

# The Weekly Observer

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852.

**THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,**  
PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY  
DONALD A. CAMERON,  
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(half to be paid in advance.)  
Printing, in its various branches, executed with neat-  
ness and dispatch, on every moderate terms.

**Weekly Almanack.**

| FEBRUARY—1852. | SUN    | MOON  | FUL        |
|----------------|--------|-------|------------|
|                | Rises. | Sets. | Rises.     |
| 15 WEDNESDAY   | 6 53   | 4 7   | 10 41      |
| 16 THURSDAY    | 6 52   | 4 8   | 10 11 23   |
| 17 FRIDAY      | 6 50   | 4 10  | 7 18 10 4  |
| 18 SATURDAY    | 6 49   | 5 11  | 8 22 0 40  |
| 19 SUNDAY      | 6 47   | 5 13  | 9 30 1 15  |
| 20 MONDAY      | 6 46   | 5 14  | 10 33 1 50 |
| 21 TUESDAY     | 6 45   | 5 16  | 11 38 2 28 |

Full Moon 15th, 10h. 55m. afternoon.

**Assize of Bread.**  
Published February 1, 1852.  
THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Super-fine, or  
fine Flour, to weigh ... 2 2  
The Sixpenny Rye, ... 3 2  
And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny  
Loaves in the same proportion.  
LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Manr.

**THE GARLAND.**  
THE GIRLS' EVENING PRAYER.  
From the Juvenile Forget-me-not, for 1852.

Alone, alone!—no other face  
Wears kindred smile, or kindred line;  
And yet they say my mother's eyes—  
They say my father's brow is mine;  
And either had rejoiced to see  
The other's likeness in my face;  
But now it is a stranger's eye  
That finds some long forgotten trace.  
I heard them name my father's death,  
His home and tomb alike the wave;  
And I was early taught to weep  
Beside my youthful mother's grave.  
I wish I could recall one look—  
But only one familiar tone;  
If I had sight of memory,  
I should not feel so all alone.  
My heart is gone beyond the grave,  
In search of love I cannot find;  
Till I could fancy soothing words  
Are whispered by the soothing wind.  
I gaze upon the watchful stars,  
So clear, so beautiful above,  
Till I could dream they look on me  
With something of an answering love.  
My mother, does thy gentle eye  
Look from those distant stars on me?  
Or does the wind at evening bear  
A message to thy child from thee?  
Dost thou pine for me, as I pine  
Again a parent's love to share?  
I often kneel beside thy grave,  
And pray to be a sleeper there.  
The vesper bell!—tis ev'ntide;  
I will not weep, but I will pray—  
God of the fatherless, tis Thine  
Alone must be the orphan's stay!  
Earth's meekest flower, Heaven's lightest star,  
Are equal in their Maker's love,  
And I can say, Thy will be done,  
With eyes that fix their hope above.

### MISCELLANEA.

**THE COMET.**—The European papers speak of a Comet that will appear within 60,000 miles of the Earth's orbit, some time in the year 1852. If the earth should happen to be in that portion of its orbit nearest the path of the comet, in its approach to the sun, they say its motion will be much disturbed, and serious consequences may reasonably be apprehended. It is calculated that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly changing the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days; and had its mass been equal to that of the earth it is computed by La Place, the earth's motion in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently have increased the length of the year nearly 40 hours. As no such effect was produced the disturbing force of the comet was considered inconsiderable. The mass of the comet was 15-sided moon less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet; which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractive force, either on the earth or moon. The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly affect the motion of the planets.—This of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 500,000 miles an hour, and Boyle observed one at Palermo in 1670 whose velocity he estimated to be equal to 2,500,000 miles an hour.—The comet of 1450 is best known by astronomers. Its period is computed to be about 75 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1682 very bright;—but was looked after with very great anxiety in 1759;—and was calculated determined from calculation that it would not appear till April, 1759.  
The increased length of its period he attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th of March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer it will not appear until 1851 or '52. The distance of this comet from the sun, when in the extreme end of its orbit, is 82,000,000 miles; yet returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematician within 20 days.

**THE PLEASURES OF NEWS.**—"Had I all the money," says Paley, in his Political Philosophy, "which I pay in taxes to Government, at liberty to lay out upon amusement and diversion, I know not whether I could make choice of any in which I could find greater pleasure than what I receive from hearing, expecting, and relating public news; reading Parliamentary debates and proceedings; canvassing the political arguments, projects, predictions and intelligence, which are conveyed by various channels to every corner of the kingdom."  
Politics and the pulpit, are terms that have little agreement. No sound ought to be heard in a church but the voice of healing charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government, gains as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are for the greater part both ignorant of the character they leave and of the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced with all its affairs, on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they know nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's true ought to be allowed to the discussions and subtleties of mankind.—E. Burke.

### RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The taste of the English in the cultivation of the land, and what is termed landscape gardening, is unrivalled. Nothing can be more imposing than their park scenery. But what most delights us is the creative talent with which the English decorate the mostations abodes of middle life. The rustic habitation, the most unpromising and scanty portion of land, in the hands of an Englishman of taste, becomes a little paradise. The residence of a person of fortune and refinement in the country has diffused a degree of taste and elegance in rural economy, that descends to the lowest class. The very laborer, with his thatched cottage and narrow slip of ground, attends to the embellishment. The trim hedge, the grass plot before the door, the little flower bed bordered with wax box, the woodland trained up against the wall, and hanging its blossoms about the lattice; the pot of flowers in the window; the holly providentially planted about the house to cheat winter of its dreariness, and throw in a gleam of green summer to cheer the fireside;—all these bespeak the influence of taste, flowing down from high sources, and pervading the lowest levels of the public mind. If ever lover, as poets sing, delights to visit a cottage, it must be the cottage of an English peasant.  
The propensity to rural life among the higher classes has had a salutary effect upon the national character. I do not know a finer race of men than the English gentlemen. Instead of the softness and effeminacy which characterize the men of rank in some countries, they exhibit a union of elegance and strength, a robustness of frame, and firmness of complexion, which I was inclined to attribute to their living so much in the open air, and pursuing so eagerly the invigorating recreations of the country.  
The effect of this devotion of elegant minds to rural occupations has been wonderful on the face of the country. A great part of the island is level, and would be monotonous, were it not for the charms of culture; but it is studied and improved, as it were, with castles and palaces, and embowered with parks and gardens. It does not abound in grand and sublime prospects, but rather in little home scenes of rural repose and sheltered quiet. Every antique farmhouse and moss-grown cottage is a picture; and as the roads are continually winding, and the view shut in by groves and hedges, the eye is delighted by a continual succession of small landscapes of captivating loveliness.  
The great charm, however, of English scenery is the moral feeling that seems to pervade it. It is as if a radiance in the mind with ideas of order, of quiet, of solid and settled principles, of hoary usage, and reverent custom.  
On a Sunday morning, when the bell is sounding its sober melody across the quiet fields, and the pousness in their best finery, with ruddy faces, and modest cheerfulness, thronging tranquilly along the green lanes to church; and it is also pleasing to see them in the evenings, gathering about their cottage doors, and appearing to exult in the humble comforts and embellishments which their own hands have spread around them. It is this sweet home feeling, this settled repose of affection in the domestic scene, that is, after all, the parent of the staid virtues and purest enjoyments.  
Oh felicity to the best parents of man,  
Peacefully to thought, to virtue, and to peace,  
Domestic life in rural pleasures pass!

**A CALM AT SEA.**—A calm is sometimes more terrible than a storm. This I had an opportunity of proving on a voyage to the West Indies. We had been out but three days, when there came on a tremendous flow from the north-west. We scudded before it for ten days, and at last it left us in a flat calm in that dreadful part of the ocean called the Azores, and called "The Rhine." The wind stopped as if struck dead. The sun rose from a sea of fire, and wheeling through the seeming endless day over a hard dazzling sky, set without a twilight; for there was hardly sufficient moisture in the atmosphere to reflect his beams. And this had continued for the space of twelve days. Every morning presented to our sailing vision the same level blazing sea, a liquid Sahara, and our ship chained in the midst of it. An ocean motionless as if frozen to the bottom; prospect vast, monotonous, and dreary. The children's cries were all these days allowed to our lamented mother. The monotony of the elements began to work upon the superstitious fears of the sailors; at the same time that the terrible heat of the sun spoiled our water and provisions, and affected many of us with dreadful pains in the head, and even with delirium. Pale, and striking with terror, we asked of heaven, stars and planets, and the heaven, turned to brass, like the ocean, afforded us nothing but the same frightful scene.—Sun, moon and stars, presented alike a death-like spectacle; and all in nature which are harbingers of peace and gladness, conveyed to our minds nothing but terror and presage of death.  
At length, to swell the horrors of the scene, came a famine. It had been approaching gradually, but when it was announced that it had become necessary to deal out our scanty provisions by allowance, it fell like a thunderbolt upon us. It is a calamity which cannot be described on land, but on that unrefined sea, with nothing on his desert bosom more substantial than his own hope to cling to, how infinitely dreadful! What, in such total abandonment of all nature, could recover us from the horrors of despair.  
There was a wailing on our decks; there were shouts of madness, and frenzied prayers for the tempest, the waves, and the lightning. The sun was dropping for the fifteenth time, towards sea, as to his grave. He set, and shot his setting rays on a dark bay that at that moment rose, and the moon of light, in the center of the horizon. O! the scene which we beheld that day! On it came, blazing as if all the fires of the elements were concentrated in its bosom. On it came, and with it came the wind.—All the demons of the storm appeared to have leaped out from the bowels of the sea, and were placed under the light of the sun; the mingled howl of the elements was music to our ears, and we heaved that tempest, as if swept over us in its power, with tears of joy. In four hours it left us storm of every spar, and filled with water, in the regular trades. Our deck had been swept of every thing but our bodies, but we heaved it not. We felt only that once more it blew— that once more it moved.

**THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AND THE PYRAMID OF BENI-HASSAN.**—One day an officer of the harem guard was going through his exercise in the Grand Duke. He had performed all the usual evolutions in the most satisfactory way, until, when at full gallop he was suddenly ordered to turn, his horse proved restive and refused to obey either bribe or spur.—The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all present trembled for the consequences. "Halt!" he exclaimed, and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets to be erected. The officer, who had by this time subdued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid—and the spirited horse, on his rider safely crossed it. Without an interval of rest, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap, and to the amazement of all present the noble horse and his brave rider stood as quietly on the other side of the pyramid. The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbarous purpose, rebuked the officer for the third time. A General, who happened to be present, now stepped forward, and interceded for the pardon of the officer; observing that the horse was wounded by the fall, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both horse and rider to a horrible death. This humane remonstrance was not only regarded, but was punished by the immediate arrest of the general who had thus presumed to rebel.  
The word of command was given, and horse and

rider, for the third time, cleared the glittering bayonets. Rendered furious by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed, the fourth time, "To the left about!"—"Forward!"—"The command was obeyed and for the fourth time the horse leapt the pyramid, and then with his rider, dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle, and rose unharmed, but the horse had both his fore legs broken. The countenance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes stared wildly, and his knees shook under him. A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his highness's feet, he thanked him in a faltering voice, for the honour he had enjoyed in the Emperor's service. "I take back your sword," said the Grand Duke, gloomily; "and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this unskillful conduct towards me?"—"The officer was sent to the court-house. He subsequently disappeared, and no trace of him could be discovered.—Harris's Pictorial.

### COLONIAL.

**EMIGRATION.**—The returns of the census for last year contain the number of emigrants from all parts of the world, which have settled in the Province since the census of the year 1825; that number is 29,032, which, divided by six, gives an average of 4,838 a year, who have become permanent residents in Lower Canada.—Quebec Gazette.

Letters from London by the last American packet state that the port of Montreal has finally been declared a separate port of entry, and that the decision of the board at home has been in favour of admitting flour of American manufacture into the English Market as Colonial.—Quebec Gazette.

Mr. Latourrière read last night in the Assembly a petition from Mr. Gaspé, the Member returned for Gaspé and expelled the House. The petition was not received; 43 to 12. It asked we believe, to rescind the resolutions adopted by the house, Mr. Christie maintaining that he had been wrongly condemned; that is, an apology was asked from the House to Mr. Christie.—Id.

**MONTREAL, Jan. 29.**—It is understood that orders have been received, by the last Halifax Mail, for the dismantling of the four following military posts, viz: Three Rivers, William Henry, Chamblay, Coteau-du-Lac.—Herald.

**NEW-YORK, Jan. 25.**—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Sunday night last between eleven and twelve o'clock. The motion resembled the shaking of a steamboat whose machinery agitates her masts; it continued for about four seconds, and was accompanied with an indistinct noise.  
At the late sale at the Dock Yard, Kingston, U. C., the hall of the St. Lawrence, 120 gun ship, was sold for \$25 currency. This vessel is said to have cost half a million of money. She never performed any service. Thus we see how John Bull's money goes.—Courier.

**BRITAIN, Dec. 7.**—The sensation produced in Jamaica by the afflicting intelligence from this island was overpowering. It was keenly felt by all classes of persons, and the effort commenced in the city of Kingston with that promptitude and decision, which pity for our suffering instantly dictated to their benevolent hearts, was vigorously seconded by every patriot, we believe, in the island. The result has been a liberal and magnificent subscription of 25,000 dollars, equal to \$3833 10s. 8d. in Jamaica, or £2812 10s. In British currency, which important relief has been granted by H. M. S. Pallas, Capt. Manly Dixon—Capt. Gabriel the worthy senior officer on the station, having most readily met the wishes of the inhabitants in furnishing the conveyance. Bahamians, to the latest posterity, must reflect with grateful feelings on this truly charitable act of Jamaica—a people suffering, as we well know, under accumulated and trying privations arising from the depression of their produce, and the pressure of apprehended evil from the mischievous designs of the Antislavery faction. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica preached a sermon in aid of the subscriptions, of which we feel honourable mention made by the Common Council of Kingston.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON,  
Saturday, February 5.

**CASUAL REVENUE.**  
Mr. SIMMONS, on moving the resolutions of which he gave notice on Tuesday last, commenced his observations by a reference to the history of the Address on this subject, last session, and of the consequent answer of Lord Viscount Goderich, which showed that the House had acted under a misapprehension.—It appeared, therefore, that there was a good reason why the Address should not be taken into consideration, and that the House, which was that by so doing, a tacit acknowledgment would have been made of the correctness of the assumption on which the House had acted. The object of these resolutions now under consideration, was, for an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he would direct to be laid before the House, an account of all the revenues of the Province, in the years 1829 and 1830, and of the application of the same, and the amount remaining in hand on the 1st of January last. This information was very important and necessary, because, as we had just passed the Bill of Councils for the relief of the Province, the provision for which was made out of the casual revenues, it was necessary to know, if the revenues were sufficient, it would be very well; but it might happen, that they would prove insufficient, and that the country might be required to make up the deficiency from the other revenues of the Province. It was highly important then, that the House should have the information, in order that it might be prepared to make an offer to pay its own civil list. The object of the other resolution was, to ascertain the amount of the salaries of all the officers of the civil department of the Province, derived either from salaries, fees, commissions, or any other source whatever, in order that the House might judge how far it ought to vote other sums to those officers; which it now annually did vote. It was highly proper that the House should know the amount of those incomes, as it would not be proper to make grants of them, without knowing their exact situation. It should appear, that they were not receiving a sufficient income, then it would be proper to vote them an adequate sum; if otherwise, if they were receiving more than their services entitled them to, then no further grants should be made, and some proper steps should be taken to reduce their emoluments; and the surplus might be beneficially applied to other provincial services. This last information, the hon. member then said, would be cheerfully rendered. As to the first, he could hardly doubt that it was highly important that the House should have it, and proper and necessary that it should appear so to the hon. member then read the two resolutions, and observed, that even should the desired information not be given, the resolutions could do no harm. The hon. member then addressed his Majesty on the subject; but he (Mr. S.) did not contemplate a refusal. The resolutions could create no collision between the branches of the Legislature.  
Mr. ALLEN thought the first resolution could not be complied with at present, because, from the tenor of His Excellency's message of the 24th January, it appeared that there was no information on the subject, the Colonial Minister would have couched his dispatch

Spoken, on the 8th Jan. lat. 33. long. 49, etc. Edward 62 days from St. John, N. B. for St. John's N. N. F., with damage and loss of boats—had neither meat nor water on board, and only six biscuits; received supplies, and bore away for Antigua.  
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Arr. Carrillo, London, from Buenos Ayres. On the 13th inst. took off the crew of the Bella, of Nevea, which vessel had been water-logged 17 days; she was bound to Kinsale from the Bay of Fundy.  
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The Pacific, Johnson, hence for St. John, N. B. put into Cove of Cork 23h inst. on 23 days; experienced dreadful weather, was struck by a sea, and the cargo shifted, and was also struck by lightning; she must discharge to repair.  
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Ship Hugh Johnston, M. T. hence for St. John, N. B. put into Milford 23h D. sailed 23d Nov. In a gale of wind, about 180 miles eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, she was struck by a heavy sea, which forced the deck through, and broke the beams from the mainmast forward; a great deal of salt, with other goods, were thrown overboard; the crew, nine in number, took to the long-boat, but she shortly afterwards upset, and all perished.—This vessel has since proved to be the Aid of Westford, from Miramichi for Ross.  
LIMERICK, Dec. 22.—The Cyclops, from Quebec to this port, was abandoned 21st Dec. being full of water; the master had been washed overboard, and the carpenter was dead; the remains of the crew were saved by the Coast Guard. It is probable that the vessel will be shore in Mal Bay to-night.  
AGNES, M. Donoghue, hence at Galway, Dec. 6; J. Ashbridge, from Miramichi, at Aberystwith; Sarah's, from St. John, at Liverpool; St. Pitt, from Richmond, at Westford; Don, from Puywash, at Waterford; Cambridge, from Miramichi, at Bristol; Fenwick, Hoggins, Bathurst, N. B. at London; Aloyne, Muir, from Miramichi, at Liverpool; Indus, Curr, from Miramichi, at Liverpool.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 8.—The Eng. Brig Eliza, the master had been ashore on Baker's Island bar on 1st ult. and was abandoned by her crew, who were as having been brought to this place by the Cutter, Capt. H. D. Hunter. By the exertions of Howard of the Cutter Swiftsure, the Brig has been without damage, and her cargo re-shipped. She lies safely moored at Mr. Deser's.  
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.—Br. schr. Mary, B. Halifax, eighty one days, bound to St. John's, N. B. cargo ran and sugar—put in leaking badly, with two barrels, stanchions, catheads, most of her rigging, and short of provisions.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Per Brig Robert Ray, from New York  
250 B BLS. and 30 half barrels  
of Southern and New-York  
FLOUR 100 Bbls. Rye  
40 Barrels CORN MEAL;  
400 Bags CORN;  
Rice, Broad, Peas, Beans, &c.  
For Sale at low prices by P. H.  
Feb. 14th, 1852.

**FOR SALE.**  
A NEW Copper-fastened, G.I. three feet keel—Apply at Feb. 14.  
**NOTICE**  
The Co-partnership here-  
between the Subscribers, under the  
name of EVERITT & Co. the  
this day dissolved by mutual  
consent, and the same to be  
settled the same with CHARLES  
D. EVERITT, or DAVID STRICKLAND,  
and those who have demands will please  
for adjustment to either of the Subscribers.  
CHARLES D. EVERITT,  
DAVID STRICKLAND,  
January 25, 1852.

**HATS! HATS!**  
The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he keeps constantly on hand, in the Store formerly occupied by Everett & Strickland, a large number of warranted Water-proof HATS various shapes and qualities, of his own manufacture; together with an extensive stock of English HATS, and American CAPS; which he offers sale cheap for cash, wholesale or retail.  
CHARLES D. EVERITT,  
Cash and the highest prices given for Furs.  
An Apprentice wanted.  
Ground Plaster Paris for sale.  
Market-Square, St. John, 14th February, 1852.

**TO LET.**  
From the 1st May next:  
CONVENIENT Apartments in the House of the Subscriber, in Duke-street, consisting of two Parlours, three small Bed-rooms, with a Kitchen and good well of Water, Cellar room for Wood and Coals, Vegetable Cellar, &c. &c. The rent will be moderate to a small family.—Enquire on the premises.  
Feb. 14.—JAMES HOLMAN.

**CHAIN CABLES,**  
**CHAIN TOPSAIL SHEETS & ANCHORS.**  
Received per Brig Emerald, from Liverpool:  
2 CHAINS—3/4 inch short linked chains;  
2 do. 1/2 " " " "  
2 do. 7/16 " " " "  
2 do. 3/16 " with studs, " "  
2 do. 13/16 " " " "  
2 do. 1 " " " "  
1 do. 1 " " " "  
1 do. 1-1/16 " " " "  
18 Topsail Sheets, from 3/4 to 7-1/16 inch;  
18 Anchors for wood stocks, from 2 cwt. to 10 cwt.  
JOHN ROBERTSON,  
February 14.

**TO THE LADIES.**  
MRS. J. MILLAR, lately arrived in Saint John, begs to acquaint the Ladies thereof, that she has commenced the MILLINERY Business in Saint James's-street, near the residence of Robert Robertson, Esq., and from her long experience in the above line, flatters herself that any orders she may be favoured with, shall be executed in the most fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.  
Mrs. M. has on hand a variety of New and Fashionable GOODS connected with the above business, which she will be happy to dispose of cheap.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. WILLIAM MURRAY, of this City, Clerk of the Court, conveyed by a Deed of Assignment, dated this day, conveyed all his Property, Goods, Debts, Bonds, and all other effects whatsoever, unto the undersigned, as Assignees, in Trust to pay and satisfy the Debts and Claims of the said WILLIAM MURRAY, and to convey the same to the said WILLIAM MURRAY, or his assigns, in full of their said respective debts, and give a receipt in full for the same accordingly, ratably, in all proportion to the respective amounts thereof.—All Persons indebted to the said WILLIAM MURRAY, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the said WILLIAM MURRAY, are requested to present the same without delay.  
JOHN WILSON,  
JOHN MONY,  
JOHN ROBERTSON,  
WILLIAM MACKAY,  
St. John, 21st January 1852.

**HAS** just received by the Ann, (rather late, it is true) the remains of his FALL SUPPLY—among which are, The Landstone Annual, Amulet, Friendship's Offering, Winter's Wealth, Forget-me-not, Humourist, Juvenile Forget-me-not, and Ackermann's do., all for 1852; Literary Souvenir and Keepsake, for 1851; Cobbett's Guide, or—Perryan, Rhodographic, Silver Steel, Hecley's, and common Steel Pens; Ladies' Netting Needles; eight key'd and common concert Flutes; Dissected Maps of Europe, America, and England; Clarinet, Flute, and English Instruction; Bourne's Life of Napoleon; Anatomical Views; Violin Fittings; Fancy articles for New-Year's Presents; with a general assortment of Stationery, Paper Stands; plain and coloured VALENTINES, &c.  
20 Thus fine flavoured BUTTER, @ 9d.  
5 Cwt. Ancepsis CHEESE, @ 5d. & 6d.

**W. RENOUIN'S**  
BOOKSELLER & PRINTER,  
No. 10, WATER-STREET, ST. JOHN.



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