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GOODS.

Department of Fancy and
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is follows:

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Scientific and Porcelain.
ALSO,
Rich dark Winter Ribbons.
sorted Winter Artificial Flow-
v description.
double breasted SHIRTS and
Gents Italian Black Silk
Black Neck Ties—an article as
to the aforesaid Italian Black
Embroidered Tain and Silk
nd Indiarubber double stitched
up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine
JACKETS, FANTASIES & YAKS.
in Suits.
sh Coats and Caps
d silk HATS.
CLOTH CAPS
Unbrilled—silk and entire.
red CUTLERY.
Shoe BRUSHES.
WINDOW GLASS.
ACCUT PIES.
sorted London Winter SLOPS.
bottom TUMBLERS.
ie BLACKING.
STICKS.
ing and Letter PAPER.
Wrapping do. different sizes.
ON HAND ALSO.
SORTMENT GROCERIES.
VIZ:
idon, Liverpool, and Genfield
SOAP.
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id Crushed UGAR.
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D. BRADLEY.

D FOR SALE.

LAND ON PLEASANT RIDGE,
ly occupied by J. J. HARRIS.
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres
cultivation; and the other by
on, with about 4 acres under til-
lative Property lies on the Frederic-
worthy the attention of any
property not be disposed of previous
APRIL, 1842, it will on that day
ble Auction at KELLY'S TAV-
ern.
Apply to Wm. McLELLAN, Esq. St.
JOHN HERRINGTON.
St. John, N.B.
1—3m
made known at Sale.

Fish and Oil.

ER B. NAKKAT WHARF.
ber offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.
ntale Codfish,
ntale Pollack Fish,
els of No. 1, fat Herrings,
is sealed No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-
els Cod and Hake Oil.
B. R. FITZGERALD.
Sept. 16, 1841.

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A. W. P. Smith.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

January 27.
Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Thos. Jones, William Ker, William Garbutt, John Wilson, and 650 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying that the Legislature will recommend to her Majesty's Government a repeal of so much of an Act of the Imperial Parliament as imposes a duty on Flour imported into this Province; which was received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Wm. H. Craft, and 54 others, inhabitants of Maces Bay, in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass towards building a Breakwater at that place; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The following Bills passed the House and were taken to the Council by Mr. Hill:—
A Bill for the appointment of Firewards and the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in that part of the Parish of St. Stephen, commonly called Salt Water, and its immediate vicinity.

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make regulations for the Market Wharf in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Samuel McCurdy, Teacher of the Madras School at Saint Andrews, praying the provincial allowance to Parish Schools may be granted to him, embracing the period from 15th July, 1838, to the 15th January, instant; which was not received.

Mr. Brown brought in a Bill, relating to the driving of Stage Coaches and other Wheel Carriages on the Great Roads of communication throughout this Province; which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the Rev. Jerome Alley, on behalf of the Board of Education for the County of Charlotte, praying that provision be made to defray the expenses of that Board; which was referred to a select Committee to report thereon; and who reported, That the prayer of the said Petition should not be complied with.

January 28.
Mr. Owen presented a Petition from the Rev. Jerome Alley, D.D. on behalf of the Committee for building a Church at Chamcook, in the Parish of Saint Andrews and County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass in aid thereof; which was not received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Dugald Clarke, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War, praying that the allowance under the Act granting a Pension to Old Soldiers, may be made to him for a period of two years and six months from the time of the passing of the said Act, he having omitted to make application for the said Pension as the Act requires; which was not received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Thomas McDonald, of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War, of a like prayer; which was also not received.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message, in reply to an Address of the House of the 26th instant, requesting a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum granted at the last Session for Provincial Contingencies.

"The Lieut. Governor is unable to lay before the House of Assembly a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum of one thousand pounds, granted at the last Session of the General Assembly for Provincial Contingencies, such sum having been disbursed not as a public account previously to his assumption of the Government."

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to establish a Ferry at Joe's Point, in the County of Charlotte; which was read a first time.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Amy G. Campbell, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, a licenced Teacher, praying the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School at that place, for a period of five months during the past year; which was referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from the Rev. Jerome Alley, D.D. Rector of the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, as President, and on behalf of the Board of Directors for the Saint Andrews Grammar School, praying that a grant may pass, to wards procuring an Assistant in the said School; which was received.

January 29.
A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Log and Timber Sluce Company, has passed the House, and was taken to the Council by Mr. Hill.

On motion of Mr. Boyd.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to inform the House if any answer has been received to an Address of the House of the last Session, relative to certain Duties collected by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs under Acts

of the Imperial Parliament, prior to 18 Geo. III and which are not paid into the Provincial Treasury.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd, Mr. Hill and Mr. Woodward be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Brown brought in a Bill, to establish the line of Road from Oak Bay, in the County of Charlotte, to the mouth of Eel River, in the County of York, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province, which was read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

January 27.
The Hon. Mr. Shore, by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House an Abstract from the Provincial Treasurer, of the Revenue of the Province in the year 1841; also, the Blue Book made up to the 30th September, 1841.

From these documents it appears that the Ordinary Revenue for 1841, amounted to

The Casual and Territorial Revenue, to 15,074 12 0
Received from H.M. Customs, 25,764 18 8
Proceeds of Bills of Exchange, 6,930 0 0
Auctions Duties, 711 18 11
Licences to Pedlars, 51 17 6
Passengers & Emigrant duties, 1,762 0 10
Light House Duties, 3,675 17 3
Sick & disabled Seamen's do., 1,836 10 10

Total, £110,983 10 9
Increase over 1840, £1,050 13 2

Dr. Treasury, St. John, January 11, 1842.

Unpaid Appropriations, £48,147 6 3

Definitive amount for Loans under Act 8 Vic. Chap. 3, 10,300 0 0

Bank of New Brunswick, 9,833 10 2

ditto Account of 4 per cent, 10,435 5 11

Advance on By Bonds at 6 per cent, 15,477 0 3

To the hands of G. B. Hallie £5000 0 0

Excess of Duties, 9,777 15 6

33,568 16 3

£108,077 7 6

B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer.

STATE OF FINANCES.

Dr. Cash in the Treasury, £22,005 15 1

Bank of Commerce, 14,050 0 0

Bank of New Brunswick, 9,833 10 2

Bank of St. John, 8,000 0 0

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here. Long manure in particular, will operate as a sponge to take up and retain water, and will enable lands to resist droughts for a long time. If fields had been thus managed last season, a large portion of land would have resisted the drought, and would have produced pretty good crops. The reason that subsoil ploughing has come so much into use of late years is, that it gives the roots an eager chance to run deep, and also enables the ground to take in and retain a great quantity of water. Old habits and usages, particularly among farmers, are hard to correct and change; but there are some who work on without reflection, and think the world is wise enough as it is; and that the arts and sciences have already progressed as far as the convenience and wants of the public require. The only way to get new and useful improvements into use is, to keep the subject continually before the public, and no doubt, but some inquiring persons will try and adopt those that appear to be useful, and the others, who are slower of observation, but equally desirous of profit and advantage, will fall into the train.

CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

Since our arrival in this Province, we are sufficiently acquainted with rural proceedings to venture the assertion, that the cultivation of the turnip crop has been too generally neglected, and as it constitutes one of the principal departments of husbandry, which has greatly contributed to the advancement of Agriculture in other countries; that the adoption of it on a larger scale in our Province would be attended with improvement to the soil and profit to the cultivator of it. We well know that the growth of our ip has been hitherto confined to a small patch of ground, prepared by the yarding of cattle upon it, or to a similar place upon newly burnt land.

After mentioning the advancement which Agriculture experienced in England, by attention to the turnip crop, the writer in "British Husbandry" observes, "it was also difficult to support a stock upon a farm through out the winter, that the fattening of cattle for market during that season could only be effected by hay, and it was therefore customary among country families to slaughter a number proportionate to their wants, for the purpose of salting them down for winter consumption. This, indeed, saved the expense of feeding; but besides abridging the comforts of the table, it also prevented the production of manure for the cultivation of the land, which thus became impoverished; and it was not until the admission of turnips into our farming system, that those evils were remedied. They are now, however, universally grown for the common food of sheep and oxen, upon all soils to which they are adapted, and lands so poor as to be formerly worthless under the plough, have now been rendered productive by the application of the dressing which they require." Let us now apply the case to our Province; do we not experience the reduction of stock which occasionally takes place in consequence of the scarcity of hay in Spring. In some parts of Ireland the farmers generally cultivate the length of their summer for the number of months—Now let the farmers of the Province reflect upon this, in too many instances do they trouble themselves with any such proportional calculation they keep their stock, feed liberally in winter, and when the spring comes famine comes with it; the cattle are then put upon an allowance; this daily decreases with the daily decrease of flesh upon the bones of the unfatigued animals, their skeleton frames are sustained a little longer, with a pittance from the potatoe cellar, oat-barn, or meal barrel, until they drop down with nothing in them to make manure, and nothing on them to feed either the owner or the crows.

And as so much importance has of late years been attached to the cultivation of turnips, we shall give some useful suggestions upon their cultivation in this Province. Our climate is favorable to the growth of them; we have soils in abundance suited to them, and if they are considered a good substitute for hay in the short and mild winter of Ireland, they must prove equally beneficial in our long and severe ones.

Turnip soil.—The best soil for turnips is a light, dry, friable soil, of a free nature, with some depth of fertility. Clay or heavy loam is unfavourable; but although the common root can be grown upon the poorest sands and gravels, yet there are some species which require heavy clay soil. They all require careful culture, with an abundant supply of manure, and a cool, temperate, moist climate.

Culture.—Turnips are considered by all farmers, as the most complete fallow crop, that can be grown; the land should be well cleansed from weeds, liberally manured and sown, if necessary. When turnips are to be sown upon stubble land, the stubble should be ploughed to a good depth immediately after harvest; the upper drains and water furrows should be drawn and opened as soon as the ploughing is finished, and the ground land-dry as if it was under crop. Ten furrows deep, or fire-boat ridges, are considered best in strong soils, liable to wet in winter; this kind of furrowing favors the good effects from frost. Broader work may be adopted on dry soils. Let the land be in this state until the

close of the Oat seeding, when it should be cross-ploughed, and if leisure permits for a previous ploughing it would still be better. After ploughing, the land should be well harrowed with a heavy harrow, then rolled so as to pulverize it completely. All roots of weeds and rubbish should be collected, and either burnt on the land or carried to the compost heap. If the land is clear three ploughings will be sufficient to bring it to condition, but four are more frequent; the second and third not so deep as the first and fourth.

Your's, &c.,

Feb'y 5, 1842.

ST. PATRICK'S BRANCH OF THE ST. ANDREW'S BIBLE & MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE EDINBURGH BIBLE SOCIETY.

The copies of the Scriptures sent to this Branch were as follows:—

4 large Bibles a 6s. 8d. rec'd. £1 6 8
4 " Test's a 3s. 4d. " 0 13 4
8 com. Bibles a 2s. " 0 16 0
16 pocket " a 2s. 6d. " 2 0 0
8 " Test's a 1s. 1d. " 0 8 8
8 com. " a 1s. 2d. " 0 9 4

Besides a doz. Gaelic Bibles and Testaments.

Sales of the Scriptures, £5 14 0
Free contributions, 7 18 3
Ditto to Missionary fund, 2 7 6

Contingent expenses, 0 9 11

Total paid Rev. A. MacLean, £15 10 8

A bill for twenty-four pounds sterling has been lately remitted to Edinburgh; and a new supply of Scriptures may be expected in Spring.

A. McLEAN.
St. Andrews, 2d Feb. 1842.

Extract of a letter dated at Willamet, Oregon Territory.

"I will now tell you something of the people of this country. There are about seventy-five to eighty French Canadians settled in this country, principally discharged from the service of the Hudson Bay Company; there are also about fifty Americans settled in and about this country, making perhaps, one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-five inhabitants, who are married to Indian women. They raise from their farms, on an average, from three to five hundred, and some five to ten to two hundred bushels of wheat, besides great quantities of peas, potatoes, oats, barley, corn, &c. The Hudson Bay Company have in their employ at Fort Vancouver about one hundred and twenty-five persons, and many in several other forts both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

These people, as I said before, are married to Indian women, and live very much the same, in all respects, as our farmers at home, with the exception of not being obliged to labour half as much; they generally have from fifty to one hundred head of horses, half as many cows, and about the same number of pigs; these all take care of themselves. The people here cut no hay and make no pastures; they do not give their hogs any feed excepting for about a month before they kill them. There is one church here, and the people have contracted for a brick church with other necessary buildings, such as a school house for the French and one for the Americans. The French have one priest here, and one at Fort Vancouver. The Americans generally attend to the mission, and, as far as I can see, the people here are as well behaved and moral as in our own town. We have now a committee at work draughting a constitution and code of laws; have in nomination a governor, an attorney general; three justices of the piece, &c.; overseers of the poor, road commissioners, &c. We have already chosen a supreme judge with probate powers, a clerk of the court and recorder, a high sheriff and three constables, so that you see we are in a fair way of starting a rival republic on this side of the Mountains, especially as we are constantly receiving recruits—those people whose time has expired with the Hudson Bay Company and from the Mountain hunters coming down to settle. [National Intelligencer.]

The Greatest Things in a City.—It is a plain truth, and yet how little understood, that the greatest thing in a city is man himself. He is its end. We admire its palaces; but the mechanic who builds them is greater than palaces. Human nature in its lowest form, in the most abject child of want, is of more worth than all outward improvements. You talk of the prosperity of your city. I know but one true prosperity. Does the human soul grow and prosper here? Do not point me to your thronged streets. I ask you who throng them. Is it a low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshipping, man-despising crowd, which I see rushing through them? Do I meet in them, under the female form, the gaily-dressed prostitute, or the idle, wasteful, aimless, profligate woman of fashion? Do I meet the young man, showing off his pretty wares as the perfection of nature's works; wasting his golden hours in dissipation and

idleness, and bearing in his countenance and gaze the marks of the profligate? Do I meet a grasping multitude, seeking to thrive by concealments and frauds? An anxious multitude, driven by fear of want to doubtful means of gain. An unfeeling multitude, caring nothing for others, as if they may themselves prosper or enjoy? In the neighbourhood of your comfortable or splendid dwellings are there abodes of squalid misery, of reckless crime, of bestial intemperance, of half-finished childhood, of profaneness, of dissoluteness, of temptation for thoughtless youth?—And are these multiplying with your prosperity, and outstripping and neutralizing the influence of truth and virtue? Then your prosperity is a vain show. Its true use is to make a better people. The glory and happiness of a city consists not in the number, but in the character of its population. Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The costliest productions of our manufactures are cheap, compared with a wise and good human being. A city which should practically accept the principle that man is worth more than wealth or show, would gain an impulse that would place it at the head of cities. A city in which men should be trained worthy of the name would become the metropolis of the earth.—Dr Channing

Life Weariness.—All pleasure in life is founded on the regular return of external things. The alternations of day and night of the seasons, of the blossoms and fruits, and whatever else meets us from epoch to epoch with the offer and command of enjoyment—these are the essential springs of earthly existence. The more open we are to such enjoyments, the happier we feel ourselves; but should the vicissitude of these appearances come and go without our taking interest in it, should such benignant invitations address themselves to us in vain, then follows the greatest misery, the heaviest burden. We have heard of the Englishman who hanged himself, to be no more troubled with daily putting off and on his clothes. I knew an honest gardener, the overseer of some extensive pleasure grounds, who once splendidly exclaimed, "Shall I see these clouds forever passing, then, from east to west?" It is told of one of our most distinguished men, that he viewed with dissatisfaction the spring again growing green, and wished that, by way of change, it would for once be red. These are specially the symptoms of life weariness, which not seldom issue in suicide, and, at this time, among men of meditative, secluded character, was more frequent than might be supposed.—Goethe.

Poetry and Fashion.—In the "Journal of a Residence in Great Britain," by two native Indians, Nourge and Merwangee of Bombay, which has been lately published, occurs the following passage, relative to the opera, where the authors went to see Lagoni dance:—"Only think—one hundred and fifty guineas every night to be paid in England to a woman to stand for a long time like a goose upon one leg then to throw one leg straight out, twirl round three or four times with the leg thus extended, to curtsy so low as to nearly seat herself upon the ground, to spring occasionally from one side of the stage to another; all of which jumping about did not, on her part, occupy an hour; and to get more money for that hour every evening, than six weavers in Spital fields (who produce beautiful silk for dresses) could earn all of them, working fourteen hours every day, in twelve months."

A LUCKY MISUNDERSTANDING.—Commentators, a clergyman, after expounding a text, do not agree with me. An agricultural bearer in a note addressed to the parson next morning, said, "Common talkers not agreeing with your reverence, I take the liberty of sending you a bag of blue ones," which I hope will agree better with you and your missus."

Paper Money.—The origin of this species of circulating medium is perhaps of higher antiquity than has hitherto been suspected. The Chinese, who have anticipated so many of our most curious and useful inventions, seem also to have a claim to this; for in a curious compilation, entitled "The Names, Laws, and Customs of all Nations," printed in 1611, it is said, "they (the Chinese) have paper money, four square, and stamped with the King's image, which when it waxeth old, they exchange with the king for coin that is new stamped."

The National Debt.—George the Third came to the throne in 1760, and found the national debt 120 millions; he reigned fifty-nine years, and left the national debt 823 millions! 700 millions more than it was at his accession to the throne, increasing on the whole period about 36 thousand per day, nearly 25 pounds per minute. At the beginning of this reign the taxes amounted annually to six millions, at the ending sixty millions.

Alum purifies water.