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Weekly Almanack.

JUNE—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
24 WEDNESDAY - -	4 16	7 48	0 10	5 29
25 THURSDAY - -	4 16	7 48	0 35	7 5
26 FRIDAY - -	4 17	7 48	1 6	8 22
27 SATURDAY - -	4 17	7 48	1 46	9 28
28 SUNDAY - -	4 17	7 48	2 40	10 23
29 MONDAY - -	4 18	7 48	Sets.	11 14
30 TUESDAY - -	4 18	7 49	9 8	11 59

New Moon 29th, 9h. 19m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
HENRY GILBERT, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. LISTON, Esquire, Manager.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
NOTES and BILLS for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for June.
R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, MARK DOLE.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

RULES OF COURT.
JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Observer Office—Price 2s. 6d.
A REVISED EDITION OF THE
Rules of the Supreme Court
OF THIS PROVINCE;
WITH AN
INDEX & REFERENCES.
A List of the JUDGES from the first establishment of the Court, with the dates of their appointments, are added. Also, a Catalogue of the Books of the Law Society.
St. John, February 4, 1840.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature;)
CAPITAL, £50,000,
With power to increase to £100,000.
THE above Company having been organized, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on and after Monday next, the 26th instant, on the most favorable terms.
JAMES KIRK, PRESIDENT.
St. John, 20th June, 1837.

Bank of British North America.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank,—
JAMAICA, { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar.
Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad,
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada,
Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent,
Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico, Saint Croix,
For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1838.

Marine Insurance.
AN Association of MERCHANTS having been formed for the purpose of Insuring *Vessels, Cargoes,* and *Freights*, have appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing premiums, arranging and settling losses, &c., viz:—JOHN DUNCAN, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN HAMMOND, and JOHN WALKER, Esquires.
Application to be made to
I. & J. G. WOODWARD, *Brokers.*
☞ Office, Peters' Wharf,
St. John, 21st April, 1840.

Wholesale and Retail WAREHOUSE.
The subscribers have received per late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow:
281 BALES and Cases, containing their usual Extensive supply of New and Fashionable
GOODS,
Consisting of Broad and narrow CLOTHS; Linen Drapery; Haberdashery; Silk Mercery; Hosiery and Gloves; Gentlemen's Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Boys' Cloth CAPS; with a great variety of small Wares, the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail, for satisfactory payments *only*.
PARKS & HEGAN.
May 26th, 1840.—6t

THE SUBSCRIBER
Begs leave to inform his friends, that he has received per ship Rebecca, Capt. Drake, from Liverpool:
AN assortment of Baskets, Sieves, &c. viz.: Clothes, Bottle, Market, square and oval covered and uncovered Ladies' fancy Reticule and fancy Work Baskets in great variety; Table Matts; hair and wier Sieves from 6 to 14 inches; hair gravy Strainers, Butter Prints, Moulds and Slices; iron wire Sieves for Coal Cinders; also, a few willow Cradles. All of which will be sold low for Cash, with his valuable stock of Hardware, Cloths, Hats, &c. E. C. WADDINGTON,
No. 1, Merritt's Brick Building, Water street.
St. John, June 9, 1840.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE,
Prince William Street.
NEW GOODS
Per ships John Kerr, Hebe, and Malta.
J. D. MACINTYRE has just arrived from Great Britain, and offers for sale a large assortment of DRY GOODS, all selected by himself, and in the newest and most fashionable style of finish, viz:—
Mousseline de Laine, *Le Grilli and Fils de Lausanne*, and other DRESSES; light and dark Prints; Shawls and Handkerchiefs of all descriptions; LINENS, Checks, Homespuns, Hosiery; Stuff for Children's Dresses; colored and black Silks; colored Figured Silks; and a great variety of other articles.
J. D. M. would invite attention to a choice selection of *DRESSES* made up for Boys and Girls, BABY LINEN, &c.
Also, an extensive assortment of *CARPETING*, with *HEARTH RUGS* to match.
26th May, 1840.

NEW STORE.
GILCHRIST & INCHES
Beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in Mr. Sands' Brick Building, next door to the London House. *Prince William street, and have received per ships British Queen from London, Integrity from Liverpool, and Clutha from Greenock, their Spring Importations, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY—viz:*
BLACK, Blue, Brown, and Green Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskin Trouser Cloths, black Forest Cloths, plain and figured Cashmere Vesting, Valentia do., Plain and fig'd Satin do., Summer CLOTHS; Mignionette, Gambroon, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Moleskins, red and white Flannels; grey and white Shirting and Sheeting Cottons, Light and dark fancy Prints, Furniture Prints; Printed Muslins, Printed Saxonies and Satteens, black and col'd Merinos, water'd Moreens, plain and fancy Ginghams, Muslin de Laine Dresses, fancy Cambric do.; black Bombazine, 4—4, & 5—4 black Crape; 4—4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, black and brown Holland, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, Plaid Tartans; Cambric, Medium, Mull and Book Muslins, Bobbin Netts, Blond and fancy fig'd do.; white Lenos, Quillings, Thread and Cotton Edgings and Insertion, Lace and Gauze Veils, Printed Corsets, Cotton Pocket Handk'fs., white Cambric do.; Cotton, Linbet, Indiana, Lama and Challi Shawls and Handkfs. woollen Plaid do. Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs, Men's Silk Pocket Handk'fs., black Bandanas and Brussels do., Genoa Scarfs, Plain and fig'd Satin do., Mavonet, Spanish Cloth and Satin Stocks; Ladies and Gents. Kid, Berlin and Lisle Gloves, Ladies Silk and Lace do., Children's Kid and Lisle do.; Ladies' white, black and col'd Cotton Hose, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair do., China and Black Silk do., Children's Cotton do.; Men's Cotton, Worsted, and Merino Hose; Merino and Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pantaloons; Brown Cotton ditto; White Cotton CAPS; colored Webb and India Rubber Braces; Regatta Shirts; Men's Tam O'Shanter CAPS, McIntosh's Travelling ditto, Youth's Cloth and Fancy Velvet do.; Waterproof COATS; Umbrellas, Parasols; Worsted Bullion Fringe; Do. Do. with Ball; Orris Lace, Nankeens, Rolled Jaconetts, White and Col'd Counterpanes, Patent Persian Reels, Threads, Fancy Gilt Buttons, Plain and Fig'd Silk do., Cotton Warps, and a variety of other small wares.
St. John, 19th May, 1840

NEW STORE.
J. & H. FOTHERBY
INTIMATE to their friends and the public that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Waddington, next door to the *London House*, and have received per "*Eagle*" and "*British Queen*," from London, and "*Brothers*" from Liverpool, an extensive and well assorted stock of **GOODS**, consisting of
Black and colored Silks, plain and figured,
Satins and Satanets; Plain and fancy Ribbons,
Merinos, Saxonys, and Mousline de Laines,
Bombazines and Crapes; Hosiery and Gloves,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Indiana, Thibet, and filled Shawls and Handkfs.
Black and colored Silk do. do.
Laces, Edgings and Insertions,
Thread do. do.
Bobbinets and Quillings,
Broad Cloths, Buckskins and Doeskins,
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Vestings,
Grey, White and Printed Cottons,
Cantoons, Satinetts and Tweeds,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Table Cloths, Napkins and Towelling.
Druggets, Baizes and Padding,
Canvas, Osnaburg, Duck, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A very extensive stock of Gentlemen's Beaver, Silk, Gossamer, and Paris HATS, of every shape and quality, from 4s. 6d. each.
A great variety of Boys' and Children's CLOTH CAPS.
A large assortment of Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description.
☞ The above Goods have all been purchased in the English market by J. H. for CASH, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for *Cash only*.
Prince William street, St. John,
May 12th, 1840.

Contract for OIL.
THE Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses and those off this Harbour will receive Tenders until Tuesday the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for a quantity of PALE SEAL OIL not exceeding
1800 Gallons,—and
300 ditto PORPOISE OIL.
The same to be delivered to them at this Port, to be perfectly clear of all dregs or sediment, of 1840 catch, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.
Payment to be made in ten days after the delivery of the Oil, which must take place by the 15th July.
Security for the due performance must be stated on the Tenders, and those to be left with either of the subscribers.
JOHN WARD,
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
JOHN WARD, Junior,
THOMAS BARLOW,
L. DONALDSON.
St. John, 14th April, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of CRANE & ALLISONS, has been this day mutually dissolved by the retirement of C. F. ALLISON, and the business in future will be conducted here as usual by the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE and JOSEPH F. ALLISON, under the Firm of
CRANE & ALLISON.
All persons having claims against the late Firm, will please present them at their convenience, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Firm, will make payment to either of the subscribers.
WILLIAM CRANE,
CHARLES F. ALLISON,
JOSEPH F. ALLISON.
Sackville, N. B., 1st May, 1840.—3m

The Garland.

THE BRIDE'S FATHER.
BY C. SWAIN.

The last kiss is given,—the last adieu sigh'd—
The bridegroom's away with his beautiful bride;
Alone sits the father,—alone in his years!
The mansion is silent, the old man in tears!
He thinks of her sweetness, which sooth'd every care,
And he fondly looks up, as expecting her there.
Ah! when was the time he such sorrow had shown,
And she came not?—but now the old man weeps alone!

And could she remember his fondness, that threw
Fresh flowers o'er her path every moment she knew,—
That granted each wish her light heart could prefer,—
Who in the wide world had but her—only her?
Oh, nature! how strange and unfeeling appears
This breaking of all the affections of years,
For one who a summer ago was unknown!
Yet that *one* has her heart: the old man weeps alone

No, not for a crown,—as an emperor's bride,
Had I quitted a father's affectionate side!
I'd thought on his evenings, long, lonely, and dim,
And priz'd not a love unconnected with him;—
Deem'd the one who'd have sooth'd not my father's decline
(Howe'er he might love me) unworthy of mine;
Not chang'd the affections 'neath which I had grown,
Nor left a fond father, *old, cheerless, and lone!*

ON TIME.
FROM THE WELSH OF IOAN TEGID.

Time flies—it flies—it quicker flies
Than flows the ocean wave,
When fiercest, howling winds arise,
Or wildest tempests rave.

Time flies—it flies—it quicker flies
Than any ship can boast,
When quickest o'er the deep she hies,
On foaming billows tossed.

Time flies—it flies—it quicker flies
Than the eagle on her way,
When darting from the upper skies,
She drops to seize her prey.

Time flies—it quicker flies, in short,
Than e'en the lightning flies,
When forked beams are seen to sport
From east to western skies.

Quicker is time than words can tell,
Though swift those accents flow;
Consider, then, O man! full well
How thou should'st live below.

Miscellaneous.

From the London Morning Herald.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS, 2 vols: Madden, London, 1840.

Mr. Polack—to whom we are indebted for these volumes—has been a long time resident in New Zealand, and his opinions, consequently, are deserving of every consideration. So far as we are enabled to form a notion on the subject, he writes in a perfectly unbiased spirit, and neither underrates nor overrates the advantages which the country holds out to British settlers. In point of climate, it is, he assures us, unimpeachable; the soil, too, with some exceptions, is good; but the majority of the natives are still in a sad state of barbarism, the horrid practice of cannibalism being not yet extinct among them. In particular they have a great taste for baked heads—an ugly fancy which we trust will have the effect of keeping our Scottish settlers constantly on the alert, for it would be exceedingly embarrassing if they were to wake one fine morning, and find their heads "done to a nicety" in a New Zealand oven! We can conceive no situation more painful, or provocative of dismal reflections. After entering at some length into a variety of details respecting the religious rites of the New Zealanders, Mr Polack proceeds to describe their marriage ceremonies, some of which are curious enough. He tells us that

"In marriages resulting from betrothal the inclination of the female is rarely consulted, and, despite any aversion she may conceive against her future spouse, she must submit. Many females at the age of five years have been affianced to some old men rather fitted to fill the relationship of great grandparents than lovers; yet on arriving at an age suitable to native opinion, the espousals have taken place. In some instances the lady has eloped with a lover, whose agility has outstripped or set at defiance that of the old pantaloon; but though unable personally to pursue the chase after such Gretna Green alliances, his means and rank has armed a host in his service of relatives and retainers. On the parties being discovered, each receives a sound castigation, if the lover be of rank; but should he belong to an inferior family, he is either robbed of all he may possess, or murdered; the old discarded lover then takes the lady, without being particularly annoyed at the trick played upon his honor."

Wives do not appear to rank higher in the social scale among the New Zealanders, than they did among the old Romans, who—we have the authority of Gibbon for saying so—used to consider them as mere articles of furniture. Mr. Polack continues as fellows:—

"The general and approved form of marriage is extremely simple; when the proposed union takes place, the lover conducts the lady to his hut, and the wife, thus introduced into her house, never quits it but as mistress of the place. The property of her husband becomes equally her own, and the same feeling of mutual intercourse follows this primitive ceremony as among civilized people. The most singular part of the ceremony follows; the marriage is no sooner consummated than a party of *friends*, nearest in relation to both husband and wife, attack the hut, rob the place of every moveable article, and often leave the inmates nearly personally naked. A sound drubbing is also bestowed on both parties."

This "drubbing" is, of course, intended as a mark of respect, and remins us of a humorous scene in Voltaire's Candide, where he represents the great Shah of Persia as being so particularly delighted with the conduct of one of his Ministers, that, in token of approbation, he knocks him down at a public levee, "whereat," adds the novelist, "all the courtiers were like to die of envy." The New Zealand women have, it seems, a great horror of Polygamy, and discourage the practice in their husbands as much as they possibly can, sometimes using remonstrances, sometimes menaces, and frequently, where these fail, their fists; so that—adds our author—"many of the Chiefs have at length discovered that *one* wife is *more* than sufficient." Ghosts and hobgoblins are very common throughout the country, in conesquence of which a native never passes a burial-ground without a shudder, however brave he may be in war. Mr. Polack relates one or two ghost-stories, but they are wholly wanting in interest, and have not even the rich—we might almost add, the redeeming—absurdity of our own Cock-lane apparition, in which old Sam Johnson was so firm a believer. Speaking of their wars we are told

"A thousand persons have been known to be killed on the spot, most of whom were deliberately devoured by the victors, who force the captured slaves also to partake of the bodies of their murdered relatives and companions! The gluttony of the victors has been such, that numbers have sunk under the horrible debauch, unable to recover from their brutal orgies. On the battle field it is scarcely possible to distinguish friend from foe, as the limbs become so much mangled, heads dissevered, &c. that it becomes impossible to distinguish individuals of either party; neither sex is spared, and infants and children are alike barbarously devoured by the insatiate monsters."

This must be very encouraging to British settlers; it is but fair, however, to add that cannibalism is by no means so fashionable as it once was in New Zealand, a frequent intercourse with Europeans having tended considerably to the refinement and amelioration of the manners of the savages. They are now, it appears, more anxious to show off as men of business than as warriors; and who knows but that in process of time, they may come to possess the keenness and fox-like cunning of a London stock broker! Mr. Polack gives some entertaining particulars respecting the luxuriant forests of New Zealand, and closes his work with an appendix full of geological and zoological information.

From Cobbett's Advice to Lovers.

Another description of lovers with whom it is useless to reason, are those who love according to the *rules of arithmetic*, or who measure their matrimonial expectations by the *chain of the land-surveyor*.—These are not love and marriage; they are bargain and sale. Young men will naturally, and almost necessarily, fix their choice on young women in their own rank in life, because from habit and intercourse they will know them best. But, if the length of the girl's purse, present or contingent, be a consideration with the man, or the length of his purse, present or contingent, be a consideration with her, it is an affair of bargain and sale. I know that kings, princes and princesses, are, in respect of marriage, restrained by the law: I know that nobles, if not thus restrained by positive law, are restrained, in fact, by the very nature of their order. And here is a disadvantage which, as far as real enjoyment of life is concerned, more than counterbalances all the advantages that they possess over the rest of the community—This disadvantage, generally speaking, pursues rank and riches downwards, till you approach very nearly to that numerous class who live by manual labour, becoming however less and less as you descend. You generally find even very vulgar rich men making a sacrifice of their natural and rational taste to their mean and ridiculous pride, and thereby providing for themselves an ample supply of misery for life. By preferring "*provident* marriages" to marriages of love, they think to secure themselves against all the evils of poverty; but, *if poverty come*, and come it may, and frequently does, in spite of the best laid plans, and best modes of conduct; *if poverty come*, then where is the counterbalence for that ardent mutual affection, which troubles, and losses, and crosses, always increase rather than diminish, and which, amidst all the calamities that can befal a man, whispers to his heart, that his best possession is still left him unimpaired? The WORCESTERSHIRE BARONET, who has had to endure the sneers of fools on account of his marriage with a beautiful and virtuous servant-maid, would, were the present ruinous measures of the Government to drive him from his mansion to a cottage, still have a source of happiness; while many of those who might fall in company with him, would, in addition to all their other troubles, have, perhaps, to endure the reproaches of wives to whom poverty, or even humble life, would be insupportable.

If marrying for the sake of money be, under any circumstances, despicable, if not disgraceful: if this be the case generally, what ought to be said of a young man, who, in the hey-day of youth, should couple himself to a woman, old enough, perhaps, to be his mother or grandmother, and who should pretend to *love* her too; and all this merely for the sake of her money? Why, it ought, and it, doubtless, would be said of him, that his conduct was a libel on both man and woman-kind; that his name ought, for ever, to be synonymous with baseness, and that in no age and in no nation, not marked by a general depravity of manners, and total absence of all sense of shame, such a man would be held in abhorrence.

Buonaparte could not be said to marry for *money*, but for power, his motive was little better. It was for dominion, for ambition, and that, too, of the most contemptible kind. I knew an American gentleman, with whom Buonaparte had always been a great favourite; but the moment the news arrived of his divorce and second marriage, he gave him up. This piece of grand prostitution was too much to be defended. And the truth is, that Buonaparte might have dated his decline from the day of that marriage. My American friend said, "If I had been he, I would, in the first "place, have married the poorest and prettiest girl in "all France." If he had done this, he would, in all probability, have now been on an imperial throne, instead of being eaten by worms, at the bottom of a very deep hole in St. Helena; whence, however, his bones convey to the world the moral, that to marry for money, for ambition, or from any motive other than the one pointed out by affection, is not the road to glory, to happiness, or to peace.

From Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

Nothing is much more discreditable than what is called *hard dealing*. They say of the Turks, that they know nothing of *two prices* for the same article: and that to ask an abatement of the lowest shopkeeper is to insult him. It would be well if Christians imitated Mahometans in this respect. To ask one price and take another, or to offer one price and give another, besides the loss of time that it occasions, is highly dishonourable to the parties, and especially when pushed to the extent of solemn protestations.—It is, in fact, a species of lying; and it answers no one advantageous purpose to either buyer or seller.—I hope that every young man, who reads this, will start in life with a resolution never to higgle and lie in dealings. There is this circumstance in favour of the bookseller's business: every book has its fixed price, and no one ever asks an abatement. If it were thus in all other trades, how much time would be saved, and how much immorality prevented!

As to the spending of your time, your business or your profession is to claim the priority of every thing else. Unless that be *duly attended to*, there can be no real pleasure in any other earthly employment of a portion of your time. Men, however, must have some leisure, some relaxation from business; and in choice of this relaxation, much of your happiness will depend. Where fields and gardens are at hand, they present the most rational scenes for leisure. As to company, I have said enough in the former letter to deter any young man from that of drunkards and rioting companions; but, there is such a thing as your quiet "*pipe and pot companions*," which are, perhaps, the most fatal of all. Nothing can be conceived more dull, more stupid, more the contrary of edification and rational amusement, than sitting, sotting, over a pot and glass, sending out smoke from the head, and articulating, at intervals, nonsense about all sorts of things. Seven years service as a galleyslave would be more bearable to a man of sense, than seven months confinement to society like this. Yet, such is the effect of habit, that, if a young man become a frequenter of such scenes, the idle propensity sticks to him for life. Some companions, however, every man must have; but, these every well-behaved man will find in private houses, where families are found residing, and where the suitable intercourse takes place between women and men. A man that cannot pass an evening without drink merits the name of a sot. Why should there be drink for the purpose of carrying on conversation?

The line which divides right and wrong is narrow as a hair, and therefore without due caution we shall often be in danger of transgressing it.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—One of Daniel DeFoe's projects was an academy for the education of women; on the evils resulting from the want of it, he expressed his opinion in the following terms.

"A well bred woman, and well taught, furnished with the additional accomplishments of knowledge and behaviour, is a creature without comparison.—Her Society is the emblem of sublimer enjoyments, her person is angelic, and her conversation heavenly; she is all softness and sweetness—peace, love, wit and delight; she is every way suitable to the sublimest wish; and the man who has such a one to his portion, has nothing to do but rejoice in her and be thankful.

On the other hand, suppose her to be the same woman, deprived of the benefit of education, and it follows thus: If her temper is good, want of education makes her soft and easy; her wit, for want of teaching, renders her impertinent and talkative; her knowledge, for want of judgment and experience, makes her fanciful and whimsical. If her temper be bad, want of breeding makes her worse, and she grows haughty, insolent and loud. If she be passionate, want of manners makes her a termagant and a scold. If she be proud, want of discretion (which is ill-breeding) makes her conceited, fantastic, and ridiculous."

Breach of Promise of Marriage at Bombay.—An action was brought in the Bombay Supreme Court, on February 11, by a young lady named Frances Johnstone against Mr. James Augustus Cummins, to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, an interesting young woman, had arrived in India with Mr. Colonel Pottinger, about two years previously. In consequence of illness she removed to the house of a Mr. Shaughnessy, a conductor in the commissariat, where she recovered her health. Duringher residence there, in October last, the defendant asked to be introduced to Miss Johnstone. The introducton took place. The defendant, who expressed himself delighted with the person and manners of the plaintiff, visited her daily for a week, and then asked permission to pay his addresses. He soon became her declared lover, and, during six weeks, preparations were made for the marriage. Presents of rings and jewellry were made by the defendant, and the wedding dress bought. The 8th of Jan. was fixed as the day. About the 8th Dec. defendant suddenly broke of his visits. Mr. Shaughnessy, some days after, inquired of him the cause of his extraordinary conduct, when he declared he had changed his mind in consequence of letters that he had received from home. Those letters were never produced. In compliance with Mr. Shaughnessy's request, the defendant wrote to him an explanatory letter completely exonerating Miss Johnstone from all blame, and placing her character beyond all reproach. Miss Johnstone's health was affected. By the advice of her friends application was made to an attorney, who wrote to the defendant for an explanation and compensation. This letter was answered by another attorney acting on behalf of the defendant, in which an attempt was made to treat the whole matter as a jest. For the defendant it was urged that Mr. Cummins only paid the young lady ordinary attentions, but that she thought he was in love with her. This, however, was not sufficient to convince the Court, and the result was that the gentleman had to pay damages amounting to 2,000 rupees.

SOURCES OF EVERY-DAY HAPPINESS.—Occupation and a clear conscience, the very truant in the fields will tell you, are craving necessities. But when these are secured, there are higher matters, which, to the sensitive and educated at least, are to happiness what foliage is to the tree. They are refinements which add to the beauty of life without diminishing its strength; and, as they spring only from a better use of our common gifts, they are neither costly nor rare. Many have learned secrets under the roof of a poor man, which would add to the luxury of the rich. The blessings of a cheerful fancy and a quick eye come from nature, and the trailing of a vine may develope them as well as the curtaining of a King's chamber.

Eloquent Description of a Launch.—Campbell in his lectures on English Poetry thus describes the launching of a line of battle ship:—

"Those who have ever witnessed the spectacle of the launching of a ship of the line, will, perhaps, forgive me for adding this to the examples of the *sublime objects of artificial life*. Of that spectacle I can never forget the impression, and of having witnessed it reflected from the faces of ten thousand spectators. They seem yet before me. I sympathise with their deep and silent expectation, and their fickle burst of enthusiasm. It was not a vulgar joy, but an affecting national solemnity. When the vast bulwark sprang from her cradle, and the calm water on which she swung majestically round, gave the imagination a contrast of the stormy element on which she was soon to ride. All the days of battle and the nights of danger which she had to encounter, all the ends of the earth which she had to visit, and all that she had to do and suffer for her country, rose in awful presentiment before the mind, and when the heart gave her a benediction, it was like one pronounced on a living being."

CAPTAIN ROSS'S EXPEDITION.—Letters have been received from the Antarctic Expedition, dated St. Helena, the beginning of February. Lieut. Lefroy, of the Royal Artillery, who is to conduct the magnetic observatory on that island, has been landed with his instruments and assistants, and occupied Napoleon Bonaparte's house at Longwood, which has been assigned as his residence, and in the neighbourhood of which his observatory is to be built. From St. Helena, Captain Ross proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope, to establish Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, R. N., and his party, in a similar observatory, where corresponding observations are to be made during the three years in which the expedition will remain in the southern hemisphere.—We understand that, by adopting proper precautions, the officers succeeded in making magnetic observations at sea with as much precision as on land, the two ships sometimes telegraphing to each other at the same minute of the dip. The importance of this success towards the prosecution of the voyage will be estimated, when it is considered how large a portion of the southern hemisphere is covered by the sea. Captain Ross obtained soundings in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, far distant from any land, with a line 2,500 fathoms being far the greatest depth that has ever been reached by a sounding line.—*London Literary Gazette.*

NAPOLEON.—A London editor, after chronicling the determination of the French Goverment to bring the bones of Napoleon from St. Helena, and bury them in the soil of France, makes the following comments:

"It seems singular that so vast political combinations as those of which he was at the head, have left so little trace of their existence. His only direct descendant is dead; the thrones of the different members of his family—Spain, Naples, Westphalia, Holland—have all passed away; after the lapse of less than a quarter of a century, Europe has settled down under nearly the same dynasties, and within nearly the same territorial demarcations as those he overthrew, and fancied he had obliterated. On the soil to which his bones are now reverently borne, all of his name and blood are forbidden by law to set foot, and if they are interred with royal splendour hard by the tombs of the kings whose throne he usurped, it is because all Europe feels that with himself his dynasty perished—that he neither had, nor can have a successor."

CEYLON THE MOST VALUABLE OF OUR EASTERN ACQUISITIONS.—In treating of the colonies belonging to the British empire, we can discover none more worthy of note, the resources of which are less known, and the true interests of which have been less considered, than the Island of Ceylon, in extent larger than Ireland; with an increasing population, averaging from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 souls; salubrious in climate; productive of not merely the necessaries of life, but also many of the luxuries of life; yielding a revenue far exceeding its expenditure; defencible from its natural fastnesses from any permanent invasion; possessing one of the finest harbours in the world, in the most commanding position at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal; its locality rendering it an eligible depot both for naval and land forces, capable at all times of being transferred to any point in which our Eastern possessions might be assailed, or a necessity arise for our carrying war into the territories of our neighbours; it requires but little foresight to arrive at the conclusion, that whenever our domination in the East shall cease, or even the power we at present exercise shall be on the wane—whether as being the most advantageous and secure position on which we might retreat for our own safety, or for the purpose of thwarting other nations who may hereafter attempt to assume the influence we have now over Asia generally—the advantages to be attached to the possession of the Island of Ceylon, as well as to its retention as an appendage to the throne of Britain, are incalculable.—*Colonial Magazine.*

TAOU KWANG, PRESENT EMPEROR OF CHINA.—Taou Kwang was born in 1781 during the life time of his grandfather, Keen Lung, at whose court Lord Macartney, and the news of a happy termination of a revolt in Thibet, arrived nearly at the same time. The first fifteen years of Taou Kwang's life were spent at the court of Keen Lung, his grandfather, a man whose long reign of sixty years showed that the whole bent of his mind was set upon the subjugation of all the neighbouring kingdoms and nations, and the extirpation of not a few of them. Many a captive chief was brought to the imperial palace, and there made to writhe in all the agonies that ingenious malice could devise for them. Such spectacles must have had a far greater effect in steeling the heart of the young prince than all the virtuous lessons of Confucian lore could in the way of making it soft and sensitive. In 1820 he came to the throne; though the following year, 1821, was, by imperial edict, commanded to stand in the calender as the first of his reign.

FROM HONOLULU, OAHU, (Sandwich Islands).—By the arrival of the brig Lama, Capt. Brewer, from Oahu, Messrs. Topliff have received the Honolulu Mirror, from the 15th August to December, 1839.—The officers of the U. S. East India squadron had published a circular expressing their conviction of the usefulness of the missionaries on the Sandwich Islands; and warning those who are disposed to injure them, that they are citizens of the United States, and, as such, their wrongs will be promptly redressed. It is signed by seven lieutenants and several other officers.—*Boston Paper.*

MUSIC AND NOVELS.—I have been told by a physician of the first eminence, that music and novels have done more to produce the sickly countenances and nervous habits of our highly-educated females, than any other causes that can be assigned. The excess of stimulus on the mind, from the interesting and melting tales that are peculiar to novels, affects the organs of the body and relaxes the tone of the nerves; in the same manner as the melting tones of music have been described to act upon the constitution, after the sedentary employment necessary for skill in that science has injured it.—*Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism.*

FEAR OF DEATH.—If we inquire of those who are accustomed to observe the actions and sentiments of the dying, we shall find that, except in a few acute diseases, attended with agitations and convulsions, which exhibit only the appearances of pain, most men expire quietly, and without the smallest indication of uneasiness. The greatest part of mankind die without being sensible of the fatal stroke; and of those who preserve their senses to the last groan, there are very few who do not entertain some hope of recovery. Death is a spectre which terrifies us at a distance, but disappears as we approach it more closely.

LYCURGUS.—When Lycurgus, by his institutes, had settled the form of the Spartan commonwealth, he declared he would go and consult the Oracle at Delphos, to know whether the system he had established was good for the people; and in the mean time he exacted a solemn oath from the Spartans, that they should not alter any of these laws until he returned. The Oracle pronounced his institution beneficial to the public, of which he gave notice to the King, Senate, and people of Sparta; and having done this, he went into a voluntary banishment, from which he would never return, that the Spartans might not be freed from the oath they had taken.—Lycurgus died in Crete; and fearing the Spartans might carry his remains to Sparta as a pretence for making innovations or alterations in the government, he gave orders, that after his death, his body should be burnt, and the ashes thrown into the sea.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.—We have before given it as our opinion that the science of agriculture is yet in its infancy, and the great improvements which we have witnessed within these last thirty years, and which, we rejoice to say, are daily and steadily progressing, fully bear us out in our opinion. By increasing improvements in the mode of culture, &c., new sources of production are developing themselves. There can be no reasonable doubt that England is quite capable of producing a far greater quantity of grain than it has ever yet done, that the land of this country is quite adequate to produce grain in quantities amply sufficient for its immense population, provided the home grower be protected against foreign competion in his own markets.

LAZINESS.—Dr. Hall used to say that "Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. I have experienced (he observed) that the more business a man has the more he is able to accomplish; he learns to economise his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account.

I could not help being affected with that noble passage in a Christian writer; "If all the enjoyments in the world were to be sold together in one lot, they would not be worth even the labour of a man's opening his mouth to say, I will not buy them.—*Arrowsmith.*