The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1837.

VOL. X. No. 4.

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DONALD A. CAMERON.
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All Letters must come post paid.

Weekly Almanack.

JULY—1837.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
WEDNESDAY - -	4 40	7 32	morn.	6 20
THURSDAY - -	4 41	7 31	0 8	7 42
FRIDAY - -	4 42	7 30	0 45	8 25
SATURDAY - -	4 43	7 29	1 30	9 51
SUNDAY - -	4 44	7 28	2 23	10 40
MONDAY - -	4 45	7 26	3 25	11 24
TUESDAY - -	4 47	7 25	8 1	11 56

New Moon, 1st, 7h. 12m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
SOLOMON NICHOLS, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... F. A. Wiggins, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
CHARLES SIMONDS, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... John Wishart, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

CITY BANK.
THOMAS LAWLER, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... William Jarvis, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank on Saturdays and Wednesdays before three o'clock.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for July:
JOHN BOYD, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN WALKER.
All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.
Directors this week:
Thomas Barlow and H. Chubb, Esquires.
All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.
D. JORDAN, Esquire, Cashier.
Office hours—from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.
Acting Trustee for July—THOMAS BARLOW, Esq.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of GEORGE SMITH, late of Lower Cove, in this City, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment to them.
WILLIAM WALKER, } *Executors.*
M. H. PERLEY, }
St. John, 19th June, 1837.

Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE DUNFIELD, late Irish of Sussex, King's County, deceased, are under the Accounts, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS DUNFIELD, } *Executors.*
ROBERT M'LEOD, Jun. }
King's County, } 3m*
June, 1837. }

Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DOUGLAS M'MONAGLE, Sussex Vale, N. B., deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscribers, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
JOSEPH M'MONAGLE,
Sole Administrator.
Sussex Vale, 8th May, 1837.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER M'NAMARA, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof,—And those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to WILLIAM M'NAMARA, by whom the business of the Estate will for the present be arranged.
WILLIAM M'NAMARA, } *Executors.*
JAMES BOYLE,
JOHN HASTINGS,
St. John, 3d June, 1837.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES HENDRICKS, Esquire, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment; and all Persons indebted, are desired to make payment without delay.
LENAH HENDRICKS, *Executrix.*
STEPHEN SINNOTT, } *Executors.*
SAMUEL HALLETT, }
St. John, N. B. 4th April, 1837.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of THOMAS ADAMS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to hand in their Accounts for adjustment, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make payment without delay.
JANE ADAMS, *Sole Administratrix.*
St. John, 24 May, 1837.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ISABELLA GRUNDY, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render their accounts for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN MOYES, *Sole Executor.*
St. John, 2d May, 1837.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late LE BARON HAZEN, Esquire, will present them to the Subscriber—to whom all those indebted to his Estate will make payment.
R. L. HAZEN,
St. John, August 5, 1836. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership which has heretofore subsisted between the subscribers, under the Firm of KEATOR & THORNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent,—the Business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned EDWARD L. THORNE, on his own account, by whom also the Partnership Debts will be received and paid.
JAMES KEATOR,
EDWARD L. THORNE.
St. John, 6th June, 1837.—6t

BLANKS for sale at the Observer Office.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and 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.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, } *Wednesday, 28th February,* 1837. }

WHEREAS this House has heretofore granted a return of Provincial Duties on articles consumed by fire to such persons as were not insured thereon: And whereas it is expedient that all persons should know in what way applications of a similar nature would hereafter be received by the House; therefore

RESOLVED, unanimously, That this House will not in future entertain any application for return of Duties on articles consumed by fire, even though it should be made to appear that no insurance had been made on articles so consumed.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

DEALERS in HARDWARE are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with GOODS from the Manufactory of HIRAM CUTLER, *Sheffield,* late *Furniss, Cutler & Stacey,* and established by Thomas Weldon in 1780, on application to Messrs. JOHN ALBRO & Co., Halifax, Nova-Scotia, where a *set of Patterns* may be inspected, consisting of *Saws, Files, Tools, Drawing Knives,* and *every description of Cutlery.* Also, samples of *Steel.*

P. S.—Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their Friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the Patterns, and yet *transmit their orders as formerly.*
1st March, 1837.—9t

NEW GOODS.

Per barque Ann, from Liverpool:

CRATES well-assorted EARTHENWARE; 500 stone Jugs, 1 *a* 2½ gals.; 200 Milk Pans; boxes Soap and Candles; barrels and half barrels Coal Tar; Iron Pots, Saucepans, Camp Ovens and Covers, Tea Kettles; Cordage, Oakum, Canvas, Duck and Osnaburghs; Hardware, Cutlery, Chains and Anchors; Paints and Paint Oil, White Lead, Shot, Powder, Loaf Sugar, Slops and Mattresses, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Carpeting, grey and white Cottons, Sarsnet, Calicos and Chintz, plain and twilled; Cotton Warps, white and blue; Moleskins, &c., plain and striped; Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Checks and Stripes, Scotch Homespuns, Tick and Hollands, Shoes, Nails, Spikes, bolt and bar Iron, Block Bushes, &c. &c.—
For sale by D. & P. HATFIELD.
25th April, 1837.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his Customers and the Public for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand 250 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the following descriptions:—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots;	Ditto Strong Ditto;	
Ditto Bootees;	Ditto double Sole;	
Ditto Walking, Dress, and Galo Shoes;		
Ditto Pumps of every description.		

The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best materials and workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a trial of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON,
Dock-street, opposite the Engine House.
4th April, 1837.

PHENIX
Book and Stationery Warehouse.

D. M'MILLAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that he has Removed to his New Building on the Stand occupied by his Father previous to the Conflagration of January last; where he offers for sale his Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, &c. at low prices for Cash, or short approved Credit.

TO LET—Several convenient Offices, apply as above. *St. John, 13th June,* 1837.

Harness and Trunk Making, &c.

THE subscriber has commenced the above Business in the house occupied by WM. H. BUSTIN, Sen., corner of Princess and Charlotte-streets.—He has also had considerable experience in the CARRIAGE TRIMMING, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

ALSO—HARNESS Repaired and Cleaned.
WM. H. BUSTIN, Jun.
St. John, 6th June, 1837.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Work.

WILLIAM GIBB

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above Business at a Shop recently fitted up on the West end of Disbrow's wharf, where he will be happy to attend to any orders in his line, and the Work will be performed in the most faithful manner.

Country orders punctually attended to.
St. John, 6th June, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has imported in the ship *Calcutta,* from LIVERPOOL, part of his Spring Supply of GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash or short credit.

The remainder is daily expected from LONDON. S. NICHOLS.
9th May, 1837.

JAMES HOLMAN

BEGS to intimate, that since the late Fire, his Stock of MERCHANDIZE will for the present be offered for sale on the very lowest possible terms, in the Store owned by JAMES KIRK, Esq. in Nelson-street, and formerly occupied by Mr. C. M. Gove. The whole of which, consisting of good staple articles, and in the best order, (nothing having been injured,) will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low rates for prompt payment.

N. B.—To any person desirous of purchasing *his whole Stock,* a bargain will be offered.
St. John, 6th February.

NEW STORE,
Opposite the Market Inn, King-Street.

THE subscriber has just completed his New Ware Rooms in Mr. PERLEY's late residence, next Miss Thomson's Boarding House, King-street, where he has now open for sale, one of the most Extensive Stocks of DRY GOODS in the City, consisting of about—

2700 pieces COTTON GOODS, comprising plain and twill'd Prints of all kinds, Regattas, white and grey Shirtings and 72 inch wide Sheetings, Swanskins, imitation and real Chalay Dresses, Palmyrenes, Linings of all kinds, Bishop's Lawns, Moleskins, Buffaloe Cloths, Bedticks, &c.

200 pieces CLOTHS, among which are the finest wooddye Blacks, woaded colors Blues, Rifle and Gentianella Greens, Adelaides, Browns, Oxford Mixt, &c.; best Mill'd Cassimeres and fashionable Tiowser Stuffs; a few pieces very fine Ladies Cloths.

185 ends fashionable Winter and Summer Vestings; 650 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 black and fancy color Alpacas and Stuffs—(including a few pieces uncommonly fine 6-4 Merinos); 78 pieces black Bombasins, and 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes; 50 pieces black and colored watered and damask Moreens; common and very fine twill'd FLANNELS,—plain do. in Welsh and Saxon Wool; Brussels Stair and Floor CARPETS; Kidderminster and Venetian do.

290 pieces Hunter's best Shirting LINENS; Lawns, very fine black and brown Hollands, Diapers, Towelings, Table Linens, Doylies, damask Napkins, best real French Pocket Handkerchiefs, bordered Lawn do.

1600 gross BUTTONS of all kinds; a few Gentlemen's handsome Dressing cases, and Ladies pearl mounted Work Boxes; 18 Trunks Ladies' and Children's SHOES and BOOTS; a few cases MILLINERY.

An extensive assortment of all kinds HOSIERY; hair, cloth, and tooth Brushes; Ladies' 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 fashionable shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

The above Stock is now selling so much below the usual prices, for prompt payment, that purchasers will find it an object to call and inspect it.
P. DUFF.
King Street, St. John, N. B. } *20th June,* 1837. }

CHEAP
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
V. H. NELSON

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. John, and its vicinity, that he has received an Extensive Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, of every description,—among which are Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Psalm Books; Murray's, Mavor's, Carpenter's, Dilworth's and Universal Spellings, with a general assortment of all the other SCHOOL BOOKS used throughout the Province; Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, and every other description of Blank Books; Drawing Paper, Pencils Bristol Boards, Gold and Silver Paper, Mathematical Instruments, Nautical Almanacks, Moore's and Norries' Navigation, and an extensive assortment of CHARTS, with latest improvements.

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, Historical Newspaper, Information for the People, Educational Course, &c.—the sale of these Works is rapidly increasing throughout the Province. The circulation of the Journal alone in Great Britain, is upwards of one hundred thousand per week.

V. H. N. being appointed Agent for Messrs. Chambers' publications, in New-Brunswick, he is enabled to sell them at a much lower rate than those that are imported by any others.—Also, Penny Magazine, Dublin Penny Journal, Christian Herald, Wilson's Tales of the Border, with a variety of other cheap and interesting Publications.
St. John, 30th May.

Boots, Shoes, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

TWO THOUSAND Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES, assorted sizes and qualities, among which are Ladies' Prunella Boots and Shoes; Seal and Russia Kid Shoes and Slippers; Boys' and Girls' Shoes and Boots; Children's do. do.; Men's strong and fine Boots and Shoes, Pumps and Slippers;—with a good assortment of HOSIERY.

Also, 4 cases Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO—*On Hand:*
A general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, wholesale or retail, at his store two doors below the Market Inn, King-street.
May 9. R. M'CREADY.

White Beans, Flour, &c

Landing, ex MARY ELIZABETH, *from New York:*
35 BAGS White BEANS,
9 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO, 18's,
17,000 CIGARS.
—ON HAND—
A few thousand choice Havana CIGARS,
75 Barrels Superfine, Fine, and Fine Middlings FLOUR,
200 half and quarter boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins.
THOMAS E. MILLIDGE,
June 13, 1837. *Nelson-street.*

JUST RECEIVED
Per ship Calcutta, *from Liverpool*—
25 HOGSHEADS choice BRANDY;
90 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
60 boxes SOAP, 60 cwt. No. 1 White Lead,
2 Pipes Paint Oil, 1 ton Putty,
10 bags black Pepper, 10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 cask Nutmegs,
14 hampers double Gloster and Cheshire Cheese,
130 boxes and 10 barrels Raisins,
50 drums Figs, 5 bags each Walnuts, Barcelona Nuts and Almonds,
10 crates Wine Bottles, 300 Stone Jugs,
200 coils assorted Cordage—from 6 thread Ratline to 4½ inch,
3 bales 3-thread Seaming TWINE,
6 barrels Varnish, 80 bundles Oakum,
20 barrels Stockholm Coal Tar,
20 boxes Pipes; AND
2 bales Grey and White Shirting Cottons,
1 bale DUCKS,
2 cases Gentlemen's Beaver HATS.
For sale at a small advance, while landing, for Cash or Approved Credit.
May 9. JOHN WALKER.

Nails, Iron, Shoes, &c.

Just received per ship ANN, *from Liverpool, and for sale by*
Thomas M'Avity & Co.
40 KEGS NAILS, assorted,
452 Bars IRON, assorted,
1 Truss Hair Cloth, and 2 bales Curled HAIR.
—ALSO—
Per ship Barlow, *from London:*
1 Case MILLINERY; 1 do. SHOES,
3 Cases HABERDASHERY—containing Silks, Shawls, Gloves, Vestings and Hosiery,—which will be sold low for Cash or short credit, wholesale or retail.
The remainder of their Spring Goods daily expected. 18th April, 1837.

FRESH CANADA FLOUR.

The subscriber is receiving, ex ACTIVE, *from Quebec:*
100 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, from the "GANANOQUE" Mills,—*the first direct Importation this Season.*—for sale low for Cash.
6th June E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

The Garland.

"*shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver.*"—Malachi iii. 3.

[illegible] from dross would win the precious ore,
[illegible] o'er the crucible an earnest eye,
[illegible] searching process to explore,
[illegible] the one brilliant moment should pass by,
[illegible] in the molten silver's virgin mass,
[illegible] his pictured face, as in a glass.

[illegible] God's furnace are his people tried;
[illegible] happy they who to the end endure;
[illegible] no the fiery trial may abide?—
[illegible] from the crucible come forth so pure,
[illegible] whose eyes of flame look through the whole,
[illegible] his image perfect in the soul?

[illegible] an evanescent glimpse alone,
[illegible] that mirror the refiner's face;
[illegible] with heaven's broad signet, there be shown
[illegible] el's features full of truth and grace;
[illegible] that seal of love this motto be,
[illegible] *moment, but—Eternity!*"

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible] CONNECTED WITH [illegible]

[illegible] lonness of its situation [illegible] proportion to its altitude: it seems isolated [illegible] world, and adapted solely to the intuition that genius holds with heaven. It [illegible] lonely garret, far removed from all connection [illegible] mortality, that Otway planned off his affecting [illegible] of "Venice Preserved;" and it was in a [illegible] that he ate the stolen roll which ultimately [illegible] in his death.—It was in a garret that poor [illegible] indited his inimitable Hudibras, and convulsed [illegible] King and Court with laughter, while he [illegible] writhed in the gnawing pangs of starvation. [illegible] gentleman found Dryden in his old age, exposed [illegible] shocks of poverty, and pining in a garret in an [illegible] corner of London. "You weep for my sins," exclaimed the venerable poet, on seeing [illegible] but never mind, my young friend, the pang [illegible] over soon." He died in a few days after—Poor Chatterton! "the sleepless boy who [illegible] in his pride" *commenced his immortality* in [illegible] in Shoreditch. For two days previous to [illegible] he had eaten nothing; his landlady, pitying [illegible] desolate condition, invited him to sup with [illegible] spurned the invitation with contempt, and [illegible] d to his existence by poison. Crowds in[illegible] tiologies on his memory, the breadth and length [illegible] filled volumes, while the subject of these [illegible] tributes lies buried in a common workhouse [illegible] are, unnoticed by epitaph or eulogy. When [illegible] man happened by chance to call upon Jonson [illegible] found this great author by profession, in a [illegible] the most desponding hopelessness; a thing [illegible] antiquary might perhaps discover to be a [illegible] stationed in the middle of the garret, a [illegible] ched papers and manuscripts were scattered [illegible] out the uncarpeted floor in every direction, [illegible] unfortunate owner of these curiosities had [illegible] ons, ink, paper, nor credit, to continue his [illegible] ons. It was about this time, when threatened [illegible] e turned out of his literary pig-stye, that [illegible] d to Richardson, the celebrated novelist, [illegible] ance, who instantly sent him £5, a sum [illegible] ived him from misery and a dungeon.—[illegible] Smith was once seated in his garret, be[illegible] Deserted Village was written, in familiar [illegible] with a friend, when his pride was cau[illegible] Goldsmith, [illegible] Mrs. —— a pot full of coals?" The [illegible] poet was obliged to return an answer in the negative, and endure the friendly but sarcastic condolence of his companion. In a garret either in the Old Bailey or Green-arbor Court, the exquisite Citizen of the World, and equally celebrated Vicar of Wakefield were written. Of the last mentioned work the following anecdote is not, we believe, generally known.

While Goldsmith was completing the closing pages of his novel, he was roused from his occupation by the unexpected appearance of his landlady, to whom he was considerably in arrears, with a huge bill, for the last few weeks' lodgings. The poet was thunderstruck with surprise and consternation, he was unable to answer her demands, either then or in future; at length the lady relieved the nature of his embarrassment, by offering to remit the liquidation of the debt, provided he would accept her as his true and lawful spouse. His friend, Dr. Johnson, chanced by great good luck to come in at the time, and by advancing him a sufficient sum to defray the expences of his establishment, relieved him from his matrimonial shackles.

A literary friend once called to pay Fielding a visit, and found him in a miserable garret, without either furniture or convenience, seated on a gin tub, turned up for a table, with a common trull by his side, and a half emptied glass of brandy and water in his hand. This was the idea of consummated happiness, entertained by the immortal Tom Jones, by him whose genius handed down to posterity the inimitable character of Square, with his "eternal fitness of things."—A French poet and his family, we forget their name, being unable to procure subsistence by their literary exertions, came to the somewhat novel expedient of anticipating the period of their starvation. They blocked up the door of their garret with the miserable remnants of their furniture, and locked in each other's arms, with their little children starving by their side, coolly awaited the period of their final release from the thraldom of existence. In the last hours of sinking nature, the door of their garret first open, and their friend entered, and beheld the parents dying, and the children dead. With some difficulty the former were restored to health, and lived to behold a youth of misery obliterated by an old age of honour and happiness.

Our modern Bloomfield, of rural and pastoral celebrity, wrote his "Farmer's Boy" in a garret occupied by shoemakers, and pursued his poetical occupation amid the din of arms, and clattering of heels.—Collins composed his odes in some such miserable dwelling.

EFFECT OF LABOR.—It was lately stated in a lecture delivered before the London Royal Institute by Mr. Dent, that a watch consists of 992 pieces, and that 43 traders, and probably 250 persons, are employed in making one of these little machines. The iron of which the balance spring is formed, is valued at something less than a farthing—this produces an ounce of steel worth 4½d. which is drawn into 2,250 yards of spring wire, and represents in the market £13 4s.; but still another process of hardening this originally farthing's worth of iron renders it workable into 7,650 balance springs, which will realize at the common price of 2s. 6d. each, £956 5s.; the effect of labour alone.

Purity of heart is of all others the most excellent as well as the most elevated virtue. A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband? Answered truly and bravely, 'I will bring him what is more valuable than any treasure, a heart *unspotted,* and that portion of virtue without a stain, which was all that descended to me from my parents.'

PUNCTUALITY.—A Committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual, but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea it was so late" &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were a matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was *thine own property.*"

"CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET?"

'Dorothy,' said Ichabod, pale and trembling, to his wife, 'Dorothy, I have a secret, and if I thought you would keep it inviolable, I would not hesitate to reveal it to you; but oh, Dorothy, woman"—

'Why, Ichabod, it must certainly be a secret of great importance, for you are in a woful agitation. You know, husband, you can place implicit confidence in your wife. Have I ever given you occasion to doubt my fidelity?'

'Never, never, Dorothy; but the secret I have to communicate is one that requires more than ordinary faithfulness and prudence to prevent you from divulging it. Oh dear! I shudder when I think on it!'

'Why, Ichabod, do you know how your lips tremble, and your eyes roll? What is the matter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of one who vowed at the altar to be faithful to you. Come, unbosom yourself.'

'May I rely on your fidelity?'

'Ichabod, you know you may.'

'Well, then,—we are both to be ruined!—an [illegible]

'Yes, murder!—and have buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!'

'Oh! awful! Ichabod! Committed murder!—Then indeed we are ruined, and our children with us!'

Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off to her neighbour's. Mrs. Prattle observed a change in Dorothy's countenance and in her general appearance, so great as to cause her to inquire into the cause of it.

'Oh! Mrs. Prattle,' said Dorothy, 'I am the most miserable of women! I am ruined for ever.'

'Mercy! Dorothy, how gloomy you look! What has turned up to make you look so dejected? Why how you sigh, woman, tell me the cause.'

'I wish I might, Mrs. Prattle; but the occasion of my unhappiness is a secret which I am not permitted to divulge.'

'Oh! you may tell me, Dorothy—I shall never speak of it again.'

'Will you promise never to reveal it to any person living?'

'You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets.'

'Well, Mrs. Prattle—I scarcely dare say it—my husband has committed murder, and buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!—he told me of it himself. For Heaven's sake don't name it to any one!'

'Murder!—your husband committed murder! indeed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to think yourself ruined! Poor thing! I pity you from the bottom of my heart!'

Dorothy went home weeping and wringing her hands; and Mrs. Prattle, leaving her dough half kneaded, and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Tell-all. Soon after this last confab was ended, the report of Ichabod's having committed murder became general, and the disclosure of the fact was traced to his wife Dorothy. Process was immediately issued against him by a magistrate, before whom, and in the presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation:

'My object,' said Ichabod, 'in the course I have pursued, was to test my wife's capability of keeping [illegible] killed a man and buried it at the foot of a tree in my own orchard. How far my wife is capable of keeping a secret, has been sufficiently proved; and with respect to the murder, those who feel an interest in it, are at liberty to inspect the body.'

SUMMARY.

Popular Meeting in Dublin.—On Monday last a meeting took place in Dublin at which it was calculated from 30 to 40,000 persons were present. The Earl of Charlemont presided, and was supported by several Noblemen and Gentlemen of high rank. The following resolutions were proposed and carried with enthusiasm:—"That, by the act of legislative union, Ireland is entitled to as ample privileges as any other portion of the British empire:"—"That by the act of Emancipation, all political disqualifications founded upon religious distinction have been abolished:"—"That municipal reform has been extended, without religious distinction, to England and Scotland, and that the withholding of such reform from Ireland is, as regards the majority of the Irish people, a violation of emancipation, and as regards the nation in general a violation of the act of union:"—Resolutions, eulogising the present Administration, and pledging the Country to support them, followed, and the meeting, upon the whole, evinced a unanimous determination to use every means of attaining "Justice for Ireland."—*Irish paper.*

A Fine Old English Gentleman.—On Monday the 1st inst. Stephen Cave, Esq. (of Cleve Wood, near this city,) and his lady, having been married 50 years, gave an invitation to all the old couples residing in the parish of Mangotsfield who had been married 50 years and upwards to his house, where they partook of a hearty meal. To five old couples Mr. C. presented £5 each. At the same time the whole of the children of the school (which he established about 25 years ago) amounting to 180, assembled on his lawn, when he gave each child 1s., after which each had a plumb cake and a cup of cider. Mr. C. also made handsome presents to all under his employ, and his humane lady gave articles of clothing, &c., to some of the girls as well as to several poor widows. The above was witnessed by the different branches of his family, who spent the remainder of the day with their venerable parents. The whole concluded with the bells ringing a merry peal.—*Bristol Journal.*

LOCH DOON.—We congratulate the lovers of a well assorted picnic party to one of the pleasantest spots on the map of Ayrshire, on Mr. Wight of Dalmellington's announcement, in our last, that he has put his boat upon Loch Doon—for the season. We know of no similar excursion which offers inducements so varied and enticing From Ayr there is a drive of about seventeen miles through a delightful country, with the benefit of the morning breeze, yielding an appetite "that speaks significantly in silence,' at the abundant board of one of the excellent Inns in the village. Then there is a short walk to the Loch, stout and merry boatmen, and sate and roomy crafts, a delightful sail with delightful company, the piscatory-inclined taking rather unceremoniously delicious trouts in dozens. But the 'lion' of the entertainment is the walk through the matchless Ness Glen, grand in all seasons. In spring—when nature is re-assuming her green mantle, the birds recalling their notes, and the fountain stream of the classic Doon meandering along below the impending rock—fresh and inspiring: In summer,—when the foliage is luxuriant,—kindly and beautiful: In autumn interesting and romantic: But in winter,—when the swollen rivulet lashes itself into spray against the rocky sides of its contracted channel, till the echoes ring again, and burst along in foamy grandeur, while the tall trees frown from the precipitous heights, the wind howls through the glen, and perchance the King of the air flaps his proud pinions over the yawning chasm,—stern, wild, imposing and sublime.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

The Island of Cuba.—Extract from the speech of the Deputy Sancho, in the Cortes of Spain, delivered on the 1st of April last:

"If, gentlemen, the Island of Cuba should cease to be Spanish, it must belong to the negro. It cannot come under the power of any other nation, because, first, there is no nation powerful enough to subjugate 400,000 negroes, who, under the tropics, shall say, "we will not be governed by you." Second, because, if another nation should attempt to take possession of it, some rival power would oppose the design. In strict truth and without the figure of speech, the Island of Cuba is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and no other than a great maritime power could take possession of it. And what power would consent to such possession.

"Let us state the question as between England and the United States, since the former holds the sceptre of the seas, and the other is a maritime power in the neighbourhood of the Island.

"Could the United States consent that England should own the island of Cuba? In addition to the fact that Cuba is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, we must keep in mind one other important circumstance. It is well known that the coast of America in that quarter has but very few ports. The island of Cuba, on the contrary, may be said to be one whole port. It has thirty-four good harbours, and of these fifteen are capable of containing large squadrons. This is a sufficient consideration to prevent it from falling into the hands of a maritime power. Besides this all blacks, [illegible] black, [illegible] white and co[illegible] white, white and co[illegible] lamb[illegible]

PROVINCIAL.

MIRAMICHI, July 11.

At a meeting of a number of the Merchants, Lumberers, and others, Inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, held at Wise's Hotel, in Chatham, on Saturday the 8th day of July, pursuant to notice, "For the purpose of taking into consideration the present depressed state of the Timber Trade, and the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a reduction of the present high rate of duty on Timber and Logs.

The Hon. JOSEPH CUNARD having been called to the Chair, and WILLIAM CARMAN, Esquire, requested to act as Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, As the opinion of this meeting, that the continued exaction at the Crown Land Office of the high rates of duty on Timber and Logs cut upon Crown Lands for the last four years, notwithstanding the repeated applications of the Lumberers and Merchants engaged in the trade, to the Imperial and Colonial Governments, for a return to the low rates, has been the cause of much dissatisfaction, and has led to much embarrassment and distress in this portion of the Province, and are far above what those engaged in the manufacture and export of Timber and Lumber, have found they could afford.

Resolved unanimously, That the present unexampled depression of trade, as well in this Province as in the Mother Country, makes it imperatively necessary on all who have their property and capital invested in the timber trade, to use every constitutional means in their power to bring about a reduction of the present rates of duty, and thereby preserve themselves and the country from ruin.

Resolved unanimously, That the rate of duty should not exceed one shilling per ton on timber, and one shilling and sixpence per thousand on Logs, which rates under all circumstances at present would be borne without dissatisfaction.

Resolved unanimously, That as by the surrender of His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province, the Legislature have the power of regulating the duty on timber and logs; and as this meeting have reason to fear that the present high rates of duty will be enforced, and duties will be laved upon other description of lumber, it is expe[illegible] public [illegible] session.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of twenty five persons be appointed to circulate a Petition to the Legislature, embracing the substance of the foregoing resolutions, and that John Cuppage, John Donalds, Thomas W. Underhill, Nathaniel Moores, John T. Williston, Jared Tozer, William Williston, James Hurlihy, James Ledden, Lewis Robicheaux, William M'Master, Richard Blackstock, John Porter, Nathaniel Spalding, Robert Doak, Henry B. Allison, John Sinclair, James Johnston, (Tabisintac,) James Johnston, (Napan,) Robert Gragan, John M'Donald, Thomas Boies, Charles Avery, Andrew Hay, and Alexander Foster be that Committee.

Resolved unanimously, That the draft of a Petition now submitted be adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed to proceed to Fredericton, with the Petitions, and that John T. Williston, Esq. Mr. John Cuppage, and Mr. Thomas W. Underhill, be that committee. J. CUNARD, *Chairman.*

The Chairman having left the chair, and J. T. Williston, Esq. being called thereto.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.
W. CARMAN, *Secretary.*

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, in General Session assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Merchants, Lumberers, and others, Inhabitants of the county of Northumberland,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That Your Petitioners have repeatedly within the last three years, petitioned the Provincial Government against the increase of Duty on Timber and Logs cut upon Crown Lands, but they regret to say, that the prayers of those Petitions have not, in any one instance, been complied with.

Your Petitioners hailed the concession made by his Majesty to the Provincial Legislature, of His Casual and Territorial Revenues, as a boon, that would, under their fostering and judicious management, prove a great and permanent advantage to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, and from the intimate knowledge Your Honorable Body possess of the state of the Timber Trade, and the strong interest you have always manifested to protect and hold it, confidently expected, that the relief they had so often prayed for, would have been promptly afforded:—but they have reason to fear from the Resolutions passed at the last session, that the high rates of duty complained of, will not only be continued, but very materially increased.

Abundant proof could be adduced to Your Hon. Body, (if necessary,) that the state of the Timber Trade for the last few years cannot bear the heavy tax now exacted; Your Petitioners are impressed with the belief that numerous facts arising out of the present state of the Trade, must be within your knowledge, to justify this assertion.

Your Petitioners would beg leave to refer to the year 1833, when the additional duty of Three pence per ton was added upon Timber, in the shape of Survey Money, making the whole duty at that period one shilling and three pence per ton. Your Honorable body took up the subject, and in Your address to His Majesty justly represented that additional tax, as operating as a heavy burden. Since that year, nothing has occurred to render the tax, as it then stood, less burdensome—how much greater must the burden of Two Shillings per ton—*now* be felt.

Your Petitioners are firmly convinced, that the rate of duty ought not to exceed One Shilling per ton on timber, and one shilling and sixpence per thousand feet on logs, which rates would still be a heavy tax on the raw material on this side of the Province. Yet your petitioners believe that such rates would readily be borne by those who have their property and capital already invested in the trade.

This subject has so often been discussed, and your honorable body are so thoroughly conversant with all the details of the Trade, that your petitioners do not deem it necessary, on this occasion, to adduce arguments, but allow those facts that are within the knowledge of every member of your honorable House, to speak for themselves. The present Duties are too high and cannot be borne, and if pers