The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1538.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1848.

VOL. XX.—NO. 38.

The Observer,

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

JANUARY, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—AT MODERATE PRICES—*either for C—h or Good Notes, the following* GOODS :

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
17 puns. Scotch Treacle and sugar house Molasses,
62 brls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK ; 12 do. Mess, 53 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Lurman* and other brands } Souchong and
15 2-3 chests *Douglas* } Fine Congo
27 boxes *Rainbow* } TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 boxes Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do. ; 5 chests Bohea do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Family do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
50 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
130 boxes Honey Dew, Aromatic and com. TOBACCO,
100 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 8's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit)Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
67 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each.)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Maracaibo and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 barrels and 10 kegs Salæratus;
75 barrels Watson's best NAVY BREAD,
12 barrels No. 1 Pilot do.
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York Soda Biscuit,
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter BISCUIT,
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS,
40 bags best washed Filberts ; 5 do. Pea Nuts,
2 barrels best Hickory NUTS,
10 barrels Lard OIL, } very superior.
10 do. Sea Elephant do. }
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES ; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish ; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 carroteels and 5 barrels best Zante Currants,
25 quintals Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs.) 3½, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (do.) 4 to 28d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary Ox do.
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2 1-4 to 3⅜ Sheathing do.
2 parts CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 and 3-4,
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4, 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description*,
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description ; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
35 boxes (1 doz. each) [illegible]
594 boxes 7x9 to [illegible] Engl'h Sheet Window GLASS,
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
35 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Blacing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do do do Rocking ditto,
20 do. do do do Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
50 Wash Stands ; 50 Looking Glasses, all sizes,
54 cases containing 2500 gross Block and Card Friction Matches,
5 cases containing 150 pairs Gents. Fur-lined figured Rubber Galoshoes,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 4 to 7,
20 bags Whole Pepper ; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
40 rods Bolt COPPER, 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
120 dozen black Levantine and White Pongee Silk-Handkerchiefs ;—and

Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, bottles of Castor Oil, barrels Blue Vitriol, kegs Saltpetre, brls Alum, casks Epsom Salts, kegs split Peas, brls Tapioca, mill saw Files, Borax, Scales, Balances, &c. Barn shovels, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, copper Basons, Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons, Oven Doors, Ash Doors, Fox and Osborne Furnaces, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Sattinets, ground Red Wood, Manilla Rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes, Pot and Pearl Ash, ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *boxes* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Wadding, Sacking Lines, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powder, tins Mustard, Cloves ; sweeping, counter and Clothes Brushes ; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29.—6β

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

—Prince William Street,—

J. & J. HEGAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS—consisting of

FLANNELS, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c. Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Fancy Trowserings, Rich VESTINGS, &c.
Gala Plaid, and all Wool CLOAKINGS,
Maude & Plaid Wool Shawls, H'dkfs, Scarfs, &c.
Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines, and Cashmeres,
Ottomans, Cambrian Stripes, and Lama Cloths,
Black & col'd Velvets, Silks, Sattinets, & Satins,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, & small Wares,
Grey, White, and Printed Cottons, Ginghams,
Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, Muslins
Linen and Cotton Tickings, Linen Sheeting, &c.
Osnaburg, Canvass, Duck, Hollands,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Huckaback, &c.
Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Gent's H'dkfs. Stocks, Scarfs, & MUFFLERS in great variety, Cotton Warp,
Worsted & Woollen Yarn, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Linen Thread,
Victoria and Damask MOREENS, with Fringes and Trimmings to match,
Red and Green Baize, Printed Druggets,
Hearth Rugs, Patent Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpetings, Travelling Bags, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with a variety of other Goods, will be sold either Wholesale or Retail at the lowest Market prices.

Saint John, N. B. 26th October, 1847.

MORRISON & CO.

Are receiving ex *Lion*, from Glasgow, part of their

New Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

SHAWLS in great variety ;
Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers,
CLOAKINGS in Gala and Plaid Wool, &c.
Tweeds, Plaidings, Regattas,
Osnaburg, Canvass, Muslins,
Linen, Lawns, Diaper, and Hollands,
Scotch Bonnets ; Glengarry and Cloth Caps,
With a large assortment of Reels, Linen Thread, Braces, &c. &c. will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash. Oct. 5, 1847.

The Garland.

LIFE'S LITTLE LINES.

BY G. W. DOANE.

Life's little lines, how short, how faint,
How fast they fade away ;
Its highest hopes, its brightest joys,
Are compassed in a day.

Youth's bright and mild and morning light,
Its sunshine and its showers,
Its hopes and fears, its loves and tears,
Its heedless, happy hours ;
And manhood's high and brightened noon,
Its honors, dangers, cares,
The parent's pains, the parent's joys,
The parent's anxious prayers,
Fade in old age's evening gray,
The twilight of the mind ;
Then sink in death's long, dreamless night,
And leave no trace behind.

Yet though so changing and so brief,
Our life's eventful page,
It has its charm for every grief,
Its joy for every age.

In youth's, in manhood's golden hours,
Loves, friendships, strew the way
With April's earliest, sweetest flowers,
And all the bloom of May ;
And when old age, with wintry hand,
Has frosted o'er the head,
Virtue's fair fruits survive the blast,
When all besides are fled ;
And faith, with pure unwavering eye,
Can pierce the gathered gloom,
And smile upon the spoiler's rage,
And live beyond the tomb.

Be ours, then, virtue's deathless charm,
And faith's untiring flight :
Then shall we rise from death's dark sleep,
To worlds of cloudless light.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOUNTIES OF PROVIDENCE.

The number of human beings on the earth is calculated at nearly one thousand millions ; all these are fed from the produce of the ground ; for even animal food is itself the produce of the ground. It is true that, for this result, man in general must labour ; but how small an actual portion of this immense productiveness is due to man ! His labour ploughs the ground, and drops the seed into the furrow. From that moment a higher agency supersedes him. The ground is in possession of influences which he can no more guide, summon, or restrain, than he can govern the ocean. The mighty alembic of the atmosphere is set at work ; the rains are distilled, the gales sweep, the dews cling, the lightning darts its fertilizing fire into the soil, the frost purifies the rapidity of the fermenting vegetation,—perhaps a thousand other agents are from man, — — which the secrets are still hidden, trates all things, and the extent of whose reach only to be measured by the globe ; while man stands by, and has only to see the naked and drenched soil clothing itself with the tender vegetation of spring, or the living gold of the harvest ; the whole loveliness and bounty of nature delighting his eye, soliciting his hand and filling his heart with joy.

But the wonder does not come to its limit with the provision for man : the forest, the field, the mountain, the shore, are all peopled with eager existence. The world is all life. The quadruped millions range freely, and are fed abundantly, in regions into which man never struck a spade. We speak of things of common knowledge. The buffalo ranges in herds of thousands in realms of the New World, to which man has yet scarcely given a name. In Africa, the casual migration of the antelope has displayed such myriads that they have been compared to the movement of a great army. The elephant in Eastern Africa, is almost master of the land.

Who feeds those millions ? They can produce nothing for themselves. But their table is spread upon the ground ; and their provision is perpetual. If the tempest ravages it, or the sun scorches, or the frost smites, they are led by instinct, the invisible hand of Providence, to another soil ; and still the land furnishes their inexhaustible food. . . .

But the support of man and the quadruped races is but a portion of this wondrous productiveness. The millions of the reptile tribes, the millions of millions of the insect tribes, are all to be fed from the ground.

Another race then comes into view equally fed from land and ocean—the fowls of the air. No grasp of numeration can calculate their multitudes. The migration of a single tribe—the wood pigeons of the North American forests—has covered the sky with a column of flight, a living cloud, ten miles long and a mile broad. In some instances the migration is said to have lasted for days, continually darkening the sky. Such numbers defy all counting ; yet they are all fed from the produce of the ground. Even the birds of prey, and the sea birds, are fed from that which was originally the produce of the ground.

It is computed that the land of the globe would be equal to the support of fifteen times the number of its present inhabitants, or might sustain a population of fifteen thousand millions. But the ocean, three times the extent of the land, probably contains even a much larger proportion of life, from its being penetrable, through all its depths ; and from our knowledge, not merely of its surface, but from the strong probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the mountains and valleys of its bed are filled with vegetation, fed on by those monstrous animals whose skeletons we so constantly find embedded, and thus preserved in soils once evidently covered by the sea. There probably exists millions of those huge creatures, no more capable of ascending to the surface of the ocean than man to the surface of the atmosphere ; yet enjoying their existence, grazing in their submarine forests and prairies, ranging through an extent of pasture to which the broadest regions of the land are tame and narrow ; and, undisturbed by the hostility or the molestation of man, giving in their provision and their enjoyment proofs, to higher than mortal eyes, of the spontaneous and boundless beneficence of their Creator.—*Dr. Croly.*

THE FISHERMAN'S BOY.

(From Hogg's Weekly Instructor.)

On the south bank of the river Esk, at its confluence with the German Ocean, and immediately opposite to the picturesque and thriving town of Montrose, stands the fishing village of Ferryden. Some seventy years ago, there dwelt in one of its little huts a young fisherman and his wife, remarkable alike for their sober and industrious habits and indomitable spirit of perseverance. They began the world with no capital, and roughed the thorny path with few friends ; but, as their cares multiplied, new fields were opened up for the employment of their industrial skill, and new sources were successfully cultivated, under circumstances of the most remarkable and encouraging kind.

In those days, few of the fishermen on the east coast of Scotland would venture beyond what was technically called "the rock fit,"—in other words, the seashore,—for fishing ; but our hero of the oar, in the present case, was ill at ease under such limitation. He had frequently met with a number of Dutch fishermen, who used to take shelter with their "busses," or fishing craft, in the harbour of Stonehaven, and from these he learned that, about ten or fifteen miles off, lay the "Dutch" as well as the "Dogger Bank,"—a mountain in the deep, stretching from the Orkney Islands to the harbour, where there was an abundant supply of all kinds of fish, from the tiny sprat to the bottle-nosed whale. Animated by a strong desire to explore this mine, and having now saved a few pounds, the reward of industry and economy, a half-decked boat was purchased, rigged out after the smack fashion, and fitted with all the appointments of the deep-sea fishery. In this enterprise he was joined by a few more daring spirits, and, taking with him one of his boys, set out on the evening of a fine summer day to try the adventure. The effort succeeded. Fish of a larger size, of greater variety, and finer quality, were thenceforth landed in Ferryden, and the market returns in money and provisions (fish being then sold by barter) were of the most profitable character. But he was not satisfied with the results of this experiment. The risks were great, and the returns, though good, not equivalent to the tear and wear of the service. By accident, the attention of the young fisherman was called to the cod and ling fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, and he felt a strong desire to draw something from the treasures of that wintry deep. This project necessarily involved considerable additional expense. But "where there's a will there's a way," and so it was in the present case ; for, in a few months, a fine sloop was got ready, an experienced crew of fishers engaged, and, in less than six months from the time the project was formed, the most sanguine expectations of its promoters were realised. By and by, our fisherman became a sailor, and the sailor became an owner, until he both owned and commanded, in the coasting trade, one of the smartest and tidiest little craft that sailed from the port of Montrose.

In all these adventures, the boy Joseph was engaged. He toiled with his father at the oar of the fishing-boat and the helm of his sailing vessel. He was a willing boy, and inherited all the spirit and perseverance of his parents. But it was not the wish of his parents that Joseph should continue at the sea, and, having now removed from Ferryden to Montrose, he was sent to school, to learn at least the elements of a common education. While at school, Joseph discovered a remarkable genius for the mathematics, an aptitude for languages, and was always characterised by an indomitable spirit of perseverance and self-will. Near to the residence of his parents, who lived in a plain but substantial and comfortably furnished old-fashioned house in Murray-street, a worthy burgess carried on business under the sign of the "pestle and mortar," to whom Joseph was apprenticed as a druggist, somewhat, we understand, against his will. While engaged in the faithful discharge of the duties and the drudgery of this apprenticeship, he conceived the idea of becoming some day or other a great man ; and then it was that he gave himself up to study, choosing for his *sanctum* the attic room of his father's house, and for his motto "perseverance." Early and late he toiled at his books, and, north of years, was one of the best informed and —

Availing himself of the advantages which the medical school of Edinburgh afforded, he spent some time in that city qualifying for the degree of "surgeon," and having at length obtained his diploma, the patronage of a gentleman in the country, of great influence in high quarters, was promised in his behalf. Time passed on, and Joseph had to realise the truth that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick ;" but, at last, throwing himself entirely on his own resources, he pushed his way forward, and got an appointment, or rather a footing, in the medical staff of the East India Company. When in India, Joseph's talents as a linguist soon attracted observation, and, in the course of a few years, he found the office of "interpreter" far more lucrative, and much more safe and comfortable, than that of administering medicine or splicing broken bones. From one thing to another, in his intercourse with the merchant-princes of the East, he plodded upwards and onwards, now making a trading visit to England and anon returning to Bombay, until he gained a handsome competency, on which, at the close of the war, he retired from the active commerce of desultory life.

But Joseph could not live in the quiet seclusion of his family. His temperament would not let him rest, and, having an earnest desire to benefit society, he sought a field wherein he could bring his talents and experience to bear in furtherance of the common good. Sincerely deploring the corruption which he saw prevalent in the administration of public affairs, he seized a favourable opportunity of presenting himself to a Scotch constituency, and was returned as their representative in parliament. For twenty-nine years has the fisherman's boy enjoyed this honourable position, and he now sits in St. Stephen's, as he did at first and for many years, the representative of Montrose, his native town.—Such is a brief outline of the rise, progress, and present position of Joseph Hume.

Lancashire.—A noble county, believe us, kind reader, is that of Lancaster, notwithstanding its tall chimneys and black-mouthed coal-pits, and smoke-begrimed faces, and swarthy artizans, and cotton-covered operatives. The southern shrinks from it as a pestilence. "Only think of Manchester, your royal highness!" was Brummel's exclamation when his regiment was ordered thither. Even the bishopric went begging for a while. The Londoner would almost as soon be stuck up to the neck in a Tipperary bog as be fixed in a manufacturing town. But, over the wide world, point out to us a district, of the same extent as Lancashire, with the same properties of greatness. In this much-maligned county there are fields as green and landscapes as fair as eye can rest on. Nowhere is agriculture, in its science and practice, advancing more rapidly. From beneath its surface coal is dug out by brawny arms, to turn the machinery of the monster factory, and to cheer the fireside of the humble cottage. From its mountain sides the stone is quarried in abundance. Along its picturesque valleys the dancing waterfall is made available for turning the wheels of the mill, and the wild beauties of nature are trained to the service of the practical and useful. Railways intersect the county like network, affording unusual facilities of transit. On its rivers float the argosies of a hundred lands ; and from its ports are borne its manufactures to the four corners of the earth. Its inhabitants are characterized by a sterling intellect of Saxon parentage, polished and whetted by the daily attrition of commercial dealings. Many a strong mind has struggled up from the weaver's loom till it has enriched the literature of the day, or increased the comforts of man by its practical inventions. A noble county, indeed, with all its failings !—a county "whose merchants are princes," whose women are "witches," and whose working men are strong enough to "whip the world."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Rhine.—The waters of the Rhine are at present so low that the foundations of the piers of the great bridge which the Emperor Constantine had built over this river in the year 308, are visible. Active search is at present being made to discover some remains of the bridge thrown over the Rhine by Julius Cæsar, but hitherto without result.

The Rajah of Sarawak.—Borneo.—In the Colonial Magazine for February, there is a capital sketch of the history of one of the most remarkable men of the time, Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak. We learn from this that Mr. Brooke was born at Combe Grove, near Bath, in 1803 ; that he entered the East India army ; that he distinguished himself in the Burmese war, during which he was shot through the lungs ; that he returned to England, where he overstayed his furlough, a circumstance that produced a change of life—for, on finding after he had got back to India that a long period must elapse before he could be restored to his commission, he gave up the army, and went on to China, and the following beautiful description of the wonders of the eastern archipelago, we copy from the magazine :—"In his passage up the China seas, his eyes were for the first time delighted with the beauty and fertility of the twelve thousand islands. He saw rivers, belted by noble forests, whose tall and sturdy trees produced timber equal to any in the world, but which, after growing and ripening for ages, only decayed and withered again till the hand of time had crumbled them to the ground, where they serve but to increase the richness and fertility of the soil. He heard of the wealth of the unknown and almost unvisited Indian Islands ; he saw the sea-gipsies skimming over the water in prahus filled with their wives and children : he heard of the riches of Borneo and its companion islands ; he heard of the lucrative trade carried on by the Burgis ; and, above all, he heard that forty millions of human beings lived in ignorance and barbarism, groaning beneath despotism, the slaves of prejudice, nurtured amid diabolical practices, unvisited by the missionary ; and he thought how good and great an achievement it would be to throw the light of civilisation, and plant the first seeds of Christianity on those benighted countries." The subsequent events of Mr. Brooke's career are well known—how he fitted out the *Royalist* yacht, after coming in to a good fortune on the death of his father—how he assisted a native Rajah in Borneo, who then owned and afterwards gave his deliverer a large tract of territory near the Sarawak river.

Natural Wealth of Borneo—Prospects.—Truly, Mr. Brooke undertook a difficult task, and a very heavy responsibility, when he allowed himself to be invested with the power and dignity over such a place. But he knew its materials, and was sensible at first that this was to be no post of empty honour. He was aware that he had to contend with the prejudices of whole tribes of people—prejudices noted in their minds by the traditions of undated ages. He well understood that Sarawak then was—a field for pretty battles to be fought on —a place for murder or riot undisturbed—where piracy and robbery were the normal state of things, and where no man laid himself down to sleep in the happy certainty that he should not be awakened by the shout of battle, the hising of flames, the cries of dying comrades, the shrieks of his wives and children, and the yells of destroying enemies leaping and shaking their spears in the red glare of the burning village. All this he knew, but he knew what, by a system of judicious management—by stern justice blended with kindness and benignity —might be made of the district. He knew that the — of its babbling streams sparkled with gold ; that its fields might become heavy with abundant harvests of rice ; that sago trees grow everywhere wild ; that bees'-wax, and other articles too numerous to mention, were common articles of traffic ; that the natives possessed large herds of buffaloes, which, however, they never kill, but keep for their milk, preferring hog's flesh as food. Indeed it were difficult to enumerate the sources from which Sarawak might derive prosperity. However, Mr. Brooke is the man to draw them out. Under his wise and beneficent rule we soon hope to see the aspect of affairs totally changed—to find substituted for the cry of battle the clattering of mill-wheels and machinery ; to see the pirate fleets of the Archipelago give place to fleets of trading vessels conveying wealth to and from all parts of the world, to Dyaks guiding the plough or felling the forests, instead of skulking through darkness in search of human heads, and to see men, instead of pining away their lives in wretchedness and poverty, as they have hitherto, happy, prosperous, and contented. The full effect of Mr. Brooke's operations will not be perceived at first, but, as when a stone is thrown into the water the ripple only extends over a limited space, yet the vibration of the blow is felt to a much greater distance around, so will the seeds sown by the English in the little state of Sarawak be lifted up, as it were, and borne and transplanted in the most distant island. May we not be disappointed in our expectations !—*Colonial Mag.*

The Orchard.—What art of the pencil ever equalled the tinges of the grape cluster, its play of light, and the pearly or purple perfection of its bloom ? What refinement of painting can surpass the orange, gleaming through the deep verdure of its leaves ; the gradations of colour in the peach ; the rich yet delicate beauty touched on the multitude of fruits with which we are all familiar ? And yet this loveliness is not accidental. In the whole immense family of roots which form so large a portion of human food there is seldom any beauty either colour or form ; their growth beneath the surface, of course, excluding them from giving pleasure to the eye. But, where position allows of its pleasure, it seems a continual study. The progress of the fruit tree is almost a *succession* of beauty ; from the springing foliage, the bud, the blossom, the formed fruit, to the ripened colouring. In the loveliness of nature I know nothing lovelier than the orchard of our own country, under the varying lights of leaves and colour, of spring, summer and autumn.—*Dr. Croly.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury, of whose decease we have been informed by the last accounts from England, had just completed his 82d year. He was, by title, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of *all* England, Metropolitan, Privy Councillor, Official Visiter of the British Museum, Governor of the Charter-House, Visiter of All Souls, Baliol and Merton Colleges, &c. &c. His name was William Howley, the only son of Dr. Wm. Howley, Prebend of Winchester. He was elevated to the bishopric of London in 1813—the first instance of the being conferred on any other than a previously consecrated bishop. He has held the primacy twenty years, and his death leaves a brilliant — at the disposal of the Government—a place with fixed annual income of a hundred thousand dollars at least. He was not known in the world as a man of letters, and appears to have been distinguished only by a singularly benign disposition and the remarkably quiet and calm current of his life. The appointment of his successor will lay open the schisms which his spirit of forbearance subdued, and give vent to the animosities of parties which now divide the church of England.—*Boston Traveller.*

Invasion of England.—At a levee, shortly after Lord Nelson's appointment to the command of the Channel Fleet, his lordship said, in answer to an observation from George III., relative to the threatened invasion of the French, "I can assure your Majesty that they will not come by sea."

Oliver Cromwell's Banking Account is still in the hands of Messrs Childs.

THE LATE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, (Hon. R. C. Winthrop) in officially announcing to that body, the death of Mr. Adams, delivered the following eloquent and affecting address :—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the United States :

It has been thought fit that the Chair should announce officially to the House, an event already known to the members individually, and which has filled all our hearts with sadness.

A seat on this floor has been vacated, towards which our eyes have been accustomed to turn with no common interest.

A voice has been hushed forever in this hall, to which all ears have been wont to listen with profound reverence.

A venerable form has faded from our sight, around which we have daily clustered with an affectionate regard.

A name has been stricken from the roll of the living statesmen of our land, which has been associated for more than half a century with the highest civil service, and the loftiest civil renown.

On Monday, the 21st instant, John Quincy Adams sunk in his seat, in presence of us all, by a sudden illness, from which he never recovered ; and he died, in the Speaker's room, at a quarter past 7 o'clock last evening, with the officers of the House and the delegation of his own Massachusetts around him.

Whatever advanced age, long experience, great ability, vast learning, accumulated public honors, a spotless private character, and a firm religious faith, could do, to render any one an object of interest, respect and admiration, they had done for this distinguished person : and interest, respect, and admiration are but feeble terms to express the feelings with which the members of this House and the people of the country have long regarded him.

After a life of eighty years, devoted from its earliest maturity to the public service, he has at length gone to his rest. He has been privileged to die at his post : to fall while in the discharge of his duties ; to expire beneath the roof of the Capitol ; and to have his last scene associated forever in history with the birthday of that illustrious patriot, [Washington] whose just discernment brought him first into the service of his country.

The close of such a life, under such circumstances, is not an event for unmingled emotions. We cannot find it in our hearts to regret, that he has died as he has died. He himself could have desired no other end. "This is the end of earth," were his last words, uttered on the day on which he fell. But we might almost hear him exclaiming, as he left us—in a language hardly less familiar to him than his native tongue—"*Hoc est, nimirum, magis feliciter de vita migrare, quam mori.*"

It is for others to suggest what honors shall be paid to his memory. No acts of our are necessary to his fame. But it may be due to ourselves and to the country, that the national sense of his character and services should be fitly commemorated.

Letter from Mrs. Adams to the Speaker, in reply to resolutions adopted by the House, with reference to the death of Mr. Adams :

Washington, Feb. 29, 1848.

Sir :—The resolutions in honour of my dear deceased husband, moment of his death — — the House of Assembly communicated to me, — — — have been duly

Penetrated with grief at this distressing event of my life ; mourning the loss of one who has been at once my example and my support through the trials of half a century, permit me nevertheless to express through you my deepest gratitude for the signal manner in which the public regard has been voluntarily manifested by your honorable body, and the consolation derived to me and mine from the reflection that the unwearied efforts of an old public servant have not, even in this world, proved without their reward in the generous appreciation of them by his country.

With great respect, I remain, sir,
your obedient servant,
Louisa Catherine Adams.

To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The funeral of the late Ex-President Adams was celebrated to-day, with great solemnity and every manifestation of deep feeling. A more impressive scene was never witnessed in this city, not even at the funeral of General Harrison. The funeral took place from the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol. It was attended by the President of the United States, and Heads of Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Foreign Ministers and their Suites, in splended costume, the Members of both Houses of Congress, Army and Navy Officers, and a vast retinue of the citizens of Washington, and strangers. Mr. C. F. Adams, son of the deceased, was chief mourner, followed by Senators Webster and Davis, and the Massachusetts Members of Congress, as mourners. The capitol, all the public offices, and many private residences, were hung with black. After appropriate religious ceremonies by the Chaplain of the House, and a dirge and hymn sung by the choir, in the ladies' gallery, the *cortege* moved in long and imposing procession to the Congressional Cemetery. The coffin was there deposited in the receiving vault, after the performance of the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The hearse was drawn by six elegant white horses, caparisoned in black, and led by grooms in white scarfs.

The coffin, which was of lead inclosed in mahogany and covered with velvet, was surmounted with a massy heart-shaped silver plate, bearing the following inscription, written by Daniel Webster :—"John Quincy Adams, born, an inhabitant of Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. Died, a citizen of the United States, in the Capitol, at Washington, February 23, 1848, having served his country for half a century, and enjoyed its brightest honors."

CANADIAN LEGISLATURE.

Speech of the Governor General, at the Opening of the Session, Feb. 28th, 1848.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly ;

I have called you together at the earliest period after the dissolution of the last Parliament, in order that I may avail myself of your advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Province.

During the recess I made an extensive tour through the Province ; and I have much satisfaction in informing you that I met with the most gratifying indications of general prosperity and contentment in all the districts which I visited.

With the view of maturing a plan for placing the Post Office in British North America on an improved footing, Commissioners from the several Provinces assembled lately at my suggestion in Montreal. I trust that it will be in my power before the close of the session to bring under your consideration a measure for effecting this important object.

The information which I have received, enables me to state that a good and practicable line of Railway between Quebec and Halifax has been discovered by the officers to whom the exploration was confided.

The distress and suffering by which last year's Immigration to the Province was attended, have occasioned me the deepest concern. Her Majesty's Government have bestowed on the subject the most anxious consideration with a view to the introduction of such provisions into the Imperial Passengers' Act as may afford a security against the recurrence of these disasters. It will be for you to determine whether it may not be advisable to pass some Provincial enactment which shall have the effect of discouraging the introduction of diseased and helpless persons into the Province, without however checking the tide of healthy Immigration, which so powerfully contributes to its advancement.

The numerous projects for the construction of Railways introduced into the Legislature in each succeeding Session, render it expedient, with a view to uniformity of legislation, and the protection of public and private interests, that an enactment should be passed embodying the provisions generally applicable to such undertakings. I commend this subject to your consideration.

On these and other important matters, I shall lay before you communications which have been addressed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Constitution of the University of King's College—a more equitable mode of assessment in Western Canada—and the improvements of the system of Judicature in both sections of the Province—are among the subjects which will probably engage your attention.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I shall direct the Public Accounts, with the Estimates for the present year, to be submitted to you.

I feel confident that you will readily grant the supplies which are necessary for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

You may rely on my disposition to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

Canada possesses, in singular abundance, the elements of prosperity and social happiness—great natural capabilities—an enterprising, intelligent, and rapidly increasing population,—institutions fitted to reconcile liberty with order—and the blessing of peace secured to her under Providence by the patriotism of her sons and her connection with a State which is both just and powerful. The duty of turning these advantages to account, in so far as this object can be properly effected by Legislation, devolves upon Parliament. God grant that we may acquit ourselves of the responsibility with fidelity and success.

Montreal, March 1.—In the House of Assembly, last evening, resolutions, in committee, were passed, for a capitation tax of 10s. on all emigrants, the tax to be irrespective of age ; also a tax of 20s. on emigrants arriving in this country, between the 10th September and 1st October ; and 30s. for any passenger, in any ship arriving on or after the 1st October, in any year.

After a considerable debate, it was also agreed that an additional tax of 20s. should be levied on any child, not being a member of any emigrant family, on board ; or lunatic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm person ; or any person above the age of 60 years, or persons likely, in the opinion of the Superintendant to become permanently a public charge.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly, Feb. 23.

(Debate on the Despatch continued.)

Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, that for — last eight — he and his hon. colleague who had introduced had advocated the — other hon. members — contained in that Despatch, had longed to see the day when — at last arrived. For fully that time they had been struggling in a sea of political antagonism. The wind rose and the waves beat upon them, but they were not dismayed. Sustained by their principles they struggled on panting for some green spot amid the adverse elements, on which they could sit down and rest their wearied limbs. That spot they had reached at last, and it was to be found in that Despatch. Shoulder to shoulder they had fought their opponents, and although often repulsed they never despaired of ultimate victory. At each successive onset the foe had become weakened, and each successive repulse but tended to confirm them in the certainty of the final triumph of those principles for which they contended. The principles contained in that Despatch were no new set of principles ; they were as correct and constitutional in 1837 as they were now in 1848. The principles were the same then as they are now, and the advocates of these principles remained unchanged : it was only their opponents who had shifted their position. The Despatch of Lord Grey did not alter the principles, but in his Lordship they had found a powerful ally which had hastened their final triumph. The foe had been gradually giving way little by little, and unaided the field must soon have been their own. They had not come down to the Despatch, the Despatch had come up to the position which they had occupied, and the additional weight of this new and powerful ally had made their power irresistible, and the just rights of the people were secured.—He well recollected the time when, in this county he (Mr. W.) and his hon. colleague had been followed through a general election, from station to station and from poll to poll, with denunciations against them for the advocacy of these principles—principles which, at that time, were denounced as revolutionary and anti-British. It was the want of these principles which had produced revolution and bloodshed in England. It was the disregard of these principles which cost King Charles his head. It was irresponsible power which attempted to force the people to pay ship money ; and it was irresponsible power which trampled upon the people's rights until they rose in their might and overturned the tyrants who had misled their Sovereign and attempted to enslave his subjects. It was the good self-acting and self-correcting principles for which they contended which placed the present Royal Family on the throne of England. It was in accordance with these principles that the Queen, God bless her, held the sceptre of her authority ; and it was by the working of these principles that the whole nation had risen to the unparalleled power which she now possessed. As it was in great countries so it would be in the same proportion in a smaller state. To contend against the adoption of these principles would be to tell the people who sent them there that they were unfit for the representative institutions which they enjoy. It would be to proclaim to the world, by the mouths of their chosen representatives, that they were less intelligent and less qualified to exercise the elective franchise and the power incident to representative institutions than other portions of the empire. It would be an acknowledgment that the home subject might be entrusted with power, that in Canada the people might be allowed the exercise of the rights which are incident to freemen, that in Nova Scotia the prerogative power might be relaxed, in conformity to the constitution of England, without danger or difficulty, and that New Brunswick alone was unfit for such privileges. What right had they to pass such an opinion on the constituency of this country ? Who sent them there ? The people did. Did they send them there to maintain such doctrine as this ? But let them look back a little and see what power they now had and what additional power was conferred upon them by this Despatch. Their power was derived from the people, and this Despatch conferred a power which they did not before possess, of removing some three or four public officers, when the Government to which they belonged failed to maintain the confidence of that House.—