The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1429.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 27.

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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, the Business heretofore carried on by WILLIAM HAMMOND, in his own name, will in future be conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM HAMMOND & CO.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 2th July, 1845.

☞ I hereby request all parties indebted to me by Note, Bond, or Book Account, to pay the amount to WILLIAM HAMMOND & Co.; and all those to whom I am indebted, will please render their Accounts to the new Firm for payment. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John. 8th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

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

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, } Executors.
DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, }
Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) July 28, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTIC.

ALL persons having any demands against the firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, *Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers*, or against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, Junior, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who continues the business under the same firm, and has now on hand an extensive assortment of superior NEW FURNITURE, of their own manufacture.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, N. B. 1st March, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Firm of "Robertson & Co." or Robert Robertson, as Lime Burners, are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted to said Firm, or to Robert Robertson, for LIME, desired to make immediate payment to either the Subscribers.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

☞ NOTCE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Charles Robertson, late of the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, Lime Burner, deceased, are desired to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

RECEIVED

Per ships 'Samuel,' 'Themis,' and 'Schoodiac':

17 CASKS HARDWARE,
2 casks Table CUTLERY,
2 casks FILES,
3 casks TEA KETTLES & SUCEPANS,
2 casks SAD IRONS,
1 cask CHAIN TRACES
1 cask Refined BORAX,
3 cases SADDLERY,
3 cases SCREW AUGERS—*Tempson's*,
1 case SLATES,
1 case Japanned TRAYS & WATERS,
1 case GUNS,
1 case SAWS,
100 bags SHOT,
150 GRIDDLES,
25 dozen Long handle FRYING INS,
12 dozen Short ditto, ditto,
15 dozen Bow ditto, ditto,
2 rolls SHEET LEAD,
3 tons CAST STEEL,
1 ton BLISTER ditto,
2 tons HOLLOW WARE,
1 cask PUTTY, (in Bladders,)
20 packages MANILLA ROPE,
80 bundles OAKUM,
20 ANCHORS, from 1 to 5 cwt.
600 fathom close-link Chain, ⅝, 7-16, , ½, ¼ & 7-8 in.
20 boxes TIN,
420 bundles SHEET IRON,
190 tons Bar and Bolt IRON—Comm,
75 tons Bar and Bolt Iron—Refined,
86 rolls SHEATHING FELT.

ALEXANDER EATS.

Dock-street, 7th October, 1845.

STOVES! STOVES, &c.

The subscriber has now on hand, and is selling at *reduced prices*:—

COOKING STOVES, of 20 different patterns;
Franklin do of 15 do do.
Close Wood do of 9 do do.
Round Coal do of 7 do do.
Tight Air do of improved construction;
STOVE PIPE of all sizes, with elbows to suit;
CLOUGHS of seven different patterns, with and without Woodwork; Boilers, Furnace Bars and Bars; Sash Weights; Pots, Bake-Pans, Tea-Kettles, Sad Irons; House Pumps and Lead Pipe; Deep tin, Hand and Net Leads; TIN WARE, &c.

And is prepared to execute orders IRON, BRASS, or LEAD Castings, at short notice.

☞ I beg leave to call attention to my Improved "Hathaway's" COOKING STOVES,—they have been found to effect a saving of *one half the fuel*, and cook better than any Stove in use.

THOMAS EVERETT.

St. John, 23d Sept. 1845.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,

Corner of King and German Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS, of the newest and most Fashionable patterns;
Misses', Children's and Babes' Fan Prunella and Valentia BOOTS, in great variety,
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Aert, Coburg and other BOOTS,
DRESS SHOES, PUMPS, and SIPPERS, of every style,—Together with a gre variety of Cheap BOOTS and SHOES, of evy sort and quality that can be named—for sal Wholesale and Retail, by

June 24. S. K. OSTER.

FLOUR, &c.

300 BRLS. Superfine and he Genesee FLOUR;
10 Boxes TOBACCO, 8's and 16's,
45 Chests Congou TEA of superior quality,
50 Barrels Prime PORK (in Bond,)

Received this day per schr. *Brothers* from Boston, and for sale low while landing by

Oct. 21. J. R. CRANE.

PHŒNIX HOUSE.

JUST landing from ship Avon:—the remaining part of our Fall Stock, among which are—

A choice and select Assortment of Papier Mache FANCY ARTICLES;
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Enamelled, Fancy and Tortoiseshell Pen-holders; Morocco and Shell Card Cases; Ladies' Companions; Bronze, Japan and Fancy Thermometers; Ivory and Pearl Paper Knives; Necklace and Glove Boxes; Knitting Pins, Purse Clasps, Slides, Rings and Tassels;
Unique Chain Scent Bottles and Perfumes;
Fancy, Pocket, Spring, Hydraulic and Fountain INK-STANDS;
Paper Weights, Pen-Knives and Scissors.
Wood and Leather Work Boxes, Desks, & Dressing Cases; Leather Needle Cases, Tablets, Pocket Books, Wallets, and Portfolios;
Tapers & Taper Stands; Letter Racks & Clips;
Save-Alls; Screw Cushions; Dominoes, Chess-Men, Snuff Boxes, Percussion-Caps, Coach-Horns; Men's and Boys' Skates;
Mathematical Instruments, singly and in cases, in great variety; Log and School Slates and Pencils, all sizes, &c. &c.

☞ A further supply of the newest and most fashionable MUSIC.

Also—100 Copies Dr. Paterson's New System MODERN GEOGRAPHY, bound in full leather, in the most substantial manner, at the lowest cash price, either by the dozen or single copy.

The attention of the public is solicited to the above Goods, together with their extensive and well selected Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY—which will be found to comprise every useful and ornamental requisite in their line, at the lowest prices

N. B.—BOOK-BINDING executed, to order, in their usual style. J. & A. McMILLAN.

Nov 11.

Wines, Brandy and Rum.

26 DOZEN very superior Pale Sherry
28 do. do. Golden Sherry;
21 do. do. do. Brown Sherry;
18 do. do. do. Old Madeira;
57 do. do. do. Old Port;
15 do. do. do. Old Pale Brandy.

The above are being landed from the *Schoodiac*, in cases of from 1 to 3 dozen each, recommended as being of superior quality and offered at *Cost and Charges*. Ex *Canmore*:—

45 doz. Old PORT, in cases 3 doz. each.
Ex Edinburgh—
5 hhds. superior PORT WINE.
Ex Duke of Wellington—
20 hhds. BRANDY, (Otard, Dupuy & Co.)
Ex Jane—
5 puns. Strong St. Kitts RUM.

For sale by *ALLISON & SPURR.*

October 7, 1845.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

The subscribers have just received ex Ship *Lady Caroline*, from London:—

20 HHDS. Holland *GENEVA*;
6 do. *SHERRY WINE*
24 chests Fine Congou TEA;
10 hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 3 do. Crushed do.;
50 boxes Turkey Raisins; 4 carroteels Currants,
20 bags Black PEPPER,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES, (Wax Wicks);
3 do. Windsor SOAP; 1 case PINS,
55 kegs FF GUNPOWDER; 100 bags SHOT,
35 kegs MUSTARD; 1 case Bottled do;
3 cases Fig Blue; 1 do. Confectionary,
4 cases LIQUORICE and Cassia,
50 dozen Playing Cards; 1 case Ink,
15 bags CORKS; 1 case shoe Brushes,
15 barrels Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 kegs Coloured PAINT,
10 casks Black Lead, Vitriol, Salts & Sulpour;
200 bundles Picket OAKUM.
Ex "Themis," from Liverpool:—
110 boxes Steele's SOAP; 1 hhd. Starch,
30 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Shad Twine,
1 tierce Scrubbing Brushes,
1 bale Shoe Thread; 30 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 bales Cotton Warp.
Ex "Douglas" from Glasgow:—
400 reams Paper, assorted; 1 pun. Malt Whiskey;
40 bags BARLEY; 1 hhd. COPPERAS.
Ex sundry vessels from Philadelphia:—
570 barrels CORN MEAL,
130 do. Superfine FLOUR.
In Store of former Importations:—
240 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
15 tierces Loaf and Bastard ditto,
190 hhds. MOLASSES,
125 chests TEA, assorted,
60 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
45 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
30 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
50 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
40 do. Common and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Pimento; 10 do. Split Peas,
15 do. Pepper; 20 kegs GINGER,
20 brls. WHITING; 20 boxes PIPES,
60 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
20 boxes IC and IX TIN,
4 chests Indigo; 5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes London SOAP; 10 brls. VINEGAR,
12 hhds. Linseed OIL; 100 kegs White Lead,
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins,
120 barrels RYE FLOUR.

The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments.

October 4. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per "*Themis*" and other arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, amongst which are—

300 TINED and untined TEA KETTLES;
20 cwt. SAD IRONS,
110 bags *Improved* CUT NAILS;
26 bags OX and HORSE NAILS,
2 cases CAST STEEL; 4 bells. Blistered do.
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES*,
20 ANVILS,
Blacksmith's Sledges, Hammers and Bellows,
FOX TRAUS of an improved pattern;
RIM LOCKS, Assort—Common and Carpenters' Patent;
BUTT HINGES,
Wrought Pump JACKS BRADS; RIVETS,
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted,
Patent H & H HINGES; WHIP THONGS,
Polished Steel and Bronze Head FIRE IRONS,
Tinned Harness Buckles, and a few patent double action BRIDLE BITTS,
John Wilson's Shoe & Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks, Mill Saw and other FILES.

—ON HAND—

54 feet *Hoole & Co's* GANG MILL SAWS.

30th September, 1845.

10th May, 1845.

The subscribers offer for sale,—

60 CASKS fine Canada Rose NAILS—
4d'y to 20d'y;
15 tons SPIKES, from 3 1-2 to 8 inch;
3 Wood Stock ANCHORS—16, 18 & 20 cwt.;
4 Iron ditto, ass'd sizes; 20 Smith's Anvils;
Several CHAINS, of various sizes;
Patent Windlass, Chain Plates, Dead Eyes, Capstan, Ship's Head, &c.
2 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
100 barrels No. 1 HERRINGS;
150 quintals large Shore FISH; 50 do. Pollock;
7 cases Linen Thread; 18 do. Twill'd Silecias;
10 bales SHEATHING FELT
3 hogsheads BRANDY;
25 chests Bohea, 100 do. Congo, 14 do. Twankay, 3 do. Old Hyson, 8 do. Young Hyson, 5 do. Twankay Hyson, 5 do. Orange Pekoe, 3 do. Pouchong TEAS, of the best quality.

ALLISON & SPURR.

NEW GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per "Edinburgh," "Themis," and "Schoodiac," from Liverpool, and "Queen Pomare," from Clyde, part of their Fall Importations, consisting of:—

PLAIN and Printed Coburgs and Orleans,
White & Printed Cottons, Moleskin, Cantoons,
Ticks, Flannels, Serges, Baize and Padding,
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, &c.
Black & Colored Silk and German Velvets,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Holland, Table Cloths and Covers, Osnaburg, Canvass & Duck.
A large assortment of SHAWLS, SCARFS, and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Over all Hose, Lambs' Wool, Thibet and Gala Plaid, Mufflers and Scarfs,
Worsted, Gala and Woollen Plaid Cloakings;
Worsted, Yarns, and Knitting Cotton—which, together with a general assortment of Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, will be sold both Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices.

The remainder of Stock daily expected per Harmony and Avon from Liverpool, and Southampton from Clyde. *Oct.* 14.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per ships "Maranham" from London "Schoodiac" from Liverpool, and "Queen Pomare" from Greenock, their usual Fall Importations, consisting of—

FINEST West of England Wool Dye Cloths, Cassimere, Doe and Buckskin, Tweeds,
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Waterproof Beaver do.
Valentia, Cachmere and Satin Vestings,
Woollen Cloakings and Gala Plaids,
Flannels, real Welsh do, Tweeded Plaidings,
Fancy Cachmeres, DeLaines and Lustres,
Plain and figured Orleans, Coburgs & Merinos,
Silk Velvets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces,
Printed Cottons, Grey and White do.
Regattas, Homespuns, Ginghams,
BED TICK, Osnaburgs, Duck and Canvas,
Lambswool, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts & Drawers,
Cachmere, Indiana & Woollen Plaid SHAWLS,
Fur, Cloth & Sealette Caps, Glengarry Bonnets,
Muffle Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket do.
Stocks, Satin Scarfs.
Blankets, Carpeting, and a variety of small wares, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail at low prices for Cash.

Market-square, Oct. 21, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per Themis, Brothers, and Edinburgh, from Liverpool, and Lady Caroline from London, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of:—

5 BALES Gala Plaid, Lambswool & Tweed COAKINGS;
2 cases COTON VELVETS;
8 do. Coburgs, Orleans, and Cashmeres;
3500 yards CARPETINGS—*new styles*;
2 bales HEARTH RUGS, Floor and Table Oil Cloths and Covers,
5 bales Printed COTTONS,
5 do. Grey and White do.;
2 do. Ginghams and Shirting Stripes,
7 do. FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
5 do. CLOTHS, viz.—Superfine, Beaver, Pilot Cloth, and Trowserings;
[illegible] cases Winter BOOTS and SHOES,
25 cases FANCY GOODS, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Flowers, Feathers, Shawls, Scarfs, Silk and Satin Cravats, Muslins, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, &c.

Prince Wm Street, St. John, Oct. 14.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex *Marshall Hewett*, from London:—

55 CHESTS Congou TEA; 2 do. Old Hyson;
2 boxes Sperm Candles;
12 casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 casks 'Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces,
1 box Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel;
10 casks French White Wine VINEGAR,
1 case Isinglass 2 chests Florence OIL.

From Dorchester:—

1 tin Robb's OATMEAL.—For sale by

December 2. JARDINE & CO.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of Germain and King Streets.

LADIES', Gentlemens', Girls', Boys' and Childrens' CLOTH BOOTS, of every description; together with Carpet, Kid, Seal, Satin, and every other variety of Ladies' SHOES that may be required. Also Girls', Boys', and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES of every description that may be required in the season.

☞ *FOR SALE CHEAP.* ☜

Saint John, November 8, 1845.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S Evening School commenced on Monday Evening, 6th October. Young gentlemen who wish to receive Instruction in the Science of Navigation, Land-Surveying, Gunging, and Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, the Use of the Globes, English Grammar, and all the minor branches of Education, will receive the gatest attention from Mr. C., at his Evening School, which will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock, until the 1st of April next. Great attention will be given to young gentlemen who wish to take lessons in the Celestial Globe, as the evening is the only time that the various Constellations are visible. St. John, N. B., Oct. 28, 1845.

Iron, Tin, Slates, and Oakum.

Landing ex Lakefield, and for sale by the Subscriber

10 TONS Swedish IRON, assorted;
200 bundles Round Iron—best refined ½ to ¾ inch;
50 do. BLISTER STEEL,
60 do. SHEET IRON, assorted, No. 16 to 26;
15 pair Forge BELLOWS, from 26 to 34 inch,
100 box TIN, assorted;
20 M. FIRE BRICKS; 5 tons OAKUM;
30 tons Queen Ton SLATES,
10 M. Nantess do.;
100 tons Smith COAL.

Aug. 5 *WILLIAM CARVILL.*

Anchors and Chains.

Now landing ex Caledonia, and for sale by the subscriber—

24 ANCHORS—Iron and Wood Stock—assorted from 2 to 32 cwt;
5 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, 5-8 to 1 inch.

December 9. WM. CARVILL.

FINE NAVY BREAD.

The Subscriber has received and will sell cheap on immediate application:—

100 Barrels Fine Navy Bread.

November 18. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE GARLAND.

THE FUTURE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

It was good, it was kind in the Wise One above,
To fling destiny's veil o'er the face of our years,
That we dread not the blow that shall strike at our love,
And expect not the beams that shall dry up our tears.

Did we know that the voices now gentle and bland,
Will forego the fond word and the whispering tone;
Will be joyfully forward in casting the stone;

Did we know the affection engrossing the soul
Will end, as it oft does, in madness and pain;
That the passionate breast will but hazard its rest,
And be wrecked on the shore it is panting to gain.

Oh! did we not know of the shadows so nigh,
The world would indeed be a prison of gloom—
All light would be quenched in youth's eloquent eye,
And the prayer-lisping infant would ask for the tomb.

For if hope be a star that may lead us astray,
And 'deceiveth the heart,' as the aged ones preach,
Yet 'twas mercy that gave it to beacon our way,
Though its lofty illumes where we never can reach.

Though friendship but flits like a meteor gleam,
Though it bursts like a moon-lighted bubble of dew,
Though it passes away like a leaf on the stream,
Yet 'tis bliss while we *fancy* the vision is true.

Oh! 'tis well that the future is hid from our sight.
That we walk in the sunshine, nor dream of the cloud;
That we cherish a flower, and think not of blight;
That we dance on the loom that may weave us a shroud.

It was good, it was kind in the Wise One above,
To fling destiny's veil o'er the face of our years,
That we dread not the blow that shall strike at our love,
And expect not the beams that shall dry up our tears.

PASSING AWAY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"Passing away, is written on the world, and all the world contains."

It is written on the rose,
In its glory's full array:
Read what those buds disclose—
"Passing away."

It is written on the skies
Of the soft blue summer day;
It is traced in sunset's dyes—
"Passing away."

It is written on the trees,
As their young leaves glittering play;
And on brighter things than these—
"Passing away."

It is written on the brow,
Where the spirit's ardent ray
Lives, burns and triumphs now—
"Passing away."

It is written on the heart—
Alas! that there decay
Should claim from love a part—
"Passing away."

Friends, friends, oh! shall we meet
Where the spoiler finds no prey?
Where lovely things and sweet
Pass not away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PIRATE'S ATTACK.

(From Hogg's Weekly Instructor.)

"There they are!" exclaimed the Captain, whose eye had taken the direction of mine; "the rascals have rowed clear round us, and are coming on from St. Domingo side. Stand to your arms, boys! the rogues are upon us." In an instant every man was at his post, and on the alert. "Stand in the shadow of the spars and rigging to be out of sight," continued the captain, "and not a man of you fire till I give the word."

"Ay, ay, sir," responded the crew, with nautical precision.

"And now," said the captain, who really went to work in a business-like style, "let us get this gun on the other tack, Mr. Brae, to be ready for the gentlemen."

The muzzle of the piece was accordingly thrust through the opposite port, keeping a dead aim on the boat, which was now little more than a quarter of a mile distant from us.

"Strange," said I, "that the fellows should choose to row against the moon, when, by so doing, they must know we should see the glitter of their oars."

"I suspect," replied the captain, "that they had no choice about it. You forget that we have more or less wind off the land since sunset, and are at least six miles from where we were then. The probability is that the rogues lost us after nightfall; but it seems they have found us at last."

The boat was now very near us, still not a sound came from her. The closest and most painful attention could not hear the dip of her oars, which rose and fell like a piece of mechanism, glittering in the moonlight like blades of silver.

"Boat, ahoy!" cried the voice of Captain Boltrop, in its most startling tones. No answer was returned to this summons, and the oars were plied more lively. "Keep off! you rascals," again shouted our commander,—"off! or I'll blow you out of the water!"

This threat and the firebrand which I flourished with great fierceness, seemed to make the pirates hesitate. The motion of the boat was arrested. Captain Boltrop thought the victory already achieved, and he again raised his voice in tones of authority—"Throw your arms overboard, and come alongside."

A volley of musketry was the reply to this summons—a dozen bullets whistled by, and the captain's hat flew across the deck. A deep imprecation burst from his lips. The next instant a broad stream of flame issued from the quarterdeck, and the explosion of the piece broke upon the dead stillness of the elements with a noise like thunder. A distant crash, a heavy splashing in the water, above which a cry of mortal agony was terribly distinct, had arisen in the direction of the foe before the smoke dispersed sufficiently to enable us to see the effect of our shot. No boat was then to be seen, nor any trace of her crew; we had in all probability sent every soul into eternity.

"By George!" cried the captain, with something like compunction in his tone, and rubbing his head with his handkerchief, "I would rather have taken the rascals and had them decently hanged, than sent them to the bottom in this off-hand manner. You couldn't have made a better shot, Mr. Brae, if——"

A horrid yell, rising apparently from the very depths beneath the ship, stopped him in the middle of his speech. A boat glided out of the smoke and shooting under our bows, a dozen dark forms were seen springing from it to the side of the ship. But our precautions had been wisely taken, and were completely successful. No sooner did they touch the slippery vessel than most of them, with the most horrid blasphemies, fell back into the sea, snapping their pistols at us even after they were filled with water. At the same moment their boat, which had been completely riddled by our shot, filled and sunk to the bottom. Three only got upon deck, and were immediately overpowered and secured. Five more were with difficulty dragged out of the water, and disposed of in the same manner. One powerfuff fellow, however, was not so easily quelled. He had succeeded in getting one foot upon deck, when a young seaman, named Ralph, flew at him with the fierceness of a tiger. They closed, and after balancing a moment between the deck and the water, the pirate, who was much the heavier man, fell backwards overboard, dragging his antagonist with him. They both sunk, but soon rose again about four rods from the ship, clinging closely together. Then commenced a combat the most singular and appalling I had ever witnessed. No one on board seemed to think of devising means of assisting our champion. No one dared to fire upon the pirate; for so closely were they coiled together, so rapid were their evolutions, and so dim the light shed by the moon, that it was impossible to hit one without endangering the life of the other. At the commencement of the struggle, their efforts seemed to be aimed solely at drowning each other. They whirled over on the top of the water, dashing it about like wounded sharks. Both then sunk and for awhile were lost to our sight. Presently they rose again, and exchanged thick and heavy blows, and closing with redoubled fury sunk again. Neglecting to use their weapons, which would have put a speedy end to the fray, they fought more like savage beasts of prey, bent on throttling each other, than like human beings.

"Shall we stand and see our man murdered?" at length exclaimed a voice from among the crew. It operated like magic to break the spell that had fallen upon us all.

"Clear away the boat there!" shouted the captain, and six men sprang to execute the order. Just then, after an effort of unusual fierceness, both of the combatants sunk. They remained out of sight so long, that the men who were letting down the boat suspended their operations, and we all stood breathless with uncertainty and anxiety awaiting their re-appearance. At length, about thirty yards off, the waters parted; but only one man was seen to rise.

"Is it you, Ralph?" cried the captain, in a suppressed voice.

"Here is *some* of him, at least, on my knife-blade," responded the freebooter, with the accent and laugh of a fiend; and springing nearly to his whole height out of the water, he threw the weapon with great force towards us. Another hollow laugh rang over the waters, and, on looking round, wide circles of ripples were seen moving on the moonlit sea, as if some heavy body had just sunk into it. Vengeance was the tardy thought that now rushed on every heart. Some, in the blinded fury of the moment, actually discharged their pieces into the centre of those waving eddies, without staying to reflect upon its utter uselessness. Others with their guns in readiness, and eyes glaring upon the sea like panthers robbed of their prey, stood prepared to fire the moment he should show his head above the water. But he rose no more. The winged messengers of death that had been aimed at his life sped harmlessly over his head; and had it been possible to penetrate the secrets of the great deep, he might have been seen reposing peacefully on its sandy bottom by the side of his late antagonist. The men looked gloomily at each other, and with lowering brows on their helpless prisoners, as if sufficient atonement had not been rendered for the life of their comrade. To one skilled in the language of the human countenance, it was evident that nothing but the restraint of discipline held them back from a summary act of vengeance and of crime that would have sunk them to a level with the pirates themselves. Judging of the feelings of the crew from their looks, or more probably from his own, and anxious to remove the temptation to evil, the captain ordered our eight prisoners to be stowed under the hatches, and they were accordingly tumbled in with very little ceremony. How many of this band of genuine desperadoes had been lost, we had no means of ascertaining; for our prisoners either did not or would not understand English or French. But when they fired upon us, from twelve to sixteen men were visible, and the yell that followed our discharge was such as is never extorted from mortal man but by the pangs of the last agony. Six or eight, then, of the freebooters had certainly perished. What chance of success they might fancy that an open boat could have against a vessel of the size of ours, it completely bewildered us to imagine. They must either have been intoxicated, or in the situation of a beast of prey, whom the goadings of hunger will impel to rush upon a foe from whose face he would otherwise have fled. Viewing it in either light, it was an act of the most daring hardihood. The struggle had been fierce and boisterous, but it had passed. The ship was restored to her usual tranquility, and was moving before a gentle breeze from the shore, yet so slowly as scarcely to ruffle the face of the ocean.

Noble Instance of Intrepidity.—A Ship's Crew Saved.—About the middle of October last, the barque Helen, Captain Clayton, of this port, left Quebec on her homeward voyage, with a cargo of timber. The weather proved favourable till the end of the month, when it began to blow a stiff gale from the eastward. Early on the morning of the 31st it increased in violence, but the vessel, under double-reefed topsails, rode gallantly on, and as she was stout, and trim built, the crew felt little fear. About half past eight o'clock, while off the east end of one of the Newfoundland banks, they discovered a vessel less fortunately situated, and Captain Clayton was not so selfishly concerned for the safety of his own ship as to have no sympathy with the crew of another, seemingly in a most perilous state. He hailed the vessel, and asked whether they had any boat which might bear them on board the Helen? The answer returned was in the negative, accompanied with an earnest prayer that he would do his best to save them. Captain Clayton hesitated for a little what to do. The vessel was water logged, without a rudder, and her mizen-mast and fore-mast carried away; and if he abandoned her to her fate she must soon be buried with her crew beneath the billows; on the other hand, if he ordered some of his own men to push off in a boat and attempt their rescue, they might perish, and his own vessel would be left with too few hands to work her with efficiency. In this dilemma he placed a boat at the disposal of any of his crew who would volunteer as forlorn hope to the ill-fated vessel. Three men, without hesitation, offered themselves. We feel pleasure in recording the names of the men who could thus cast aside all ideas of personal safety, that they might at least make an effort to rescue their fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The men who acted thus nobly, were, Daniel Mearns, second mate, a native of the north of Scotland; James M'Kenna, the carpenter; and John Martin, of Belfast. Without much loss of time they entered a small two-oared boat, the only one they could command, and rowed on to the wreck; which they reached after encountering a host of dangers. "The ship hung heaving on the verge of death," and the crew, in number twenty-two, were standing on the poop, their voices rising loud above the air of the tempest, entreating deliverance. Seven of them were got without accident into the boat, and the captain of the vessel, which proved to be the Harrison of London, told the boatmen to return for the others, and he would reward them. But they did not require a pecuniary inducement to stimulate them in their mission of mercy. Again and again they returned to the Harrison, and at length every individual was placed in comparative safety on board the Helen. A poor cat, too, it is worth while mentioning, which had shared the fate of the crew, also participated in the deliverance.

The storm raged with increasing violence all the day and during the following night, and there was no doubt on the the minds of any that the Harrison must have sunk very soon after her crew had been rescued. The Harrison had been in a disabled state for nearly a week previous to the 31st, and the storm of that day made the wreck complete. The crew had been on short allowance for some time, but there was no fear of immediate famine, as they had luckily a good stock of biscuit and beef, the latter of which was stowed in a "stow house" on the mainmast. Their joy at being saved was, as it may be conceived, extreme, and the captain, on reaching the deck of the Helen, fell upon his knees and openly expressed his gratitude to heaven for their wonderful deliverance. About the 10th instant the Helen fell in with a vessel bound for Greenock, which relieved her of nine of the crew of the Harrison, as the provisions of so many men pressed rather closely on their supplies. On Monday last the Helen reached the port of Belfast, where the captain of the lost vessel acknowledged the services of the three men who had acted so heroically, by giving each of them a handsome *douceur* in money, as he promised.—*Banner of Ulster.*

The King of the French and the Corporation of London.—The worthy citizens of London will be delighted to find the flattering reception a portion of their body has received from the King of the French. His Majesty having been informed that three of the Aldermen were at Paris, who were upon the deputation with the address of the Corporation which his Majesty received at Windsor, viz., Sir William Magnay, Sir George Carrol, Alderman Humphrey, M. P., also Mr. Pilcher, ex-Sheriff, invited them to a reception at the Palace of St. Cloud, on Monday se'nnight, at half-past eight, and presented them to the Queen and several members of the Royal Family, by whom they were received with the greatest cordiality. The next morning these gentlemen were honoured by an invitation to dinner at six o'clock, and on their arrival at St. Cloud they were received in the billiard-room by his Majesty, and then passed on to the Queen's apartment, and where a reception awaited them no less flattering than that bestowed by the King. The dinner party consisted of the Royal Family only, and their suite, which made the compliment more marked. During dinner every courtesy of polished life was shown to the visiters, and afterwards the party were ushered to the theatre. Nine members of the Royal Family occupied the front places, and the four visitors were placed in chairs immediately behind the Royal Family. When the Queen retired to take refreshment, his Majesty again marked by his attention the kindness and cordiality of his feelings, and said that he should never forget the great kindness he had experienced from the Corporation during the mayoralty of Harvey Combe. These acts of attention must be personally most gratifying to the gentlemen on whom they were conferred; but it is impossible to say how much pleasure they convey to the reflective portion of the community, and what a refutation and answer they afford to the volumes of gloomy forebodings in which a portion of the Paris press loves particularly to indulge.

Beware of Colds.—A large proportion of our consumptive cases are either excited or aggravated by colds. The philosophy of taking cold is but little understood, and the causes of this frequent but unhappy complaint for the most part overlooked.

We cannot discuss the subject freely or fully in such a way little this. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say whatever gives a permanent check to the natural perspiration may produce those effects which we call a cold, or in the language of the books, a catarrh.

This permanent check may be accomplished in several ways. It may be induced by a large quantity of cold drink taken suddenly, when we are debilitated by fatigue or excess of heat; by currents of cooler air falling upon the body, when in a very warm place and inactive; by similar currents falling upon a part of the body for some time in a warm room,—as when we sit by a raised or broken window; by going out of heated rooms, perhaps fatigued, into the night air, especially without sufficient covering; by the application of cold, though it should not be inordinate, after we have been long exposed to a high temperature; and by cold itself, when continued for a long time, as in travelling too long in a stage coach during cold weather, sleeping too cold during the night, sitting with wet feet, &c.

To avoid taking cold [illegible] we must avoid the [illegible] and the other causes [illegible] do something more [illegible] prevent the exciting [illegible] ourselves against its effects [illegible] causes will not operate. [illegible] accustomed, from early infa[illegible] exposure in the open air, at all seasons [illegible] practice of daily sponging the chest with cold water, fresh or salt, is also of great value; and should be adopted by all persons of delicate constitutions at all seasons of the year. Sponging the whole body with cold water in the early part of the day, particularly at rising, when the practice is followed by warmth, increase strength and a keen appetite, is still better as a means of hardening ourselves, than local bathings. Cold, when so employed as to produce the *re-action* we have just spoken of, is a powerful tonic to the whole system; and whatever in this way gives tone to the whole system goes far towards preventing our taking cold, or suffering, in fact, from diseases of any kind.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—Capt. Coleman, formely of the *Jane and Barbara*, of this port, but who lately took a vessel out from Newport to Quebec, arrived with her at Gloucester last week. On Monday night the Captain and his wife retired to sleep in their cabin, which, unhappily, was heated by a pan of charcoal. In the morning Captain Coleman's brother went on board by appointment to meet them; and, on opening the door of the cabin, was horrified to perceive Captain Coleman lying on the floor, insensible, and apparently dead, whilst his wife was sitting up in bed, in the act, as it would seem, of dressing herself, but quite dead and cold; the one having been nearly, and the other altogether, stifled by the noxious fumes of the charcoal. Captain Coleman was instantly conveyed to the Gloucester infirmary, in a most precarious state. Seven young children remain to bewail the loss of an affectionate and tender mother.—*Bristol Journal.*

New Signal Lights for Preventing Collisions at Sea.—Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, has received directions from the Admiralty to have a report made on the practicability of establishing a short code of night signals, for the general use of Steamers and sailing vessels at sea, on a system invented by a person of the name of Rettie. It appears to be very ingeniously conceived, and very simple in application. It consists of a common Argand lamp, with exceedingly powerful reflectors, that throw the rays of light through glass slides of different colours. These slides working on a similar plan to the glasses in a magic lantern, show different colours having different significations, of which there are 12 relating to the state of the ship or vessel that exhibits them, her sails being spread.

The annual expense of Queen Victoria's household, independent of servant's wages, is $3