

The Weekly Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1841.

Vol. XIII. No. 46.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star," Whole No. 1197.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON. TERMS—1s. per annum, in advance.

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 House."

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. THOMAS LEAVY, Esq., President. Discount Days... Hours of Business, from 10 to 5.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. LEWIS BOSS, Esq., President. Discount Days... Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. ALBERT SMITH, Esq., Manager. Discount Days... Hours of Business, from 10 to 5.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 1 o'clock.

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 1 o'clock.

NEW BRUNSWICK Fire Insurance Company. THE Office of this Company is removed to the Commercial Bank Building.

Saint John Savings Bank. IS removed to the Commercial Bank Building.

REMOVAL. GILCHRIST & BATES HAVE removed their Business to Mr. Mellick's new Brick Building, North side of the Market Square.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed his Office to No. 2, Merritt's Brick Building, Water Street.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed to his Fireproof Brick Store, in Nelson-street.

REMOVAL. J. & H. KINNEAR have removed their place of business to the new Brick Store adjoining J. V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf.

REMOVAL. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO. have removed to their new Brick Building, North Market Wharf.

REMOVAL. R. BATHURD & BROTHERS have removed their Business from five days to the building on the East side of Prince William street.

Books, Stationery, &c. D. MULLAN'S Books, Stationery, &c. are removed to the shop first door south of the Market Square.

REMOVAL. THE VICTORIA BOOK STORE is removed to the Market Square, first door East of the London House.

NOTICE. THE subscriber has recommenced his Business in the second flat of Mr. E. M. Jarvis's Brick Building, North Market Wharf.

REMOVAL. FLOUR & CORN MEAL. 200 BARRELS Philadelphia CORN MEAL.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS. SEVERAL very valuable Building Lots, owned by the subscriber, situated in and fronting on Publick street and on Waterloo Road.

TO LET. FROM the 1st of May next, a commodious SHOP in Charlotte-street, suitable either for a Brass Founder or Carpenter's Shop.

TO LET. A BRICK STORE in Water-street, with excellent Cellars, also, a Shop, and three Lots of Store, in the Arcade, immediately over the store in Water-street.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET. FROM the 1st of May next, the subscriber's HOUSE in Queen-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Fitch, containing 14 Rooms—well adapted for families.

The Garland.

TO A CHILD. BY JOANNA BAILLIE. Whose imp art thou, with dimpled cheek, And curly pate and merry eye,

What boots it who with sweet caresses First called thee his,—or sure or hind? Since thou in every night that passes, Dost now a friendly play-mate find.

But for a field thou hast not down: With mock and threat, half-tipped, half-spoiled, I feel the pulling at my gown, Of right good will thy simple token.

And thou must laugh and wrestle too, A mimic warfare with me waging; To make, as wily lovers do, Thy after kindness more engaging.

The wilding rose, sweet as thyself, And new-cropped daisies are thy treasure; I gladly part with worldly wealth, To taste again thy youthful pleasure.

But yet, for all the merry look, Thy finks and wiles, the time is coming, When thou shalt sit in cheerless nook, The weary spell of horn-book thumping.

Well! let it be!—through weal and woe, Thou know'st not now thy future range; Life is a motley, shifting show, And thou a thing of hope and change.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

The old bachelor is a kind-hearted, busy soul, quizzed and loved by every one in the sphere of his acquaintance. His methodical precision of word and action draw upon him the laughter of the young and the approbation of the old.

He is a favourite among the ladies, from the laundress who sings over her washing tub at the door, of her humble cottage, and gives a threefold attention to the plating of the bachelor's shirts.

He is a favourite among the gentlemen, from the servant whom he plagues by his quaint notions of neatness, to the lawyer who, on no occasion raised against the old bachelor, for all agree that whatever he has a generous hand, and a good heart, is kind as a master, and sincere as a friend.

THE HOLY BIBLE.—From an Old Author.—A nation must be truly blessed if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed Book; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to it or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done.

It affords a copy for a king, and a rule for a subject. It gives instruction and direction to a senate, authority and vigour to a magistrate; it cautions a jury, and furnishes the Judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to manage; it entails honour to parents, and enjoins obedience to children; it prescribes and limits the sway of sovereigns, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master; commands the subject to honour, and the servant to obey, and promises the blessing and protection of its Author to all who walk by its rules.

It gives directions for weddings and burials; regulates feasts and fasts, weeping and rejoicings, and orders labours for the day, and rest for the night; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and an eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust; and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, entails the right of the first born, and shows how the younger branches should be left; it defends the right of all, and reveals vengeance on every defrauder, oppressor, and oppressor. It is the first and the greatest book in the world; it contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed; it contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned; it brings the best tidings, and affords the best comfort to the inquiring and disconsolate; it exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory; it is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come; it settles all matters of debate, resolves all doubts, and enters the mind and conscience of all scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to Him; it sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them and of all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shows the way from eternal death. It is the most commendable book in the world; it is the most ancient, authentic and entertaining history that ever was published; it contains the most early antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and unparalleled wars; it describes the celestial, and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and infernal

legions. It instructs the most accomplished machine and profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician and exercise every power of the most skilful mathematician; puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic; it corrects the vain philosopher, and guides the wise astronomer; it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect book of divinity, an unequalled narrative; a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages; it is the best contentment that ever was secured, the best evidence that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed.

To understand it, is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion; it is the school-boy's spelling-book, and the learned man's masterpiece; it contains a choice grammar for a novice and a profound treatise for a sage; it is the ignorant man's directory; it affords knowledge of witty sayings for the grave, and is the own interpreter; it encourages the wise, the warrior, the racer, the over-energetic, and promises an eternal reward to the conqueror; and that which crowns all is that the Author is without partiality and hypocrisy, for "in Him is no variableness nor shadow of turning."

THE MUSULMAN'S PASCHAL ORISON. The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within the most illustrious Mosque of the city, and is the most magnificent sight that can be seen in the East.

ple. You may see them playing and tumbling in the courts of the mosques, firing crackers, and eating sweetmeats, as New England boys do on the fourth of July. In some, certain hours of the festival are devoted to more serious purposes. The streets are visited with the graves of their friends, and the new earth brought into fresh recollection the hour when the loved-ones that repose beneath were shut from their eyes.

WEeping.—Young women are full of tears; they weep as bitterly for the loss of a dress as for the loss of an old lover. They will weep for any thing, or for nothing. They will weep for a death for accidentally coming a new gown, and weep for spite that they cannot be revenged on you. They will play the coquette in your presence, and weep when you are absent. They will weep when they cannot go to a ball or to a tea-party, or because their parents will not permit them to run away with a scamp; they will weep because they cannot have every thing their own way. Married women weep to conquer; tears are the most potent arms of matrimonial warfare. If a gruff husband has abused his wife, she weeps, and he relents, and promises better behaviour. How many men have gone to bed in wrath and risen in the morning quite subdued by tears and a certain-lecture? Women weep to get at their husbands' secrets, and they also weep when their own secrets have been revealed. They weep through pride, through vanity, through cunning, through weakness. They will weep for a husband's misfortune while they scold himself. A woman will weep over the dead body of her husband, while her vanity will ask her neighbours how she is fitted with her mourning. She weeps for one husband that she may get another. The "Widow of Ephesus" bedewed the grave of her spouse with one eye, while she squinted toward a young soldier with the other. Drunkards are much given to weeping. They will shed tears of repentance this moment, and sin the next. It is no uncommon thing to hear them cursing the effect of intemperance, while they are raising the cup of indulgence, and gasping to gulp down its contents. The beggar and the traveller weep for a livelihood; they can join their tears, and make them pass for the current money of the realm. The one weeps you into a charitable humour, and the other makes you pay for being forced to weep along with him. Sympathy bids us to relieve the one, and curiosity prompts us to support the other. We relieve the beggar when he prefers his claim, and we pay the tragedian beforehand. The one weeps when he will not, but the other weeps only when he is well paid for it.—Poets are a weeping tribe; they are social in their tears; they would have the whole world to weep along with them. Their sensibility is so exquisite, and their imagination so fantastic, that they make even the material world to sympathize with their sorrows. The dew on the lily is compared to tears on the cheek of a disconsolate maiden; when it glitters on the herbage at twilight, it is called the tears of the evening; and when the sun rises and exhales the dewdrops from the flower, it is said to wipe away the tears of the morning. Thus we have a weeping day and a weeping night. We have weeping rocks, weeping waterfalls, weeping willows, weeping groves, weeping skies, weeping climates; and if any signal calamity has befallen a great many, we have to finish the climax, a weeping world.—Howitt's Book of the Seasons.

THE BINDING OF SATAN.—An original and remarkable group of statuary is now open for exhibition in the Granite building at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street. It has been executed during the past winter by the young sculptor Brackett, and is one of the boldest efforts in the arts of design that have ever been attempted in this country. It illustrates a passage of Scripture contained in the twentieth chapter of Revelation, first and second verses, viz: "And I saw an angel come down from Heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit, and a great chain in his hand."

And he laid hold on the dragon, that old Serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him for a thousand years."

The point of time chosen by the artist is immediately previous to the binding. The powerful and muscular human figure, representing Satan, has fallen on his left side to the ground, with his shield under him, and his right arm on his elbow, in his demagogue face, his bitter scorn, and grim defiance toward the angel who is standing over him. The angel is represented simply by a human figure of great beauty of form and mild and tranquil expression, who, with light and airy action, stands on one foot over the fallen dragon, and holding a great chain in his hand, seems just upon the point of snapping to bind the adversary for a thousand years.

It is a subject full of interest and power, and we congratulate the artist upon the talent and success with which it has been handled.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Did you ever see a pair of family snuffers which had not a broken spring, a leg deficient, or half an inch of the point knocked off?

Did you ever know a boarding-house landlady who would own no bugs?

Did you ever know an author who had not been particularly ill used by the booksellers?

STATISTICS FOR ALL.—In Great Britain the number of individuals in a state to bear arms from the age of 16 to 60, is 2,714,817. The number of marriages is about 28,000 yearly; and it has been reckoned, that 63 of these unions there were only three which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 362,700 yearly, which makes nearly 25,492 monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are, in proportion to the men, as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country the mean term of the children produced by each marriage is four, in towns the proportion is seven for every two marriages. The number of married women is to the general number of individuals of the sex, as one to three, and the number of married men to that of the male sex, as three to five. The number of widows is, to that of widowers, as three to one; but the number of widows who marry again is, to that of widowers in the same case, as seven to four. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated situations. The half of the individuals die before the age of seventeen. The number of twins is, to that of ordinary births, as 1 to 65. According to calculation, founded on the bills of mortality, each individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100. The number of births in the male sex is, to that of the female sex, as 96 to 95.—Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.—Silk is much in favour for every description of toilette, from the morning peignee to the evening dress. Gros de Naples, checked striped chine broches, foulards, pekinets are seen in every variety; but the novelty of the season is the silk laces, borrowed its name from its imitation of the tints of the Aurora Borealis, which is also introduced in a variety of materials, orange, bistre, rouille, nankin, and all shades of yellow being fashionable.

In carriage dresses the colours are safe as a hit in summer to puth, black, green, and red. Redingotes are trimmed with choicest brandebourge, gimp trimmings, and fancy buttons; three rows are placed on the corsage, and skirt; they are made very full and smart training, and are also much used on silk dresses, edged with fringe, and tucks are expected to be in favour. Sleeves are made of every style; the tight ones have many admirers; they are varied by bouillottes placed above, or across; the tight sleeve will not be used in light materials; in muslin the sleeve bouillonne has been preferred. Scarfs, the same as the dress are fashionable, and others in every variety.

Satin dresses of pale colours are worn with tines of black lace; wreaths of flowers, crests, and broad lace ornament the skirts of ball dresses, and are on the tops of long gloves are less worn; a head of velvet is preferred. Bracelets are fashionable; the Turkish and Roman style being most admired.

Jackets of lace are much used for canotiers, manchettes, &c.; some are entirely composed of muslin and Valenciennes. The little caps a la paysanne and a la Romaine are much in favour.

Summer lounges are made of white or blue cachemire embroidered in Tamour, white or blue and blue and white, with cordiere of two colours; they are not lined. Mantlets of embroidered muslin are trimmed with three lilies, headed by canotiers, manchettes, and occasionally a brand is passed through the bias of the colour of the lining. Scarfs are in great variety; black silk, satin, velvet or lace, and cachemire ones of blue, black or green, embroidered with gold, foulards, &c. Many shawls will be worn of silk, or cachemire, embroidered in the same colour.

Bonnets are almost exclusively of the close capote form; as general are they that are Leghorns and Pailles de riz are made so. Open straps are much worn in Paris; and epaulettes have already appeared there in pink, blue, yellow, lined with delicate flowers; feathers are preferred for Leghorns, and violette are universal.

The pretty capotes of pink de sole of light colours are covered with tulle or lace intermixed with flowers. Ribbons are used more abundantly on bonnets this season. A new and very rich style has been introduced, termed the prismatic ribbon; the flowers used are of the simplest kind—lilies of the valley, mixed with grass, elder flower with roses, blue lilies, &c. the wreath Pompadour is of small roses, encircled with white field daisies, united by a small cascade of foliage.

HAIR DEFERRED.—"Go to bed, sir, in the closet there," said an enraged father to a son, "were it not that this gentleman is present, I would give you a sound whipping, but you shall have it before breakfast to-morrow, certainly." The little rebel went to his crib with a heavy heart, and the enjoyments of the party continued until a late hour—Just when the party was about to break up, the closet door was quietly pulled back, and the young offender put out his head, expecting that the sentence might be put in execution. "Father, would you just give me my licks this night, for I cannot sleep without them,"—Laird of Logan.

From the Frederickton Royal Gazette, May 12.

The Supervisors of the Great Roads and Com-muners of the Roads and Bridges, are hereby directed to transmit to this Office, on or before the tenth day of October next, regular Accounts, with Vouchers of their several disbursements from the Appropriations of the current year, upon the Roads and Bridges entrusted to their management. The attention of the Commissioners of the Roads is also particularly called to the sixth section of the Act of the last Session, to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges; and such of them as are entrusted with the expenditure of money to the amount of £250, are further required forthwith to transmit to this Office, a list of the names of competent Surtees, in double the amount of the sum to be expended, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

Secretary's Office, May 10, 1841.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, } 18th May, 1841. } MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the Militia General Order of the 10th November, 1840, requiring the Officers Commanding Battalions to furnish the Quarter Masters General of the Militia Forces, with exact Returns of the number, state and condition of the Arms and Accoutrements in possession of their respective Corps, it has been found that many cases of omission have occurred.

Commanding Officers of Corps, therefore, who have failed to comply with the Order above alluded to, are required forthwith to send in their Returns, in order that the Quarter Master General may be enabled to prepare a General Return of all Arms and Accoutrements belonging to the Militia, for the information of the Lieut. Governor, preparatory to the approaching Inspection.

Commanding Officers will also report whether they have caused to be erected any and what places of safe deposit, (or Arms Houses) for the reception and security of the Arms. By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.