The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1847.

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THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Deputy Post Master General, St. John, will be received until 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday, the 8th day of March next, from such persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for conveying Her Majesty's MAILS, twice a week each way, between SAINT JOHN, N. B. and AMHERST, N. S. commencing on and from the 6th day of July, 1847, the Sum per annum to be stated in Halifax Currency, for which they would be willing to perform the Service.

The Particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time appoint, in a Waggon of suitable size, (to be approved of by an Officer of the Department,) to be drawn by not less than two Horses. The Mails to be carried at a rate of speed of not less than Seven Miles per Hour, including stoppages. The Contract will be entered into for Three Years, after which period, either party shall have power to annul the same, by giving a Notice of Three Months. The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect Security to the Mails, and means to protect them against the Weather.

Tenders will at the same time be received for conveying the Mails on the above conditions, three times per week each way between Saint John and Amherst.

J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

General Post Office, New Brunswick, } 5th December, 1846. } 3m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE between Truro and Amherst.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, (*it being understood that the Courier will not be allowed to convey any Passenger with the Mails,*) between Truro and Amherst, twice in each week each way, to commence after the 5th July, 1847, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, Halifax, stating the Sum per annum, in Currency, for which they would be willing to perform the Service. The particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time direct, without reservation. The Mails are to be carried in a Waggon of suitable size, to be approved of by an Officer of the Department, and to be drawn by not less than Two Horses, and at a rate of speed not less than Eight Miles per hour, between 1st May and 1st November, and not less than Six Miles per hour between the 1st of November and 30th April, in each year.

The Contract will be entered into for Three Years, after which period either party shall have power to annul the same by giving a notice of Three Months. The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect security to the Mails, and means to protect them against the weather.

Sealed Tenders will also be received, addressed as above, from such persons as may be willing to carry the Mails upon the above conditions, with permission to carry Six Passengers. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the service.

Tenders will be received for both Services on the 8th of March next, after which time none will be noticed. A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G.

General Post Office, } *Halifax, November* 27, 1846. } 3m.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,

Tailor, &c., Dock Street,

WOULD inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his Store in Dock-street, lately occupied by Messrs. T. & J. C. Hatheway,—where he has on hand an assortment of the best Superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fashionable VESTINGS, &c., which he will make up to order, in the first style of workmanship, at short notice.

St. John, May 26, 1846.

S. M'LEOD, Tailor,

A few doors below the Saint John Hotel,

KING STREET,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind patronage hitherto extended to him, and would inform them that he now keeps on hand an assortment of GOODS in his line, suitable for the season, with TRIMMINGS to match, which he will make up to order on very liberal terms.

St. John, June 23, 1846.

Liverpool, 1st May, 1846.

23, *Sefton Street.*

THE Business hitherto carried on by Ashcroft, Mackay & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

We, the undersigned, have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of A. F. & D. Mackay, as Wood Brokers and Measurers, and solicit a continuance of past favors.

A. F. MACKAY, D. MACKAY.

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☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DUNCAN CAMPBELL, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof: and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

DUNCAN M. CAMPBELL, *Sole Executor.*

Parish of Sussex, King's County, } 21st December, 1846. } 3m

Composition Bolts and Rings.

Ex the *Duke of Wellington* from London,—

17 BUNDLES Composition BOLTS, from 3-8 to 1 1-4 inch.

1 cask Clinch Rings. On Hand: Muntz Patent Metal SHEATHING, from 22 oz. to 24 oz. For sale by

January 12. ALLISON & SPURR.

BREAD.

Landing ex brigt. 'Sarah,' from Philadelphia,—

100 BARRELS Wattson & Sons best MEDIUM BREAD;

20 barrels do. Extra Pilot do.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

22d Dec. 1846.

TEAS per "Henrietta."

30 CHESTS superior Congou—'Canton,' No. 1; 10 chests E I C. Souchong; 25 boxes fine Souchong, 25 lbs. ea.—for family use, 14 do. Caper Souchong, 14lbs.; 22 chests Bohea, On hand of previous importations—

14 half-chests Twankay, 6 ditto Young Hyson, 5 ditto Twankay Hyson, 5 ditto Orange Pekoe,

Nov. 10. ALLISON & SPURR.

SPIKES & NAILS for Sale

9 TONS Rose and Diamond head SPIKES, of the following sizes:—

4	Casks,	2 Cwt. each,	4½ inch;
3	do.	do.	5 do.
11	do.	do.	5½ do.
19	do.	do.	6 do.
8	do.	do.	6½ do.
12	do.	do.	7 do.
5	do.	do.	8 do.
14	do.	do.	9 do.
3	do.	do.	10 do.

ALSO—100 Casks Wrought NAILS, say—

10	Casks	20dy	NAILS,
15	do.	16	do.
20	do.	14	do.
50	do.	12	do.
20	do.	10	do.
12	do.	8	do.
5	do.	6 & 4dy.	do.

—ALSO—

30 Casks 7, 8, 9, and 10 HORSE NAILS.

JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street.*

December 8.—6i.

Receiving ex 'Themis,' at

TISDALE'S HARDWARE STORE,

No. 1, South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

10 PAIR Smith's BELLOWS; 6 Anvils; 1 hamper VICES;
1 cask Hand and Sledge HAMMERS,
20 boxes Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
290 TEA-KETTLES,
3 tons Pots, Bakepans, Griddles, Spiders and Frying PANS;
5 bundles long handled Frying Pans;
24 pair FIRE DOGS,
1 case *Hoole & Co's.* MILL SAWS, 5½ to 7 feet;
1 case do. Circular Saws, 18 to 28 inch,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS;
2 cases *Thompson's* AUGURS, ⅝ to 2½ inch,
1 cask London GLUE,
Heel and Toe Bills, Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Horse and Ox Nails, Copper Boat Nails,
Tacks and Counter-Sunk Nails,
Short Link CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch,
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains,
2 cases GUNS, 1 cask Lead Pipe, Block Tin, Spelter,
1 case Coffin Mounting, Clair Web and Hair Seating;
1 case Jack, Trying and Smoothing PLANES,
1 cask well assorted CUTLERY;
1 do. HORSE SHOES,
1 do. Horse Bells, Locks, 2-foot Rules, &c.
9 cases containing a general assortment of Hinges, Screws, Latches, Rivets, Squares, Gimlets, Bed Screws, Knitting Pins, Steelyards, Coach Wrenches, Pod Augurs, Fire and Aud Irons, Wire Rat Traps, Castors, Compasses, Timber Scribes, Shovel Pans, Awls, Sail Needles and Palms, Counter and Stand Scales, Dog Collars, Candlesticks, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Chest Locks and Handles, Fox Traps; Shoe, Paint, Horse and Scrub BRUSHES, Whip Thongs, Mattress Needles, Jews' Harps, Curry Combs, Heel Balls, Caulking Irons, Augur Bits, Oil Stones, Pins, Axes, Faucets, Stock and Dies, &c.
1 crate Iron and Copper Coal Scoops,
1 case Mill, Cross-cut, Bit and other FILES,
1 case Cast STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask Block Bushes; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
12 doz. Barn Shovels; 1 cask Miners' do.;
Plough Plating, Plough Moulds, and Round IRON, ass'd.

—ON HAND—

PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, GLASS, &c.
C. F FF.F. and Canister GUNPOWDER.
Rowland's MILL SAWS, &c., together with a general assortment of HARDWARE, which are offered at exceedingly low rates for Cash.

October 6. W. TISDALE & SON.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare, Coronation*, and other vessels, a good Stock of HARDWARE, Cutlery, &c. among which are

24 Tons HOLLOW WARE,

—CONSISTING OF—

21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons,
1835 POTS, ½ to 25 "
950 OVENS and COVERS, 651 Extra do. do.
Fire Dogs, Cart Boxes, Fry Pans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.;
20 barrels Fine GUNPOWDER,
1 bale CHALK-LINES, and Coffin Cord,
1 keg good RED CHALK,
2 cases best Scotch SCREW AUGERS,
1 cask Chisels, Hatchets, Hammers, Plane Irons, &c.
1 cask PLANES—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead, Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 casks CUTLERY, well assorted,
3 casks *Vickers'* and *Marsh's & Shepherd's* FILES, RASPS, &c.;
6 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 case Sheet Copper,
2 casks Shot and Balls; 3 cases Cast Steel,
1 cask Sheet ZINC; 1 case Sheet BRASS,
10 bundles Blister Steel; 10 bdls. Spring STEEL
110 bags NAILS and SPIKES, assorted,
15 cwt. OX and HORSE NAILS,
300 TEA KETTLES, tin'd and untin'd, assorted,
12 dozen long-handled FRY PANS,
100 dozen Socket SHOVELS,
300 pairs HORSE TRACES,
1 cask Ox Chains and Back Bands, Cart Hames, &c
100 doz. Scythes, 200 do. Sickles and Scythe Hooks,
1 basket Smith's VICES; 8 ANVILS,
12 Smiths' BELLOWS, 22 to 36 inches,
1 cask BORAX,
Sledge and hand HAMMERS, Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, &c.;
1 ton Iron WIRE, assorted,
2 cases Mill, Circular, Pit, and Cross-cut SAWS,
1 cask Strap Hinges; 1 case Tea Trays,
25 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
20 dozen IRISH SPADES,
2 bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps,
2 baskets Sand and Rag Stones,
1 cask of "Water of Ayr" STONES,
3 casks Block Bushes, assorted,
6 bags Rivets and Clout NAILS,
1 case School SLATES and PENCILS,
1 cask Patent enamelled Sauce and STEW PANS, Preserving Kettles, Wash-basins;
1 case Britannia Metal Ware and Stone PITCHERS,
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS.
40 casks and cases, containing—
Locks, Hinges, and Screws, in great variety, Carpenters' Tools; Norfolk, rim and night Latches; Harness Mounting; Saddle-trees, Girth and Straining Web; Chair Web; Curled Hair; Hair Seating; Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Fenders, Footmen, Foils and masks; Fire Irons; Shoe, Paint, scrub, black-lead and other BRUSHES; Urns; plated Candlesticks, Castors, Snuffers, Bottle-stands, &c.; Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles; Mortars; Coffin Furniture; Slop-pails; Foot-baths and Water-cans; Coffee-mills; Coal Scoops and Sifters, Dust Pans, Weights and Scales, Fish hooks, Hoes, Rakes, Toy Spades, Curry Combs; Trowels; Brads and Tacks, Copper Boat-nails and Pump-tacks; Bellows nails and pipes; Fire Irons, Smoothing and Italian Irons, Box irons and heaters; Stair Rods, curtain bands and Pins; Brass and japan'd Knockers; Bell mounting, Cow Bells; Powder flasks and shot belts; Liquor flasks; Percussion Caps; Fishing reels; Dish covers; Tea and Coffee Pots; Socket Castors; Sheep shears; Curriers' knives and steels; Patent and common Steel-yards, &c.

A great many other Goods in the Hardware Line, all of which will be sold as low as possible.

T. R. GORDON, Market-Square.

June 9, 1846.

GAS, GAS, GAS.

November 24, 1846.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per ships Kestrel and Lucius Carey—

An Assortment of Bronzed and Bright Argand Burners;

Jet Sockets, with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders;

19 Bags BOAT NAILS,
22 " Horse and Ox NAILS,
2 Crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
4½ Dozen *Lawson's Pattern* FOX TRAPS,
Grocers' COFFEE MILLS; Brushes, assorted;
Iron Squares; Brass Cocks; Hooks and Staples
Palace Motion Mortice Locks, &c. &c.

Ladies' French Worked Slippers.

JUST received from London, per ship "Great Britain," via Liverpool, an elegant assortment of Ladies' French Worked Slippers—the patterns of which were selected by the subscriber, and the Shoes made under his personal inspection, while in London. S. K. FOSTER.

November 3.

THE GARLAND.

FLOWERS AND LIFE.

BY H. G. ADAMS.

Loveliest of God's creations
Are the flowers that gem the earth;
In life's various relations,
'Mid its scenes of woe and mirth,
They are ever by us valued e'en as things of priceless worth.

Mark the child amid them roving
Full of innocent delight;
Mark the youth and maiden loving,
Giving to each other's sight
Those many-hued interpreters which tell the hidden thoughts aright.

When the marriage vows are spoken,
And the merry bells outring,
What so well fond hopes betoken?
What so fit can friendship bring,
To strew the path wherein the pair are newly entering?

And when lost in blissful trances,
'Neath the honeymoon they rove,
While soft looks and tender glances
Tell of confidence and love,
Flowers seem blessings scattered round them by angelic hands above.

Flowers all beauty and all sweetness!
Out, alas! that they must fade;
Earthly joy hath no completeness:
There's no sunshine without shade;
Like a blighted rose the loved one stricken is, and lowly laid!

When the funeral bell is tolling,
And the landscape looketh drear,
And adown the cheek is rolling
Sorrow's agonizing tear,
Faded blossoms, Hope's pale emblems, deck the coffin and the bier.

And when the time hath gently chidden
Grief to something like repose,
By the voice of memory bidden,
To the tomb the mourner goes,
Pleased he sees it wreathed and covered with the violet and rose.

And amid his weeping, lowly
Bending to the verdant sod,
Thoughts come o'er him calm and holy,
And he blesseth, praiseth God
For the flowers of life that ever twine around his chastening rod.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[*From the New-York Express.*]

Swindling our Merchants.—The merchants of this city suffered more losses by misfortune and rascality, during the past two years, than ever before within the recollection of the oldest traders. In order that the uninitiated may see the necessity of a remedy, I propose to give a little of the experience of one who has realized some of the "perils," and known some of the misfortunes of "Pearl street."

That there are causes for all things, is plain; yet few have explained, even to their own satisfaction, the cause of so great a want of moral honesty in the trading community, as all seem willing to admit exists. The losses of the merchants are astonishingly great and unprecedented; and there seems to be no exception. The old, the shrewd, the wise, the rich, and the cautious, have alike suffered. Of course, there is something radically wrong, or it would not be so.

I will, as stated above, instance a few cases of rascality and misfortune that have come under my own experience.

In the Spring of 1845, a merchant from the West, who had been in business six or seven years, of high standing and respectability, and who, by his promptness and business habits, had gained the good opinion and confidence of a large number of New-York merchants, came to this city and bought a large quantity of goods, went home, sold them immediately on credit, and failed. He gave as his reason, that the men he had sold to were not responsible. When his creditors looked over his books, they found him in debt to the amount of forty thousand dollars, and had fifty thousand of assets to pay with. He told them that the debts due him were not worth 50 cents on the dollar, and such as they were, they were in the hands of a friend as security for a confidential debt of ten thousand dollars, which they would but a little more than pay. His offer was 40 cents, "or nothing," as is usually the case, *nothing* being always appended to a bankrupt's offer, in case his creditors do not release him. His creditors accepted the 40 cents and released him. Last winter he spent in Washington, gave his levees, lived in style, and retired in the spring of 1846 with ten thousand dollars.

In the same spring, an Indian trader bought a large amount of goods in this city on credit, took them to Missouri, sold them for cash, and on his way to New York, was robbed of seventeen thousand dollars, and could not pay. He has retired to Michigan, and in his neighborhood is called "O. O. O. F. M." His creditors, of course, had him arrested, obtained sufficient evidence to convince the community, but not the law, that the man never was robbed, received trouble for their pains, and charged his debt to profit and loss.

A retailer in this city bought twenty thousand dollars worth of goods on credit, representing himself worth eight thousand dollars, and a large quantity of land in Canada and Texas. His story was corroborated by an old commission house that had known him five years. In three months he failed, said he had lost eighteen thousand dollars by selling goods less than cost; offered 25 cents, or nothing. He was arrested for "false pretences," laughed at his creditors, and is now to be seen, of a pleasant afternoon, promenading Broadway.

A merchant, west of Albany, who has bought goods in New York for the last ten years, came to this city in September, 1846, purchased largely of the jobbers, took his goods home and made an assignment to his father, whom he owed twenty thousand dollars.

An Auctioneer in Buffalo, who was supposed to be rich, had been a long while in business, and enjoyed a good credit, bought largely in the summer of the same year, took his goods home, sold them for cash, and has taken a trip to Europe.

An "exhorter" in Indiana, came to New York in October, 1845, bringing with him letters of introduction from some half dozen of the "first men" in the county—to some of our best firms here—was highly recommended of course; bought several thousand dollars worth of goods: never has paid a cent, and of course never will. Another of the "same sort" from the same State, followed his example—was recommended by a firm to whom he was indebted—got credit to a large amount, went home, exchanged his goods for land, which he gave to his wife's father, and has gone to preaching.

An old merchant, of 20 years standing, in New Jersey, who has owned a large farm since the present generation has grown up, bought goods in the spring of 1846, to a large amount, took them to a neighboring city, sold them for cash, and told his creditors he could not pay but 10 cents. It was then discovered that about seven years ago, he sold his farm to his son for five dollars and "affection." Nobody believes it, of course, but the law and his lawyer.—These are but a few instances in the experience of one individual in the course of two years. They will suffice my purpose for the present. In the course of another chapter, I shall have occasion to mention some dozen more.

In the preceding cases, foresight, prudence, experience and shrewdness availed nothing. These men obtained credit whenever they asked. To have refused them would have been in the opinion of every merchant, who gives credit at all, the height of folly. There was a time in the history of our country, when these men would as soon have committed highway robbery as been guilty of such treachery towards those who favored them with their confidence.

Button Making, &c.—Mauchline is a changed village since the time when Burns resided in its neighbourhood. The parish church is a handsome building, and the tower commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The village is now celebrated as the seat of a very ingenious manufacture originally prosecuted at Cumnock. In the principal work at Mauchline upwards of 100 persons are employed in the formation of snuff-boxes, memorandum books, and various knick-knacks, beautifully finished. Many of these articles are painted quite in artistic style, and no traveller who has an hour to spare in Mauchline should omit to visit the workshops and warehouse of Mr. Andrew Smith. Within the last few years an entirely novel branch of the business has been added in the manufacture of wooden buttons, which is now the most important of the whole. The buttons are made of beech-wood, and after being roughly shaped out, are hardened by exposure to a high temperature. They are then polished and painted, varnished and dried, every but undergoing twelve different processes under hands of as many separate persons. A large portion are painted in tartan patterns, and this process is very interesting, the line, being drawn by machines, ensuring the utmost precision and regularity. I was shown some very beautifully executed by the hand, with pictures of game birds, and hares, which were intended for the Persian market, where they are in great demand. The Mauchline buttons are chiefly used for summer clothing, such as shooting jackets, and are found to be remarkably durable. Many boys and girls are employed in this work, and receive good wages. —*Dumfries Courier.*

Sacredness of Tears.—There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, of unspeakable love. If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not more than I would look for it in the strong convulsive motions of the breast, when the soul has been deeply agitated, when the fountains of feeling are broken up, and when the tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh, speak not harshly of the stricken one, weeping in silence. Break not the deep serenity by rude laughter, or intrusive footsteps. Despise not woman's tears—they are what made her an angel. Scoff not at the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears of sympathy—they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are painful tokens, but still most holy. There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure. If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loath to live; and if one might weep over my grave, I could die in peace.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Begin.—The first step is the most important one. Begin, and the work is half accomplished. Daily waste away your time, dreaming of one thing and another, without attempting any thing, and a score of chances to one that you do nothing. "It can't be done," said a thousand voices, when Fulton expressed the idea that by steam he could propel a boat up the Hudson—What have not resulted from this trifling beginning. "It is idle to think of such a thing," was the cry of the multitude, when the immortal Clinton conceived the idea of the great Erie Canal. He begun, and millions have been benefitted by the wonderful project. Begin then, and do something forthwith, ye who stand all the day idle. It is vain to plan, unless you start your project. It is only by steady and persevering efforts that men make themselves independent, honored and immortal.—*Portland Bulletin.*

Homely.—What if you are as homely as a log hut? Don't care about it. Let goodness of heart make up for outward looks. A lady with eyes that resemble peeled onions and as crooked as a politician's creed—a nose like a hoe and a mouth that stretches from ear to ear and opens like a jack-knife, will be more respected and beloved, by those whose good opinion it is worth one's pains to secure, if she possesses a good heart, and a kind disposition—than if she were as beautiful as Milton's Eve, with a cork-screw disposition and a heart of lead. The wise never judge from the complexion of the skin or the symmetry of the form, but from the virtues of the heart and a corresponding life.—*Ib.*

The Upright.—This life to the upright presents a thousand attractions. Let a man commence his career, shaping his course by the chart of unerring wisdom, and he will enjoy pleasures more than can be conceived. Wherever he turns his eye, he will behold Beauty and Love. The clouds—the sunshine—the rain—the snow—the ocean—the hill—the mountain and the plain, will all bring joys to his bosom. He sees in everything the kind hand of his Creator, and no words can truly tell of his happy feelings. Who would not live a virtuous life?

The Tongue.—"A white fur on the tongue attends simple fever, and inflammation. Yellowness of the tongue, attends a derangement of the liver, and is common to billious and typhus fevers. A tongue vividly red on the tip and edges, or down the centre, or over the whole surface, attends inflamation of the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels. A white velvety tongue, attends mental diseases. A tongue red at the lips, becoming brown, dry and glazed ,attends typhus state." The descriptions of symptoms might be extended infinitely taking in all the propensities and obliquities of mental and moral condition. The tongue is a most expressive, as well as a most unruly member.

The Haters of England.—There is one character abominable in America; you not unfrequently meet with an emigrant from the old country who hates the land which gave him birth; usually hunted out of it for crime, he detests the laws he has outraged; from his former fears of their just punishment he reviles them and his countrymen. If ever you observe a more than ordinary length of hair, nasal twang, and offensive speech and manner, the chances are ten to one that you have met with an outcast Englishman.—*England in the New World.*

Two Irish domestics in Lyme, Connecticut—Mary Leonard and Ann O'Connor—were found dead in their bed on the morning of the 25th ult. A furnace of charcoal, partly consumed, standing in the middle of the room, which they had placed there on going to bed, made apparent the cause of their death.

HISTORICAL EXTRACTS.

Jan. 17, 178[illegible]. Died, at Grand Cairo, in Egypt, aged 38, Johnyard, the celebrated American traveller. He was born in Croton, Ct. in 1751. He sailed with Cook on his third voyage. He then went to England, travelled on foot into Sweden, round the gulf of Bothnia into the Arctic Circle, proceeded to Yakutsk, 6000 miles east of St. Petersburg. He was sent back by the Russian Empress, returned to England, and then proceeded to Egypt, on a tour to the interior of Africa. He died at Cairo.

Jan. 29, 1779. On this day expired, at his house, in the Adelphi, London, David Garrick, Esq. who greatly passed all his English predecessors, and per[illegible] every other nation, in his genius for acting, the sweetness and variety of his tones, the elegance of his attitudes, and the whole pathos of expression. "By the death of Garrick," said Dr. Johnson, "the gaiety of nations is eclipsed."

Feb. 1733.—The settlement of Georgia was commenced by General Oglethorpe. With the assistance of Colonel Wm. Bull, he laid out a town, which was called Savannah, after the river so denominated by the Indians.

Feb. 11, 1826.—Died, at Albany, N. Y., DeWitt Clinton, LL.D. During his administration, and under his auspices as Governor of New York, the great Erie Canal was completed, 363 miles in length, at an estimated expense of five or six millions of dollars. He was a very enlightened friend of education, science, the arts, and religious institutions.

Feb. 13, 1728.—Died in Boston, Cotton Mather, D. D., F. R. S., son of Increase Mather, and grandson of John Cotton. He was a man of unequalled industry, of vast learning, and of most disinterested benevolence. No person in America had so large a library, or had read so many books, or had retained so much of what they had read. He commonly read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day. He wrote over his study door, in large capitals, "BE SHORT." In one year he kept sixty fasts and twenty vigils, and published fourteen books. His publications amounted to 382. His Magnalia Christi Americana is a work of great value. Dr. Franklin ascribed all his usefulness in the world to his reading Dr. Mather's "Essays to do good."

Old Newspapers.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every-day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most laboured description of the historian. Who can take up a paper dated half a century ago, without thoughts akin to those with which Hamlet examined the skull of Yorick—remembering that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph?

It has been beautifully said that the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hands of Mercy; yet how often do we desire to tear aside the veil and to gaze upon the countenance, even though we know not whether it shall be in gladness or in grief! What a blessing is it that such efforts are unavailing? For misfortunes themselves are more easily endured than the thick shadows they cast before them; and happiness is never so complete as when it comes at the moment we are least expecting it.—*Portland Tribune.*

CANADA.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—*Swearing in of the new City Council.*—The Mayor having taken his seat, the new members, with those who had been re-elected, took the necessary oaths, which being done, Mr. Boulton, the Mayor, addressed the Council, from a written document, as follows:—

[EXTRACT.]

"To those who remember what this city was some twenty years ago, its present appearance cannot produce less of gratification than surprise; for within that period, the population has increased from 1,700 to 22,000; and the little town that was then regarded as possessing few or no advantages to the settler, and as an unhealthy residence, now presents itself to the traveller as the *third* [?] city in British North America, and one of the most healthy on this continent, containing an intelligent, enterprising and wealthy population, with streets, sewers, side-walks, water-works, gas, and other comforts, not enjoyed by many cities in the neighbouring republic of older growth and larger population.

"This improvement is not to be attributed, I am happy to say, more to its position as the outlet of one of the finest back countries in America, than to the spirit and enterprise of its inhabitants; and it is pleasant to feel, that, from every indication, it would seem almost certain that our population will continue to increase in as great a ratio as it has for years that are past.

"The present debt of this city amounts to the sum of £70,000, of which £60,000 is borrowed on debentures, and £10,000 in city notes, paying six per cent. interest.

The revenues for the present year are estimated as follows:—

Assessed Taxes	£7200
Drainage	250
Rental	3100
Market Fees	1175
Licenses	300
Fines, &c	100
Fishing Grounds	275
Total	12,400

Shewing a clear balance (after paying the interest of our debt, the expenses of the present police force, gas and water, the salaries and contingencies of the officers of the corporation, the expenses of the fire department, and of public schools,) of £1700, to be expended in improvements within the city.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—The following is the Governor General's reply to the address of the Board of Trade.

To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,—It is truly gratifying to me to learn that the results of my administration, in another situation of high responsibility and trust, have secured for me the approbation and confidence of those who represent so influential a body as the Board of Trade of Montreal.

It has ever been my study in the discharge of my functions as the Representative of our Gracious Queen, to encourage Industry—to promote the interests of Trade—to allay animosities and party dissensions, which withdraw men's minds from the care of more momentous concerns—and to foster that spirit of manly independence and self reliance which is the foundation of our national character and greatness. These motives will actuate my conduct, and stimulate my exertions, in that larger and more important field of duty to which Her Majesty has now been pleased to call me.

I accept with much thankfulness the assurance of your desire to support me in all measures tending to consolidate the connexion of these Provinces with the Mother Country, and in giving practical effect to the principles of Commercial Policy recently adopted by the Imperial Parliament; and you may rely on the exercise of my best endeavours, and of all the personal influence I can command, to secure for the Colonies every advantage to which they may be entitled under an impartial application of the sound principles of trade.

Quebec, February 15.

On Saturday last, the Mayor of Quebec waited on His Excellency the Governor General with the Addresses of the citizens of Quebec and of the Corporation. The answers which His Excellency was pleased to give are annexed to each address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Citizens of Quebec, most respectfully approach Your Excellency for the purpose of tendering you our sincere congratulations on your arrival in this Province, and on your assumption of the Government of Her Majesty's North American Possessions.

We consider the appointment of a nobleman of Your Excellency's high character and great experience as an additional proof of the interest Her Majesty takes in the prosperity and welfare of these Provinces, and we confidently trust that your administration will tend to strengthen and render lasting their connection with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We indulge the pleasing hope that the residence of Your Excellency and Lady Elgin in Canada, may be productive of good to the country and happiness to yourselves.

Pursuant to a resolution of a public meeting of the citizens of Quebec, held at the City of Quebec the 1st of February, 1847.

G. Okill Stuart, Mayor of Quebec.

To the Citizens of Quebec,—

Gentlemen,—I beg that you will accept my most grateful acknowledgments for your congratulations on my arrival in the Province, and on my assumption of the Government of British North America.

It is only by winning the confidence and advancing the interests of the people of the Province that I can hope to render my residence in Canada agreeable to myself, or to gain the approbation of our gracious Queen, who is truly desirous that the subjects in this part of her dominions should be happy and prosperous.

I sincerely thank you for your kind allusion to Lady Elgin. I trust that before many months are passed, I may have the satisfaction of proceeding to your city, the surpassing beauty of which she has frequently described to me, for the purpose of welcoming her on her return to Canada.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, beg leave to offer Your Excellency our respectful congratulations on the assumption, by your Excellency, of the high and important office of Governor General, which Her Majesty has graciously conferred on you.

The duties of this exalted station, at all times difficult of execution, have been greatly enhanced in importance and rendered proportionably more arduous, by new political arrangements, for the successful operation of which, administrative qualifications of a superior order have become indispensable. It is gratifying to us, in this altered state of things, to observe, that in the selection of your Excellency to fill the office of Governor General, the solicitude of Her Majesty's Government to provide effectually for the welfare and prosperity of the North American Possessions of the Crown, has been conspicuously evinced, by the appointment of a nobleman, in whom eminent qualifications and experience in government, are found united.

Entertaining sanguine expectations that, under your Excellency's auspices and immediate superintendance, Her Majesty's subjects in Canada will enjoy all the advantages of an enlightened and efficient constitutional government, justly and impartially administered, it will be our anxious desire, within the limited sphere of our influence, to contribute to this desirable object, by affording your Excellency our undivided support in carrying out this system of government and in the prosecution of measures calculated to strengthen and increase the prosperity of this most valuable part of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

Quebec, 20th January, 1847.

G. Okill Stuart, Mayor of Quebec.

REPLY.

I receive with peculiar satisfaction this cordial address from the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec.

You describe with force and justice the difficulties of the situation to which Her Majesty has been pleased to call me. I do not underrate them. I am very sensible that in undertaking to administer the government of this province, I am assuming a heavy responsibility. But it is my determination to discharge my duties with impartiality and a strict adherence to constitutional principles. And I cannot but entertain a sanguine hope that my exertions to promote the welfare and prosperity of these valuable possessions of the crown will be attended with success, when assurances of support and confidence such as those which you offer are tendered to me by bodies so respectable and influential.

Oregon.—The Oregon *Spectator* of the latest date, says the whole territory is wide awake for new laws, caucusses convening, &c. All the machinery of a republican government, in its most democratic form, is going ahead finely. The same paper of August 20th, says:—"Difficulties between the whites and natives are constantly increasing and gradually assuming a more serious aspect.—Within the last few days we have heard of two unhappy cases; one in Clatsop County, which resulted in the death of one of the natives; another in Champoeg county, in which two of the Wallah Wallah Indians were wounded by a party of settlers firing upon the encampment.

Freight Business.—The packet ship Oxford, which sailed hence for Liverpool, yesterday, does not take a single passenger, but in their stead the cabins are filled with wooden clocks, of Yankee manufacture. The Commercial makes the following remark illustrative of the change which has taken place with regard to negotiations about freights. Formerly those who wished to ship would enter the office with a confident, independent air—"Well, what do you charge for freight now?" But at this moment the independence has changed sides, and shippers now enter with a subdued, civil, almost supplicatory manner—"Do you think you can take any freight for us in the —— ?" Truly, the world is given to change.—*New York paper.*

Speculators in Starvation.—Look out for them. The Cambria will be due in a day or two. She is the fastest of the mail steamers, and has made a passage to Boston in a little over eleven days.—*N. York Herald.*

Flour Speculation.—It is said that a mercantile house in Louisville, Ky. realized about $125,000 by the advance in breadstuffs occasioned by the news brought by the steamship Hibernia.