Agent.
Letters forwarded to be post paid.

Travels in Palestine.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Victoria Bookstore.

LAMARTINE'S Travels in the Holy Land, Stephen's Travels in Egypt and Palestine, Clark's Travels in Russia, Turkey and Greece. Also a large supply of the People's Editions of New Publications; Chambers' Journal, &c. published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and sold Wholesale and Retail by their Agents at the Victoria Bookstore, Saint John, N. B.

In addition to the assortment of BOOKS and GENERAL STATIONERY kept on hand at the above establishment, they have also received per late arrivals a large variety of NEW, CHEAP and VALUABLE WORKS; the latest and best additions of School Books, such as are most approved in Great Britain, and also in common use throughout the Province; but as it would be tedious to enumerate the names in the already crowded columns of our News papers, the Proprietors have published a Catalogue of their Books in general, which can be obtained gratis at THE "TRAFALGAR STORE,"
St. John, 27th October, 1840.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder,
West side Cross Street, 4 doors from King Street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and dealer in all kinds of Mercery, the Accoutrements and Blank Books; Navigation and School Books; by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and Science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments; fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Indian and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, &c. &c.—just received per ship Clyde.
Books imported to order.

CORDAQ! CORDAQ!!

16 TONS of Jackson's Manufacture, of all sizes up to 5 1/2 inch, with Spun-yarn, Marline, Hoseline, &c.—just received per ship Clyde.
(H. & H. KINNAIR,
17th November—Her. & Cour. 3d.)

Deals.

131 M. FEET 7 1/2 Bright Spruce
a 80 ditto 8 1/2. DEALS.
To be delivered at the Chesmore Mills, or at this Post, as may be agreed for.—Apply to JOSEPH W. BOY, Esq. St. Andrews, or to
Nov. 6 RITCHIE & BROTHERS.

The Garland.

A HARVEST HYMN FOR 1840.
BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The God of harvest praise:
In loud thanksgivings, raise
Hand, heart and voice;
The valleys laugh and sing,
Forests and mountains ring,
The plains their tribute bring,
The streams rejoice.

Of food for man and beast,
JEROME spreads abroad;
Above, beneath;
Ye herds and flocks draw near,
Fowls, ye are welcome here;
His goodness crowns the year
For all that breathe.

Garden and orchard ground,
Autumnal fruits have crowned:
The vintage glows;
Here Plenty pours her horn,
Thence the full tide of corn,
Sway'd by the breath of morn,
The land o'erflows.

The wind, the rain, the sun
Their genial work have done:
Wouldst thou be fed?
Man to thy labour bow,
Trust in the sickle now,
Reap where thou once did plough,
God sends thee bread.

Thy few seeds scatter'd wide,
He hath so multiplied,
That thou may'st find
CHRIST'S miracle renew'd;
With self-producing food,
He feeds a multitude,
He feeds mankind.

The God of harvest praise,
Hands, hearts, and voices raise,
With sweet accord:
From field to garden throned,
Bearing your sheaves along,
And in your harvest song,
Bless ye the Lord.

Yes, bless his holy name,
And your soul's thanks proclaim
Through all the earth;
To glory in your lot,
It cometh—but be not
God's benefits forgot.
Amidst your mirth,
The Mount, near Sheffield, Sept. 1840.

Miscellaneous.

THE FATHER.

An instructive sketch.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverence of France. Frequent and sudden as these have been in our own country, it is important that young females should possess some employment, by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how painful and contemptible it is to see the mother depending or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

"I have long my whole fortune," said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home, "we can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this expensive vehicle. The children can no longer go to large schools. Yesterday I was a rich man. To-day there is nothing I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in these active hands and loving hearts."

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sullen. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said he.

"You shall see, you shall see," answered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich again."

"And I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly four years old, "I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene overcame him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

The eldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and also assisted the younger children. Besides they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of home apparel, which they readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to market in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they planted straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle-work. Every one was at her post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a beehive; it never enjoyed such health before, said the father.

"And I never was so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do when we lived in the great house," said the children, "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father, "and you make just such honey as the best loves to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed—nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary; and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The little dwelling which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines and flowering trees were replanted around it. The merchant was happier under his woodbine covered porch, in a summer's evening, than he had been in his showy drawing-room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said she, "and we now return to the city?"

"Oh, no, no," was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in a nursery, and did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were

Much bitterness of feeling and contention between them ensued as to which should do so, which was put an end to by the decision of the surgeons in favour of the youngest, who baring his arm with great energy exclaimed: "I was willing to lose the last drop of his blood to save her life." The blood was then carefully infused from his arm into the veins of the poor sufferer, till the young man fainted from his loss. On this taking place the elder lover implored permission to supply the remainder, but the girl recovering, it was deemed unnecessary. The poor girl began to improve, and great hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfortunately these hopes were blasted, for, unknown to the surgeons, she was found to be afflicted with a severe disease, which increased until it became a confirmed case of cholera, from the effects of which she died on the fifth day after the operation. She was sensible to the last, and the death scene is represented as truly affecting. She expressed a wish to see the young man who had lost his blood for her, kissed him, and made him cut off a lock of her hair, and begged of him to be kind to her mother. She then entered into prayer with the Rev. Mr. Moody, the Chaplain of the workhouse, and in the midst of it expired.—London paper.

Sheridan.

On the invitation of the family of the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, I this day attended his funeral. I understood that it was to be very private, and that he was to be followed to the grave only by a few of his friends, and those who had been particularly connected with him in politics. When I arrived at Peter Moore's house in George-street, which the lady had been removed, as being near to Westminster Abbey, where it was to be buried, I was astonished at the number and description of persons who were assembled there; the Duke of York, Lord Selkirk, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Anglessea, Lord Lyndoch, Wellesley Poles, and many others, whose politics have been generally opposite to Sheridan's, and who could give the funeral with their presence only to pay a tribute to his extraordinary talents. How strange a contrast! For some weeks before his death he was nearly destitute of the means of subsistence. Executions for debt were in his house, and he passed his last days in the custody of sheriff's officers, who abstained from conveying him to prison merely because they were assured that to remove him would cause his immediate death; and now, when the first and last of his rank and station, and on a pile of shrouds, were laid to his grave. I believe that many, and I am sure that some of the mourners were self-deceived. Such, certainly, were some of the Prince's friends, Lord Vane, Lord Bessborough, and Lord Londonderry, a letter from Carlton House the day before the funeral, expressing a desire to attend, and their offer was not refused. The Prince, about ten days before Sheridan's death, was in great distress, and after some of the newspaper had been written, after the strange instruction he met with, had sent him a present of £2000; but Mrs. Sheridan had the spirit to refuse it, and when she communicated to her husband what she had done, he said, "I am sure you will never regret what you have done, and I am sure you will never regret what you have done." The immediate cause of his death was reported to be an abscess; but the truth is, that his constitution was nearly worn out, and that his death was really caused by grief, disappointment, and a deep sense of the neglect he experienced.—Boswell's Memoirs.

Pitcairn's Island.

A late English paper contains the following letter, received by the Governor of the Royal Navy, from one of the sons of Quintal, one of the mutineers of the Bounty:

"Pitcairn's Island, Nov. 10, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR—I take the opportunity of sending you these few lines, to inform you that we are as far as regards bodily health. We have had but few deaths and five births since your visit. This makes us one hundred and two souls on the island. I was chief disappointed in not receiving a letter from you by the "Plover's hawk," and hope that you will fall to write to me by every favourable opportunity. I have been keeping a journal of all the transactions of the magnitudes and counsellors, of whom I am sure the most intelligent of them is a minister of the Gospel, bearing the authority of the people, should be sent to us, to direct us in all our affairs, both spiritual and temporal; one who would say with the Apostle, "I glory in the Cross of Christ Jesus, my Lord." For, through the former instruction of our teacher, he is not properly respected, nor is the magistrature duly estimated. They do not understand the responsibility of the office. A few complaints are made, but they are not attended to, which have chiefly arisen from the ignorance of the people, who have never been under any restraint. The captain of her Majesty's sloop "Spartan," has, however, set all things in order among us, as far as possible, and, I believe, as far as can be expected. Excuse my poor epistle; hoping that Her Majesty may enjoy a long and peaceable reign; the ardent prayer of your friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM QUINLAN."

Agricultural Pursuits.

"If I might be allowed to express my own opinions, I should say that the pursuit of agriculture, the cultivation of the land, and the improvement of the fertility of the soil, is one of the most dignified and most instructive, and the most honorable pursuits in which a man can be engaged, and not only leads him to contemplate the wonders of creation and the works of nature, and of nature's God, but it also enables him, by the aid of successful industry, and by the application of science, to effect improvements which, under the blessings of divine Providence, cannot fail to be advantageous both to the age in which he lives and generations yet to come."—W. Dauscombe, M. P.

You are all aware that in the course of my life, now not a very short one, I have applied myself to many and various pursuits, but I have at last come to that which I believe to be my natural one—I mean the improvement of agriculture—the promoting of agriculture by my own endeavours, and by assisting the endeavours of others. Mr. Dauscombe told you it was a pursuit worthy of being followed; I will tell those who are entering upon life that they find no pursuit which gives more satisfaction—I will say just an occupation of their time with less annoyance and less disturbance to their tempers. No other in which they will feel such full satisfaction that they are doing good in pursuing their own pleasures at the same time that they are improving the cause of agriculture. It is a pursuit to which it is one of those should wish success.—It is one of those pursuits which is most delightful to follow; it is a pursuit which may be carried on without tire ever hanging heavily; an occupation

Petrified Buffalo.

—This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about two years since, by a party ofappers, belonging to Captain Rent's company, lying on the side of one of the beaver dams of the Rio Grande of the north, a stream emptying itself into the gulf of California, whose waters it is said possess the petrifying qualities in an eminent degree, its shores abounding in specimens of animal and vegetable productions in a petrified state. The petrified buffalo is described by those who saw it, to be as perfect in its petrification as when living, with the exception of a hole in one of its sides, about four inches in diameter, around which the hair has been worn off, probably by the friction of the water, in which it must have lain for ages past, to have produced such a phenomenon. The hair on the hump on the shoulder, neck, forehead and tail, though converted into almost a smooth surface, may be easily discerned. The horns, eyes, nostrils, mouth, and legs, are as perfect in the stone as in their primitive state. The country in which this rare specimen was found is inhabited by the Estevans, a roving tribe of savages, who subsist a great portion of their lives on insects, snakes, toads, roots, &c. This tribe being particularly hostile to the whites, renders the acquisition of this curiosity not a little hazardous; notwithstanding this and many other difficulties to be surmounted, such as distance, expense, &c., our enterprising citizen, Captain Charles Rent, contemplates procuring and bringing it to the United States with him during the ensuing autumn.—New York Journal of Commerce.

To Mothers—Children's Food.

—A lady of Yorkshire observes in a letter, that in consequence of losing her first three children, during teething, and two of inflammation of the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime-water with every article of food, adding a desert, and sometimes only a teaspoon full of lime-water to every article, whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut his teeth without any constitutional disturbance. It has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its natural constitution, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

Died at Cambridge, in her 90th year, Mrs. Favel,

upwards of seventy years a resident in that town. The deceased lived in five reigns, Gen. II., III., and IV., William IV., and that of our present sovereign, and was the mother of sixteen children, even of those who died in infancy.—Five of her sons devoted the best part of their lives in the service of their country, and three of them fell upon the battle field, viz: Captain John Favel, at the battle of Leyden, in the Duke of York's expedition in Holland; Capt. Samuel Favel, at the battle of Maida, during the Duke of Wellington's memorable campaign in the Peninsula, and Wm. Anthony Favel, in the battle of Toulouse. Lieutenant James Favel, R. N., died whilst engaged in a government expedition to survey the shores of Africa; and Capt. Thomas Favel, R. N., was many years in active service at sea, and in several engagements. When the national rejoicing took place upon the declaration of peace in 1815, and upon the occasion of the general illumination as part of the rejoicing of that happy event, Mrs. Favel displayed in the following transparency her patriotic and parental feeling:—"I rejoice for my country, but mourn for my sons."

Mode of Making Sheet Lead in China.

—The mode of manufacturing the sheet lead in which their tons are imported into this country, conducted their operation in an exceeding simple manner. The laminae were not rolled, as from their extreme thinness, might be supposed; not even hammered, as the appearance of the surface might indicate, but actually cast at once in the state in which we see them. Two men are employed; one of them is seated on the floor, with a large flat stone standing at his side. His fellow workman stands beside him, with a crucible containing the melted lead; and having poured a sufficient quantity on the slab, the other lifts the moveable stone, and placing it suddenly on the fluid lead, presses it out into a flat and thin plate, which is immediately removed from the stone. A second quantity of lead is poured out in a similar manner, and a similar plate formed—the process being carried on with singular rapidity. The rough edges of the plate are then cut off, and they are afterwards scattered together for use. Mr. Waddell, a Scotchman, who witnessed the operation in China, applied a similar method with great success in the formation of thin plates of zinc, for galvanic purposes.

Value of the Thames.

—A good story is related of James the First and one of the Lords Mayor, in reference to the prosperity of the twin cities, and which, for its happy quartet foundation of the Thames, it would be superfluous to omit. James being in want of twenty thousand pounds, applied to the Corporation of London for a loan of that sum. The corporation refused, upon which the King, in high dudgeon, sent for the Lord Mayor and some of the aldermen, and rating them in severe terms for their disloyalty, insisted upon their raising the money for him. "Please your Majesty," said the Lord Mayor, "we cannot lend you what we have not got." "You must get it," replied the King. "We cannot," said the Lord Mayor. "I'll compel you," rejoined the King. "But you cannot compel us," retorted the Lord Mayor. "No!" exclaimed the King; "then I'll ruin your city for ever. I'll make a desert of Westminster. I'll remove my courts of law, my Parliament, and my court to York or to Oxford, and then what will become of you?" "Please your Majesty," rejoined the Lord Mayor meekly, "you may remove yourself and your courts wherever you please; but there will always be this consolation for the poor merchants of London—you cannot take the Thames along with you."—[The Thames and its Tributaries.]

Hebrew Women.

—Wherever the women of the Hebrews are to be found (and where are they not?) they still exhibit the type of that intellectual beauty which subdued Egypt, and formed the primal germ of the United States coast in its bright towers flash from their bright eyes, quick perceptions animate their noble lineaments, and if the force of circumstances is no longer directed to their improvement, the Jewess of an Esther or a Judith, the original of the picture drawn by the prophet king of the virtuous woman, whose price is above rubies, may be found among the Jewish women of modern as of ancient times, for they eat not the bread of idleness, and the hearts of their husbands are true.—Lady Morgan's Women and her Master.

INTERESTING DUTCH CUSTOM.

—When in Holland a virtuous and happy pair have been contented in marriage twenty-five years, they celebrate the "silver bridal feast;" and when the period has reached fifty years their "golden bridal feast" has arrived. On these occasions the relations and friends are invited to an entertainment suited to the station of the parties. The virtuous and aged parents receive congratulations in prose and verse (frequently printed and distributed among the company) reciting the praise due to them; and these records are sacredly preserved by the descendants of the family.

LIGHT HOUSES.

—The corporation of Trinity House, London, owns fifty-three beacons, light houses, &c., on the coasts of England and Scotland. All vessels passing these lights are subjected to certain charges laid by act of Parliament. The whole amount thus collected by Trinity House in 1835, was \$439,801. The whole number of first-class English and Irish light houses is 133; and the number of lights 183. The Lady light house on Lady Island, is 75 feet high, the lantern is 542 feet above high water mark, and in clear weather the light can be seen 30 miles out at sea. The whole number of light houses in the United States coast is 164, with 203 lights. These facts we gather from Vothke's edition of McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary.—North America.

SPIKES AND NAILS.

200 B AGS SPIKES, assorted, from 4 to 90 lbs. 10 cts. 42 casks best ROSS NAILS, for sale at lowest market rates.

Nov. 17. JOHN KERR & CO.