The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1820

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1852.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 46.

The Weekly Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—Local Referees—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. } 4th August, 1851. }

HARDWARE. W. Tisdale & Son

Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'—

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse Traces and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs Gunpowder, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS:
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved all which will be sold at low rates.

N. B.—Remainder of Stock expected in the 'Algoma' 'Themis.'

DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES,
FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,
WOOD STOVES, and PLOUGHS,

of the newest and most approved Patterns, to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in *Prince William Street*, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Surdee & Co.

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attentention. JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 27th, 1851.

JAMES BURRELL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Highland Mary* from London, *Olive* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season.

Dress Materials,

In Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines and Cashmeres; Gala Plaid CLOAKINGS,
4-4, 5 4 Printed COTTONS, newest styles;
Grey and White COTTONS;
9-4 Sheetings, Bed Tick, Twilled Stripes;
Red and White FLANNELS:
BLANKETS;
Cotton Warps, Cotton Batting, Wadding,

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Black and Col'd Velvets;
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods & Polkas
Pelerines and Comforters:
Hosiery and Gloves, in great variety;
Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions;
Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions
Infant's Frock Bodices and Caps;
Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves;
Artificial Flowers;
Sewed Muslin, Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars.
French and English RIBBONS.
Purses,
Whalebone,
Brushes, Braces,
Umbrellas, Stocks,
Hair Nets, Plaits, Gimps,
Unions, Lawns, Diapers,
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts, and Collars, Silk Pocket H'dkfs.
Neck Ties, Black and Col'd
Veils, Stays, Combs,
Pound Cottons;
APRONS,
Reels,
MILLINERY, &c. &c

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of Fancy and Useful GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Oct. 28.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Prince William street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

In Silk and Wool Bareges, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaided); Crape de Soi, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleon Cloths, &c. &c.

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indiana, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per Ships "Highland Mary," from London, and "Speed," from Liverpool:—

21 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella Boots;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing Slippers;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House Shoes, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality;
Do. Prunella and Cashmere Boots, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS,
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's Cloth Boots, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*

Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

1852. NEW NAIL FACTORY.

W. H. ADAMS

BEGS to acquaint his Customers and the public generally, that having lately erected a Steam Cut Nail Manufactory in this City, is prepared to furnish CUT NAILS from 3dy. to 4dy., and Flooring Brads, Finishing Brads, and Sheathing NAILS, as low and equal in quality and shape as can be produced in the Province, and therefore solicits from purchasers an inspection at his Hardware Store, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square. Jan. 27.

Butter! Butter!

A FEW Firkins of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER, put up for family use; for sale by Jan. 27 JOHN V THURGAR.

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Stores,

Germain street, St. John; Queen Street, Fredericton.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer *via* Boston:—

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.

Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles

Ladies' Bridal Slippers,

and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers.*

☞ Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 16. S. K FOSTER.

JANUARY, 1852.

SHEET & CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

Now on hand, for Sale:—

ONE Thousand Fifty feet boxes—sizes from 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x14, (with all the intermediate sizes,) up to 16x20, 16x24, and 18x24.

—also—

5000 feet single and double thick sheet GLASS, from 20x26 to 34x46 in the other sizes, suitable for large windows for Stores, &c.

Persons wishing to have quantities less than a box can be accommodated with any size by paying the rate asked per dozen panes.

With 20 crates and 4 cases plain and cut DECANTERS, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Custard Cups, &c. &c. JOHN KINNEAR,

Jan. 27. *Prince Wm. Street.*

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Fortieth Edition, with FIFTY COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelopes, 2s. 6d., or post-free, from the Author, for forty-two stamps.

Self-Preservation:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With Fifty *Coloured Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, "by solitary habits, excesses and infection."

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE.

Chapter I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations; and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

Chapter II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical power are dependent on their healthy action.

Chapter III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general weakness of the Mental Faculties.

Chapter IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

Chapter V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance be disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame than any other to which it is subject.

This work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years, is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

☞ The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d. Stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

December 1, 1851.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this 1st day of December, 1851, entered into Partnership, under the style and firm of Myles & Howard, Tailors and Drapers.

JAMES MYLES,
GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.

MYLES & HOWARD beg leave to inform the Public generally that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on the *Tailor & Draper Business* in that Establishment lately occupied by James Myles, well known as the Howard House, North Side King Street, where they will have constantly on hand a well assorted and Fashionable Stock of Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be sold as low as any other house in the trade.

Dec. 1, 1851.

Linseed Oil, Whiting, &c.

By the *Royalist*, from Liverpool, now landing.

PIPES of Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL;
Casks of best WHITING;
Kegs of Liverpool WHITE LEAD;
Kegs of best Ground MUSTARD;
Kegs do. do. GINGER;
Barrels of Carbonate of SODA;
Barrels of Roll BRIMSTONE;
Casks of EPSOM SALTS.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,

March 23, 182. *Prince Wm. Street.*

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.

W. H. ADAMS,

Corner Market Square and Dock-street.

March 23, 1852.

Smellie & Abercomby

Have received per steamers *Asia* and *Niagara*, via Halifax:

EMBROIDERED COBURGH ROBES;
" Vests, Ties and Mufflers;
Long and Square Woolen Shawls;
Paisley filled Long and Square do.;
Plain and Watered Black Silks;
Black Sattinetts and Velvits;
rapes, Ribbons, Persians, &c.;
A large variety of sewed Goods, in Habits, Chemizettes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.

Dec. 23. Prince William Street.

69 Cases I. Rubber Over-Shoes.

Just landing from Boston, per schr. 'Orion.'

THE BEST YET—

29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes;
10 ditto Women's Over-Shoes;
10 do. Women's Buskins; 7 do. Women's Boots;
4 do. Women's Slippers;
7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,

Feb. 24. *Prince Wm. Street.*

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 16.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

Messrs. H. Chubb & Co.:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Light-Houses for the Bay of Fundy to request you will publish, for the information of Mariners, the enclosed list of Light Houses erected and lighted by the Province of Nova Scotia last year, and re-insert the description of a Light on Peter's Island, in Grand Passage, published in your journal and other City papers in 1850.

Respectfully yours, I. WOODWARD.

St. John, N. B., March 11, 1852.

Eddy or Sandpoint Light,

A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint, on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights Horizontally placed 25 feet above Sea Level—rise and fall 6 feet. The building is square, painted White, with a Black Diamond on the seaward side. The Point is shoal Eastwardly of the Light nearly 200 fathoms, but the Northwest of it is bold water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular, and very rapid round the Point.

The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait:—

From the Light to Cape Hogan,	S. 50° E.
" " to Western headland which intercepts the Light,	S. 10 E.
" " to Bear Island, - -	N. 32 W.
" " to Pirate Cove, - -	N. 34 W.
" " to Mill Creek, - -	N. 39 W.

Latitude 45° 31' North. Longitude 61° 15' West.—Variation 11° 30' W.

Arichat Beacon.

A Beacon Light on Point Marichi on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The building is square, painted White, and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet. The Point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lights:—

From the Light to Cranberry Island Light, over Winging Point,	S. 3° E.
" " to Winging Point, - -	S. 5° W.
" " to Ragged Head, North Shore, Chebucto Bay,	N. 79° W.
" " to Madam Island, East side of entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jerry Island Reef, - -	N. 48° W.
" Little Arichat Head, - -	N. 40° W.

Latitude 45° 29' North. Longitude 61° 2' West—Variation, 14° 30' W.

Horton Bluff Light.

A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff, in the Basin of Mines, 25 feet above sea level, high water—rise and fall, 40 to 45 feet.

The building is square, painted White, stands 60 feet from the Bluff, and shows a White Light, which may be seen in clear weather over the greatest part of the Basin of Mines, (after passing Cape Blomidon) and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River, until intercepted by the continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it.

Course to Boot Island, entrance of Cornwallis River,	N. 14° W.
" " Cape Blomidon, -	2 N. ° W.
" " Partridge Island (Parrsboro')	2 N. ° E.
" " Largest of Group of Five Islands, - -	N. 38° E.
" " West side of River or continuation of Bluff, -	S. 35° E.

Port Medway Light.

A Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Administration Head, on the West side of the entrance of Port Medway. The building is square, painted White, with Black Square in the centre of the seaward sides, and shows a plain White Light 41 feet above the sea level, (rise and fall 6 feet,) and is visible in clear weather from Cape La Have and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly, and seaward, until shut in by the main land Westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore, which is bold to.

The following bearings by compass are given to assist vessels in making the Harbour:—

From the Light to the outermost Headland Westerly, - -	S. 33 W.
" to Long Cove Breakers, -	S. 17 W.
" to Southwest Breakers, -	S. 22 E.
" to Southend Frying Pan Island and S. E. Breaker in one	S. 60 E.

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of entrance are on line of these courses:—

From Light to La Have Rock, -	N. 72 E.
" " to South Point of Indian Island,	N. 77 E.
" " to Cape La Have over the point of Indian Island,	N. 76 E.

Latitude 44° 6' N. Longitude 64° 34' W. Variation, 14° 33' W.

Peter's Island Light.

The Light Beacon erected on Peter's Island, at the South entrance of Westport, on the East side of the Bay of Fundy, shows *Two* White Lights, horizontally placed, (to distinguish it from Brier Island Light) at an elevation of 40 feet above high water mark. This beacon is intended to lead vessels into Westport, or through Grand Passage, and will be seen on the approach from Seaward and St Mary's Bay, until shut in by S. W. point of Brier Island, bearing from it S. 54 deg. W., and Dartmouth Point on Long Island side, S. 25 deg. E., and on the North side, (coming out of the Bay,) between N 11½ deg. E. and N 25 deg. E. When in the Passage, or fair-way through, the Light will be seen all round, and can be passed on either side; but the Eastern Passage is the deepest and widest, and is recommended to strangers. The best anchorage is on the Brier Island, or Western side of the Harbour.

Latitude of Peter's Island, N. 44 deg. 15 min.
Longitude of ditto, W. 66 deg. 19 min. 30 sec.
Variation, 16½ deg. W.
Rise of Tide, 19½ feet.
Course to Cape St. Mary's, S. 12 deg. E., dist. 12 miles.

S. CUNARD, J. P. MILLER, J. McNAB, } *Commissioners of Light-houses for Nova Scotia.*

To CIVIL ENGINEERS, Wharf Builders, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that under the authority of an Act of the present Session of Assembly, the Common Council of this City propose to construct in the Harbour of Saint John, near Reed's Point, extensive Piers, Wharves, Slips and Public Landings, for sea-going Steamers, to land Goods and Passengers at all times of Tide, involving an expenditure of about ten thousand pounds; and they hereby offer Premiums of £25 and £12 10s. respectively, for the *first* and *second best* complete Set of Designs, Working Plans and Specifications for the contemplated erections, of round or squared logs, to be deposited, under seal, at the Common Clerks's Office, on or before the 1st of May next.

Copies of the Act, Harbour Plans, and other required information as to the depth of water and set of current in the Harbour, may be procured from any of the undersigned Committee.

The comparative merits of the various designs, &c. will be referred to the ultimate decision of the Common Council, who reserve the right to reject all or any of them, if, in their judgment, not deserving of either premium.

The unsuccessful competitors will, if they desire it, have their plans returned to them; the others will be retained as the property of the Corporation.

J. JOHNSTON, W. H. NEEDHAM, G. VANHORNE, W HAGARTY, G. V. NOWLIN, THOMAS McAVITY, } *Committee.*

St. John, March 27, 1852.

Molasses! Molasses!

Landing ex "Zero," from Matanzas:

141 Hogsheads and 16 Tierces, New Crop MOLASSES.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

March 16. *Market Square.*

POETRY.

VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF TANNAHILL.

Once more, Gleniffer—yet, once more
Upon thy brow I stand,
And view thy Castle, old and hoar,
Where Scotland's sons, in days of yore,
Repelled, in fields of death and gore,
The foes of Scotia's land.
Once more thy bearded thistles wave,
Meet emblem of those glorious brave.

Once more I see thy ravine deep,
Half hid among the trees;
I see its crystal waters leap
From bank to bank, while down they sweep
Through channel—rocky, dark, and steep;
Again I feel thy breeze.
Once more the Norland hills I greet,
Where snows defy the summer's heat.

Now to thy broom and heather bell
The bees with rapture cling;
Again from glen, wood, rock, and fell,
Thy countless feathered minstrels swell
Their notes of love, till wood and dell
With heavenly echoes ring.
Again I hear thy streamlets wail,
And fragrance from thy flowers inhale.

All these, with raptured breast I hail—
But where is now the Bard,
Whose strains, borne on the passing gale,
Were heard afar o'er hill and vale,
Sweet as the eastern nightingale?
Alas! no more is heard
Those magic sounds, that soothe the soul,
And waft his fame to Nature's goal.

Hail, glorious and immortal shade!
Hail, matchless Tannahill!
Thy dust is with thy fathers laid;
But withering time can never fade
Those laurel wreaths, thyself hast made—
Age makes them greener still.
Great Nature, changeless, holds its sway,
But all that's mortal fades away.

Wm. Mardock, Jun.

Paisley, 12th Feb., 1852.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The empire of Japan has long remained a sealed book to the various nations of the civilized world. The rulers of that rich and populous country have for a long period continued to act on maxims of exclusiveness so complete as to put even the policy of the Court of Pekin to shame. There is but one European people—the Dutch—with whom they have consented to hold the most modified intercourse; and that intercourse has been limited to the admission of two ships annually fron Batavia into the port of Nangasaki. The value of both cargoes is said to be about 300,000 dollars. We have lying before us an account current of the Dutch consignments and returns for a particular year. We find the imports into Japan consist of sugar, tin, cotton thread, black pepper, cloves, seed cloves, lead, sapanwood, Patna chintz, cloths, woolens, camlets, and a few minor articles of the like description. The return cargo is in the main made up of copper and camphor. In former days Japanese exports included timber, wheat, rice, cotton, silk, ambergris, &c. Nor has the rigid policy of exclusion been applied only to the nations of the western world. All eastern peoples, with the single exception of the Chinese, have been put under the ban of the Japanese empire. Ten Chinese junks are annually admitted into the port of Nangasaki, as a set-off against the two Dutch ships from Batavia. But for these trifling exceptions, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, the empire of Japan might as well have no existence. It is a fair question how far any tribe or race of human beings possesses the right of excluding the rest of mankind from all participation in the benefit to be derived from an extensive and beautiful region. That it abounds with mineral and vegetable productions, and is admirably adapted for carrying on commercial intercourse with advantage to the inhabitants and profit to the rest of mankind, may not affect the properties of the problem, but at least it quickens our desire for a solution. Is this right of exclusion founded on reason or on force? If on reason, we should be curious to see the arguments by which it can be maintained. If the right of exclusion is simply the right of force, why, let those who appeal to such a principle be prepared at all times to make it good. They may feel well assured that, some time or other, their pretensions will be put to the test. In any case, they can lay little claim to sympathy. They have by their own acts put themselves out of the pale of the great brotherhood of nations. They have refused all aid to others; how can they ask it for themselves?

The Tartar dynasty had long contrived to exclude the world from any but the most humiliating intercourse with China. That pretension has been set at rest for ever by the operations of the British forces. Now it would seem the term of civilized exclusion from Japan is at hand, although, happily, we are not in this instance to be the executioners. The expedition is to be undertaken by the United States. If carried out in a spirit of humanity and sound policy, without unnecessary waste of life, and under the full impression that the agents of the Government, and not the great mass of the population, are in fault, Commodore Perry will be backed with the sympathies of all European nations. That our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are in good earnest sufficiently appears by an announcement which will be found in another portion of our columns this day.—The enterprise is undertaken by the Government at Washington, and one of the best officers on the Navy List of the United States has been appointed to the command. The squadron will consist of the Susquehannah steam frigate, which is now cruising in the eastern waters, and of the steam frigates Mississippi and Princeton; a frigate, a sloop of war, and a store ship. It is stated that the greatest efforts are being made in the New York navy yard to get the expedition ready for instant service; indeed, by a comparison of dates, it is probable that Commodore Perry may have left New York already with his squadron for the seas of Japan. The force to be employed is amply sufficient for the purpose. The officers intrusted with the command can have little difficulty in dictating their own terms both at Nangasaki and Jeddo, with such a power at their disposal. An expedition against Japan is a much simpler affair than our own operations in China. We are not, indeed, sufficiently aware of the internal politics of the country to know whether or not the Emperor of Japan has as much to dread from his own subjects, in case of reverses, as his Celestial cousin at Pekin. The Japanese are undoubtedly a more military nation than the Chinamen; but it is not likely they can offer any effective resistance against the howitzers and rocket-tubes of the United States' squadron. Above all, the operations can be mainly conducted without quitting the sea coast. The surveys of the Nangasaki waters have been very carefully made. The United States whaling ships are intimately acquainted with the navigation along the eastern shore of Japan, and so through the Straits of Sangara, which divide Niphon from Jeso. Whatever else of this kind may be necessary is easily to be accomplished by the armed boats of the expedition.

Of Japan we ourselves know little or nothing. Our ignorance is in some measure attributable to our own neglect. The last English ship that visited Nangasaki was the Samarang, on which occasion, if the testimony of Mr. Midshipman Marryat is to be credited, the Japanese instantly ran up a number of chintz and coloured cotton forts, in the old Chinese style. Well nigh forty years had elapsed since an English ship of war—the Pheaton—had last appeared in that port. Time was when the English might have turned their intercourse with Japan to good account. In the year 1616 the Emperor of Japan had granted to our people the privileges of commerce, with permission to erect a factory. Seven years afterwards, in 1623, the East India Company abandoned the settlement because their commerce with Japan had not at the outset yielded them such profitable returns as they had expected. In 1672 the Company attempted to renew their intercourse with Japan, but the attempt proved ineffectual. Our King had married a Portuguese Princess, and the Portuguese at that period were regarded by the Court of Japan with much the same feeling as the French by the Spaniards during the Peninsular war. Until the conclusion of the eighteenth century the question was left at rest, when a select committee of the East India Company was appointed to inquire into the policy of re-opening the trade. Will it be believed that half a dozen English men of business were found who reported against the policy of making such an attempt, mainly because the consignments of Japanese copper might interfere with the products of our own mines,—as though copper were the only article which could be obtained from Japan? In some degree, therefore, we have to thank our own indifference and inaction, if the shores of Japan have been so long closed against us; but, if we mistake not, the officers of the Dutch factory at Nangasaki have been still more to blame. It has been the traditional policy of that nation in the Eastern waters to maintain monopolies at all hazards and by all means. At the end of the seventeenth century, when Christianity was extirpated from the islands and Europeans banished from their limits, an exception was made in favor of the Dutch. Their trade was at one time of enormous value, but has dwindled down to its present comparatively insignificant amount through their own mismanagement and indiscretion.

There was a period in the history of their commercial intercourse with the Japanese when they drained the islands of the precious metals to an incredibate amount. This excited the apprehensions of the Court, much in the same way as the exchange of silver, and nothing but silver, for opium lately brought matters to a crisis in China. The value of the currency was constantly tampered with in all transactions between the Dutch and Japanese; and, to such an extent, writes Mr. Imhoff, "that our commerce was carried on as by "people groping in the dark, neither knowing the "actual price of purchase or sale. Since 1710 all "articles of trade not disposed of at a profit of 63 "per cent., rendered a loss." The same writer tells us that his countrymen have over and over again declined to receive many valuable articles of commerce which were from time to time tendered by the Japanese. The conduct of the Company's servants at Japan, besides, appears, as is usual in such cases, to have been infamous. The Dutch, in place of a dignified but firm resistance to all the encroachments and insults of the Japanese, gave way in every instance—"Si Vora li you please, gave way, and blows if you will," appears to have been their motto; and certainly they are not very favorable instances of the success of such a policy in the intercourse between European and Asiatic nations.

Enough has been said to show that public opinion in England will run in favor of the expedition that is about to sail from New York. It should not, however, be forgotten that both humanity and policy recommend moderation in the midst of success. Wiser maxims than of old are now beginning to prevail among civilized nations; mere territorial acquisitions are known to yield but slender gains. If only we can establish a free commercial intercourse with Asiatic nations, conquests must be regarded as mere burdens. We can have little doubt that the United States' expedition against Japan will prove the counterpart of our own late operations in China. May Commodore Perry and his forces meet with the like success, and use it to as good purpose.—*London Times.*

PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath is God's special present to the working man, and one of its chief objects is to prolong his life, and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it acts like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity, and vigor, which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence, it answers the same purpose as, in the economy of income, is answered by a savings' bank. The frugal man who puts away a pound to-day and another pound next month, and who in a quiet way is putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pound back again but a good many pounds beside. And the conscientious man husbands one day of existence every week who, instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devoutly up—the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in the length of days the hale old age gives it back with usury. The savings' bank of human existence is the weekly Sabbath.—*North British Review.*

DR. FRANKLIN AS A MONEY LENDER.

On all occasions he was prompt to assist the necessitous, and liberal in his benefactions and deeds of charity. For public objects his contributions were in full proportion to his means. He had a delicate way of giving money, which he called lending it for the good of mankind. To an English clergyman, a prisoner in France, whose wants he relieved by a sum of money, he wrote—

"Some time or other you may have an opportunity of assisting, with an equal sum, a stranger who has equal need of it. Do so. By that means you will discharge any obligation you may suppose yourself under to me. Enjoin him to do the same on a like occasion. By pursuing such a practice, much good may be done with a little money. Let kind offices go round. Mankind are all of a family."

This was a common practice with him, by which he could spare the feelings of the receiver, and practically inculcate the maxim of doing good.—*Spark's Life of Franklin.*

ADVICE TO BOYS.

But one thing I will say here: that if a boy makes up his mind, deliberately and firmly, that he will climb up to some high point on the hill of science, and that he will be respected and honored among his fellows—if he brings his hands and his head to the task, and goes ahead through thick and thin, not turning out of his path, however he may be tempted to do so, he is almost sure to succeed in reaching what he aims at, that is if his life is spared and his health does not give out. I have great faith in a strong will, a clear head, right principles, a good stock of patience, and a steady disposition to go ahead.

The late Lord Grenville once remarked that he was always glad to meet a lawyer at a dinner party, because he then felt sure that some good topic or other would be rationally discussed.