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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1847.

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THE OBSERVER,

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☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Deputy Post Master General, St. John, will be received until 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday, the 8th day of March next, from such persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for conveying Her Majesty's MAILS, twice a week each way, between SAINT JOHN, N. B. and AMHERST, N. S. commencing on and from the 6th day of July, 1847, the Sum per annum to be stated in Halifax Currency, for which they would be willing to perform the Service.

The Particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time apppoint, in a Waggon of suitable size, (to be approved of by an Officer of the Department,) to be drawn by not less than two Horses. The Mails to be carried at a rate of speed of not less than Seven Miles per Hour, including stoppages. The Contract will be entered into for Three Years, after which period, either party shall have power to annul the same, by giving a Notice of Three Months. The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect Security to the Mails, and means to protect them against the Weather.

Tenders will at the same time be received for conveying the Mails on the above conditions, THREE TIMES PER WEEK each way between Saint John and Amherst.

J. HOWE. *D. P. M. G.*

General Post Office, New Brunswick, } 5th December, 1846. } 3m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE between Truro and Amherst.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, (*it being understood that the Courier will not be allowed to convey any Passenger with the Mails,*) between Truro and Amherst, twice in each week each way, to commence after the 5th July, 1847, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, Halifax, stating the Sum per annum, in Currency, for which they would be willing to perform the Service. The particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time direct, without reservation. The Mails are to be carried in a Waggon of a suitable size, to be approved of by an Officer of the Department, and to be drawn by not less than Two Horses, and at a rate of speed not less than Eight Miles per hour, between 1st May and 1st November, and not less than Six Miles per hour between the 1st of November and 30th April, in each year.

The Contract will be entered into for Three Years, after which period either party shall have power to annul the same by giving a notice of Three Months. The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect security to the Mails, and means to protect them against the weather.

Sealed Tenders will also be received, addressed as above, from such persons as may be willing to carry the Mails upon the above conditions, with permission to carry Six Passengers. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the service.

Tenders will be received for both Services on the 8th of March next, after which time none will be noticed. A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G.

General Post Office, *Halifax, November 27*, 1846. } 3m.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,

Tailor, &c., Dock Street,

WOULD inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his Store in Dock-street, lately occupied by Messrs. T. & J. C. Hatheway,—where he has on hand an assortment of the best Superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fashionable VESTINGS, &c., which he will make up to order, in the first style of workmanship, at short notice.

St. John, May 26, 1846.

S. M'LEOD, Tailor,

A few doors below the Saint John Hotel,

KING STREET,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind patronage hitherto extended to him, and would inform them that he now keeps on hand an assortment of GOODS in his line, suitable for the season, with TRIMMINGS to match, which he will make up to order on very liberal terms.

St. John, June 23, 1846.

Liverpool, 1st May, 1846.

23, *Sefton Street.*

THE Business hitherto carried on by Ashcroft, Mackay & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

We, the undersigned, have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of A. F. & D. Mackay, as Wood Brokers and Measurers, and solicit a continuance of past favors.

A. F. MACKAY,
D. MACKAY.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DUNCAN CAMPBELL, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof: and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

DUNCAN M. CAMPBELL,
Sole Executor.

Parish of Sussex, King's County, } 21st December, 1846. } 3m

Composition Bolts and Rings.

Ex the *Duke of Wellington* from London,—

17 BUNDLES Composition BOLTS, from 3-8 to 1 1-4 inch.

1 cask Clinch Rings. On Hand:

Muntz Patent Metal SHEATHING, from 22 oz. to 24 oz. For sale by

January 12. ALLISON & SPURR.

BREAD.

Landing ex brigt. 'Sarah,' from Philadelphia,—

100 BARRELS Wattson & Sons best MEDIUM BREAD;

20 barrels do. Extra Pilot do.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

224 Dec. 1846.

TEAS per "Henrietta."

30 CHESTS superior Congou—'Canton,' No. 1; 10 chests E I C. Souchong: 25 boxes fine Souchong, 25 lbs. ea.—for family use, 14 do. Caper Souchong, 14lbs.; 22 chests Bohea,

On hand of previous importations—

14 half-chests Twankay, 6 ditto Young Hyson, 5 ditto Twankay Hyson, 5 ditto Orange Pekoe,

Nov. 10. ALLISON & SPURR.

SPIKES & NAILS for Sale

9 TONS Rose and Diamond head SPIKES, of the following sizes—

4 Casks,	2 Cwt. each,	4½ inch;
3 do.	do.	5 do.
11 do.	do.	5½ do.
19 do.	do.	6 do.
8 do.	do.	6½ do.
12 do.	do.	7 do.
5 do.	do.	8 do.
14 do.	do.	9 do.
8 do.	do.	10 do.

ALSO—100 Casks Wrought NAILS, say—

10 Casks	20dy	NAILS,
15 do.	16	do.
20 do.	14	do.
50 do.	12	do.
20 do.	10	do.
12 do.	8	do.
5 do.	6 & 4dy.	do.

—ALSO—

30 Casks 7, 8, 9, and 10 HORSE NAILS.

JOHN KINNEAR,

December 8.—6i. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Receiving ex 'Themis,' at

TISDALE'S HARDWARE STORE,

No. 1, South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

10 PAIR Smith's BELLOWS;
6 Anvils; 1 hamper VICES;
1 cask Hand and Sledge HAMMERS,
20 boxes Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
200 TEA-KETTLES,
3 tons Pots, Bakepans, Griddles, Spiders and Frying PANS;
5 bundles long handled Frying Pans;
24 pair FIRE DOGS,
1 case *Hoole & Co's.* MILL SAWS, 5½ to 7 feet;
1 case do. Circular Saws, 13 to 23 inch,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Back and other SAWS;
2 cases *Thompson's* AUGURS, ¾ to 2½ inch,
1 cask London GLUE,
Heel and Toe Bills, Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Horse and Ox Nails, Copper Boat Nails,
Tacks and Counter-Sunk Nails,
Short Link CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch,
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains,
2 cases GUNS, 1 cask Lead Pipe, Block Tin, Spelter,
1 case Coffin Mounting, Chair Web and Hair Seating;
1 case Jack, Trying and Smoothing PLANES,
1 cask well assorted CUTLERY;
1 do. HORSE SHOES,
1 do. Horse Bells, Locks, 2-foot Rules, &c.
9 cases containing a general assortment of Hinges, Screws, Latches, Rivets, Squares, Gimlets, Red Screws, Knitting Pins, Steelyards, Coach Wrenches, Pod Augurs, Fire and Axe Irons, Wire Rat Traps, Castors, Compasses, Timber Scribes, Shovel Pans, Awls, Sail Needles and Palms, Counter and Stand Scales, Dog Collars, Candlesticks, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Chest Locks and Handles, Fox Traps; Shoe, Paint, Horse and Scrub BRUSHES, Whip Thongs, Mattrass Needles, Jews' Harps, Curry Combs, Heel Balls, Caulking Irons, Augur Bits, Oil Stones, Pins, Axes, Faucets, Stock and Dies, &c.
1 crate Iron and Copper Coal Scoops,
1 case Mill, Cross-cut, Bit and other FILES,
1 case Cast STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask Block Bushes; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
12 doz. Barn Shovels; 1 cask Miners' do.;
Plough Plating, Plough Moulds, and Round IRON, ass'd.

—ON HAND—

PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, GLASS, &c.
C. F. F. F. and Canister GUNPOWDER.
Rowland's MILL SAWS, &c., together with a general assortment of HARDWARE, which are offered at exceedingly low rates for Cash.

October 6. W. TISDALE & SON.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare, Coronation*, and other vessels, a good Stock of HARDWARE, Cutlery, &c. among which are

24 Tons HOLLOW WARE,

—CONSISTING OF—

21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons,
1835 POTS, ½ to 25 "
950 OVENS and COVERS, 651 Extra do. do.
Fire Dogs, Cart Boxes, Fry Pans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.;
20 barrels Fine GUNPOWDER,
1 bale CHALK-LINES, and Coffin Cord,
1 keg good RED CHALK,
2 cases best Scotch SCREW AUGERS,
1 cask Chisels, Hatchets, Hammers, Plane Irons, &c.
1 cask PLANES—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead, Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 casks CUTLERY, well assorted,
3 casks *Vickers' and Marsh's & Shepherd's* FILES, RASPS, &c.;
6 rolls Sheet LEAD; 1 case Sheet Copper,
2 casks Shot and Balls; 3 cases Cast Steel,
1 cask Sheet ZINC; 1 case Sheet BRASS,
10 bundles Blister Steel; 10 bdls. Spring STEEL
110 bags NAILS and SPIKES, assorted,
15 cwt. OX and HORSE NAILS,
300 TEA KETTLES, tin'd and untin'd, assorted,
12 dozen long-handled FRY PANS,
100 dozen Socket SHOVELS,
300 pairs HORSE TRACES,
1 cask Ox Chains and Back Bands, Cart Hames, &c.
100 doz. Scythes, 200 do. Sickles and Scythe Hooks,
1 basket Smith's VICES; 6 ANVILS,
12 Smiths' BELLOWS, 22 to 36 inches,
1 cask BORAX,
Sledge and hand HAMMERS, Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, &c.;
1 ton Iron WIRE, assorted,
2 cases Mill, Circular, Pit, and Cross-cut SAWS,
1 cask Strap Hinges; 1 case Tea Trays,
25 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS,
20 dozen IRISH SPADES,
2 bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps,
2 baskets Sand and Rag Stones,
1 cask of "Water of Ayr" STONES,
3 casks Block Bushes, assorted,
6 bags Rivets and Clout NAILS,
1 case School SLATES and PENCILS,
1 cask Patent enamelled Sauce and STEW PANS, Preserving Kettles, Wash-basins;
1 case Britannia Metal Ware and Stone PITCHERS,
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS,
40 casks and cases, containing—

Locks, Hinges, and Screws, in great variety, Carpenters' Tools; Norfolk, rim and night Latches; Harness Mounting; Saddle-trees, Girth and Straining Web; Chair Web; Curled Hair; Hair Seating; Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Fenders, Footmen, Pails and trasks; Fire Irons; Shoe, Paint, scrub, black-lead and other BRUSHES; Urns; plated Candlesticks, Castors, Snuffers, Bottle-stands, &c.; Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles; Mortars; Coffin Furniture; Slop-pails; Footbaths and Water-cans; Coffee-mills; Coal Scoops and Sifters, Dust Pans, Weights and Scales, Fish hooks, Hoes, Rakes, Toy Spades, Curry Combs; Trowels; Brads and Tacks, Copper Boat-nails and Pump-tacks; Bellows nails and pipes; Fire Irons, Smoothing and Italian Irons, Box irons and heaters; Stair Rods, curtain bands and Pins; Brass and japan'd Knockers; Bell mounting, Cow Bells; Powder flasks and shot belts; Liquor flasks; Percussion Caps; Fishing reels; Dish covers; Tea and Coffee Pots; Socket Castors; Sheep shears; Curriers' knives and steels; Patent and common Steel-yards, &c.

A great many other Goods in the Hardware Line, all of which will be sold as low as possible.

T. R. GORDON, Market-Square.

June 9, 1846.

GAS, GAS, GAS.

November 24, 1846.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received per ships Kestrel and Lucius Carey—

An Assortment of Bronzed and Bright Argand Burners;

Jet Sockets, with superior Union Jet Burners, with and without Glass Holders;

19 Bags BOAT NAILS,
22 " Horse and Ox NAILS,
2 Crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
4½ Dozen *Lawson's Pattern* FOX TRAPS,
Grocers' COFFEE MILLS; Brushes, assorted; Iron Squares; Brass Cocks; Hooks and Staples Palace Motion Mortice Locks, &c. &c.

Ladies' French Worked Slippers.

JUST received from London, per ship "Great Britain," via Liverpool, an elegant assortment of Ladies' French Worked Slippers: the patterns of which were selected by the subscriber, and the Shoes made under his personal inspection, while in London. S. K. FOSTER.

November 3.

THE GARLAND.

HOW AND WHEN TO WOO.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Dost thou idly ask to hear
At what gentle seasons
Nymphs relent, when lovers near
Press the tenderest passions?
Ah! they give their faith too oft
To the careless wooer,
Maidens' heart's are alway soft—
Would that men's were truer!

Woo the fair one when around
Early birds are singing;
When o'er all the fragrant ground
Early herbs are springing;
When the brookside, bank, and grove,
All with blossom's laden,
Shine with beauty, breath of love—
Woo the timid maiden.

Woo her when, with rosy blush,
Summer eve is sinking;
When on rills that softly gush,
Stars are softly winking;
When, through boughs that knit the bower,
Moonlight gleams are stealing;
Woo her, till the gentle hour
Wakes a gentle feeling.

Woo her, when autumnal dyes
Tinge the woody mountain;
Where the drooping foliage lies
In the half-choked fountain;
By the scene, that tells how fast
Youth is passing over,
Warn her, ere her bloom is past,
To secure her lover.

Woo her when the north winds call
At the lattice nightly;
When, within the cheerful hall,
Blaze the faggots brightly;
While the wintry tempest sound
Sweeps the landscape hoary,
Sweeter in her ear shall sound
Love's delightful story.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRIDAL PRAYER.

'Did you see the wedding last evening?' inquired a lady of our acquaintance, who, herself guiltless of the sin of matrimony, was exceedingly apt at finding out every instance at variance with her example.

'The wedding?' responded the lively beauty to whom her remarks were addressed, 'I never heard a word about it. Pray who are the happy pair?'

'Happy, indeed! well I must acknowledge they *appeared* happy, but the heart—ah! the heart is hidden from our view, and many a fair smile is upon the countenance when the heart is riven with anguish.'

But that lovely pair were happy—happy as worldly comfort and mutual affection could make them; and happy they would have been, even if worldly competency had not formed an ingredient in their blissful cup. The story may be briefly told; the lessons taught by their history should not however be readily dismissed from the reader's mind and memory.

The bride that evening was Corrinne Wellmore—the bridegroom Alfred Dayton, my college chum and friend—never did a nobler heart than his beat within human bosom. With a proverbial generosity of disposition he united a keen sense of personal responsibility, and recognised a high code of morals. Of a temperament naturally warm and violent, strong in his attachments and ardent in his friendships, he yet gave ear to the voice of reason, and measured his steps with deliberation and judgment. Easily touched in his association by the mystic sympathy of first impressions, he yet deferred his opinions and curbed his impulses until observation had confirmed what his heart had prompted him to believe. When he gave the right hand of friendship, nothing but the clearest proof of unworthiness could induce him to withdraw it. He was a universal favourite, and yet modest withal.

I shall not readily forget the first occasion on which he freely spoke to me about a passion which I plainly saw had taken deep hold in his heart. We were seated in my library, he having called upon me, no doubt, with the intentions of 'his mind on the subject,' and perceiving his abstraction, I confess I felt very maliciously inclined, the more so perhaps from a ridiculous notion I then entertained that love, folly and madness, were synonomous terms, or that, at least, 'falling in love,' was a sort of voluntary submersion in the vortex of passion. I was young and inexperienced then, and might be pardoned for such heterodox views. Poor Dayton's elongated physiognomy that evening provoked my mirth. He took a seat near the table, rested his cheek upon his hand, his elbow fixed upon the table, and was soon lost in a revery. As this did not much tend to promote either intellectual improvement or social enjoyment. I essayed to jeer him out of gloominess, and provoke him into a better spirit.

'You seem remarkably cheerful to-night, Alfred,' I said ironically.

'You know better,' replied he in a most solemn tone. 'I am not cheerful—I am not even contented, much less happy—I am falling out of love with the world—with every thing.'

'The secret of the matter being, I presume, that you have fallen in love with some goddess, or angel at the least, who has had too much discretion to reciprocate the folly. But who is this wise but cruel fair one?' I asked, running over the names of all the ladies who I knew were not on the list of those he at all admired, but being equally careful not to approach the neighborhood where I easily surmised his affections were directed.

There was a pause, for my catalogue was about exhausted. Suddenly he looked up at me and asked, 'Can you keep a secret?'

'Not at all,' I replied, 'I never could keep a secret, and don't think I could learn.' Another pause, and I continued laughing at his embarrassment, though my admiration of his character inclined me to the opposite course. 'But, come, Dayton, you want to tell me all about the matter, and I am quite ready to hear. Perhaps I know more about your feelings towards Miss Wellmore than you think of; or I must have been blind indeed, associating so much with you, not to have known it.'

After the usual protestations that he had never betrayed his feelings—a delusion common to the incipient stages of the disease—the whole matter was discussed between us with a confidence that I shall not betray by repeating our conversation. Suffice it to say that we sat until near midnight without ever lighting a lamp, simply stirring up the Liverpool coal every now and then, for Dayton got so fairly under way that I could not find it in my heart to stop him, even to give the simplest order for the lamp to be attended to. And moreover, as I presume all men do who are affected with the same malady, he became occasionally so rhapsodical and absurd, that I felt he would prefer only the dim light of the fire. After many false starts he at length departed, promising to call again on me so soon as he had formally made proposals for Miss Wellmore's hand, and received his answer.

He proposed—was accepted—and the promise was sealed on each other's lips.

Perhaps the courteous reader may have had the same 'hour of bliss,' if so he will remember the extreme complacency, with which on the occasion he regarded every object, every person, and *himself*; how he smiled, and chuckled, and congratulated himself, as 'homeward bound' after the delicious interview; how he gave the wall alike to the weak and to the strong, and even left the pavement for the mire, rather than incommode the most humble pedestrian; and when the glance of recognition met his eye, how wonderfully complaisant he became, and how animated though somewhat incomprehensible in his friendly inquiries. Pursuing these reminiscences—agreeable or disagreeable as the issue of the affair was pleasant or otherwise—he will recollect how, on reaching his apartment, he indulged for hours, in sweet memories, and built most magnificent (aerial) castles, the Protean forms of which defied all rules of architectural science. And in this portrait of himself, the reader has already drawn the picture of Alfred Dayton, when he called upon me that evening. Nor will I deny that I strongly sympathized with him in his novel and overflowing joy, for I knew that not only were the young couple mutually worthy of each other, but eminently calculated to promote each other's present and future happiness.

In the heart of Alfred Dayton there was a strong current of religious feeling. It scarcely took the distinctive form often found where there exists a less powerful and controlling principle, but it operated to a great and beneficial extent upon his life, and often came to himaid when his impulsive and generous nature might have otherwise led him into temptation. And in Miss Wellmore he had found a friend whose example would be beneficial to him, for with her religion was a noble and ever active principle. By its precepts she regulated her conduct. But she loved religion for its benevolent character; to her it was the cement and sweetener of all social enjoyments. Some minds are so constituted that they seem to see religion only in its prohibitory aspects—it is their constitutional misfortune to be ascetics, and even piety does not entirely eradicate their constitutional infirmity. They would leave the world and seek seclusion in the cloister, did circumstances favor their natural bias, and the only remedy for such spirits is to drink deeper into the benign, catholic, philanthropic spirit of Christianity. Without Christianity they would be misanthropes, and it takes much religion to make them philanthropists. Miss Wellmore was not of this class, and for my friend's sake I rejoiced at this.

But let me say something of her personal appearance. The all-conquering son of Venus is generally represented as being blindfold, and it is also said, that no sooner does his pointed dart take effect than his victim's vision also becomes partial and obscured, more particularly with regard to the object his affections are directed. She who before was but a woman, now becomes angelic and superhuman. Is she personally deformed? It adds interest to her appearance. What was before haughtiness and pride is now fitting dignity and proper independence; pusillanimity and weakness are transformed into gentleness and suavity; her defects are forgotten and overlooked—her excellencies are magnified and extolled. Such is love; and were Alfred Dayton about to sketch a portrait of Corinne Wellmore, the reader would almost intuitively make allowance for the perversion of his vision, and suppose her real loveliness to be the overdrawn picture of prejudiced feelings and biassed judgment. To me, however, cannot be attributed the same blindness, nor can I be accused of the like partiality, and I shall therefore claim the readers' confidence in the fidelity of my description.

Miss Wellmore was eminently attractive in her person, and captivating in her manners. A connoisseur might not perhaps pronounce her beautiful, and those who look not for an expression of soul in the face would perhaps join him in the opinion; and the passing stranger, though he might be struck with some pleasing peculiarity both of features and deportment, might not perhaps yield to her the palm, which among those who knew her intimately was cheerfully awarded to her—yet beautiful she was, and lovely, as night's beauteous orb when it bursts upon you in all its placidity and unearthliness. Her eye alone spoke of exhaustless founts of feeling, and had a bewitchery in its glance all but irresistible. To read those expressive orbs was one of the most agreeable employments a man could desire. There seemed to be a depth behind them—in them—of truthfulness and intelligence which bespoke the presence of an intellectual being. Her figure too, without being commanding, was pleasing; and all Mr. Dayton's friends wished him joy of his blissful prospects.

Had any doubted Miss Wellmore's fitness for the station on which she was about to enter, such doubts would have been entirely removed by a circumstance which took place on the bridal evening, and to which the artist has given perpetuity. As the personal friend of the bridegroom, I had consented to fill the important and generally pleasing office of groom's-man—always pleasant if the bride's maid be at all after your heart's liking. We had assembled at the house of the bride's father, and after the ladies, with a *little* assistance, of course from the gentlemen, just by way of variety, had duly decorated the drawing room where the marriage ceremony was to be performed, we were chatting in an ante-room, when some question of order arose on which it was adjudged to be most becoming to consult the taste and wishes of Miss Wellmore; and away ran the merry, laughing, bright-eyed maiden who was to venture with me so near the vortex of the matrimonial whirlpool—whether we subsequently steered clear is another matter, about which the reader can feel no possible curiosity—away she bounded, light as a fairy, though of more value to one heart than a million of those eccentric jades; but ere long, she returned to us sober and sedate, and her eyes suffused with tears. We felt a momentary anxiety lest something painful had occurred, but that was soon dispelled by an exclamation from the young lady—'Corinne deserves to be happy, and a happy wife she *will* be!'

Further explanation revealed a circumstance of deepest interest and import. The bridesmaid, seeking her friend, had descended into the drawing room, and there had seen the bride—in the room surrounded by the adjuncts, and kneeling upon the very spot where soon her vows were to be plighted to the beloved of her heart—kneeling devoutly before her 'Father which was in heaven,' and humbly supplicating his blessing upon the union, and upon their future path. 'Oh,' said the narrator, 'my heart strongly prompted me to kneel down by her side—to blend my soul with their's in that solemn moment—but the scene was too sacred and I retired unseen, and left her in converse with her God.'

The reader will need no assurance that Mr. and Mrs. Dayton live in constant peace, and in the enjoyment of favoring Heaven's peculiar smile. The lesson let every heart learn for itself.

SAILING DOWN THE OHIO.

BY AUDUBON.

The natural features of North America are not less remarkable than the moral character of her inhabitants; and I cannot find a better subject than one of those magnificent rivers that roll the collected waters of her extensive territories to the ocean.

When my wife, my eldest son (then an infant), and myself, were returning from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, we found it expedient, the waters being unusually low, to provide ourselves with a *skiff*, to enable us to proceed to our abode at Henderson. I purchased a large, commodious, and light boat of that denomination. We procured a mattress, and our friends furnished us with ready-prepared viands. We had two stout negro rowers, and in this trim we left the village of Shippingport, in expectation of reaching the place of our destination in a very few days.

It was in the month of October. The autumnal teints already decorated the shores of that queen of rivers, the Ohio. Every tree was hung with long and flowing festoons of different species of vines, many loaded with clustered fruits of varied brilliancy, their rich bronzed carmine mingling beautifully with the yellow foliage, which now predominated over the yet green leaves reflecting more lively teints from the clear stream than ever landscape painter portrayed or poet imagined.

The days were yet warm. The sun had assumed the rich and glowing hue which at that season produces the singular phenomenon called there the "Indian summer." The moon had rather passed the meridian of her grandeur. We glided down the river, meeting no other ripple of the water than that formed by the propulsion of our boat. Leisurely we moved along, gazing all day on the grandeur and beauty of the wild scenery around us.

Now and then a large cat-fish rose to the surface of the water in pursuit of a shoal of fry, which, starting simultaneously from the liquid element, like so many silvery arrows, produced a shower of light, while the pursuer with open jaws seized the stragglers, and with a splash of his tail, disappeared from our view. Other fishes we heard uttering beneath our bark a rumbling noise, the strange sounds of which we discovered to proceed from the white perch, for on casting our net from the bow, we caught several of that species, when the noise ceased for a time.

Nature, in her varied arrangements, seems to have felt a partiality towards this portion of our country. As the traveller ascends or descends the Ohio, he cannot help remarking, that, alternately, nearly the whole length of the river, the margin, on one side, is bounded by lofty hills and a rolling surface; while, on the other, extensive plains of the richest alluvial land are seen as far as the eye can command the view. Islands of varied size and form rise here and there from the bosom of the water, and the winding course of the stream frequently brings you to places where the idea of being on a river of great length changes to that of floating on a lake of moderate extent. Some of these islands are of considerable size and value; while others, small and insignificant, seem as if intended for contrast, and as serving to enhance the general interest of the scenery. These little islands are frequently overflowed during great *freshets* or floods, and receive at their heads prodigious heaps of drifted timber. We foresaw with great concern the alterations that cultivation would soon produce along those delightful banks.

As night came, sinking in darkness the broader portions of the river, our minds became affected by strong emotions, and wandered far beyond the present moments. The tinkling of bells told us that the cattle which bore them were gently roving from valley to valley in search of food, or returning to their distant homes. The hooting of the great owl, on the muffled noise of its wings as it sailed smoothly over the stream, were matters of interest to us; so was the sound of the boatsman's horn, as it came winding more and more softly from afar. When daylight returned, many songsters burst forth with echoing notes, more and more mellow to the listening ear. Here and there the lonely cabin of a squatter met the eye, giving note of commencing civilization. The crossing of the stream by a deer fore-told how soon the hills would be covered with snow.

Many sluggish flat-boats we overtook and passed—some laden with produce from the different headwaters of the small rivers that pour their tributary streams into the Ohio; others, of less dimensions, crowded with emigrants from distant parts, in search of a new home. Purer pleasures I never felt; nor have you, reader, I ween, unless indeed you have felt the like, and in such company.

The margins of the shores and of the rivers were at this season amply supplied with game. A wild turkey, a grouse, or a blue-winged teal, could be procured in a few moments; and we fared well, for whenever we pleased, we landed, struck up a fire, and provided as we were with the necessary utensils, procured a good repast.

Several of these happy days passed, without meeting with any interruption, ere we reached our home at Henderson, distant from Shippingport by water about two hundred miles.

When I think of those times, and call back to my mind the grandeur and beauty of those almost uninhabited shores; when I picture to myself the dense and lofty summits of the forest, that everywhere spread along the hills, and overhung the margins of the stream, unmolested by the axe of the settler; when I know how dearly purchased the safe navigation of that river had been by the blood of many worthy Virginians; when I see that no longer any aborigines are to be found there, and that the vast herds of elks, deers and buffaloes, which once pastured on these hills and in these valleys, making for themselves great roads to the several salt springs, have ceased to exist; when I reflect that all this grand portion of our Union, instead of being in a state of nature, is now more or less covered with villages, farms, and towns, where the din of hammers and machinery is constantly heard; that the woods are fast disappearing under the axe by day, and the fire by night; that hundreds of steam-boats are gliding to and fro, over the whole length of the majestic river, forcing commerce to take root and to prosper at every spot—when I see the surplus population of Europe coming to assist in the destruction of the forest, and transplanting civilization into its dark recesses—when I remember that these extraordinary changes have all taken place in the short period of thirty years, I pause, wonder, and although I know all to be the fact, can scarcely believe its reality.

Leisure Evenings.—If there is one duty more binding than another upon parents, it is to know what disposition their children make of their leisure evenings. There must be a great remissness in duty in this respect, if we may judge by the continued noise and disturbance made in our streets. One cannot pass along without hearing impure language, profane words, or boisterous conversation. The gatherings at public corners tell plainly that not sufficient pains are taken to find out where our youth pass their evening hours. One half the juvenile crimes would be prevented, if children were persuaded to remain at home and read, or interest themselves in some useful exercises. If parents would take pains to teach their children to draw or paint—or furnish them with interesting works to read, we have no doubt scores of them would be induced to remain at home.—Here they would contract no bad habits—hear no indecent language, but gather information that would tend to make them happy and useful as long as they live. There is no season when children are so much exposed to evil influences, as in the darkness of the night. Boys who are naturally timid in the day time, throw off their restraints and indulge in language that would make them blush to hear in the family circle. Let parents think of this subject, and if there is any truth in what we say, be induced to take under their charge during their leisure evenings, the children committed to their care.—*Portland Tribune.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the following documents:—

IMPERIAL COPY RIGHT LAW.

Fredericton, 20th July, 1843.

My Lord,—A sensation having been produced in the Province by the recent enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, (5 & 6 Vic. cap. 45, 47, & 49,) for the protection of Copy Right on Books, I am prompted to explain to Your Lordship the situation in which these communities are placed by the restrictions which are thus imposed on the introduction of English Books, reprinted in America, and on certain Newspapers through the medium of which they have heretofore obtained circulation, by what is called the privilege of the Deputy Post Master General, who at his discretion, has dispensed with the law for imposing on them full letter rates of Postage.

In the Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry in Canada, it was observed, that no printed matter coming from England, except Stamped Newspapers, could pass through the Post, unless charged by weight at the rates of Letters, exceeding an ounce, which, in the case of English Reviews, Magazines, and Pamphlets, acted as a complete prohibition, and that of the American reprints of Miscellanies, under the privilege referred to, had obtained an extensive circulation.

The limited means and opportunities of acquiring Books has led, in these Provinces, as well as in the United States, to the publication of a great number of cheap Newspapers, containing, with the usual matter of Advertisements, Correspondence, and extracts from English and American Journals, selections from Miscellanies. These selections, which are, for the most part, taken from the lighter productions of the English and American presses, are generally unexceptionable, and tend to encourage a taste for reading amongst those who have no access to Books, and are cut off from social intercourse of an improving nature.

Some publishers in the United States, taking advantage of the increasing demand for publications of this nature, have undertaken the publication of entire works in consecutive numbers, or in extra sheets; and as examples of the works thus circulated in the Provinces, as well as in the United States, may be mentioned, Allison's History of Europe, Liebeg's Animal and Agricultural Chemistry, Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, Brown's Bible in Spain, &c.; and it may be remarked, that the papers which are engaged in the republication, and depending on support in these Provinces, have taken no part in the acrimonious discussions which often pervade the Political Journals of the United States.

The claim to protection of the English publishers being the ground on which the circulation of these papers has been suddenly arrested by the charge of Letter Postage, and by the seizure of the "Extras," the public attention has been drawn to the high price of English Books, which has operated so entirely to prevent their circulation in these Provinces.

The encouragement derived in the United Kingdom from the numerous Libraries, Clubs, and Societies, which are supplied with copies of Books as they issue from the press, and to whom the price of a Book is less an object than the early supply of new works to their numerous subscribers and readers, renders it practicable in most cases for an English Publisher to attach such a price to a book which would command any sale in the Colonies, as nearly to remunerate him from this source alone, independently of the demand from individual purchasers according to the merit or interest of the work.

The increasing demand of a more numerous and less affluent class of readers, has led to some reduction in the price of works, by their publication in less expensive forms; but the price even of these books, enhanced by the charges attending the transmision, exclude them from circulation in the Colonies, especially during the winter months. Hence the restrictions imposed by the Copy Rights operate in no manner to the benefit of the English Publisher, while by excluding the inhabitants of the British Colonies from the opportunity they have hitherto enjoyed of becoming familiar with productions of the English press through the medium of the reprints, chiefly in the Newspaper form, they are led unfavorably to contrast their situation with that of their fellow countrymen in the United States, where such a restriction cannot be enforced.

The protection of Publishers in the United Kingdom is a question altogether distinct from the extension of the Copy Right Acts, by authority of Parliament, to the Colonies, and especially to those having separate Legislatures, who, if it devolved on them to consider of the local application of those Laws, would, in affording a reasonable protection to the English Publisher, be disposed to provide also for the interests of the community, whom it cannot be politic to exclude from all access to English Literature, except by an evasion of the exorbitant charges to which they are subjected by Law.

I do not undertake to determine how far their interests may admit of being reconciled by the imposition of such a moderate duty on foreign reprints as would secure to the English Publishers a small profit on their works when reprinted in a cheap form, or in the Literary Journals, for circulation in the Colonies, but if from the larger profits derivable from the sale of high priced books in England, the minor advantages from such cheap reprints for the Provinces should not be a consideration to English publishers, the policy would be questionable of altogether prohibiting the circulation of the Journals which are engaged in such republications, by which the public are deprived not only of the works protected by the Copy Right Acts, but of others claiming no such protection.

As the interest of English publishers cannot be injuriously affected, either by a reduction in the price of Books in the Colonies, or their circulation through Literary Journals amongst a class of readers to whom they would be otherwise unknown, I hope the measure may be abandoned of enforcing by Parliamentary authority a prohibition which, if not evaded through the facilities everywhere presented, would have the effect of excluding English Literature from the Provinces.

I have, &c.,

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

To the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, &c. &c. &c.

Downing Street, 5th Nov. 1846.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government having had under their consideration the representations which have been received from the Governors of some of the British North American Provinces, complaining of the effect in those Colonies of the Imperial Copy Right Law, have decided on proposing measures to Parliament in the ensuing Session, which, if sanctioned by the Legislature, will, they hope, tend to remove the dissatisfaction which has been expressed on this subject, and place the literature of this country within the reach of the Colonies, on easier terms than it is at present. With this view, relying upon the disposition of the Colonies to protect the authors of this country from the fraudulent appropriation of the fruits of labors upon which they are often entirely dependent, Her Majesty's Government propose to leave to the local Legislatures the duty and responsibility of passing such enactments as they may deem proper for securing both the rights of authors and the interests of the public. Her Majesty's Government will accord-