The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1577.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 26.

The Observer,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

King's and Queen's Squares.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the 9th day of October, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and enacted the following Ordinance:

An Ordinance for the due regulation of King's and Queen's Squares, in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act relative to the Streets and Squares in the City of Saint John," the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City in Common Council convened, are empowered to make by-laws, ordinances, rules and orders, for the erecting, keeping and preserving the fences, railings and trees erected or to be erected in King's and Queen's Squares in the said City, and for the due regulation of the said Squares and the passage of foot passengers in, through and over the same, as to them may seem necessary and proper:

I. *Be it therefore ordained*, That any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, break, bark, root up, remove or otherwise damage or destroy the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub or plant growing or being in King's or Queen's Squares, on the Eastern side of the harbour in the said City, or shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, throw down, break, level, remove or otherwise destroy or injure any fence, post, chain or railing placed in, upon or around either of the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted before the Mayor, Recorder or any Alderman of the said City, shall forfeit and pay such sum of money, not less than five pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds, as to such Mayor, Recorder or Alderman shall seem meet, together with costs to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any such offender, and for want of goods and chattels whereon the same can be levied, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman, to commit any such offender to the Common Gaol of the said City, there to remain without bail or mainprize for a term not exceeding forty days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

II. *And be it further ordained*, That any person who shall ride, drive or cross over any part of the said Squares other than upon the walks and paths now or which may hereafter be laid out through the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted in manner pointed out in the first section of this Law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings, with costs, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy such penalty and cost, such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol for a term not exceeding ten or less than two days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

III. *And be it further ordained*, That any person found committing any offence against this Act, may be immediately apprehended by any Policeman, Watchman or Constable, without warrant, or by any Member of the Corporation of the City of Saint John, and forthwith taken before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen of the said City, to be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John street, and a continuation thereof.

June 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by Thomas Barlow, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.*, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to John M. Robinson, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Valentine C. Troop, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP,

Sole Executrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St John 11th February, 1848.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,

NEW FALL GOODS!
SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Per "THEMIS" from Liverpool—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swanskins, Serges, *CLOAKINGS*, Various Materials for DRESSES, Camlets, Velvets, Paramatta, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Linings, Moleskins, Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Mufflers, Canada Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Ticks, and a Stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per 'Bethel,' from Glasgow, and 'Kent,' from London:

An assortment of Shawls, Woollen and Gala Cloakings, Muslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neck Ties, Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, &c; Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Braces, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Russia Crash, &c. Also, a variety of MUFFS, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, with a Stock of Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Oct. 10. T. W. DANIEL.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Silesias, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Per *Kent* from London—

SILKS, SATINS, Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, Black and coll'd Silk Velvets, Flowers, Hkfs., LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c. Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseymeres, PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, FUR CAPS, Gent's Silk, Paris & Beaver HATS, Which are offered low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 17, 1848.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of Winter Goods *for this Season will in part consist of*—

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Listles, and Coatings; Saxonies; Checked Flannels; Orleans, Swanskowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cups, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in Hosiery, Cotton Goods, Haberdashery, FURS, Blankets, Small Wares, Silk Mercery, the usual well assorted Stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Prince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2m

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus*, a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds, Gala and all-wool Plaid CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid wool, Maude, Cashmere, Cloth, &c. &c. Coburgs, Orleans, Mohair and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other *New DRESS Materials*, Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Linen, Lawn, Diaper, and Holland, Towelling, Duck, Canvass and Osnaburg, Chemazettes, Habit-Shirts, and Collars, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, Men's Lambswool and Merino Pants and Vests, An extensive assortment of Gent's SCARFS, MUFFLERS, HKFS., in Silk, Satin, Tabbet, Cashmere, and Plaid Wool, Stocks, Operas, De Jonvilles, &c. &c. A new and select Stock of FURS, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Cardinals, and Victorines, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Baize and Serge, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, COTTON WARPS and BATTING; With a general assortment of Tailors' and Milliners TRIMMINGS, will be sold at very low prices—ONLY FOR CASH.

FANCY GOODS, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE *Prince Wm Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling Cheap:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and Cuffs—in French Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs; Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES, Egyptian, American, Point, and German Laces, Tinsel and Narrow Edgings, Crape Patting, Blond, Silk Ronche, Cambric Handkfs., French and Hemming Flowers, With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Tron-crings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

To arrive per Pearl—Cloths, Blankets, Warps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

10th October, 1848.—[Chron. & Ath.]

PALE SEAL OIL.

LANDING ex "Charles" from Halifax:—25 Casks Pale Seal Oil,—for Sale by

October 24. JARDINE & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will in future be carried on by the said Robert Nisbet, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

BRASS'S HOTEL,
WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,

Sept. 26—3m *Windsor, N. S.*

The Garland.

THE SNOW.

The tempest is out,—Oho! Oho!
Right merily falls the fleecy snow;
And trellis and fence, and drifted pane,
Are gay in their wintry garb again;
While naked bramble, and bending spray,
Have garlands fit for king to-day;
And childhood is up with a shout,—Oho!
How merrily falls the fleecy snow.

The willow, still in her summer leaves,
On the winds her varied fret-work weaves,—
Her delicate twigs and fairy form,
Are over the last to bide the storm,
As over the garden, and the tomb,
She watches and wails the passing bloom;
In sorrow and beauty, well fit to be,
Alone and unchanged the mourner's tree;
While over the ice-touched hearts below,
So carelessly falls the fleecy snow.

The mountain ash, with her crimson freight,
Is jewelled and plumed, in regal state,
And flaunts abroad, in her winter's sheen,
As bright as a belle at gay sixteen,
While under the graceful, white robed vine,
The falling leaves of the homesick pine,
To the gathering burden gaily lift,
And dream old dreams of the mountain drift;
So merrily falls the snow,—Oho!
Right merrily falls the chrystal snow.

Away through the storm's grey depths profound,
There's a sail on the waters outward bound;
What seek ye of joy where the cold wave flows?
Come back to your cheerful homes,—it snows;
Doth the glitter of wealth,—the hope of gain,
Shine, luring you over the frozen main?
But ah, in the hearts ye leave behind,
There's a pang as they list to the howling wind,—
A thought that stifles the pulse's flow,
Though merrily, merrily falls the snow.

Oh! better than gold is the peaceful home,
Where gather the loved when dark hours come
No matter how humble, if on its shrine
The gems from the heart's bright treasure shine;
The proud may glitter,—the storms may shout,—
The winds, and the wealthy may flaunt without;
I'll heed alike their dazzle, and din,
If they leave me Ye's warm boon within:
While merrily falls the snow,—Oho!
A welcome guest is the falling snow.

Miscellaneous.

HINTS FOR THE TABLE.

IMPORTANT TO CARVERS AND COOKS.

Contributed by Soyer to the Illustrated London Almanack.

A round of beef, when upon the table, must be carved with a regular round-of-beef knife (very sharp) in slices not exceeding the thickness of a crown piece, assisting each guest to a slice; also, give one third fat, with a little of the carrot and turnip; but never dig the under-done part from the centre to oblige any one, for they that cannot eat from a joint well cooked and fairly carved, are not worthy of having one set before them.

Never let your guests sit down to table without acquainting them beforehand with the bill of fare, that is, if the dinner be a ceremonious one, because the great variation placed on the table is to give a choice to the different tastes of the company. By selecting a few favourite dishes, digestion is rendered more easy, being then aided by the fancy of each individual: but should you be helped of a dish which does not meet with your approval, though, at the same time, you feel yourself constrained by politeness to eat of it, your dinner is spoiled, and you do no justice to the bountiful supply of your Amphitryon.

In domestic cookery, it is necessary to know, that however humble the means of the individual may be, the food should be varied daily, if possible. Never dine two days on the same joint, without dressing it each day in a different manner.

Never put salt, mustard, or any kind of sauces on your plate, without having previously tasted your food. It is not only a great breach of politeness towards your host, but an insult to the culinary artist; because that which is placed on the table as a made dish, is supposed to be seasoned to perfection.

A good carver ought never to ask if any person likes their meat well done or undone, as you disfigure the joint at once: such fancies cannot be tolerated, except at the tables of the wealthy; for the million, it is a waste of £70 a year, when only seven or eight is in a family.

Have your vegetables, no matter how plainly dressed, always well done: the crudity of such aliments is unwholesome, and apt to destroy the coating of the stomach, that being the most delicate part of the digestive organs. Be also contented with one sort of vegetable on your plate at a time, potatoes excepted.

The greatest compliment a guest can pay to his host, is to ask to be served a second time of the same dish, though not above half the quantity first served should be given.

Never cut up a fowl, or any kind of bird, at once, without knowing how many persons are going to partake of it: the proper manner is to ask each person, and then to help them separately.

Never remove any dish which has been placed on the table by a servant, however awkwardly it may be set. It is not your business to serve at your own table; rather let your servants look awkward than yourself by placing it over and over again before it is right.

Never press any one to take more food or wine than they appear to wish; it annoys your guest, and, whilst you make yourself too civil, you also make it too common.

Sable Island.—This remarkable locality is so well known as scarcely to call for a description. It is situated about ninety miles from Cape Canso, and about 130 miles from Halifax, and being immediately in the track of vessels sailing between the two Continents, has always excited the alarm of those who go down to the sea in ships and do business in this portion of the Atlantic waters. Haliburton, in his capital History of Nova Scotia, a work which ought to be in the possession of every Nova Scotian, has entered at considerable length into its early history, and the means by which after the lapse of time it became a human establishment. It is highly honorable to this province that, considering the limited revenue and scanty means then, in 1801, at the disposal of the Legislature, the munificent sum of £1500 should have been voted for the erection of suitable buildings, &c., and that £400 per annum should have been appropriated for the support of the establishment. It is an act that will perpetuate the fame of Nova Scotia long after deeds which have made greater noise in the world will have been forgotten. For twenty-four years this Province was at the sole expense in maintaining the, happily in many cases, comfortable refuge for the shipwrecked mariner. In 1827, through the representations of that truly excellent Governor Sir James Kempt, the British Government added the like sum of £400 per annum towards its support—to be continued so long as the Province of Nova Scotia should continue to comply with the original grant.

It is a fact highly honorable to the United States that by order of the Government all ships of war, and private armed vessels, were, during the last war, prohibited from molesting or interfering with vessels sailing to or from Sable Island; and reminds us of the conduct of one of the Kings of France, who, when the Eddystone Lighthouse was building, happened to be at war with England. One of his cruisers, it appears, having been in the vicinity and finding nothing more profitable to engage her attention, took off the workmen and their materials employed in building the structure and brought them prisoners over to France. When the King heard of the gross outrage he reprimanded the Commander who had committed it, and dismissing the Englishmen with presents—ordered the very ship which had made the capture to restore them to their occupation—declaring that he warred not against *humanity*, but against England.

Among the many vessels which have at different times been cast away on this fearful island, was the French frigate L'Africine of 44 guns, and about 300 men. Those of our citizens who are old enough to recollect this occurrence will remember that these men were most hospitably treated, both on the Island and in Halifax, and were finally despatched home to France in the ship Victory, owned by the then firm of Collins & Allison. The treatment of these shipwrecked mariners by the Provincial authorities gave much satisfaction in France, and very soon after the poor fellows had reached home, a French Corvettee, the LeEgeria, of 24 guns, was despatched by his most Christian Majesty's Government to Halifax, for the special purpose of bringing the cross of the Legion of Honor, to Sir James Kempt, our then Governor, and Medals for the Superintendant of Sable Island—Mr. Hudson, and the captain of the relief schooner, sailing between the Island and the Main. That gentleman was Capt. Joseph Darby, who shortly after the occurrence which called forth the national civility from a great nation towards an insignificant province, received the appointment as superintendant of Sable Island.—*Halifax Times.*

The New French Constitution.—An English paper gives the following abstract of some of the leading provisions of the new French constitution:—

The press cannot in any case be submitted to censorship. Education will be under the surveillance of the state. All citizens are equally admissable to every public employ without other motive of preference than merit. Nobility is forever abolished, and all distinction of birth, class, or caste. Each shall contribute to the taxes in proportion to his fortune and means.—The number of representatives to compose the National Assembly is to be 700—elected under very nearly the same conditions as the Chartists sought in this country. No member of the Assembly can, during its sitting, be named or promoted to a paid public office. The election is to be triennial. The President of the Republic must be a native of France, aged thirty, at least, and who shall never have lost his qualifications of citizenship. He is elected for four years, and can only be re-eligible after an interval of four years. If any candidate for the presidency has not obtained more than one-half of the expressed suffrages, and at least two millions of votes; or, if the conditions (as to birth, citizenship, &c.) be not fulfilled, the National Assembly shall elect the President, by an absolute majority and secret scrutiny from among the five eligible canditates who have obtained the greater number of votes. The President shall dispose of the armed force, without power ever to take the command in person. He shall see to the defence of the state, but cannot undertake any war without the consent of the National Assembly. His salary is fixed at 600,000 francs per annum. He has the power to name and revoke his ministers, diplomatic agents, naval and military commanders, the governors of colonies, and other functionaries of a superior order. The Vice-President shall be named by the National Assembly, and cannot be chosen from the kindred of the President, even to the sixth degree of relationship. Both criminal and political delinquencies, and offences committed by the press, shall be tried by jury. Every Frenchman shall be liable to military service, and can be liberated only according to the provisions of the law of recruit.—The territory of Algiers is declared French territory, and will be governed by particular laws till a special law shall place it under the government of the constitution now proclaimed.

Thiers' Opinion of the Duke of Wellington.—The English army passed the Bidassoa on the 7th of October, 1813, and Pampeluna surrendered on the 31st. *Thus* was the most constant and most hated of Napoleon's enemies in arms on the French soil, under the command of a General who at once revived that uniformity of success which Marlborough, Talbot, Henry the Fifth, and the Black Prince had already given to their country. There is no use in denying it; every circumstance considered, the Duke of Wellington was the greatest general whom the late wars brought forth for human contemplation; his mind was so admirably poised, notwithstanding the vivacity of his genius, that he was always equally ready, and equally great, on every occasion.—He united the powerful conception of Napoleon, to the steady judgment of Moreau.—Each of these mighty captains was, perhaps, in some degree, superior to Wellington in his peculiarity; Napoleon may have had more rapidity of view to devise a plan on the battle field, and change his whole order of battle, as he did at Marengo; Moreau may have understood better the management of a retreating army before an exulting enemy. But the exquisite appreciation and intelligence of Arthur Wellesley served him in a moment, and took at once the correct and the measures which the occasion required. Many of our countrymen have contested his genius; but no man can deny to him the most equable judgment that ever shone forth in a great soldier.—It is this admirable faculty, this discerning wisdom of the mind, which has misled all Europe as to his genius, in the same manner as it did two centuries ago in the case of the great Lord Bacon. Men do not expect to see in the same person the active and the passive spirit equally great. The Duke of Wellington had united the two gifts. Nay, more, the noble army he had so long commanded had gradually learnt to partake of the character of their leader. No soldiers in the world but the English could have stood those successive charges, that murderous artillery, which they so bravely bore at Waterloo.

Life of a Tradesman.—What is the daily life of a British tradesman? In a political and moral point of view it is, no doubt, entitled to the highest commendation. It is a pattern of industry, punctuality, and good faith. But if we contemplate it under its sanitary aspect we shall find that it deserves more censure than praise. What is his daily life? He rises early and begins business at eight o'clock, having opened his shop before the majority of his customers have opened their eyes. At nine he eats a hearty breakfast, and immediately returns to business. By business he is engrossed till two, when he swallows a beefsteak, and returns again to his business. At five he withdraws from business for a brief interval to tea, when, having gulped down some cups of souchong, he returns again to business. He continues hammered in business till eight or nine, when he begins to think that business is not world the place for recreation or amusement. What is the nature of this relaxation or amusement? Does he grace his mansion, ornamente his grounds, or circulate [illegible] by any expensive exercise, any invigorating game? Nothing of the kind. If fond of literature or politics, he retires to read the last review, or study the leading article in the "Times." If he be convivial, he strives, with a few boon companions, to relieve the pressure of anxiety and escape the persecutions of care. If he be domestic, he seeks on the household hearth the solace of conversation and repose. Heaven forbid that I should attempt to decry the pleasures derived from society, from home, from intellectual employment.—["Lord Dalmeny's Address to the Middle Classes on Gymnastic Exercises."

Content and Discontent.—Two little girls went into the fields to gather flowers. Here they found buttercups, dandelions, violets, and many other pretty blossoms. One of the children was pleased with everything, and began to pick such flowers as she met with. In a little while this girl had collected quite a bunch of flowers, and though some of them were not very handsome, yet, altogether, they made a beautiful bouquet. The other child was more dainty, and determined to pick no flowers but such as were very beautiful. She disdained to gather the dandelions, for they were so common; and she would not pluck the buttercups, for they were all of one colour, and did not take her fancy. Even the blue violets were not good enough for her. Thus the little pair wandered on through the fields, till they were about to return home. By this time the dainty child, seeing that her sister had a fine collection of flowers, while she had none, began to think it best to pick such as she could get. But now the flowers were scarce; not even a dandelion, a buttercup, nor a violet was to be found. At length, the little girl begged a single dandelion of her sister, and thus they returned home. When the two children went to their mother she asked how it happened that one had so pretty a bouquet, while the other had but a single flower. The children told their story, and their mother then spoke to them as follows:—"My dear children, let this little event teach you a useful lesson. Jane has been the wiser of the two. Content with such flowers as came in her way, and not aiming at what was beyond her reach, she has been successful in her pursuit, and has brought back a beautiful bunch of flowers. But Laura, who could not stoop to pick up buttercups and dandelions, because she wanted something more beautiful than could be found, collected nothing from the field, and was finally obliged to beg a dandelion of her sister. Thus it will always happen, my children, in passing through life. If you are content with simple pleasures and innocent enjoyments, such as are scattered freely along your path, you will, day by day, gather enough to make you contented and happy. If, on the contrary, you scorn simple pleasures and innocent enjoyments, and reach after those which are more rare and difficult to be obtained, you will meet with frequent disappointments, and at last become dependent upon others. Seek not, then, my children, for costly enjoyments or extravagant pleasures. Be industrious in gathering those which are lawful, and which are adapted to your situation. In this way you will cultivate a contented spirit, and secure your own peace. If, on the other hand, you disdain enjoyments that are suited to your taste and capacity, you will be hard to please, and perpetual discontent will dwell in your bosom. Thus you see, that one course will result in something better than riches, while the other will bring evils that are worse than poverty.—*Green's Journal.*

Dyspepsia and Bad Temper.—One grand cause of bad temper among *men* is dyspepsia. A man eats and drinks too much, or eats and drinks things which do not agree with him; his digestive organs are impaired—and his temper in consequence. There's my friend the Rev. Gustavus Grumble. He was a merry fellow enough when we used to club for toffy at school. He has always been lucky through life. In all his doings he has prospered. In great-goes and little-goes he has never been plucked, but come off with flying colours; especially in that very greatest "go" for a clergyman—we mean the one in the matrimonial lottery. Gustavus drew a prize, and there never was a sweeter tempered woman than his Sacharissa. Ever since that period Gustavus has been living comfortably—nay, in good style, upon an ample benefice. But, alas! alas! his dinners have been too good every day; and, at the end of twenty years, my friend is a dyspeptic domestic demon. He is angry with every one without cause; his wife is afraid to speak to him, for fear of ruffling his temper; his children get out of his way as fast as they can, for they know he will find fault with them. His parishioners do not love him, for he does not bring a healing balm to their sorrowing hearts, but a caustic querulousness. He has quarrels and lawsuits about tithes with his neighbours. He rules the charity schools and their teachers with a rod of iron; he reads prayers like the murmur of an angry, sullen river, and preaches like a spirit of desolation. This dreadful fate of Mr. Grumble I attribute to an over-indulgence in the good things of the table.—[Sharpe's London Magazine, for November.

How Mr. Smithson was Hooked.—Mr. Smithson (an improvement on the name of Smith) wished to take Miss Browny (another improvement) to the opera. He had been on terms of intimacy with the family for about five years, but "never spoke of love." On the contrary, he had frequently declared his intentions of leading a bachelor life. One morning he put his hand on the bell handle (and was admitted). "Oh, James," exclaimed Miss Jane, "where have you kept yourself so long?" This took Smithson a little aback, for he had spent the preceding evening with the family. Before he could answer, however, Jane's brothers and sisters (eight or ten in number) had gathered about him. Summoning all his courage, he said, "I have come to ask you—" "Not here, James—not now—oh!" "That is," stammered Smithson, "if you are not engaged—" "Oh, oh, water, quick," shrieked Jane. "What's that?" inquired her father; "who says she's engaged?" "I didn't mean—" said Smithson, in confusion. "Of course not," continued Mr. Browny, "you couldn't suppose such a thing, when you have always been on favourable." Then advancing, and taking poor Smithson's hand, he said, "Take her, my boy; she's a good girl; loves you to distraction. May you both be as happy as the days are long!" Thereupon mother and children crowded upon Smith on and wished him joy; and company coming in at the moment, the affair was told to them as a pleasant secret. So Smithson got a wife without popping the question, and almost before he knew it himself. But we cannot help thinking he was hurried into matrimony.

Smoke & Charity.—The Rev. F. Close told a public meeting the other day that the people of England, indulging a vile German habit, puffed out of their mouths annually a sum that would suffice to maintain all the charities of England!

[From the Christian Decoy.]

Provincial Emigration.—Our paper of Nov. 3rd, contained an Editorial article on this subject, which appears to have attracted some attention; having been copied into several other Provincial Journals, among which we notice the Halifax "Morning Courier," and the Toronto "British Colonist."—The Editor of the latter paper accompanies its remarks by concluding with good views, and urging the subject upon the notice of the "Canada Company," as an object well worthy their honorable attention. That wealthy and influential Company, whose operations have been eminently beneficial to thousands of settlers in Upper Canada, and conducive to the general prosperity of that fine Province, have not been blind to the course of events of late transpiring among us, and have judiciously turned their attention to the best means of educing good from evil, by directing the stream of unavoidable emigration into the channel most beneficial to British interests at large; thereby preventing valuable British subjects from becoming foreigners and aliens, and incidentally promoting the future permanent interests of these Colonies in general. The Commissioner of the Canada Company, (alluded to by the Editor of the "*British Colonist.*") has taken measures to diffuse information in this Province, respecting the Company's operations; with a view to attract the attention of Emigrants in general, designing to proceed hence to the United States, whether newly arrived from Great Britain, or remaining after a previous residence in New Brunswick, and to lay before them satisfactory reasons for preferring British to Republican soil and institutions, and choosing the beautiful Province of Upper Canada, for their future home, rather than the United States of America. It is well known, that of the thousands of Immigrants from the Old Country yearly arriving in New Brunswick, by far the largest and most valuable portion merely pass thro' St. John to the neighbouring Republic; and if, therefore, we cannot prevail on them to remain in this Province, we may at least endeavour to induce them, as well as Emigrants from among ourselves, to settle in another and highly favoured portion of British territory on this Continent; a proceeding which must eventually redound to the mutual advantage of all the Provinces. We subjoin the article from the "*British Colonist,*" to which we have alluded, and we direct the attention of our Readers to the *Advertisement* of the Canada Company, which appears in another column.

"The effects of the ruinous Colonial Policy of Great Britain, are continually exhibiting themselves in the adjoining Province of New Brunswick, by the Emigration of vast numbers of her population to the United States. That Province, before the adoption of the Imperial Government, of its recent anti-colonial policy, was one of the most flourishing of the British possessions in North America, and its inhabitants the most comfortable and contented, but, the course of recent events has been such, as to spread poverty, distraction and ruin, where comfort, contentment and happiness formerly prevailed. The reflecting and well disposed among our brethern in New Brunswick, view with no slight feelings of apprehension and alarm, the lamentable occurrences which are taking place around them, in the abandonment of their homes by such large numbers of their industrious neighbours, and it is too obvious from the tenor of private letters from that quarter, as well as information supplied by means of the public press, that the deplorable circumstances under which New Brunswick are now suffering are attributable solely to the mistaken legislation in England. Our columns to-day contain information, in addition to that given in former numbers of this Journal, in reference to the present condition of New Brunswick, which cannot be perused by our readers, with other than feelings of the deepest regret; and the only redeeming feature which the gloomy tale discloses, is to be found in the praiseworthy effort which is attempted to be made, to divert the current of Emigration to Upper Canada, where industry meets with its due reward.

We trust that the article which we copy from the *Chronicle*, of St. John, New Brunswick, will have the effect of directing the attention of our fellow-colonists in that Province to Upper Canada, and with the view of affording them all necessary information and encouragement, the numerous settlers in this province who are natives, or the descendants of natives of New Brunswick, as well as others who take an interest in this very important subject, and who possess facilities of communicating with parties in the sister Provinces, should do so. A matter of so much importance might well engage the attention of our government; and there is one enterprizing public body among us who, we feel assured, will be foremost in so good a work:—we allude to the Canada Company. The energetic and indefatigable Commissioner, at the head of that Company, in this city, will, we feel confident, on reviewing the present circumstances of New Brunswick, and the manner in which emigration from thence to Canada is alluded to in the St. John *Chronicle*, adopt the most active and effectual means to disseminate in the Sister Province, the information in regard to Canada which present circumstances there demand. And we would take the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Widder, that the general circulation in New Brunswick, of his valuable Catechism for intending Emigrants to Upper Canada, would, at the present time, be attended with the most beneficial results. It is obvious that there is very little known in New Brunswick of the climate and resources of Canada; and how could it be otherwise, from the want of intercourse between the two provinces? Parties from New Brunswick, who have recently visited Upper Canada, have expressed their utter astonishment at the magnificence of the country which we inhabit; and on their return to their own Province, have done all in their power to disseminate information in the circles in which they move, in regard to what they have witnessed.—Holding out every encouragement to emigrants to direct their steps thither, in preference to the United States. But the laudable exertions of private individuals in this respect must necessarily fall far short of what is requisite, in the peculiar and distressing circumstances in which New Brunswick is now unfortunately placed. It is in these circumstances that the aid of the Canada Company might be most efficaciously applied.—They will please to bear in mind, that the inhabitants of New Brunswick are among the very best settlers which can be invited to come among us,—They are already acquainted with the modes of clearing and cultivating lands, usually followed with success in this continent; the native forests would rapidly disappear under the influence of their active industry, and fruitful corn fields be substituted for them. The salubrity of the climate of Upper Canada, and the richness and fertility of its soil, present to those of our fellow colonists in New Brunswick, who are desirous of removing to a more favoured place than that which they now inhabit, inducements as to future success and permanent comfort, not to be surpassed in any other portion of North America, with these important considerations added, that they will still be under the genial influence of British institutions and laws, forming part with their kinsmen and friends of a large and increasing population, capable of producing everything that is necessary for the comfortable support of mankind, and enjoying the inestimable benefits of education for their children, and the means of religious worship; under whatever form they may have been brought up. The easy terms upon which lands are acquired here from the Government, the Canada Company, and private individuals, if generally known in New Braunswick, would, no doubt, induce many to adopt Upper Canada in preference to the United States. The *free* grant now offered by Government in the new settlement of Owen's Sound, would form an important consideration with many. And, let us hope, that the commencement which has already been made [illegible] emigrants to Upper Canada [illegible] by those [illegible] in contracting the [illegible] from New Brunswick to this country."