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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1847.

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THE OBSERVER,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

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

IN CHANCERY, New-Brunswick.

BETWEEN—Charles Simonds, Plaintiff;
and
Thomas Calvert, Richard Calvert, John Hawes, and Calista, his wife, James Lakeman, and Lucinda, his wife, Abbey Lakeman, and Robert Britain, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on MONDAY the twenty-second day of February next, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon and one of the clock in the afternoon, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John (which office will then be open to the public for the purpose of such Sale,) under and pursuant to a Decree of the said Court of Chancery, made in this cause on Tuesday the sixth day of October, instant—"All those three several "lots, pieces and parcels of LAND, situate, lying and being "in the City of Saint John, fronting on Dock Street, and "containing together a front on the said street of eighty-"one feet and six inches, or thereabouts, one of the said "lots, pieces and parcels of Land being the same that was "conveyed to the said Richard Calvert, by George Whit-"tekir and Mary his wife, by their Deed bearing date the "thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thou-"sand eight hundred and twenty, and registered on "the fifth day of May following, in Book U. pages 375, "376 and 377, of Records of Deeds, &c. for the City and "County of Saint John, another of the said Lots being the "same which was conveyed to the said Richard Calvert "by George Harding and Jane his wife, by their Deed "bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our "Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and "Registered on the same day in Book F. No. 2, pages "295 and 296 of Records of Deeds, &c., and the other of "the said Lots being the same that was recently conveyed "to the said Richard Calvert by the aforesaid George "Whittekir and Mary his wife, by their Deed bearing date "the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year one thou-"sand eight hundred and forty, and also Registered as "aforesaid, in Book Y. No. 2, pages 455 and 456, on the "thirty-first day of the same month, as will more fully ap-"pear by reference to the aforesaid Deeds and Records, "the said three lots, pieces and parcels of Land being "bounded on the south-east by Lands at present owned "by William Hammond, on the north-west by Lands own-"ed by the said George Whittekir, and lately under lease "to George Younger, and in front by a line ten feet distant "from Dock Street and parallel thereto, being the line "which was established by the Commissioners appointed "under the authority of an Act of the General Assembly. "'To authorize the widening and enlarging certain Streets "'in the City of Saint John, and the laying out of other "'streets therein.'"—Together with all BUILDINGS and Improvements thereon.—The whole to be sold in one lot. *Terms of Sale.*—Ten per Cent. deposit on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the purchase be not completed, and the remainder on the delivery of the Deed at the said office, on Monday the eighth day of March next, between the hours of eleven A.M. and one P.M.

Dated the second day of November, A D. 1846.

ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Master in Chancery.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to J. M. ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

GAS, GAS, GAS.

November 24, 1846.

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

An Assortment of Bronzed and Bright ARGAND BURNERS;
JET SOCKETS, with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders;
19 Bags BOAT NAILS,
22 " Horse and Ox NAILS,
2 Crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
4½ Dozen *Lawson's Pattern* FOX TRAPS,
Grocers' COFFEE MILLS; Brushes, assorted;
Iron Squares; Brass Cocks; Hooks and Staples
Palace Motion Mortice Locks, &c. &c.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

Just received from London and Liverpool:—

LADIES' CLOTH, CASHMERE and PRUNELLA BOOTS of every quality, from the very best to the cheapest sort that may be required;
Ladies' SNOW BOOTS of every description;
Do. WALKING SHOES in great variety;
Do. Satin, Silk, Kid, Patent, Enamelled, Seal, Chamois, Carpet, French and Common *House* SHOES of every sort;
Girls', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every sort and quality that may be required;
An extensive and elegant variety of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of every description, for dress, half dress and ordinary wear.
For sale Wholesale and Retail—Cheap.
☞ *Further supplies daily expected.*
Oct. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,

Tailor, &c., Dock Street,

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

St. John, May 26, 1846.

S. M'LEOD, Tailor,

A few doors below the Saint John Hotel,

KING STREET,

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

St. John, June 23, 1846.

TEAS per "Henrietta."

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

On hand of previous importations—

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

Nov. 10. ALLISON & SPURR.

THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS.—The *Theological Essays*, by the Rev. Mr. WISHART, will, from the 1st January, make their appearance on the 1st and 15th of every month.

No. 3 is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE. Dec. 15.

Liverpool, 1st May, 1846.
23, Sefton Street.

THE Business hitherto carried on by ASHCROFT, MACKAY & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

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

A. F. MACKAY,
6¼ D. MACKAY.

"Tempus imperator rerum."

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and has for sale, an extensive and varied Assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES of every description, fitted up in the most approved style; also, a quantity of rich and fashionable JEWELLERY, Silver PLATE, Nautical Instruments, &c.—which, together with a large Stock on hand, are offered for sale low for Cash, or approved Paper at three or six months.

He would take this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal support that he has received during the last fourteen years in business, as well as to inform them that having visited London last winter, and Boston and New-York this summer, he has entered into new arrangements, by which he will be regularly supplied with every description of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and all other Goods in his line, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in this City.

Having purchased, when last in London, a splendid ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK, and one of Dent's DIPLIEDESCOPES, and other Apparatus suitable for correcting and rating Marine Chronometers and completing and adjusting Nautical Instruments, and having expended a large sum to make his establishment efficient and accommodating to the Public; he would now cherish the hope of receiving a continuance of that patronage and support which the nature of this enterprize would warrant him to expect. He is aware of the opposition that the plain honest trader sometimes meets with from unprincipled and designing men; but the same principle which has guided him through evil report and good report, will govern him in his future efforts to serve the Public and himself conjointly.

☞ Chronometers and every description of Watches and Clocks, Jewellery, &c. repaired on moderate terms. JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c. King-street

N. B.—Shipmasters are respectfully invited to an examination of the above-named CLOCK and Apparatus for rating Chronometers; and their patronage and support are solicited.

Four good CHRONOMETERS for sale cheap, by Oct 20.—3m.] J. A.

Receiving ex 'Themis,' at

TISDALE'S HARDWARE STORE,

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

10 PAIR Smith's BELLOWS:
6 Anvils; 1 hamper VICES;
1 cask Hand and Sledge HAMMERS,
20 boxes Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
200 TEA-KETTLES,
3 tons Pots, Bakepans, Griddles, Spiders and Frying PANS;
5 bundles long handled Frying Pans;
24 pair FIRE DOGS,
1 case *Hoole & Co's.* MILL SAWS, 5¼ to 7 feet;
1 case do. Circular Saws, 18 to 28 inch,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS;
2 cases *Thompson's* AUGURS, ⅜ to 2⅛ inch,
1 cask London GLUE,
Heel and Toe Bills, Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Horse and Ox Nails, Copper Boat Nails,
Tacks and Counter-Sunk Nails,
Short Link CHAIN, ¼ to ⅜ inch,
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains,
3 cases GUNS, 1 cask Lead Pipe, Block Tin, Spelter,
1 case Coffin Mounting, Chair Web and Hair Seating;
1 case Jack, Trying and Smoothing PLANES,
1 cask well assorted CUTLERY;
1 do. HORSE SHOES,
1 do. Horse Bells, Locks, 2-foot Rules, &c.
9 cases containing a general assortment of Hinges, Screws, Latches, Rivets, Squares, Gimlets, Bed Screws, Knitting Pins, Steelyards, Coach Wrenches, Pod Augurs, Fire and And Irons, Wire Rat Traps, Castors, Compasses, Timber Scribes, Shovel Pans, Awls, Sail Needles and Palms, Counter and Stand Scales, Dog Collars, Candle sticks, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Chest Locks and Handles, Fox Traps; Shoe, Paint, Horse and Scrub BRUSHES, Whip Thongs, Mattress Needles, Jews' Harps, Curry Combs, Heel Balls, Caulking Irons, Augur Bits, Oil Stones, Pins, Axes, Faucets, Stock and Dies, &c.
1 crate Iron and Copper Coal Scoops,
1 case Mill, Cross-cut, Bit and other FILES,
1 case Cast STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask Block Bushes; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
12 doz. Barn Shovels; 1 cask Miners' do.;
Plough Plating, Plough Moulds, and Round IRON, ass'd.

—ON HAND—

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

October 6. W. TISDALE & SON.

IRON.

November 21, 1846.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per the "Edinburgh" from Liverpool—

1173 Bars Refined IRON,
224 Bundles ¼, ⅜, 7-16 & ½ round & square do. and Plough Plating, from ¾ to 4 inch;
1237 Bars Common IRON,
35 Bundles ⅜ and ½ inch do.

Comprising a good Assortment with their Stock on hand.

Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c.

Just received from London, for Sale at S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES:

LADIES' Silk, Cotton, Lambs Wool, Merino, Worsted, Angola and other HOSIERY;
Misses' HOSIERY of various descriptions;
Children's and Infants' HOSIERY and SOCKS, in almost endless variety;
Ladies' White and Coloured KID GLOVES;
Gentlemen's Cassimere, Cashmere, Kid and Woollen GLOVES;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Carpet TRAVELLING BAGS;
Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, with cane, whalebone and steel ribs. For sale cheap.

Oct. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW FALL GOODS.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Commodore* from London,—

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Doeskins
Gala Plaids and Wool CLOAKINGS,
Orleans, Coburgs, Saxonics, Alpacas and Merinos, plain and Printed;
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
Cottons, Plain and Printed,
FLANNELS, Kerseys and BLANKETS,
Striped Shirtings and Regattas,
Ticks, Osnaburghs, and Ginghams,
Venetian Blind Cottons,
FURS.—Sets of Rich Stone Martin, Fitch, Squirrel, and Musquash,
3-4, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 OIL CLOTHS, for Floors,
Scotch and Brussels CARPETS, with RUGS to match,
Woollen and Cotton Druggets,
Small Wares, &c. &c. &c.

Prince Wm. Street, 13th Oct. 1846.—4i.

Refined Sugars, and Indigo.

Landed ex "*Gowrie*," from London:—

4 HHDS. Crushed LOAF SUGARS;
4 do. Loaf Sugar, 10 lb. Loaves;
1 Chest Madras INDIGO.—For sale by

J. MACFARLANE,
October 13. [Her & Cour.] *Market-Square.*

THE GARLAND.

HONOUR TO THE PLOUGH.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for November.)

Though clouds o'ercast our native sky,
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not down in languor lie,
Or deem the day is done?
The rural arts we loved before
We less we'll cherish now;
And crown the banquet, as of yore,
With Honour to the Plough.

In these fair fields, whose peaceful spoil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to heaven.
We'll gird us to our work like men
Who own a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give Honour to the Plough.

Let art array'd in magic power,
With labour hand in hand,
Go forth, and now, in peril's hour,
Sustain a sinking land.
Let never Sloth unnerve the arm,
Or Fear the spirit cow;
These words alone should work a charm—
All Honour to the Plough.

The heath redress, the meadow drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store;
Then fearless urge the furrow deep
Up to the mountain's brow;
And when the rich results you reap,
Give Honour to the Plough.

And still shall Health by pastures green
And nodding harvests roam,
And still behind her rustic screen
Shall Virtue find a home;
And while their bower the muses build
Beneath the neighbouring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be fill'd
With Honour to the Plough.

A Moral Taught by a Flower.

One morning in the grassy lane,
A primrose fair I spied;
The linnet's meek and tender strain
Rose sweetly by its side.

But in the soft declining eve,
Again I pass'd that quiet spot,
How could I choose but stand and grieve,
To find the simple flower—was not.

And in the fate of that fair thing
An emblem of my hope I found!
The morning saw it flourishing—
The evening, wither'd on the ground.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YOUNG FARMER.

Judge Buel, in an address before the Berkshire (Mass.) Agricultural Society, said that every age demands a greater degree of mental culture, than the one that preceded it; and it behoves you to qualify yourselves for that which now dawns upon your mental vision. The more you learn to depend upon yourselves, the more you will find developed capacities and energies, of which you are yet unconscious of possessing—the more likely you will be to prosper in life. The sapling which is sheltered by the towering pine or wide spreading oak, is neither so strong or so graceful as that which grows up without shelter, and acquires strength and solidity from the buffetings of the winds and storms. The plant that is nurtured in the shade is not half so beautiful—its blossoms are not half so fragrant nor its fruits so rich, as the form, the flower, and the fruit of that which grows in the glare of solar light.

The culture of the mind should engage your serious attention, that you may sooner profit by its council and its powers. Mind is the great master power, which instructs, guides and abridges human labor—the grand source of intellectual pleasure—a faculty which distinguishes man from the brute, and which, as it is more or less cultivated, marks the gradations in civilized society. Say not that you have no leisure for this, that your time is engrossed in providing for your animal wants. Franklin found time to bestow upon his mind high and useful culture, amid the toils of a printing office. The hours that the avocations of the farm allow to study, amount in the aggregate of early life, to months and to years. Knowledge is power; it is wealth; it is respectability; it is happiness; it endues with life. Both are given to be improved; and the measure of your enjoyments, and the welfare of society, depend upon the good or bad culture we bestow upon them. Indolence may be compared to the coarse marsh plants, which feed upon the soil and taint the air, without yielding anything comely or useful in return for man or beast;—intemperance to broken down fences, which permit beasts to enter and consume the earnings of industry, and beggar the offspring of the owner—litigation to the thorns and thistles, which rob the soil of its fertility, and mar the beauty of the landscape.—While on the other hand, the faithful application of knowledge to the useful purposes of life, may be likened to the draining and manuring, which give fertility to the soil; the good habits which we establish, to the culture bestowed by the husbandman—indicative alike of cheerfulness and plenty—and the embellishments of the mind in literature, science, and taste, to the gardens and grounds abounding in all that is grateful and beautiful to the senses, which should surround and adorn our rural dwellings, and beautify the country.

You have chosen an employment, which is honourable, profitable and independent: devote to it your best powers, till you become master of the art, or of such branches of it as you design to follow—and until you have acquired so much of the science—knowledge of the way and whereof—of the great laws of nature, upon which good husbandry is based, as shall enable you to conduct your operations with judgment and success. "Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity, will fall short of it." So the adage teaches, and so it is the response of experience.—[Boston Cultivator.

CURIOUS ALTERATION OF CLIMATE.—One of the most wonderful characteristics of nature is the manner in which she often, unobservedly, produces great effects from causes so minute as to be almost invisible, and, accordingly, while the human race—so far as an alteration of climate is concerned—are labouring almost in vain in the regions in question, swarms of little flies, strange as it may sound, are, and for many years have been, most materially altering the climate of the great continent of North America! The manner in which they unconsciously perform this important duty is as follows:—They sting, bite, and torment the wild animals to such a degree, that, especially in summer, the poor creatures, like those in Abyssinia, described by Bruce, become almost in a state of distraction, and, to get rid of their assailants, wherever the forests happened to be on fire, they rushed to the smoke, instinctively knowing quite well that the flies would be unable to follow them *there*. The wily Indian, observing these movements, shrewdly perceived that by setting fire to the forest the flies would drive to him his game, instead of his being obliged to trail in search of it; and the experiment having proved eminently successful, the Indians for many years have been, and still are, in the habit of burning tracts of wood so immense, that from very high and scientific authority I have been informed, that the amount of land thus burned under the influence of the flies has exceeded many millions of acres; and that it has been, and still is, materially changing the climate of North America. But besides the effect it is producing on the thermometer, it is simultaneously working out another great operation of nature. Although the game to avoid the stings of their tiny assailants, come from distant regions to the smoke, and therein fall from the arrows and rifles of their human foes, yet this burning of the forest destroys the rabbits and small game as well as the young of the larger game, and therefore, just as brandy and whiskey for a short time raise the spirits of the drunkard, but eventually leave him pale, melancholy, and dejected, so does this vicious, improvident mode of catching game for a short time fatten, but eventually afflict with famine all those who have engaged in it; and thus, for instance, the Beaver Indians, who, forty years ago were a powerful and numerous tribe, are now reduced to less than 100 men, who can scarcely find wild animals enough to keep them alive; in short, the red population is diminishing in the same ratio as the destruction of the moose and wood buffalo, on which their forefathers had subsisted.—*Sir T. B. Head's Emigrant.*

PROGRESS OF TRUTH.—'It moves for all that!' This exclamation of Galileo, when he signed his compulsory recantation of the heresy respecting the revolution of the earth, must continually recur to the advocates of new truths when suffering under that proscription of the self constituted inquisition of that great majority of society who are under the dominion of ignorance or interest. 'It moves for all that.' Nature will not be moulded according to men's prejudices or passions. A truth remains a truth, though all the world agree to call it a lie; and error is not the less error, though every body in Christendom certify to its veracity. Hypothesis and theories may be talked about and fought about as long as we will, and then we shall be as far from a satisfactory conclusion as ever. The strongest party may extirpate the weakest by sword and fagot, and so triumph, and the beaten doctrine will die with its apostles, and be forgotten. But it is not so with science, which is a question of *fact*, to be resolved by evidence, not by argument or fisty-cuffs. The fact *is*, even if there be not one human eye to see, one human mind to give credence; vain is the attempt to disprove it by a show of argument, or by pronouncing it impossible. We who have lived to conduct conversations with our friends fifty miles apart, question and answer conveyed in a minute—who travel two hundred miles in four hours, and see shadows caught and fixed indelibly on plates of hard metal—have no right, *a priori*, to pronounce anything impossible that is not contradictory in terms or mathematically absurd. Fools only will venture now to deny any facts asserted by men of veracity, as the result of their observations of nature, on the single ground that they are strange, inexplicable, or without the range of ordinary experience. The same sources of knowledge are open to all. He who would deny, must first qualify himself to do so by actual investigation. No other answer will suffice than this: 'I have sought diligently, but I could not find.' Other weapons may be resorted to; old faiths may seem to clamour down the new facts, by abusing their believers. Their success will be but temporary. The facts will survive.—*Critic.*

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—This praiseworthy society are still energetic in their endeavours to promote the object held in view. On the 10th instant, Mr. Henry Clapp, jun., editor of the *Lynn Pioneer*, published at Lynn, Massachussetts, in the United States, lectured in one of the large rooms of the Hall of Commerce, London. The subjects upon which Mr. Clapp treated were "The spirit of war, and the spirit of peace," and after describing the anxiety felt by a vast body of his fellow-countrymen, not merely for the maintenance of pacific relations between the two nations, but for the establishment of a complete brotherhood and unity of feeling between the sons of Old and New England, the lecturer proceeded to argue that the spirit of war, based as it was upon retaliation and revenge, was at variance with Christianity, and that the institutions which encouraged those passions engendered every species of moral corruption and therefore ought to be abandoned. He trusted the day was not distant when the eagle, which formed the heraldic bearing of America, would be exchanged for the dove, and that the lion, which was appended as a supporter to the arms of Great Britain, would give place to the lamb. He contended that as the passions of retaliation and revenge would be checked in individuals, so it also ought to be curbed in nations, and that the principles which governed the domestic hearth ought to dictate to nations their true course of duty. It was to give effect to these principles that he and many of his countrymen desired to see a league formed to abolish and exorcise the spirit of war. Mr. Clapp introduced several interesting narratives in the course of his address in illustration of his arguments, and concluded a lecture, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery, amidst general plaudits.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO JERUSALEM.—Ancient Jerusalem must, like the modern town, have been chiefly dependent upon these domestic precautions for this indispensable article. This is demonstrated by the multitude of ancient cisterns, which, indeed, are the same now in use no less than by the inadequate number of springs in the neighbourhood. This natural deficiency was so fully remedied by art and industry, that few places seem to have possessed more ample supplies of water for every purpose, or to have been so completely secured, in this respect, against the casualties of war. Neither violence nor stratagem could stop or divert the fountains which were open for them in the heavens, and the dearth which reigned beyond the walls of the city must always have presented very serious difficulties in the way of a besieging army. It is remarkable, that in the numerous accounts which we have in the Prophets and historical books of the Bible of the sufferings and desolations produced in this country by drought, we seldom hear of any scarcity of water in Jerusalem. Some difficulty of this sort is sometimes, though rarely, experienced in very dry seasons, by families insufficiently provided with cisterns; and water is then brought in goat skin bottles from a fountain a few miles distant from the city, and sold at a low price to those whose reservoirs are exhausted, or who are disposed to indulge in such a luxury during the warm weather.

Critical Incidents in the History of Gas.—In 1814 the first gasholder was erected in London. By some oversight or neglect it was allowed to get into a dangerous state, and an explosion took place, and the works being in a populous district great sensation arose, and government directed an investigation to be made. The result of the inquiry was favourable to the introduction of gas, and immediately after this it began to make rapid strides in the metropolis, and by four years after it was introduced into the larger provincial towns.—*The Builder.*

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.—In the forthcoming work by Sir F. B. Head, entitled "The Emigrant," the hon. bart., relates some deeply interesting circumstances connected with the melancholy death of the Duke of Richmond, in 1819, from the effects of hydrophobia. It is evident, from what is here stated, that he himself was aware of, but endeavoured studiously to conceal from those who were around him, the dreadful nature of his malady, and for several days he succeeded, until, at last, one of his suite exclaimed "By Heavens, gentlemen, the Duke of Richmond has the hydrophobia!" He was on his return from Niagara to Quebec, when the fatal symptoms first disclosed themselves and he died in a tent by the road side, calm and resigned, expressing to those around him, that his greatest consolation was that his title and name would be inherited by a son of whose character he declared he entertained the highest opinion and confidence." While the fatal secret was, as it were in his own keeping, he remarked to one of his party, "You know, —— I am in general not afraid of a glass of wine, and you will see with what difficulty I shall take it." During dinner the Duke asked this officer to take wine with him, and it was evident that from some unaccountable reason it required the utmost resolution and effort on his part to bring the glass to his lips. Early next morning he was found calmly finishing a letter to a member of his family, which he sealed and then delivered to Colonel ——, with a desire that it might be delivered at Montreal, a request at the time utterly incomprehensible.—Colonel ——, on receiving this letter, naturally enough observed, that they should all proceed there together, on which the Duke mildly but firmly observed, "*It is no use deceiving you, I shall never go down there alive.*"

BANKING IN INDIA.—The gross capital employed in banking operations in India is 9,452,903*l.*, and upwards of 4,000,000*l.* belong to the chartered banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, which are established under the sanction of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. The aggregate paid-up capital of these establishments, including the last half-year's profit, is 2,066,141*l.*, and their deposits and circulation 2,281,946*l.* Of these sums, 1,708,436*l.* is retained in bullion or invested in the government securities, and the remainder, viz., 2,579,651*l.*, employed as advances in loans and discounting bills at the chief town of each presidency. As the banks are prohibited from dealing in foreign exchanges, their operations are necessarily confined to the possessions of the East India Company. The other 10 are joint-stock banks, established on the same principle as similar institutions in England; and their aggregate paid-up capital, including profits and reserved funds, is 3,539,727*l.*, and their deposits and other liabilities 1,625,089*l.*, making together a banking capital of 5,164,816*l.*, of which sum 682,398*l.*, is retained in cash and government securities, and the remainder, viz., 4,482,418*l.*, employed in advances on various descriptions of securities, discounting bills, and in carrying on exchange operations with India, China, and England, under the management of boards of directors elected by the shareholders.—*Daily pap.*

HIGHLAND BONNETS FOR INDIA.—Some orders have arrived in this town, from the East Indies, which in former days would have revived the spirits of the old wives and youngsters in the Bonnet Hill, employed in knitting Highland bonnets; but alas! this branch of industry has long since fled to another quarter. An enterprising gentleman, who lives near the Bonnet Hill, and who has been in the habit of sending Highland bonnets abroad, some time ago received an order from the East Indies for eleven hundred and fifty bonnets for a regiment of Sepoys, with the measurement of every one of their heads to one fourth of an inch. He has received advice of their arrival, with high praise for the good taste and excellent fit displayed in the execution of the order; and another order, with the measurement of the heads of another regiment of Sepoys, twelve hundred and eighty-two strong; also other two orders for about two thousand five hundred bonnets from Ferozepore, from two commanding officers who have each raised a new regiment of Seikhs, with the measure of their heads. It may be interesting to phrenologists to learn that the size of the heads of the Sepoys is not nearly so large as that of the Seikhs.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A FISHY CAPITAL.—Let us, for a moment, step ashore in what our author styles the fishiest of modern capitals, St. John's, Newfoundland. Here codfish are the one thing universal; acres of sheds, roofed with cod laid out to dry, boats fishing for cod, ships loading with it, fields manured with it, and, best, of all, fortunes made by it. The accomplishments of the daughter, the education of the son, the finery of the mother, the comforts of the father, all are paid for with this profitable fish. The population subsist upon it; figuratively, not literally. For, although the sea is alive with cod, the earth covered with it, and the air impregnated with its odour, it is carefully banished from the dinner table, and "an observation made on its absence from that apparently appropriate position, excited as much astonishment as if I had made a remark to a Northumberland squire that he had not a head dish of Newcastle coals." But the abundance which renders it unpalatable to the Newfoundlanders, procures them more acceptable viands, and all the luxuries of life. The climate ungenial, the soil barren, crops are difficult to obtain, and rarely ripen; even potatoes and vegetables are but scantily compelled from the niggard earth; fish, the sole produce, is the grand article of barter. In exchange for this lenten ration of *bacallao*, the Spaniard sends his fruits and Xeres, the Portuguese his racy port, the Italian his Florence oil, and Naples maccaroni. Everywhere, but especially in those "countries of the Catholic persuasion," where the fasts of the Romish Church are most strictly observed, Newfoundland finds customers for its cod and supplies all its wants.—*Blackwood's Magazine for October.*

SCRAPS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A new national song has been published, set to the "music of the spheres."

It is said that G. P. R. James, who writes novels with such unexampled rapidity, uses a quill taken from one of the "wings of the wind."

Several historians are endeavoring to settle the precise "age of chivalry."

A grocer advertises for sale, butter made of cream skimmed from the "milk of human kindness." Another trader offers 600 fathom of "air line," and a smaller quantity of the "line of safe precedents."

A Much Needed Invention.—A Yankee has taken out a patent for an improvement in the "scales of justice."

An Old Quarrel Settled.—The difference betwixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee has been adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

Better than Camphene.—In several public buildings gas light has been superseded by "the light of other days."

At the next Long Island races, a horse will enter the lists, whose pedigree is traced to the horse that Richard III. offered his kingdom for.

A debating society not far off has been several evenings discussing Hamlet's question—"to be or not to be."

As sweetness extracted from the "uses of adversity" sells very well, sugar has fallen in price.

CHRONOLOGICAL ITEMS.

Nov. 13, 1463.—Prince Henry, the fifth son of John I., King of Portugal, died at Sagrez, about a league and a half from Cape St. Vincent, in his 76th year. He was the first encourager of remote navigation, and by his incitement, patronage, and example, distant nations have been made acquainted with each other, unknown countries have been brought into general view, and the power of Europe has been extended to the remotest parts of the world. His knowledge, prudence, and courage secured the esteem of his contemporaries, and the admiration of succeeding generations. His tomb is still seen near his father's, in the church of Batalha, in Estramadura.

Dec. 13, 1577.—Drake sailed from Plymouth, England, on his voyage round the globe. He crossed the Pacific Ocean, passed the Straits of Magellan, visited the Moluccas, touched at Java, and doubling the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at the seaport from which he *had sailed*; after an absence of nearly three years, exhibiting to the wondering eyes of his countrymen the *first English ship*, and the second in the world, that had circumnavigated the globe.

Nov. 20, 1759.—HAWKE'S VICTORY.—The renowned Admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French, in the Bay of Quiberon, near Belleisle, on the western coast of France. This most perilous and important action defeated a projected invasion of Great Britain. Sir Edward soon after was granted a pension, and the great merit he had so long displayed in the service of his country, was finally rewarded by a peerage, under the title of Baron Hawke, of Towton, in Yorkshire. He was buried at Stoneham, near Southampton.

Nov. 14, 1819.—Died at Stratford, Ct., William Samuel Johnson, L L. D., President of Columbia College, aged 92. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, a Senator in Congress, and a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He frequently corresponded with Dr. Johnson of England. Robert Walsh says that he was equal to the English Johnson in learning, and much his superior in temper.

Dec. 17, 1788.—The Russians, under Prince Potemkin, took Oczakow, a town and fortress lately of Turkey, which was given up to plunder; and the riot and slaughter lasted three whole days, and cost the lives of more than 25,000 Turks. In making the assault, the Russians lost 12,000 men.

Nov. 17, 1796.—Expired at Petersburg, Catharine II., Empress of Russia, in the 68th year of her age, and 34th of her reign. This extraordinary personage has been justly considered as one of the most consummate tyrants in female form that ever threatened the liberties of mankind.

Nov. 25, 1795.—Stanislaus, King of Poland, resigned his crown at Grodno, *and his kingdom was* partitioned between Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

Nov. 15, 1635.—Died, Thomas Parr, or Old Parr, a remarkable Englishman, who lived in the reign of ten kings and queens. He was born in 1483, at Winnington, eight miles from Shrewsbury in Shropshire. Though he attained the vast age of 152 years and 9 months, yet the tenor of his life admitted but of little variety. He was a husbandman, labored hard, partook of coarse fare, and enjoyed good health, till he was sent for to London by the Earl of Arundel. This journey proved fatal to him; for being blind and decrepid, owing to the alteration in his diet, to the change of air, and to his new mode of life, he lived but a short time after his arrival and presentation to the king (Charles I.) He was buried in Westminster Abbey. The simple inscription of "Old Parr," is on his grave.

Nov. 24, 1639.—TRANSIT OF VENUS.—The first transit of Venus over the sun's disc, ever observed, was seen by Jeremiah Horrox, at Hool, an obscure village fifteen miles north of Liverpool; and at the same time, according to his directions, by his friend William Crabtree, at Manchester. Horrox died in 1641, in the 23d year of his age.

A Thanksgiving Turkey.—On the evening before Thanksgiving Day, a Cincinnati auction merchant, of unimpeachable standing, sat in his parlor, chatting with his wife. He had been promised a fine fat turkey for the dinner next day, and was awaiting its arrival. The door bell at length rang, and the gentleman ran down to the street door, picked up a basket, and returned to his wife, saying—

"Here, dear, is the turkey, basket and all!"

The lady made preparations for the disposition of the turkey for the night, and raised the covering, when to her astonished eyes, appeared an interesting *infant* of an hour! Before fainting, she had only breath to say—

"*Dear!* if you call *that* a fine fat turkey, you can cook it yourself! for I have no relish for such *things!*"

A FAMILY MEETING.—One of the pleasant enjoyments of a Christmas holiday is that it often brings together long separated family connexions—but it is seldom the case that eight children are brought together whose united ages are upward of five hundred years. This was the case yesterday in a family residing in Washington Square. There were present at the dinner table a brother and seven sisters, whose united ages are five hundred years, being an average of over sixty-four years. They were all in the enjoyment of excellent health.—[New York Commercial.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MAN-OF-ALL-WORKS thus advertises in a recent American journal:—"I want employment. I can write a letter, an editorial, or a speech; keep accounts or collect them; would be useful in a newspaper office, a book-store, an auction-room, a law office, a counting-room, or in any other business; am an American, of middle age, correct habits, good manners, honest, and trust-worthy,—and yet there is nothing between me and starvation."

Think's he Won't Enlist.—The Editor of the Weekly Messenger, published at Exeter, New Hampshire, says that ever since the issuing of the Proclamation of Gov. Steele, calling for volunteers for the army, his mind has been exceedingly harassed with the question, whether or not he should enlist. He had dreamed of honor and glory, but looking upon his wife and little ones, he concluded to "remain home and print newspapers." A wise resolution.

Dr. Caldwell, an American writer on physical education, contends that a well-balanced brain contributes to long life, while a passionate and turbulent one tends to abridge it; and if persons knew how many dangers in life they escape by possessing mildness of temper, instead of the opposite disposition, how eager would be the aim of all men to cultivate it.

THE AGE OF EGYPT.—The massive temples and obelisks covered with hieroglyphics, and the colossal statues, which have already outlived three thousand years, prove the high civilisation of the people, even before the Jews had become a people, before the Greeks had got an alphabet.—*Sharpe's Egypt.*

During the first seven years of life let the child play; during the next seven years instruct and correct him: during the seven following years send him forth into the world, so that he may acquire and adopt its usages—the man will then be perfect. —*Visit to Algeria.*