

The Weekly Register.

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Under the title of "The Star," Whole No. 1117.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1839.

VOL. XII. No. 16.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS,
BY DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office in Prince William-street, near the Market
square, over the Marine Assurance Office.
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Weekly Almanack.

| | OCT.—1839. | SUN | MOON FULL | |
|--------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Rises. | Sets. | Rises. | Sets. |
| 16 WEDNESDAY | 6 61 | 5 15 | 11 54 | 6 9 |
| 17 THURSDAY | 6 17 | 5 13 | 10 48 | 7 29 |
| 18 FRIDAY | 6 28 | 5 11 | 9 41 | 8 30 |
| 19 SATURDAY | 6 39 | 5 9 | 8 34 | 9 21 |
| 20 SUNDAY | 6 50 | 5 8 | 7 27 | 10 12 |
| 21 MONDAY | 7 02 | 5 6 | 6 20 | 11 03 |
| 22 TUESDAY | 7 13 | 5 4 | 5 13 | 11 54 |

Full Moon 22d, 11h, 43m, 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
one o'clock on the day immediately preceding the Dis-
count 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 left at the Bank before
one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. LISTON, Esq., Manager.
Discount Days . . . Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount, must 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 M. WILMOT, Esq., President.
Committee for September:
R. F. HAZEN, JOHN HAMMOND, DANIEL ANSLY.

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

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 authorized 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, Barbice, 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.

**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 Freight, on and after Monday next, the 26th in-
stant, on the most favorable terms.

For further particulars apply to Captain Reed, or
at the office of
E. BARLOW & SONS.
St. John, 20th June, 1837.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against
the estate of the late DANIEL SCOTT of this
City, Tailor, deceased, are required to hand in their
claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted are
desired to make payment without delay.
ANN SCOTT, Executrix.
GEORGE HARDING, Executor.
Saint John, May 28, 1839.

H. & P. McCULLOUGH
HAVE removed their stock of Goods to the
store on the corner of King and Germain
streets, formerly occupied by the Post Office, and in-
vite the attention of the public to their extensive as-
sortment of Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Made
Clothes, &c., all at reduced prices.
St. John, August 27.

STEAM NOTICE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The Steamer Nova-Scotia
WILL, on and after Monday, 10th instant, run
to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens,
returning on Tuesday.
Tuesday Evening—To Windsor, leaving St. John
two hours before high water, on Wednesday.
Friday—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on
Saturday.
For further particulars apply to Captain Reed, or
at the office of
E. BARLOW & SONS.
St. John, 4th June.

IRON, IRON, IRON.
250 TONS of Single and Double Refined
and size usually required, in store and for sale by
J. & H. KINNEAR.
Sept. 10.—6w

TEA WAREHOUSE.
JAMES MALCOLM offers for sale at his estab-
lishment in Prince William Street:
175 Chests China Tea; 35 do. Blackish
Leaf ditto; 15 do. Souchong, do.; 15 do. Hyson;
10 do. Twankey and Young Hyson; 35 do. Bohen
in Congo packages; with an extensive assortment
of raw and refined SUGARS, Mocha and Java COF-
FEE, FRUIT, SPICES, &c.
The qualities of the above Goods are all warranted
to be what they are represented.
The very high quality of J. M.'s ground
Coffee is now generally admitted, and all any of
the above may be had wholesale or retail at his usual
low prices.
Sept. 24.

TIMBER.
1000 TONS Sapling Red Pine,
600 do. Tobique White Pine, 17 1/2
inches average,
400 do. Restook do. 19 1/2 in. average.
For sale by RITCHIE & BROTHERS,
17th September.

PORK! PORK!
Now landing from the schooner Esperance, from
Quebec:
350 BLS. Prime PORK, which will
be sold very low by wholesale and
retail.
V. M. HAMMOND.
Sept. 7.

The Garland.

MY MOTHER.

The tribute to a good mother, which follows, will
serve to express the feelings of many who labor
time's ravages upon their most highly prized parent.

My Mother, thou art growing old;
Thy locks as white as snow,
Thy face thy years are well nigh told,
And thy cheeks have lost their glow.
O, must thou fade as soon away,
My best and only friend?
Thou who first taught my lips to pray—
My infant knees to bend?
Thou who forsook thy couch at night,
To watch around my bed—
And deemed it still a fond delight
To kiss my feverish head?

Thy kindness in my tender youth
I never can repay;
In sickness ever near to soothe,
And comfort every day.
My Mother! I can never tell
Of all thy tender cares,
For thou hast loved—loved much too well,
And watched too oft to bless.

When weary, and my toil is o'er,
I'm sinking to my rest,
I seem to feel as years before,
When nestling at thy breast.
But as thy evening hours decline,
With all life's labour past,
No joys shall be so great as mine,
To cheer thee while thy days are late.

My Mother! every nerve shall strain
To take away thy care!
Couldst thou but live thy years again,
I would thy trials share.

The late numerous melancholy shipwreck re-
ports, the publication of the following lines peculiarly ren-
dered at the present time.

The Lost at Sea.
Pattest up a prayer for one
Sailing on the stormy ocean—
Hope no more—his course is done!
Dream not, when upon thy pillow,
That he slumbers by thy side;
For his corpse, beneath the billow,
Heaveth with the restless tide.

Children, who, as sweet flowers growing,
Laugh amid the sorrowing rains—
Know ye not that clouds are throwing
Shadows on your sire's remains?
Where the hoarsest gale is rolling,
With a mountain's motion on,
Dream ye that his voice is tolling,
For your father, lost and gone?

As a hero on his grave,
Every blade and leaping wave—
Under the majestic ocean,
Where the giant currents rolled,
Slept thy sire without emotion,
Sweetly by a beam of God.

And the violet sunbeams slanted,
Favering through the chrysalis deep,
"Till their wings were fully expanded,
Those shut eyelids in their sleep;
Sands like crumbled silver gleaming,
My heart's fond wish, where'er I roam,
Bound him in its silence there!

There's an Eye that will be Brighter!
By James Baxter, Author of "Little Lays for Little
Learners."
There's an eye that will be brighter
When my step is on the stair,
There's a foot that will fall lighter,
When I tread the ground I tread;
Bounding forth to greet me there!
My lot in lands afar all lonely,
Has been of peril and of pain;
Yet one bright thought has cheered me only—
The hope of meeting her again.

There's a little heart will flutter,
Like a poor imprisoned bird,
There are lips will joy will utter,
When I welcome them to my door;
I care not though fate made me wander
In other lands 'till past was youth;
My heart's absence has grown tender—
And well has tried his Mary's truth.

Miscellaneous.
FOR THE OBSERVER.
HOURS OF IDLENESS, NO. I.
"They that enter into the state of marriage cast a die of the
greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the
world, next to the last thro' eternity."—Bishop Taylor.

"What pity that to delude a form,
By beauty kindled, where cultivating sense,
And more than vulgar goodness seem to dwell,
Should be devoted to the ruin."—Thomson.

I have often wondered how a person of sense
could marry foolish. Yet the frequency of the fact
prevents its exciting surprise. A sort of infatuation
seems to seize the mind at a moment which, of all
others in life, requires the exercise of an enlightened
judgment and sound discretion. It is not, however,
in human nature that such a marriage should be pro-
ductive of happiness; for while happiness in the
married state requires that the parties should regard
each other at least with sentiments of esteem, a per-
son of sense can think of a fool only with indifference,
or contempt. It would be less unfortunate in
these cases, indeed, if imbecility of mind were always
accompanied by mildness of temper; but we often
see the most violent passions without the salutary con-
trol of good sense or discretion, and have frequen-
tly to learn from experience that "there is no
animal so ungovernable as a fool."

Yet strength of mind is by no means the only
particular in which dissimilarity may become the
cause of unhappiness in the married state. If one of
the parties should be in the extreme, the influence of this
contrast will be equally destructive of all fancie-
bliss. Gods! to see a young lady of exquisite taste
and refinement, fine sentiments and elevated mind,
united to a rude, coarse, uncultivated animal who
has not enough regard for the refinements of life to
keep his teeth clean; or who is even addicted to
some disgusting vice! Yet such unnatural sacrifices
are sometimes made because the uncouth gentleman
has wealth; or perhaps a few drops of noble blood
in his veins! I like pride—almost laurel spirit—and
do not object even to a little haughtiness, provided it
be not ungenerous; but these absurd matches show
an unparagonable disregard of the unhappy consequen-
ces, and render the promoters of them deeply an-
swerable.

It is the opinion of some philosophers, that all
men have their ruling passion, which more or less
influences all their conduct. This passion is, in
some cases, an inordinate love of money. When
this is the case, its effect usually is to debase the
mind and contract the heart. Every other object
pursuit is relinquished for the accumulation of wealth.
The meanest actions, the most despicable contrivances,
are constantly resorted to for the purpose of
making or saving a few pence. If the individual
marries, his choice is determined, not by the superi-
ority of the lady's mind or the excellence of her
rank and estimation in the community; but by the
decisive consideration is, that the match will materi-

ally add to his wealth. In a mind like this, no generous
or noble sentiment has place—the feelings which
do honor to human nature seldom arise—and the
virtues which are the avails of a noble mind, are
now, without degrading that a rational and proper
prudence is one of the first of virtues, only fancy a
gentleman of this description marrying a young lady
who has been brought up in the bosom of an amiable
family, under the tender guidance of indulgent parents,
accustomed to all the elegancies and pleasures of
fashionable life; but who has to learn, as her first lesson
after marriage, that it is an unparagonable sin to ex-
pend unnecessarily a few pence, that a small change
is it possible that such a wife can be happy? I
think not.—She cannot esteem a husband who has
no soul—no noble or manly qualities; and if she
loves him, she will learn but too soon that her love
has been bestowed upon what she fancied him to be,
not what he is.—How careful should young persons
be, not to ascribe to others, under peculiar cir-
cumstances, those qualities and dispositions which
only love and esteem, without knowing that they
possess them! How few can say with truth after the
dovey-moon, "She is all my fancy painted her!"
I do believe there is not a more common or a more
fatal error than this, or one which is more calculated
to produce unhappy marriages.

I was musing on this subject in one of my solitary
strolls through the suburbs of the town of Belleville,
when I accidentally met a young man whom the
world called eccentric, but whom, from long ac-
quaintance, I knew to be extremely like other people.
The apparent eccentricity which hung about him
was in his fortune, not in his nature. His fortune
indeed, had been peculiar and unenviable; but his nature
was remarkable chiefly for the rare union of high
and dignified pride, with the most sensitive and re-
tiring diffidence.

"I have been thinking," I said to him, "on the
subject of matrimony, and pray allow me to enquire
what is the reason you do not get married?"
"I have no reason, my friend, except that I am
not rich enough, and not rich enough, and not rich
enough." "Why, that is question," he replied, "which
admits of several answers; but I will only say, at
present, that I am too proud."

"Too proud!" I said, "surely that need be no
obstacle, for I doubt not you can easily find ladies in
Belleville as proud as you are." "Certainly," he said, "I do not doubt that; for
no man has a higher or more chivalrous regard
for his name than I have, and I cannot stoop to con-
quer." "You expect, then, to die with a sword
in your hand, or do you intend to die a bachelor?"
"Certainly not," he said, "and since you have
driven me to the alternative, I will frankly confess
neither respect the one, nor intend the other.
I have no reason why a young man who has the
means of happiness around him—should be pre-
vented from enjoying all the happiness which his disposition
is capable, should be in a hurry to change his position,
and to place himself in circumstances in which, per-
haps, he may be unhappy for the remainder of his
life. It is not in my disposition to precipitate in
any thing, and I certainly shall not in a matter of
the greatest importance."

"I like reasoning on this subject, it sounds so
very like inference! I fancy you were never in
love?"
"I do not recollect," he said; "but I have no ob-
jection to tell you that I shall never be married until
I am rich."

"Oh, as to that," I said, "it is the easiest thing
in the world to be in love. Some young men covet
any lady who is rich, and others can love any one
who is pretty!"
"I have a little regard for either of those ex-
cellencies of the mind and heart," he said, "and
of contempt; but I am so great an admirer of ex-
cellence and good sense, adorned by education, that I
dare say I might fancy I loved almost any lady of
unquestionable family, who should possess these su-
perior recommendations. I am not insensible to the
charms of beauty; but no man of sense would choose
a wife merely because she was pretty. As to wealth,
I think it an objection."

"It does not very much," I said, "for those who are
not in love to philosophize on this subject, but who
do not tell you, that where Cupid rules, Minerva has
very little influence.—However, I will take another
opportunity of conversing with you on this topic,
when you shall have leisure to discuss more deeply.
In the mean time, if you should happen to fall in
love, I have no doubt your platonic sentiments will
be somewhat changed."

"Et jam nunc humida celo precipitatur, sudante
cadenitis sidera somnos." PHILOSOPHIA.

**Buonaparte and the French Army at the com-
mencement of the Peninsular War.**

At the commencement of the desolating war
of which Spain was the theatre, the theatre, the
well-ordered tactics of the highest state of
discipline and perfection. The wild impulse infused
into the ranks of the Republican Armies by the sud-
den change from absolute rule to unbridled liberty,
had received an impetus from the hand of
France and directed its concentrated strength towards
one object: for whilst the love of country, of liberty
and independence, had stimulated the victors of Fleu-
rus and Jemappes, the love of glory alone excited
the bands of Demouriez and Jourdan, which, even in
the days of unbridled enthusiasm, had equally set
at naught the boasted theories of the Aulic Council and
the well-ordered tactics of the parade of Potsdam,
until the tuition of the great master, who
now directed their energies, became, as it was
imagined, quite inevitable.

The war, it was maintained, had undergone
a wonderful change since the advent of Napoleon.
Until the appearance of that great master, whose
practical lessons had overturned all former theories,
the art, his parasites said, had never been perfectly
understood; but, in point of fact, there was nothing
new in the system of Napoleon—he acted on the
sound principles adopted by Marlborough, by Fre-
derick, and indeed by all the great generals of antiquity,
but from which his adversaries had invariably depart-
ed. His whole system consisted in concentrating
his forces on important points, instead of dissemi-
nating them in long lines of posts; in concealing his
intentions by keeping his plans confined within his own
breast; in making his movements by swarms of light
troops vigorously when the moment for action arrived,
and attacking with a force of novelty in his mode of
attack was faulty; for he continued the system adopted
by his republican predecessors, of pushing for-
ward the secret of the enemy, the regular equip-
ment of the army, the lightness of the equip-
ment, and the loss of which was thereby occasioned, so long
they gained their point, and this extended pos-
sion of their adversaries, in most cases, enabled them
to do what Napoleon had done, and what his suc-
cessors would have been equally gained at a less sacri-
fice of life; yet this erroneous system he pursued
the very last, regardless of the warnings of his Lieut-
enants, who assured him that Wellington had dis-
covered the secret of defeating his *colonne de s'écrite*;
and that English troops, though deployed in line,
were not to be beaten by appearance, however for-
midable.

The Armies of Napoleon possessed, nevertheless,
advantages over the other powers of Europe, which
must not be lost sight of. The lightness of the equip-
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consequences of their carrying the war into, and un-
ceremoniously appropriating to themselves the re-
sources of other countries—enabled them to move
with extraordinary celerity; an advantage to which
every other consideration was sacrificed. And this
system of living upon the enemy or upon his al-
lies—for the distinction was merely nominal in the
eyes of the French Emperor—tended materially to
increase the horrors of war to the inhabitants of the
countries which were the scene of hostilities; yet it
served a purpose, by bringing matters
to a speedy issue. When, however, his Armies came
to endure the privations of the Spanish war, the
want of these necessary comforts and establishments
severely felt; and, indeed, Napoleon's cam-
paigns against the Austrians, in 1796 and 1805,
would have terminated fatally for him, notwithstanding
the inevitable success that attended his operations
in the battle field, had his adversaries shown more
fortitude, and perseverance in the struggle.

The soldiers of no other nation, perhaps, would
so readily have submitted to the privations which
those of France were thus occasionally called upon to
bear; but it was found at last that they did not dif-
fer materially from other people, but that there
was a limit to their endurance. In other respects,
however, the French are peculiarly suited to make
good soldiers; they possess high courage—great
physical activity and mental resources—society, which
buoy them up within the bounds of discipline—
and bear privations, without complaining—a stock
of vanity that enables them to keep up their spirits under
a long and an inordinate love of fame, which leads
them to undertake the most daring enterprises.

A long course of uninterrupted successes had led
the French troops to consider themselves invincible;
and so indeed they had been found by all who had
attempted to resist them. They regarded
their Emperor with a feeling bordering on adoration;
and up to this period the Princes, and even
Kings, whom he had made (many of them of scarcely
any reputation than himself) had not ven-
tured to express that dissatisfaction at a restless ambi-
tion, which, when stated with honour, and great
plundered riches, they began to feel both in-
convenient and blamable.—Such were the troops with whom
the Emperor of Austria, with the "shook-pear" Army
of England, was about to dispute the palm of victory.

EGGS AND POULTRY.
Among all nations, and throughout all grades of
society, eggs have been a favourite food. But, in
all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are sold
at such prices that few can afford to use them at all,
and even those who are in easy circumstances can-
not afford to purchase them for common use. There is
no need of this. Every family, or nearly every fam-
ily, can have fresh eggs, and they may be had in
great quantities, and at a very low price, by the
means of a few simple contrivances, and a few
poultry, which will be described in the course of
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Among all nations, and throughout all grades of
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have been reckoned at 13,500,000 quarters, and will
produce another head of 17 millions sterling per annum.
The grass lands, again, are supposed to yield, year
by year, produce worth very nearly 60 millions ster-
ling (39,500,000). The practical inference to be
drawn from these large numbers is obviously this—
that, if, by any improved process, it be possible to
add even in a small proportion to the average acce-
rable produce either of arable or pasture land,