R COPY

CARLETON
Establishment,
THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY Iimproved.

conomy, Industry and Punctuality.—
BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.

gs, Logs, & Timber.
ED for the said Mills, 4,000,000 feet
ce and Pine LOGS, for a summer and
ly, for which the highest market prices
. Also, 2,000 tons refuse PINE TIM-
lengths and sizes.
e Mills are now in perfect order to cut
of Ship Plank, of all lengths and thick-
nting of any dimension to the extreme
feet, if required. They are also pre-
nufacture any other description of lum-
y be required, including the produce of
Saws, such as Shingles, Laths, Staves,
. All orders will be executed at the
sible notice, and on the most reasonable

scriber having just fitted up a second
aws, on the most improved principle,
st machinery, by a first-rate Machinist,
pared to manufacture 400 to 500 shiping
day, or 100,000 superficial feet pr week.
he Mills are situated in the City of St
st ships and wharves, and directly op-
within hail of the mooring-ground, and
Deals and other descriptions of Lumber
ard passed clear and unsolled directly
aws into the vessels, as well as in the
January, February and March, as in
ably.
For all orders that the subscriber may be
ch, either from England, Ireland or Scot-
Cargoes of Bright Deals, British Goods
en in part payment.
d other Produce of the United States,
en in payment for any articles of Lum-
y be required from the Establishment in
.
Timber cut at the halves, or on reason-
at the shortest notice, either in summer
.
cions Pond in the rear of Mills is one of
places of deposit for Timber and Logs
d, and is capable of containing at least
d, and the said Logs when so deposited
at the halves, or on any other reasonable
my time when it may best suit the inter-
owner.
rations and improvements in the Grist
mpleted, and persons importing Grain
re engaged in the Flour trade, can have
it, either in the summer or winter, for a

Oatmeal is so much required at all sea-
year by people of all ranks in society,
en and country; the subscriber, having
h with the improvements in the Grist and
, intends forthwith to prepare for the
ire of that article. Should he succeed in
t, he proposes in order to save time, to
change, without a moment's delay, for
ght to the Mill, fresh Oat and Indian
our, American Produce, Groceries, Dry
any articles that the Establishment may

ER SHINGLES, LATHS, Palings, &c.
ys on hand.
All the articles manufactured in this es
nt are warranted to be done in the very
of workmanship.
asons not in circumstances to purchase
hard times, to keep them warm through a
dreary winter, can have it *gratis*, by ta-
say.
GEORGE BOND.
John, N. B., 28th July, 1842.

Minerva Life Assurance Company,
William-street, Mansion House, London.
TRUSTEES.
as Halifax, Jun. Esq.; Claude Edward
esq.; Francis Mills, Esq.; James Walkin-
q.;
DIRECTORS.
s Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkin-
q. Dep. Chairman.
Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.;
Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Cold Esq.;
eaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Har-
; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zornlin, Jun.
AUDITORS.
. Bennett, Esq.; Robert W. Eyles, Esq.;
Scott, Esq.
est Quinquennial Valuation has just been
d Division of the Profits of this Company
at the Annual General Meeting, held on
e last, when FOUR-FIFTHS of the ascertain-
were appropriated to the Policy holders
o participate, enabling the Directors to add
onary bonus *averaging 31 per Cent. on the*
s paid during the last five years, or, to give
dent reduction of premium of *nearly 17 per*
the premiums payable during the next five
.
s and every information can be obtained
fice.
. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

CONSIGNMENT—A few Barrels RUM
OLOURING; 1 Package 'Kanaster' TO-
O. For sale by
W. H. STREET.
July.

Tea! Tea!
CHESTS superior BLACK TEA, just
received and for sale by
W. H. STREET.
July.

Just Landing,
BOXES superior Cavendish TOBAC-
CO. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
July.

Sugar & Molasses.
RECEIVED—Hogsheads Bright SUGAR,
Porto Rico Prime Retailing MOLASSES.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
July.

ron, Stoves, Soap, &c.
subscriber offers for sale at his store in Nelson
street, cheap for good payment:
OTTONS British common IRON, well
assorted;
o. Refined IRON, "*Banks' best*," do.
o. swedish IRON, *best brand*, do.
o. PLOUGH PLATING;
o. No. 1, scotch Pig—*Gartsherrie* brand;
undles Cast Steel, well assorted
do. German, do. } *Naylor & Co.*
do. Blister, *(hoop L.)*
C. C. N. D.
Plough Share MOULDS;
Pots HOLLOW WARE, viz.: Pots, Bake
Pans, Kettles, &c. &c.;
Metal Weights, 56 lbs;
Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted;
ANCHORS, assorted, 1 to 12 cwt;
wt. short linked Chains, 3/8 and 7-16;
doz. Farmer's Spades;
do. square pointed Shovels;
do. Miners' ditto;
airs Forge Bellows 28, 30 and 32 inches
warranted Anvils; 3 tons OAKUM;
boxes best Liverpool SOAP, 56 lbs. each;
hds. Bright SUGAR;
rels. CORN MEAL; 40 do. PORK;
pns. best *Old Irish* Malt Whisky;
White Oak Barrel STAVES;
cords Lathwood.
ALSO,
Fine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and barrels
Horse Feed and Bran.
WM. CARVILL.
ober 21, 1842

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum:] *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. VII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1843. No. 25.

THE CHRONICLE,
Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

FEB.		H.	SUN. S.	MOON. H.	W.
18 Saturday,	- -	6	8 5 31	10 56	1 22
19 Sunday,	-	6	56 5 33	*Morn*	2 5
20 Monday,	- -	6	55 5 34	0 13	2 55
21 Tuesday,	-	6	53 5 35	1 24	3 56
22 Wednesday,	- -	6	52 5 37	2 28	5 13
23 Thursday,	-	6	50 5 38	3 23	6 47
24 Friday,	- -	6	48 5 39	4 9	8 2

Last Quarter 21st day, 6h. 7m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days. Director next week: Wm. Wright, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: D. J. M'Laughlin, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq., Manager.—Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: Wm. H. Street.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (S[illegible] excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All c[illegible]cations by mail, must be post paid.]

S[illegible]E.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President. [illegible] hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sunday's excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applicat-

Vessel and Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a square rigged Vessel, 231 Tons old measurement, (209 new) essentially copper-fastened, Juniper stem and stern post, Pitch Pine top timbers, and the remainder of her timbers principally Juniper, and in every respect a superior built vessel: can be launched in 20 days from sale.

Also, a two story DWELLING HOUSE, 28x36, containing four commodious rooms, six bed rooms, and a frost proof cellar, with a Lot of Land 51 feet by 100. This property is situated in a most central situation at the Bend, and a most eligible stand for any public business.

Also, a House, Barn and Lot, containing one and a quarter acres, at St. Martin's, County of St. John, situated near Vaughan's Creek. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 13th August.—For terms of sale of the Quaco property, apply to Mr. George Cochran, Quaco; and for the terms and particulars of other property, apply to
WILLIAM HAINES.
Bend Petticodiac.
County Westmorland, 14th July, 1842.

Houses to Let.

THE subscriber will Rent undermentioned Properties very low until the First of May next:

A House on the south side of Dorchester street, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, with a number of Bed Rooms, Pantry and Celler.

The upper Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets.

Also,—A Shop in King street, late in the occupation of Mr. James Burns.
July 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Trans-Atlantic Newspaper & General Agency Office, Liverpool.

Charles Willmer,
Newspaper, Forwarding, and General Agent,

SUPPLIES to order, with greater promptitude and regularity than any other house, and on the most reasonable terms, (a London Daily Paper for £6 10s. Sterling per annum,) Newspapers, Price Currents, Shipping Lists, Magazines, and Books, to all parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, by the MAIL PACKETS, sailing on the 4th and 19th of each month from LIVERPOOL, as well as by those from BRISTOL and SOUTHAMPTON; and to all the West India Islands, Mexico, and Texas, by the ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, sailing every Fortnight from FALMOUTH.

C. W. will receive Consignments of Goods, or SMALL PARCELS sent to his care shall be punctually forwarded to their destination. Any description of Goods purchased and forwarded to order.

Next of Kin, and all other description of Advertisements, received for insertion in all the EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS.

N. B.—All orders should be addressed "CHAS. WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some Liverpool or London House.

RYE FLOUR.—100 Bls. RYE FLOUR just received and for sale by the subscriber cheap for *Cash*. JOHN BOWES,
January 27.

Furnished Apartments.

PARLOUR, Drawing Room, Bed Rooms, and the use of the Kitchen together or separate, to let: Situation the first in the city. Enquire at this Office. *August 12.*

COALS.

100 CHALDRONS Hall Coals; 50 do. best Scotch do. in the Yard. For sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.
9th December.

W. H. STREET'S
WINE Establishment,
AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

The subscriber has opened the Store and Warehouse in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, in addition to his former premises, and invites attention to his extensive Stock of Old Bottled WINE and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and full frutted PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle; East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and Burnett Houghton & Co.'
London Market Madeira, East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsala of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE, BUCELLAS;
Lafrose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,
—ALSO—
1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. Hodson's London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessey's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain WHISKEY;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests souchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.
And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 hhds. best GENEVA, from 7 to 10 pr. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.
All for sale very low by
27th may. W. H. STREET.

FLOUR, &c.
Landing ex brig *Compter*, from Philadelphia—
187 DO. Superfine Flour; 100 Bbls. ditto; 50 half barrels superfine Flour; 100 barrels CORN MEAL; 420 barrels, &c. Pilot and Navy Bread; Sugar and soda Biscuit.
Ex Charlotte, from Halifax—15 barrels Pale seal OIL; 1 Ton LOGWOOD. For sale by
30th Dec. JARDINE & CO.

Christmas Fruit,
FLOUR, &c.
Landing ex schr. *Conquest*, from Boston:
10 CASKS New RICE; 40 boxes half and quarters New RAISINS;
40 Bags Java and Paria Cabello COFFEE;
14 Bales Lampwick; 10 Bales Batting;
5 Drums Sultana RAISINS;
2 Boxes Lemons; 10 Kegs Grapes;
1 Case PRUNES;
8M. CIGARS—*best brands*;
1 Case preserved GINGER;
25 Brls. silver skin ONIONS.
Ex "Fidelia," from New-York:
50 Barrels, 25 Half Bbls. } *New Genessee FLOUR;*
40 Bbls. Newton Pippins, Baldwin and Spitzenburgh APPLES;
10 Kegs Fig TOBACCO;
15 Bushels best Hickory NUTS.
For sale by
December 23. JARDINE & CO.

LUMBER.
The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard, for approved payments:
160 M. FEET Bright Pine BOARDS; 80M. Bright DEALS;
60M. shipping SHINGLES;
30M Laying do. No. 1;
150M. LATHS; 800 SPARS, assorted;
130 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS;
Together with an assortment of *Clear Merchantable seasoned PINE PLANK, &c.*
Dec. 9. 3i A. M'AVITY.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
JUST received, a large assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of the best quality; for sale cheap.
Dec. 23. S. K. FOSTER.

SALÆRATUS.
Ex *James Clark*, from Boston, a consignment of—
5 CASKS, 5 barrels SALÆRATUS, for sale low for cash by
30th sept. W. H. STREET.

Mock Turtle and Beef's Head SOUPS.
MAY be had at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL every day through the week (hours of Divine service excepted:)—Also, Fresh Oysters, Mutton Pies, Pastry, &c.; comfortable Rooms for evening Parties. Every attention paid to customers.
JAMES NETHERY.
December 16, 1842.
N. B.—25 per cent off former prices for CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING an extensive WHARF unoccupied at present, on South side of North ship, wo wharf any description of Lumber, Coal, &c. reasonable terms. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
October 14.

SUPERIOR CONGO TEA,
AND CHINSURAH CHEEROOTS.
Now landing, ex *Abeona*, from London:
78 CHESTS very superior Hon. East India Company's CONGO TEA:
3 cases Hon. East India Company's Chinsurah CHEEROOTS. Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 21. *Prince William street.*

FEATHERS.—2 Bales, received on consignment, and for sale by
Jan. 20. W. H. STREET.

Miscellany.

DECLINE OF FRANCE IN COLONIAL POWER.—France, whose coasts are bathed by four seas, to which nature has given magnificent harbours, rivers accessible to large vessels, a coast of 1300 kilometres from Dunkirk to Bayonne, and from Antibes to port Vendres, which a century ago possessed Canada, Louisiana, St. Domingo and Guiana, in America the isle of France and Madagascar in Africa, and almost the whole coast of India in Asia, has now declined from this splendour, and holds only the fourth place among Colonial Powers. It has not a port in the Indian Ocean. England enjoys the monopoly of steam navigation in the Red Sea. Martinique, which ought to be the *entrepot* of all the French commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, is going to ruin in our hands. The bay of Port Royal, one of the finest naval stations in the Antilles is neglected. The Isle of Bourbon is destitute. We are hardly beginning to form some plan relative to Guiana, the lands in which are as good as those in Demerara; and Surinam, which sends in cotton that is often sold in our market at the same price as that of Pernambuco, which in short only wants encouragement and security to give us the monopoly of the spice trade. Those modern nations which have been led by necessity or carelessness to neglect this powerful resource have generally paid the penalty for so doing.

What has Portugal become? Spain was effaced from the list of naval powers on the day that she lost her possessions in America and Asia, where she suffered herself to be stripped of her equitorial empire. On the other hand, look at England, the most complete manufacturer of the developement of colonial power. How has she suffered for her indefatigable ardour? She obtained the maritime and colonial sceptre of the world. Her manufactures have increased in proportion to her conquests and her commerce. She has bound nations to her by the most solemn ties—those of interest; and her power has become, as it were, so necessary (*si fatal*) that it cannot be destroyed without convulsing the universe.—*La Gazette de France.*

BRITISH MERCHANTS.—The British Mercantile settlers, a large and influential body of men, may be designated, by wholesale, as the phalanx which redeems the errors and sustains the honor of national reputation, on the long-extended line of Continental coast, from Cronstadt to Cadiz. We have no means of ascertaining the numbers of this class of emigrants. But, though they bear a small numerical proportion to the whole, they combine a vast amount of its intelligence and worth. It is lucky for England, that the enterprise and industry of the community at large have induced so many fair representatives of her nobler qualities to prosecute their operations into foreign countries, and, by the proofs they afford of national integrity, to neutralize the impression forced on the Continental mind by the spurious "gentility" of their idle and ill-conducted countrymen. The high standing of the English commercial houses of Antwerp, Bordeaux, Hamburg, Oporto, Leghorn, and other [illegible] but is not greater than [illegible] But their commercial [illegible] generally rank with the foremost of the [illegible] this influence. They accumulate large fortunes with unblemished character. A dishonest failure is rarely heard of among them. The form an admirable race of citizens in their adopted countries; and they hand down from father to son the proud consciousness of their English, Scotch or Irish origin, even when losing after successive generations the accent or peculiar manners of the stock they spring from. Were all the English abroad of this stamp our task might end here. But we have still other portions of the picture to describe, before we completely develope the contrasts of light and shade.

PATMOS.—We were close in with "the isle that is called Patmos" several hours, and had a good opportunity of examining its appearance, so far as is possible, from the sea. It is about twenty miles in circumference, and its aspect is forbidding and cheerless. The shores are in most places steep and precipitate, and from our vessel it appeared as if the inhabitants would be in constant danger of rolling down into the sea. The highest part of the island is surmounted by a monastry, dedicated to St John, round which are built the houses of a respectable town. We could discover very few trees. The sailors were lavish in their praises of the inhabitants.

It was with unutterable feelings I gazed upon the dreary rock. The situation of the weeping exiles was before me, who were banished from the pleasures and applauses of imperial Rome, and were sent to inhabit this dull and distant region, with none to converse with but sufferers in the same calamities, whose very attempts at consolation would only add still deeper sorrow. What must they have felt, and how must they have wept, when they beheld from the horizon the little speck that was to constitute their world? There was among these exiles whose brow was calm whose eye was bedimmed by no tear, and from whose countenance seemed to beam the serenity of a spirit in bliss. It was the beloved disciple of the Lord. The banishment of the venerable apostle was from a cause perhaps different from that of any of the exiles who had preceded him, as it was "for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ," Rev. 1. 9

Standing upon one of the eminences of the island and turning towards the continent, St John would be able to distinguish the mountains that might also be seen from the whole of the seven churches of Asia; and as he had planted some of them with his own hand, and probably visited all of them, can we doubt he would often stand thus, and looking towards these interesting spots, lift up his hands to heaven, and pour out his soul in prayer, that He who walked among the golden candlesticks would continue to visit them in mercy, and save them from the power of the Antichrist that was to come. It is one of those thoughts upon which the mind so much delights to dwell, that from this rock, surrounded only by other similar rocks, and looking out upon distant mountains, there should have been an insight given into futurity further and clearer that in any other place was ever afforded unto mere man. —*Hardy's Notices of the Holy Land.*

[illegible] gallant Gene-
[illegible] ments in In-
[illegible] d a page
[illegible]
ral

mended by a Major Bevan. The present General Sir William Nott was at that time at school there, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Williams, master of the mathematical academy at that town. The boys on field-days generally got a holiday; and it happened on one occasion, when the corps was out firing ball-cartridge, at a mark, that some of the boys asked permission of Major Bevan to be permitted to try their skill also. The Major good-naturedly complied, and desired some of the men to load a few muskets for the lads. When the boys began to fire away, up comes a Mr. Thomas, of the Cross, an attorney; he endeavoured to take a musket from one of the young gentlemen, which Nott perceiving, he immediately went to the assistance of his schoolfellow, and wrested the piece from the attorney. High words ensued, and young Nott took off his coat to fight, though the man was a sort of elephant, as big again as himself, but the officers interfered and stopped the fight. Nott was always considered high-spirited, and in this case it was the general opinion that he would have thrashed his man had he been permitted. Young Nott was considered as the hero of the school, and the junior boys took shelter under his wings in all their little difficulties."—*The Welshman.*

ETIQUETTE DEFERRED.—George the Third went to a watering-place, on the return of sanity. One thing (says Miss Burney) happened a little unluckily. The mayor and burgesses came with an address, and requested leave to kiss hands. This was graciously accorded; but the mayor, advancing in a common way to take the queen's hand as he might that of any lady mayoress, Colonel Gwynn, who stood by, whispered, "You must kneel, sir." He found, however, that his worship took no notice of this hint, but kissed the queen's hand erect. As he passed him on his way back, the colonel said, "You should have knelt, sir." "Sir," answered the poor mayor, "I cannot." "Every body does sir." "Sir, I have a wooden leg." Poor man! 'twas such a surprise! and such an excuse as no one could dispute. But the absurdity of the matter followed; all the rest did the same; taking the same privilege by the example, without the same or any excuse.

PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.—"Well, my little fellow," said a certain Principal to a sucking philosopher, whose mamma had been teasing the learned Knight to test the astonishing abilities of her boy, "what are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is, that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."—"Very good indeed—can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, Sir; in summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while, in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short." The learned Knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.

HERALDIC.—"Excuse me, sir, if you please; mother thinks you are too young for a [illegible] but I think myself quite old enough to attend." "Every person not out of their pantaletts; and if you wish to be very communicative, you can say to your mother, that I have heard it more than insinuated, that ladies only wore that article to conceal the holes in their stockings." "Very possible, you may have heard that, from some jilted love sick swain, or crusty old bachelor, with whom no lady will associate; but I have heard it affirmed that gentlemen, (if such I may term them,) only wore long hair in imitation of ladies' hoodies, or to conceal the place, where their ears had been cropped off." "Good evening, miss." "Good bye, sir."

Montpellier is situated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Lez. Some pretend that this particular spot was fixed upon in honour of two females, whose s[illegible] My induced them to seclude themselves from the world in a kind of hermitage, and that the mountain on which the city was built was thence called *Mons Pudicus*, or *Mons Saxum*, the hill of the maidens.—*Cradock's Memoirs.*

PURSUIT OF SCIENCE.—"I have often wondered," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "that men of fortune and of rank do not apply themselves more to philosophical pursuits; they offer a delightful and easy side road to distinction, one founded upon the blessings and benefits conferred on our fellow creatures; they do not supply the same sources of temporary popularity as successes in the senate, or at the bar; but the glory resulting from them is permanent, and independent of vulgar taste or caprice." In looking back to the history of the last five reigns in England, we find Boyles, Cavendishes, and Howards, who rendered those great names more illustrious by their scientific honours; but we may in vain search the aristocracy now for philosophers, and there are very few persons who pursue science with true dignity; it is followed more as connected with the objects of profit than of fame; and there are fifty persons who take out patents for supposed inventions, for one who makes a real discovery.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

We have heard nothing new in the way of sacred music for a long time, which imparted so much gratification as the performance of Romberg's Sacred Ode, "*The Transient and Eternal*," by the Handel and Hayden Society, a few weeks ago. The words appear to be translated from the German, but the music is adapted to enforce their meaning, and partakes in some degree, of the nature of a *chant*. Nevertheless, it is beautiful, and cannot be heard by a person of ordinary sensibility with indifference.

We would particularly notice the transition from the plaintive, after the words "murmers the wind," into the triumphant strain, "*Yet rejoice with gladness!* Wave ye eternal palms of Eden." These are the touches which electrify the soul; and yet they are only a few notes of simple melody tuned in consonance with the chords of the human heart.

As the ensuing New Year commences on a Sunday, when it is customary with many choirs, to introduce some appropriate anthem, we know of nothing better adapted for the occasion than this. It is season when reflections on the instability of life must readily occur to the mind. But the words should be first given from the pulpit, as it is often difficult to understand them clearly in the musical performance, accompanied by a powerful organ.

We give the words, having never before seen them in print. Enforc[illegible] with the aid of their appropriate music. [illegible] use the words of the poet Spragu[illegible]

The [illegible] heart,
[illegible]

SE[illegible]ENT AND
[illegible]ERG.
[illegible]ne years rush
[illegible]ns veal of fa-
As torrents
[illegible]e. Heaven
[illegible]nor permits
[illegible]
[illegible]ousand sor-
[illegible]sions whir-
[illegible]y moments'
[illegible]joy and thy
[illegible]

A liberal discount to [illegible]
[illegible]h Nov.

[illegible]: its perfumes
[illegible]d with its odor:

Amidst the beauties of flowering May, the nightingale is heard in the grove: May disappears, and suddenly the song-tree is mute.

The bard whose song enraptured; who made his harp a language that could melt the heart of youth, and excite to various deeds, now sleeps forgotten and unknown: The wand'rer comes in Spring time to strew his grave with flowers. But in vain! for the resting-place of the bard is no where known.

How pants the heart of youth to climb the height of fame; to reach to deeds of glory, and crown its joys with love: The gentle wind which has awakened the morn, and refreshed it noonday heat the ardent youth, comes ere night with storm and thunder, and the youth with his dwelling are laid low.

For whom is her myrtle crown, in bridle robes of snowy white, with every grace and ornament blooms the young hopeful bride? Lo! the sultry noon oppresses her; the evening chill benumbs her, and death in his cold embrace takes his blooming bride.

The Cedar braves the storm; the rock defies the waves; the Sun in towering splendour, daily traversing the high arch of Heaven: The lofty Cedar sinners; the hard rock wears; and once shall thou set, bright Sun and return not from the night.

In characters indelible it stands graven in the book of fate, "Dust shall be dust;" "All breath shall as breath expire;" "All that blooms shall wither: "All that glows shall grow cold;" "Nature herself shall fail, and all that is earthly perish!"

Though the harp mourn! Though the willows weep! Murmers the wind! YET REJOICE WITH GLADNESS! Wave ye eternal palms of Eden! What though the body return to dust, there is that which cannot die; and which defies destruction; that which mocks decay: A Spirit that delights in virtue. A holy Spirit, loving goodness, pure as the desire of Angels, full of love to God and man, endures in eternal youth and beauty.

Offspring of the quickening breath of God; a spark of flame of God; the reflection of brightness that, doubtless cannot die. Not pinioned by cumbrous flesh, it shall not be a prey to thee. Corruptibility, like the dust to which the Creator bound it: Its dwelling place must be changed; but the soul shall first take wing, and freed from his earthly tenement, bound high unto his native clime.

Its native country is on high; there, unclouded Suns illuminate there, the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest; there, the fists of the morn fade not; there Cherubim and Seraphim strike their celestial harps, and with music fill the [illegible]; there dwells the theme of Klopstock's holy lyre, the incarnate God, who suffered to redeem; there Milton sings still higher strains of Paradise regained!

There, swells the full hymn of Angels praising God, and the boundless vault of Heaven echoes, *Glory to God!* Let us then worship and adore him, who has promised such bliss for eternity, to the spirit that delights in virtue.—*Boston Courier*

Good luck to the Hoof and the Horn:
Good luck to the Flock [illegible]ce;
Good luck to the Growers of Corn
With the blessings of Plenty and Peace."

ON SOWING OATS AND GRASS SEED.

When any new doctrine is promulgated, or any new theory advanced, every rational and thinking man will, before he is prepared to believe or reject it, wish to know what kind of evidence and how much of it can be produced in its support, before he is ready to give credence to it,—and of the latter he will wish to know whether the theory can be used in a practical manner to advantage, that he may not be liable to be deluded by any impostor who seeks to practice his arts upon him: so the more evidence the writer on agriculture can produce in favour of any particular or favourite operation, or method of improvement, the more weight it ought to have on the minds of others. It is true that evidence is little thought of at the present day, by many people who are better satisfied with bold and unauthorised assertions than all the evidence in the world; but we do not belong to the class of "true believers" of modern date, who prefer the doctrines of those who can create the most wonder while they feel not under the least responsibility for what they assert.

After three years experimenting, and endeavouring to discover the best way to produce hay on my farm, if I have made no new discoveries, I think I can furnish some evidence to the statements of what others have written before me. My former practice was, after preparing the ground by planting corn the first year on the turf, and the second year potatoes, which I have always found best to succeed corn in rotation, I waited in the spring of the third year till the ground was sufficiently dry to plough, after which I sowed my grass seed and oats, or other spring grain, and harrowed in the usual way. If the season proved a dry one, and my seed sown on dry ground, my grass was about certain to die before the succeeding winter because it had not sufficient time to root: if the season proved favourable and the seed came up well, the spring grain, and especially oats, would shade and choke it out of existence: so that I was one way or the other, almost certain of a failure in my expectation of future crops. As some farmers continue to sow oat and grass seed together to the present time, I for one, would advise to adopt the course which many are pursuing, of sowing their oats alone, and ploughing in the stubble after harvesting the crop, and sow their grass seed in August, or the March following, and I think they will succeed much more to their satisfaction. We are not generally aware of the loss we sustain in not having our grass seed come up well, or dying after it has come up; owing to this one circumstance, a farmer may fail of an income treble in amount to pay all his taxes. I have seldom had good grass on any kind of land where I have sowed oats and grass seed together.

Three years ago, from the necessity of the case, as I thought, I ploughed a piece of ground,—after digging my potatoes in October or November, put on the manure, harrowed and fitted it for seed, which I sowed the next March on a light snow. A part of this ground was light sandy land, and a part very wet and heavy, approaching to meadow or swamp—which would retard sowing seasonably in the spring; the result was, every seed I sowed appeared to come up, lived through the season, and after securing my other hay I had this mowed, which was a fine crop of good fodder, and the ground has continued to do much better since than my fields sown late in the spring. Since that I have continued the practice of sowing my grass in the same manner in March, with the same success. I have done sowing oats with my grass, and am compensated with a good crop of hay instead, which I think is full as valuable. The present season I had herds grass more than a yard high, which sprung from seed sown last March, and was estimated over two tons to the acre. I have repeatedly sown my grass seed, within twenty years past, in August or September, where I have taken off a crop of rye or corn from land well manured, but my expectations were not realized; either the seed did not germinate, or the young grass perished in the winter. I much prefer sowing in March to these autumnal sowings.

Clover sown in August, if it comes up, I believe seldom lives over winter. I have a high opinion of clover for horses and cows. A lady in Lowell told me that, on shifting the food of her cow from clover to other good hay, she immediately shrunk nearly one half in her usual quantity of milk: an observation which struck my mind forcibly. The first cow I ever wintered was fed entirely on clover, and in the spring she produced me the fattest calf and greatest quantity of milk I ever owned. The present season, notwithstanding the severity of the drought, some of my most dry and sandy land is now well covered with young and flourishing grass sprung from the seed sown last March. On the whole, I am decidedly in favor of March sowing, in preference to the sowing at any other season of the year, on very dry and sandy, or on very wet land, for reasons which I have stated above.—*Correspondent of Boston Cultivator.*

EXPEDITIOUS REPTILE.—We recently copied from a contemporary a statement to the effect, that Mr. Kinnersley, of Cloncon, Salop, on the 24th August last, cut in a field belonging to Mr. T. Leglow, of Abcott Hall, in the parish of Clongunford, one acre of wheat, in the incredible short space of 13½ hours. The publication of this statement, it appears, has set emulation to work, for on Monday the 29th of August a sawyer named William Jukes, tenant to Edward Downes, Esq., of Broome, in the same parish, undertook this hitherto herculean task in the same field, and adjoining the same acre cut by Mr. Kinnersley. The knight of the pit, backed by a large number of gentlemen farmers preied for work as the village clock struck 5 A. M., and cut four o'clock, P. M., beating his predecessor Mr. Kinnersley by one hour 37½ minutes. During his ardious task he occasionally took a "little summat" to keep his spirits up—not blue ruin, but good old English beer, plentifully supplied by Mr. Longdow. He was carried from the field on the shoulders of his supporters, and round the village of Clongunford, amidst the cheers of a vast assemblage of gentlemen and others, who had come a long distance from the surrounding country to be spectators of the scene. We may add, that so little was the man fatigued, that he offered, for a wager, to do the like again on the morrow, but no one was found bold enough to accept the challenge.—*Market Lane Express.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—TUESDAY.

The following is the Resolution Mr. Wilmot, which is as follows:—

Whereas the mode of appropriating the public money, has been extravagance, insomuch as large sums have been made, irrespective of the sums and the amount of [illegible] in all cases, been left in uncertainty of the Committee of Supply, a [illegible] imperative duty of this [illegible] the avail[illegible] means [illegible] same.

Therefore Resolved

That no appropri[illegible] "As the opinion [illegible] Supply at the [illegible]tion of public money [illegible] present, or any future [illegible] whatsoever, until there be [illegible] account of Income and expenditure, [illegible] given year, together with an estimate of [illegible] required to be expended, as well for ordin[illegible] extraordinary services respectively, and also a [illegible]ticular estimate of the probable amount of Revenue for the current year."

The house then went into consideration of a Bill to provide for the destruction of Bears and Wolves, which after the expression of a variety of opinions, as to Bears paws and Wolves heads, the Bill was passed as amended.

Mr. Palmer by leave, read a Petition from a person running a Packet between this Province, and P. E. Island, praying a bounty on the same, to which several Members objected, on the ground that it would be opening a flood-gate to many more such Petitions and that the house was neither able, nor willing to sustain such claims in future. The

WEDNESDAY, Feb 8.

Several local bills were read by their titles a second time.

Mr. Payne who had been one of the Committee to examine into what laws had expired, reported to the house that he had attended to that duty, and handed in the Report of the Committee which was read at the Clerk's table, and accepted.

Mr. Simonds by command of His Excellency laid before the house the Custom House returns for the past year.

Mr. Payne by leave brought in a Petition to assess the Inhabitants of the City and County of St. John. Petition was ordered to lie on the table, he had prepared the bill for the same, which bill was handed in and read a first time at the Clerks table. In connection with said Petition and bill, Mr. Payne produced a detailed statement of the County finances. He also by leave brought in a Petition from the Magistrates of the City and County of St. John, praying remuneration for expences incurred by Pauper Emigrants which by leave he read, and moved that it should go to a select Committee to report thereon. The prayer of the Petition went also to ask the house to fix a salary to be paid out of the Emigrant fund, on the Overseers of the Parish.

Mr. Simonds said it was a very extraordinary demand to make to that house to fix the salary of the Overseers of the Poor. If that house once attempted to do so, they would have plenty of business on their hands. He thought such a measure was wholly incompatible with the duty of the house.

Mr. Scoullar was quite of the same opinion, he could not see what that house had to do with fixing the salaries of overseers, he thought it would be the best way for the mover of the Petition to withdraw it altogether, as he was sure that house could never sustain it in its