The Weekly Observer.

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☞ The OBSERVER Office is removed to the new Fire Proof Brick Building, owned by John Johnston, Esq., North West corner of the Market Square and Dock street, near the store of Mr. Sharp, Chemist and Apothecary, and adjoining the "*Victoria Hotel*."

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.
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
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ALFRED SMITHERS, Esquire, Manager.
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NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 1 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

SAINT JOHN
Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, being twelve shillings on each Share, is required to be paid by the Stockholdes at the Office of said Company, on or before the 15th day of June next,—also a further Instalment of six per cent., payable on or before the 15th day of July next. THOS. NISBET,
May 15, 1841. *President.*

NOTICE.
AT a Meeting of Directors of the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, held 14th instant, a Dividend was declared to the Stockholders of Twenty per Cent. on the paid in Capital, payable at their Office on or after the 15th July next.
May 15. THOS. NISBET, *President.*

☞NOTICE.
JAMES SIMONDS has commenced Business in this City, as a *General Commission MEARCHANT*, and is now prepared to receive Consignments at his Store in Messrs. Adam & Davidson's Fire Proof Brick Building, Nelson street.
St. John, 27th April, 1841.

☞ NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Co-Partnership.
HENRY COOK,
THOMAS S. WETMORE.
Germain street, 1st May, 1841.—6i

LANDING
Ex brig Addington from St. Thomas:
145 HHDS. of very Bright SUGARS.
Ex schr. Fair Trader from Philadelphia,
153 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO, 18's.
Ex British Queen, Westmorland, and other arrivals,
40 chests E. I. Co's. Congo TEA,
7 chests Madras INDIGO,
150 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
215 coils "Jackson's" CORDAGE,
200 bundles OAKUM; casks LOAF SUGAR,
20 boxes STARCH; 10 bales Cotton Warp,
20 casks Boiled OIL; 20 tierces RICE.
—ALSO—
116 Bales and Cases BRITISH MERCHANDIZE—comprising a valuable assortment of Goods suitable for the present season, for sale at lowest market rates.
JOHN KERR & CO.
1st June, 1841.—(News, Courier.)

DRIED PEACHES,
Goshen Cheese, and Crackers.
Per *North America*, and schr. *Banner*, from Boston;
40 KEGS Wine, Sugar, and Soda Crackers,
1 Cask dried PEACHES;
1 Cask TIMOTHY SEED;
Casks rich *Goshen* CHEESE,—*similar to last importation.*
IN STORE:
150 Reams WRAPPING PAPER,—*all sizes,*
40 Boxes Liverpool Hard SOAP,
10 Cases London STARCH,
10 Brls. OATMEAL, 30 doz. fancy Brooms.
For sale at the King-street Tea Store, No. 12, (*late Alexander's.*)
JOHN SEARS.
☞ MOCHA and other COFFEES—*fresh ground.*
May 18, 1841.—4w.

For sale, ex Calcutta from Hull.
22 HHDS. LINSEED OIL, *high boiled:*
2 do. do. do. *raw;*
50 barrels COAL TAR.
Ex Woodstock from Liverpool—
70 tons assorted IRON; 90 hhds. BRANDY;
7 tons OAKUM; 300 boxes SOAP,
200 bolts Gourock Bleached CANVAS,
CORDAGE, assorted; CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS, assorted; SHEATHING PAPER; SPIKES, &c. &c.
May 29. JAMES KIRK.

Ex Perthshire, from Glasgow:
A CHOICE assortment of Writing and Wrapping PAPERS, Quills, Ink and Ink Powders, Fancy Stationery, School and Account BOOKS; one Foolscap Copying Machine, &c. VICTORIA BOOK-STORE,
Market Square, May 11.

Cloth Manufactory.
THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has imported MACHINERY for the manufacturing of WOOLLEN CLOTH, and all those persons wishing to patronise him can send their WOOL and have it manufactured to order, on the most reasonable terms.
He has also in operation a Machine for *Carding Rolls*, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.
SEYMOUR PICKETT.
Kingston, (King's County,) May 17.—4i

GROCERIES.
Per "Sister Ann," from Glasgow—
BOXES pale yellow and white Soap, do. best quality Starch, do. Confectionary, casks Thumb Blue, bags common and pearl Barley, bales Wrapping Paper, casks Split Peas, &c.
Per *British Queen* from London—Drums best Turkey Figs, do. Vultamia Raisins, boxes Mould Candles.
Per brig *Westmorland* from London—Sperm and Mould Candles.—For sale by
June 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Saint John, N. B. 5th June, 1841.

A.
Abrue James
Adam William (2)
Allen Francis
Allen John
Alexander Mrs.
Anderson Miss Jane
Anderson William
Arley Mary
Ashford James
Atkins John
B.
Baird George
Baker James
Balman Charles H.
Bartlett David
Barnstead Charles
Balkin Moses
Bateman Wm.
Begley Ann
Belyea Jacob
Bisson Charles
Blair David
Boaner Bridget
Bointon James
Bond George
Bowaird Joseph
Bowes William
Bowen Samuel
Bowers Robert
Boyington James
Boyce Miss Sally (2)
Boyle Patrick
Boyd Henry
Boyd Benjamin
Bracon James,
Bradley Matilda
Bradley Catherine
Bradley John
Bradley James
Brant Michael
Brauns Lieut. (2)
Brawley Charles
Bresland Ellen
Brennan Thomas
Brenan Francis
Breen Daniel
Breen Thomas
Brown John S.
Brown Mrs. G.
Brown Mr. Thomas
Bruce George
Brundage Joshua
Buchannon Miss Mary
Buckley Denis
Burke John
Burke Denis (2)
Burke Patrick
Burns Andrew
Burns Capt. John
Burr Samuel
Burton John
Byrne Pat (2)
C.
Cahue John Thomas
Cahill John V.
Cain Owen
Calkins Jeremiah
Calwell Thomas
Callaghan Mary
Campbell Mary
Campbell E.
Campbell Pat
Campbell John
Cameron Robert
Conrey William
Carnihan Joseph
Carleton George
Carten Thomas
Carton Henry
Carlton Charles
Carlisle William
Carroll John
Casey Catherine
Cassidy Michael
Cassiday Thomas
Caust Wm.
Celley Ann
Chambers Hugh (2)
Chapman William
Charlton Thomas
Christy Miss Eliza
Chisholm David
Clark Waity
Cleary Elizabeth
Cleary John
Clancy James
Cochrane Malcolm
Cochran Wm.
Cochran Mary
Cocks James
Cook Mrs. Margaret
Collins Miss Mary Ann
Collins J.
Colligan Henry (2)
Coleman Patrick
Combs William,
Connolly John
Connell Michael
Connor Michael
Connery David
Connig Capt. R. K.
Conner Jeremiah
Connors Mr.
Conlin Daniel (2)
Conley Peter
Conway John
Coughlin Margt.
Cowhig Jeremiah
Craft David
Crawford Margaret (2)
Crawford John
Crawford Andrew
Creelman Timothy
Crockett Thomas
Crowley Daniel
Cronnin Phil.
Cullinan Lawrence (2)
Culbertson Andrew
Culien Pat.
Cummin John
Cunniff Wm.
Cune William
D.
Dallas Charles (3)
Daley Timothy (2)
Daley William
Daley Margaret
Daley James
Dalton James
Dareus Miss
Davin James
Davitt George
Davis Robert C.
Dawson Mrs. Margaret
Deachan John
Delaney Edward
Delph John
Derry John
Devereaux Paul
Dewey Patrick
Dickson Richard
Dinnis William
Diver Ann
Dixon Thomas
Dixon James
Doherty Patrick
Doherty William
Doherty John
Doherty Daniel
Doherty Charles
Doherty Michael,
Dolan Pat.
Donovan Jerry
Donovan James
Donovan Denis
Donald James
Donoughy Matty
Donoughy William
Donnell Timothy
Donlavey Nelly
Donley Mrs
Dooly Michael
Donnelly Ann
Douglas John
Douglas G. I.
Douglas Archibald
Downey John
Draddy James
Driscoll Michael
Driver Thomas
Duffy James
Duffee Catherine
Duhig John
Dunlop Samuel
Dunn Jeremiah
Dye John
Dwyer Maurice
E.
Easton James
Easton Christopher
Eaton Capt Charles
Elliot William
Elliot Alexander
Elliot Thomas (2)
Ennis Nicholas
Evans William
Evans Richard
F.
Fairn Jas. R.
Farnham Patrick
Fergusson John
Finchen John
Foley John
Foley Patrick
Folliet William
Foley James
Forrester Miss Ann
Fowler James
Foster Seth
Foster Nathan B.
Flannigan Peter
Flaherty James
Flemming William (3)
Fletcher John
Flinn Pat
Flood Hannah (2)
Fudge Robert
Fulton Thomas
Freel Shane
Funers Jane
G.
Gailey Charles
Gaden Garland C.
Galway James
Gallivan Timothy
Galeon John
Galliher James (2)
Gallagher Michael
Gallagher Francis (2)
Gallagher Hugh
Gealy John
Geni Peter
Gibbons William
Gilchrist William
Gillis Jane
Gillis Thomas
Gillespie James
Gillespie Miss Mary
Gilkey Nancy
Gilmay William
Girk William
Given George
Glen & Harvey, Messrs.
Godsoe Ralph
Gonnigal John
Gormley James
Gorman Patrick
Gowan John
Graham John
Grant Miss Ann
Grant William
Graves Nehemiah
Gray Mr.
H.
Hagerty Honora
Hagan Pat
Hallissey Daniel
Hamilton Robert
Hamilton Hugh
Hamilton Andrew
Hammond John
Hanna Robert (2)
Harris G. T.
Harris Miss G. H.
Hartt Daniel
Harrigan John
Harrogan Johanna
Hatch Calvin
Hawks James (2)
Haley Michael
Henderson Alexander (2)
Hennesy Daniel
Hewes L. F.
Hill Mrs.
Hillum Samuel
Hogg Robert
Holms Edward
Houlehan John (2)
Howton James
Hughes Patrick
Hummerton Layman
Hunt Hoit
Hunter Robert
Hurley Margaret
J
James John
Jarvis James
Johnson Miss Mary Ann
Johnson John
Johnson Miss Sophia
John Jos
Jones Edward
Jordon John
Joice Samuel
Joice James
K.
Kannah John (2)
Kane Sarah
Kane Owen
Karr Susan
Kavanagh Anastatia
Kearney Nicholas
Kelly Philip
Kelly Charles
Kelly William
Kelly Richard
Kelly Denis
Kelly James
Kennedy Richard
Kendall Mrs Jane
Kennedy Mrs
Kenney Joseph (2)
Kent Thomas
Kerrigan Mary
Kitchen George
Knox Miss Sally
Knox George
L.
Lagley Jacob
Lardie William
Larkin Patrick
Lawlor James
Leeman Sarah
Ley Henry
Lewis John
Lincles Andrew
Logan Joseph (2)
Logan Alexander
Logan John
Logan James (2)
Loughrey Charles
Loughren John
Long Mary
Lowell A. C. (2)
M.
Mackey Martin
Magarrey William
Magee Charles
Maginnis Paul
Maguire Henry
Mahanney John (2)
Mahoney Mrs
Mahoney Michael
Mahoney Bartholemew
Mskin John
Malone James (2)
Marshall John
Martin Jane
Martin Robert (2)
Meehan John
Miller Samuel (2)
Mills John C.
Mills Robert
Miles W.
Monagle James
Monro Catherine
Montjoy Thomas
Morrison Collins (2)
Morrisey Mrs. Betsy
Moran Ann
Morally Michael
Morgan Mr.
Morrow John
Mooney James
Moore James R.
Moore William
Mowbray Abigail
Mountain Edward
Mullin Willaim
Mullin Richard
Mulholland James
Mulhern James
Mullaney Patrick
Munro Daniel
Murphy Walter
Murphy Samuel
Murphy Thomas
Murphy Cornelius
Murphy Jeremiah
Murphy Lyons
Murphy William
Murphy Oliver
Murphy James
Murtagh Michael
Murray John
Murray Charles
Mc.
McAleer Pat.
Alpin James
Anulty John
Anulty Thomas
Auley James
Beath Elizabeth
Bride Catherine
Bride Thomas
Bride Mr.
Brien John
Brierty Thomas
Can Mary
Carthy Denis
Carthy Charles
Carthy Margt.
Carthy Mrs.
Carthy Jeremiah
Cauver Samuel
Cauley John
Clenaghan Sarah
Colliaun William (2)
Connell John
Coan Archie
Cool Daniel
Cullagh Peter
Daid Hugh
Divitt William,
Divitt Pat.
Donald James
Donald Mrs. Flora
Donald John
Donald Mrs. Hugh
Donald Susan
Dougall John
Dowell James
Elroy Michael
Elwan Pat.
Fetridge Robert
Garrigal Mrs. Mary
Geever Catherine
Gibbons William
Gill H.
Ginley Hugh
Givens Mrs. Ann
Gowan Mary
Gowan James (2)
Gowan Thomas
Grath Thomas
Gunnigle Pat.
Intyre Elizabeth
Haley Pat.
Elivee John
Kenna Bernard
Kenzie Ann
Berral Sarah
Keon William
Laughlan James (3)
Laughlan Edward
Lean Alexander
Lean Elizabeth
Lellan John
Mackin Catherine
Mahon Pat.
Manus James
Manus Pat.
Manus Charles
Muhall John
Mullen Reynolds
Moran Sarah
Morris Samuel
Morrow Betty
Mullen Pat.
Namara Mary
Nauly John
Nulty Ellen
Nulty James
Shane Mary
Shea Edward (2)
Shea Mary
Sharry Bryan
Quade Bernard
Tiguart William
Tomay John
Vey Rosanna
N.
Nary William
Nelson G. W.
Nelson Ann C.
Nichols Richard
Nickerson David
Neville James
Norris James
Nowlan John
Norris Charles (2)
Nullins Thomas
Nugent Sarah
Nust Henry
O.
O'Connor John
O'Donnell Peggy
O'Kanes Robert
O'Leary Denis
O'Morrough Mrs.
O'Neil John
O'Shaugnessy Pat.
Oulston Peter
Orr John
Oswald Andrew
Owens William
Owens John
Owen Robert
P.
Pagan William
Paine Mrs. Rachael
Palmeton Capt. William
Pangburn Stephen
Parker William
Parsons Edward
Parker Samuel
Patterson Mrs. Peter
Patrick Hugh
Payne James
Pearce John
Peoples Miss Margaret
Perley Duncan H.
Perley William
Pierce Hamilton
Pitt Richard (2)
Pollett George
Potts Robert
Powers Patrick
Power John
Power Mrs. Jane
Price David
Pye Benjamin
R.
Rankin Andrew
Reagan Michael
Reardon Johanna
Reynolds Mrs. Mary
Rice Mary
Riggs John
Richman William
Ritchie James
Robinson William
Robinson Mrs. Eliza
Robinson John
Roberth Robert
Robertson Henry
Rodgers William
Rourke Michael
Ross James
Ross Richard
Ryan Thomas
Ryan Luke
Ryan William
S.
Sandford Charles L.
Scott James
Scott William
Scott James
Shannon Thomas
Shannon Hugh
Sharkey Charles
Sharp Samuel
Sharp Jane
Sharman James
Shehan Thomas
Sheals Mrs. Patrick
Sheils Donald
Sheils Daniel
Simpson Jean
Sinclair John
Skerry James
Slawson J.
Slaytor William
Slone Pat.
Smith James H.
Smith Seth E.
Smyth Miss S. Jane
Smith Thomas
Smith Miss Matilda
Smith Gregg
Smith William B.
Smith John (2)
Smith Mrs. Margaret
Smith William
Smith Joseph H.
Smith James
Smith Michael
Smith Mrs. L.
Snider George
Snider Peter
Spence William
Spinlaw Henry
Splane Robert
Stewart Mrs. Fanny
Stevenson Edward
Stirling John
Story William
Sturks Mungo
Stuard John
Sullivan Daniel (2)
Sullivan Catherine
Sullivan Owen
Sutherland John
Sweeny Edw'd. or Pat.
Sweeny Daniel
T.
Taylor Robert
Taylor John (2)
Taylor Jane
Taylor Mary
Tapley David
Tate Jeremiah
Ternan Walter
Thomson Martha
Thomson William
Thomson John (3)
Thomas Edward
Thomas James
Tierney James
Tieney Ann
Townsend Mrs. C.
Townsend W.
Townsend Robert
Toal John
Travers Mrs. Bridget
Tremble Nicholas
Truman William
Twomy Thomas
Tucker Jacob L.
Turner Thomas
W.
Walker John (2)
Wallace James
Walls Miss Mary
Waltor Catherine
Walsh Mrs. Jenny
Ward Hugh (2)
Wark Catherine
Warner Thomas K.
Watt John
Webber C.
Welsh William
Wetmore Sarah E.
Wharey Thomas
Wheatley Timothy 2
Whelon Francis
White William 2
White Alexander
White Pat.
Wightman John
Williamson Charles
Williamson Christopher
Williamson W. M.
Williams Capt. Richd. 2
Williams John
Wilson E. C.
Wines Thomas
Winsdom Thomas
Wiswell Nathaniel
Wood George
Wood Capt. Thomas
Woodworth James L.
Y.
Young William.

Sugar, Tea, Soap, Flour, &c.
RECEIVED *this week*, and for sale low:—
20 chests superior CONGOU TEA;
200 barrels Philadelphia Rye FLOUR and Corn MEAL;
70 boxes best London SOAP; and
10 hogsheads very bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
June 8, 1841.—3w. *Peters' Wharf*

The Garland.

A PRAYER
FOR THOSE WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN "THE PRESIDENT."
(From the Liverpool Standard.)

Comes she not? The ship was wont to glide
With bird like speed athwart the ocean-foam.
Floats not her flag upon the distant tide?
Gleam not her white sails through the grey mist's gloom?
In hushed suspense, weeks heavily pass o'er;
She comes not yet—alas! if she should come no more!

How many hearts with sick misgiving's faint,
Worn with long watching, pine in lone distress,
Whose tears, held prisoned by love's fond restraint,
Gush forth unchecked in midnight's silentness,
As to their wistful gaze hope's trembling ray
Grows dim and dimmer yet—is fading fast away!

Oh Lord of sovereign might! before thy throne
They fall imploring thy protecting power!
O God of truth and love! to thee alone
They turn for strength in this their trial hour.
How deep, how keen their anguish, only Thou,
Who knowest all, can tell; support, sustain them now!

Thou know'st the shrinking agony of fear,
That mocks the smile the lip assumes in vain;
Affection's art would hide the stealing tear,
With words of hope disown its writhing pain;
But THOU behold'st the spirit's deep dispair,
When in its solitude it pours its wild impassioned prayer.

Alas! their homes are desolate! some face
Beloved hath vanished from the social hearth,—
Some form that charmed it with familiar grace,—
Some tones that gladdened it with music's mirth;
O Lord of might; pity their helpless pain,
Bring back their wanderers safely to their arms again!

Our times are in thy hand; in perfect rest
Thou wilt keep him whose mind is stayed on thee:
Calm thou the conflict in each tortured breast;
Their hope, their trust, their consolation be.
Shed thy deep peace upon each care worn brow:
Be with them, God of love! strengthen, sustain them now!

Miscellaneous.

AN INDIAN SUTTEE.

Having, while one day on a journey thro' the interior of India, perceived at a considerable distance before me an immense concourse of people, I soon ascertained that the crowd had assembled to witness a Suttee. Anxious to be present at a Suttee, and deeming the present opportunity too rare to be lost, I rode on, guided by the train of natives who incessantly crowded to the place to witness this self-willed sacrifice. I found several gentlemen there before me. Soon after came the Mahalkarree, attended by his peons, and followed by a number of respectable inhabitants of Vingorla. He proceeded to the house of the intended victim, to explain there to her, and her relatives, what their own religious laws were, and our Government's orders relative to this sacrifice. I waited awhile, and then getting impatient, went to inquire at what time the Suttee would take place. "Probably about two hours hence." "Then, when all is ready, send, and let me know." I returned home, the distance was scarce two miles.

About two p. m., I received the expected summons. They had cut down the timber, but had not even begun to erect the pile. The victim was seated in the midst of a dense crowd of both sexes, and all ages—consisting of thousands—under the shade of a wide-spreading banyan tree. The native authorities opened a path for me, and I passed thro' this mass of people, and came up close to her. Dense as the crowd was, there was no crowding upon her, but the small open circle was kept clear by the respect paid to her. One by one advanced to receive from her hands a little rice and cocoa-nut, and her blessing. Steady in her demeanour, cheerfully and fervently did she address herself to her old acquaintances, her friends and relations—and none went away unblessed.

She, for one victim of Hindoo superstition, was most evidently not under the influence of any intoxicating drugs, and far from being influenced by her relations to this act. "I have vowod a vow," was her answer to others than them, "to die in this way by the side of my husband, and I will keep it; I can die but once, and once I must die, and this is the mode I have chosen. Spare your entreaties—that which my own sons and my daughters could not persuade me to do, do you suppose you can? Cease, cease your arguments, I have heard all, and more than all you can urge—the tears of my sons, and the sobs of my daughters, and the voices of their little ones did not, and cannot dissuade me."

I left her to witness the erection of the funeral pile. Four strong posts were fixed in the ground at the four corners, and to these were tied with strong ropes, at the upper parts, the cross pieces on which the upper platform was laid. It was an oblong square, and the lower part of the pile whereon the bodies were to be laid was about three feet high—the whole was probably eight feet long, and five or six wide, and the depth between the upper and lower parts, the open space, was such that a person could not stand erect, but had more than ample room to sit and move about. It was chiefly built of green mango, cut down on the spot. The mango tree contains much turpentine, and burns fiercely when green. All around, without and within, above and below, dry oored straw was profusely thrown, than which there are few articles more combustible.

At about five the crowd opened, and the old lady, for apparently she was threescore, arose, and walked slowly down to where the pile was erected. The ceremonies were still very tedious, and the distribution of rice, cocoa-nut, and blessings still went on—a few pice were also given to some of the younger people. After water had been poured over the victim, the officiating Brahmin read hurriedly and carelessly the various requisite prayers, and they are numerous; the head was then repeatedly anointed with butter, and a tight-sleeved long yellow gown drawn on, and she was supported in her walk to the pile. The dead body had been laid there before. She stood in prayer for a short space. She was evidently much exhausted with the exertions she had continued to make for full four hours after leaving her house, besides those she had previously undergone—but was calm and collected, and to the last resisted the affectionate entreaties of her relations to live. She was aided to ascend the steps at the open end, for one end must be left open; only a few cocoa-nut leaves were hung on while she was assisted in altering the position of her husband's body, which had not pleased her. Her son, his face all swollen with weeping, handed her a slip of lighted wood—she asked him to tie it easily between her toes, that it might not too soon fall—her lips continued to move; soon she waved her foot, and applied the other torch she held in her hand, The outside was instantly fired, and the blazing fury of the flame sent us all back. I heard shriek upon shriek rising shrill above the sound of the drum and the trumpet, and the crackling roaring of the pile. I rushed onward. The loose cocoa-nut leaves fell, and I saw the victim seated in the bright red flame, rolling her body and arms in agony; she fell back, and I saw her head and chest, and arms quivering—all was then still; and the canopy of the pile fell blazing down and covered all, and the crowd quietly and gradually dispersed.

The time that elapsed from the lighting of the pile till the top fell in, I estimated afterwards at eight to ten minutes; but there were other gentlemen there who saw not as I saw, who said it could not be above four or five. They are probably right. My mind was too eagerly engrossed otherwise to leave any room for the measure of time.—[London Saturday Journal.

Origin of the Cottar's Saturday night.—But how have we been able to refrain from saying a few words about the Cottar's Saturday night? How affecting Gilbert's account of its origin!—"Robert had frequently remarked to me, that he thought there was something peculiarly venerable in the phrase, 'Let us worship God,' used by a decent sober head of a family introducing family worship. To this sentiment of the author the world is indebted for the Cottar's Saturday Night. The hint of the plan and title of the poem were taken from Ferguson's 'Farmer's Ingle.' When Robert had some pleasure in view in which I was not thought fit to participate, we used frequently to walk together, when the weather was favourable, on the Sunday afternoons(those precious breathing times to the labouring community,) and enjoyed such Sundays as would make me regret to see their number abridged. It was on one of those walks that I first had the pleasure of hearing the author repeat the Cottar's Saturday Night. I do not recollect to have heard any thing by which I was more highly electrified." No wonder Gilbert was highly electrified; for though he had read or heard many things of his brother Robert's of equal poetical power, not one among them all was so charged with those sacred influences that connect the human heart with heaven. It must have sounded like a very revelation of all the holiness for ever abiding in that familiar observance, but which custom, without impairing its efficacy, must often partially hide from the children of labour when it is all the time helping to sustain them upon and above this earth. And this from the erring to the steadfast brother! from the troubled to the quiet spirit! out of a heart, too, often steeped in the waters of bitterness, issuing, as from an unpolluted fountain, the inspiration of pious song! But its effect on innumerable hearts is now electrical—it inspires peace. It is felt yet, and sadly changed will then be Scotland, if ever it be not felt, by every one who peruses it, to be a communication from brother to brother. It is felt by us, all through from beginning to end, to be Burns' Cottar's Saturday Night; at each succeeding sweet or solumn stanza we more and more love the man—at its close we bless him as a benefactor; and if, as the picture fades, thoughts of sin and sor-row will arise, and will not be put down, let them, as we hope for mercy, be of our own—not his; let us tremble for ourselves as we hear a voice saying, "Fear God, and keep his commandments."—*Professor Wilson's Essay on Burns.*

DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
(From Miss Roberts's India.)

The great evil which Bombay must share with other communities similarly constituted, is the want of family ties, and the consequent loss of all the gentle affections which spring amid a wide domestic circle. Neither the very old nor the very young are to be found in an Indian colony; there are few connecting links to bind the sojourners of a foreign land together; each has a separate interest, and the result is seen in a general want of sympathy; no one seems to enter into the views, feelings, hopes, or objects of another. I employ the word seems, since, as a stranger, I can only give my first impressions upon the subject.

The style of living is more easily described and its relative advantages determined. The Anglo-Indian residents of Bombay are, for the most part, scattered all over the island, living in very comfortable houses, of no great pretensions to exterior elegance, yet having for the most part an air of home enjoyment, which suggests pleasing ideas. One feature is very striking, the porticos and verandahs of many being completely covered with luxuriant flowering creepers, which in Bengal are never suffered to be near the house, in consequence of the harbour they are supposed to give to insects and reptiles. The approach to those beautiful screens is, however, frequently through a cabbage garden, the expedience of planting out the unsightly but useful vegetables destined for the kitchen not having been as yet considered; neither can the gardens at this period of the year, the cold season, compare with those of Bengal, the expense of irrigation preventing the inhabitants from devoting so much time and attention to their improvement, while as yet the natives have not been encouraged to fill the bazaars with European vegetables. Peas are spoken of as not being uncommon, but I have only seen them once, even at the best tables. Neither have cauliflowers, French beans, or asparagus made their appearance—vegetables common at Christmas all over the Bengal presidency.

The interiors of the houses are, generally speaking, more embellished than those of Calcutta; the greater part have handsome ceilings, and the doorways and windows are decorated with mouldings, and otherwise better finished. The walls also are coloured, and often very tastefully picked out with white or other harmonizing tint. The reception-rooms, therefore, have not the barn-like air which detracts from the magnitude of those of Bengal, and the furniture, if not always equally splendid, is shown off to greater advantage; but here I should say the superiority ends.

The frequent changes of the atmosphere which occur in Bombay, and the danger of a touch of the land wind, render the absence of glass windows a very serious evil; they are unknown in the temporary bungalows erected upon the esplanade, which seem to be favourite residences of people who could lodge themselves more substantially if they pleased. The barn-like thatched roofs of those dwellings make them rather unsightly objects, though some are redeemed by a thick drapery of creepers; but the interior of many are of a very pavilion-like description, and the singularity of all renders them interesting stranger.

These houses usually consist of two or more principal apartments, united with each other by means of verandahs, and formed chiefly of wooden framework panelled with canvass, with here and there a partition of wattle and dab. They have generally large porticoes of trellis-work in front, sufficiently spacious to allow a carriage to drive under them, which is thus screened from the sun; these porticoes being mantled with flowering creepers of many beautiful kinds. A sort of garden is also formed by plants in tubs, and there is sometimes a cultivated oval or circular space, which in such a climate a very few weeks will render luxuriant. The fronts of these bungalows face tha sea, and have all the benefit of its breezes, while the intervening space between the fort forms the parade ground of the garrison, and the most esteemed evening drive.

SULLY ON ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE.—It was a saying of Sully, that "It ought to be the first maxim of a good government to advance agriculture before manufactures, and to give the latter only a secondary rank in the State. A large and increasing produce of the land ensures the liberty of the people, while it places foreigners in a sort of dependence; whereas the want of corn, the first necessary of life, gives a dependence on foreigners, who can either furnish the commodity or refuse it. The produce of the land cannot be consumed but to the profit of the inhabitants, that is by a traffic more advantageous than the possession of the corn itself; whereas the arts and manufactures may be possibly carried off by the artifices of rivals, and pass away, together with the artists themselves, into all the countries of the world." This was a wise and well founded remark of this sagacious Frenchman, and Englishmen would do well to attend to the lesson here inculcated.

"*When thou makest a Feast, call in the Poor.*"—The beautiful village of Hardingstone, adjoining Northampton, was, on Wednesday last, a scene of much interest; it was the 21st anniversary of the birth of the vicar's eldest daughter, who invited all the unmarried females of the village to a dance; upwards of eighty had assembled on the lawn, at five o'clock, and the beautiful grounds of the vicarage presented a gay and animated sight. Refreshments were plentifully supplied to the whole, and a band of music, the merry peals of the bells, and the happy smiling countenances of the village lasses reminded us of the days of Shenstone. A most unexpected but pleasing tribute—the presentation of a handsome brooch, subscribed for by each of the invited guests, and presented with an appropriate address to Miss Wodsworth, evinced the respect and gratitude of the assembled villagers.—[London paper.

HENRY HAWKINS,
AUCTIONEER
And General Commission Merchant,
RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has taken the extensive premises known as the "Manchester Wholesale Warehouse," together with the Auction Rooms formerly occupied by him, whereby he will be enabled to receive Consignments to a greater extent than heretofore. The same attention and promptness will be paid to business as formerly.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
St. John, 4th May, 1841.—4i. (Cour.)