The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 24.

The Observer,

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

King's and Queen's Squares.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the 9th day of October, Anno Domni 1848:

Read and enacted the following Ordinance:

An Ordinance for the due regulation of KING'S and QUEEN'S SQUARES, in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act relative to the Streets and Squares in the City of Saint John," the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City in Common Council convened, are empowered to make by-laws, ordinances, rules and orders, for the erecting, keeping and preserving the fences, railings and trees erected or to be erected in King's and Queen's Square in the said City, and for the due regulation of the said Squares and the passage of foot passengers in, through and over the same, as to them may seem necessary and proper:

I. *Be it therefore ordained*, That any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, break, bark, root up, remove or otherwise damage or destroy the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub or plant growing or being in King's or Queen's Squares, on the Eastern side of the harbour in the said City, or shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, throw down, break, level, remove or otherwise destroy or injure any fence, post, chain or railing placed in, upon or around either of the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted before the Mayor, Recorder or any Alderman of the said City, shall forfeit and pay such sum of money, not less than five pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds, as to such Mayor, Recorder or Alderman shall seem meet, together with costs to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any such offender, and for want of goods and chattels whereon the same can be levied, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman, to commit any such offender to the Common Gaol of the said City, there to remain without bail or mainprize for a term not exceeding forty days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

II. *And be it further ordained*, That any person who shall walk upon or cross over any part of the said Squares other than upon the walks and paths now or which may hereafter be laid out through the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted in manner pointed out in the first section of this Law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings, with costs, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy such penalty and cost, such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol for a term not exceeding ten or less than two days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

III. *And be it further ordained*, That any person found committing any offence against this Act, may be immediately apprehended by any Policeman, Watchman or Constable, without warrant, or by any Member of the Corporation of the City of Saint John, and forthwith taken before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen of the said City, to be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John street, and a continuation thereof.

June 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by THOMAS BARLOW, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.*, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of VALENTINE C. TROOP, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP,

Sole Executrix

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART. } *Executors.*

St. John 11th February, 1848.

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus*, a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds, Gala and all-wool Plaid CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid wool, Maude, Cashmere, Cloth &c. &c.
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohair and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other *New DRESS Material*,
Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS,
Linen, Lawn, Diaper, and Holland,
Towelling, Duck, Canvass and Osnaburg,
Chemazettes, Habit-Shirts, and Collars,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES,
Men's Lambswool and Merino Pants and Vests,
An extensive assortment of Gent's SCARFS,
MUFFLERS, HKFS., in Silk, Satin, Thibet, Cashmere, and Plaid Wool,
Stocks, Operas, De Joinvilles, &c. &c.
A new and select Stock of FURS, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Cardinals, and Victorines,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Baize and Serge, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS and BATTING;
With a general assortment of Tailors' and Milliners' TRIMMINGS, will be sold at very low prices—ONLY FOR CASH.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Silesias, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Per *Kent* from London—

SILKS, SATINS, Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, Black and col'd Silk Velvets, Flowers, Hkfs., LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c. Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseymeres, PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, FUR CAPS, Gent's Silk, Paris & Beaver HATS, Which are offered low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 17, 1848.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of WINTER GOODS *for this Season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked FLANNELS; Orleans, Swansdowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in Hosiery, Haberdashery, FURS, Small Wares, Cotton Goods, Blankets, Silk Mercery, the usual well assorted Stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Prince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2m

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

NEW FALL GOODS!

SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Per "THEMIS" from Liverpool—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swanskins, Serges, *CLOAKINGS*, Various Materials for DRESSES, Camlets, Velvets, Paramatta, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Linings, Moleskins, Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, VESTINGS, Mufflers, Canada Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Ticks, and a Stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per 'Bethel,' from Glasgow, and 'Kent,' from London;

An assortment of Shawls, Woollen and Gala Cloakings, Muslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neck Ties, Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, &c; Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Braces, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Russia Crash, &c. Also, a variety of MUFFS, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals with a Stock of Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Oct. 10. T. W. DANIEL.

FANCY GOODS, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince Wm Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling CHEAP—

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Finch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.
Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES,
Egyptian, American, Point, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS,
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Warps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

10th October, 1848.—[Chron. & Alb.]

PALE SEAL OIL.

LANDING ex "Charles" from Halifax:—25 Casks PALE SEAL OIL,—for Sale by

October 24. JARDINE & CO.

No. 10, King street.

Just received from Cumberland:

50 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER, 150 lbs. FEATHERS, good quality; for sale low for Cash.

oct. 31. FLEWWELLING & READING.

BRASS'S HOTEL,

WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,

Sept. 26.—3m *Windsor, N. S.*

Window Glass.

PER ship *Themis* from Liverpool:—180 quarter and half boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10x12 best *Sheet* WINDOW GLASS.—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by

H. G. KINNEAR.

St. John, Sept. 26th, 1848.

The Garland.

[ORIGINAL.]

SECRET GRIEF.

BY LLANA.

Oh the prisoned fountain! it may not gush
In the burning face of day,
Yet its murmuring waves, unseen may rush,
Through earth's dim caves, far away.

And so may the soul, in its depths be stirred,
With anguish no eye may see,
And no faint low tone, by the ear be heard,
To tell of its agony.

On the far blue sea, to the typhoon's might,
May some lone, lone vessel bow,
While a thousand more, in the sunshine bright,
O'er the salt wave gaily plough.

And thus, in the world may we move along,
Nor dream that a heart can pine,
Where we, in the light of some festive throng,
Gay garlands in gladness twine.

The blighted bud will droop and sink,
When the worm preys on its leaf,
But the heart will pine, and yet will shrink,
To whisper its secret grief.

And the step be firm, and the flashing eye,
Be bright with its own calm hue,
As a summer sky, when the rain is nigh,
Is clearest in cloudless blue.

Too oft 'tis thus, in this earth below,
That tears in their founts lie hid,
And a weight of bitter and crushing woe,
Is veiled 'neath a folded lid.

But we know full well, tho' the secret sigh
On the world's dull ear fall not,
That far, far away, in the bright, blue sky,
No mourner is e'er forgot.

And we know, that there by the chrystal throne,
Is the balm for sorrow found,
And the hearts, that are broken here unknown,
Shall there, like the sheaves, be bound.

And the tears,—the tears shall be dried away,
They may lurk unseen, no more,
For sorrow dwells not, in the glorious day,
That lights to the better shore.

Saint John, November, 1848.

Miscellaneous.

PAISLEY MEN.—Paisley has produced a John Wilson, whose versatile genius is the first of the present age—a man who stands not only high as a philosopher, but also enjoys extended fame as a poet, essayist, novelist, &c. Paisley gave birth to the greatest ornithologist whom modern times have witnessed. The work of Alexander Wilson is one which may have been equalled, but certainly never was surpassed by any age or country in the world. In its production there was an amount of labour, energy, patience, and ingenuity expended which defies the conception of any but "wonderful minds." We have our Motherwells, our Kennedys, and our Tannahills, whose works are cherished wherever a Scottish heart beats within a Scottish breast. In the department of high art we have our Fillanses, our Hemmings, and others who have attained a most distinguished reputation, and are daily rising in their profession. The ablest writer connected with one of the ablest London daily papers is a Paisley man—the editors of some of the most talented and extensively circulated English provincial journals are Paisley men—the Scottish press at the present day has in its ranks as editors a host of Paisley men who would be an ornament to any station—the Scottish pulpit is more indebted to Paisley for men of genius, than any other locality whatever—the Scottish bar has drawn some of its brightest ornaments from Paisley—the swiftest steam vessels afloat, were built by Paisley men and are managed by Paisley engineers; British literature, British science, and British art, all bear testimony to the genius, industry, enterprise, ingenuity, and worth of Paisley men. The most wealthy and enterprising of Glasgow's merchants, the most ingenious of her engineers, the most honest, independent and virtuous of her citizens in all ranks, have gone from Paisley, and have virtually made her what she is.—[Renfrewshire Advertiser.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Some time ago Miss Hillyard, the governess in the royal family, seeing the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said—"Your royal highness is not minding your business, will you be pleased to look at your book, and learn your lesson?" His royal highness replied that he should not. "Then," said the governess, "I shall put you in the corner." His royal highness again said that he should not learn his lesson, neither should he go into any corner, for he was the Prince of Wales, and, as if to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass. Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said,—"Sir, you must learn your lesson, and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner!" However the threat was of no avail, the defiance was repeated, and that too in the same determined manner as before, his royal highness breaking another pane of glass.—Miss Hallyard seeing her authority thus set at nought, rang the bell, and requested that His Royal Highness Prince Albert might be sent for. Shortly the Prince arrived, and having learnt the reason why his presence was required, addressing the Prince of Wales, and pointing to a foot stool or ottoman, said,—"You will sit there, Sir!" His royal highness then went to his own room, and, returning with a bible in his hand, he said to his royal highness the Prince of Wales,—"Now, I want you to listen to what St. Paul says about people who are under tutors and governors," and having read this passage to him, he added,—"It is undoubtedly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and, if you conduct yourself with propriety, you may, some day, be a great man; you may be king, in the room of your mother; but now you are only a little boy; though you are Prince of Wales you are only a child, under tutors and governors, who must be obeyed, and must have those placed under them to do as they are bid." "Moreover," said his royal highness, "I must tell you what Solomon says;" and he read to him the declaration, that he who loveth his son chasteneth him betimes, and then, in order to show his love for his child, he chastised him, and put him in a corner, saying,—"Now, Sir, you will stand there until you have learnt your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and remember that you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed!"—*Lon. paper.*

PARIS, Oct. 12.—*Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—Last Thursday, in the church of Rueil, the annual service was celebrated to the memory of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense, the grandmother and mother of citizen ex-Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, representative of the people. This ceremony, which usually draws only a few faithful adherents of the family, received particular interest from the state of affairs. The number of persons present was quite large. The depot of the Saint Germain rail road was filled at an early hour with an unwonted multitude, and from eight o'clock till noon, every train was filled with curious visitors to Rueil. In the crowd were many representatives of the great imperial families; many of those knowing gentry who, seeking every opportunity of bettering their condition, were there with an eye to the result of the Presidential election; elegant women went there, as to the theatre; and the crowd was made up, in great part, of inquisitive persons, eager to see the nephews of the great man, and particularly Louis, who is the lion of the time.

The little church of Rueil was soon filled; the open square in front was covered with the multitude; and the disappointment was not slight when the rumor spread that they whom the crowd had come to see would not be present. It was believed at first to be a false report, but it was soon seen to be too true; the ceremony began and was finished without the appearance of any member of the imperial family.—The inquisitive and the knowing ones had their trouble for their pains.

The absence of the family was owing to the excessive care of Prince Louis to withdraw himself from public view. He had come to Rueil the day before with his uncle, the ex-king Jerome, and his two cousins, and they had made their devotions privately in the church, where the clergy, upon an hour's warning, awaited them. After performing this duty, the citizens Bonaparte went to Malmaison piously visiting this favorite residence of the First Consul, where the Queen Hortense passed her pleasantest days, where the Empress Josephine died, and which interesting reminiscence as it is, now belongs to Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) Nov. 17.

Destruction of the Immense Dam of the Hadley Falls Company at "Hampden City."—In the same paragraph in which we announce the completion of the great dam of the Connecticut River, by the Hadley Falls Company, at the "New City," nine miles north of Springfield, we have also to record its destruction. Both events occurred on the same day, yesterday—the one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

The fact that the dam was completed and that the gates would be let down for the first time, yesterday morning, drew to the spot a large crowd of people. The early train hence carried some 500 to 600 from Springfield and Chicopee, and subsequent trains conveyed many others. Fifteen hundred to two thousand people probably lined the banks of the river at the time the gates were let down, which was at 10 o'clock. And the number who visited the dam during the day could not have been less than three thousand at a moderate estimate.

It was truly a sight worth some trouble to see—the stopping of the waters of the Connecticut in their onward progress. It was the hand of man arresting the course of one of nature's most mighty powers, and could not but awaken the most sublime thoughts in the minds of all beholders. But nature would not brook the control that man had laid over her—ere the day was spent she resumed her own majestic sway, and bid defiance to the hand that would bind her.

From the first, considerable imperfection was manifested at the bottom of one of the gates, which appeared to have been injured by its fall into its place, and much water was allowed to escape from that part of the dam. Measures were taken for stopping the leak by placing gravel, brush, &c. over the defective part. These efforts were continued, but without the desired success, until it became evident that the structure was likely to give way, when the dam was cleared of the persons upon it, and crowds awaited in suspense on the sides the end that was to come.

They had not long to wait. In a few minutes, a breach was made at the imperfect point, which widened with great rapidity, and almost immediately three-fourths of the whole structure were swept away, leaving but a small portion on each side. When the water broke through, the pond had filled to within several feet of the top, and the pent up waters rushed forth with mighty power and dashed and tumbled over the rocky bed below, sweeping away with them the now broken and scattered but still huge portions of the wreck. The scene was both magnificent and frightful. To describe it were impossible—no pen limner could convey a title of the impression that is vividly marked on the minds of all who witnessed it. Strong hearts trembled within them, and every face was pale at the sight. The labors of many minds and hundreds of hands for a long summer—the pride and the confidence of the constructors, just in the hour of triumph, were swept off in an instant; and nought but the huge wreck that remains, is left to tell of the mightiest structure of the character that was ever built in this country.

The precise time of the disaster was twenty minutes after three o'clock, and the whole destruction was the work of a moment. Had not the dam gave way at the centre as it did, a breakage would probably soon have occurred at the western abutment. The massive stones composing the sides of the buttheads there were upheaving, under the immense pressure of the water, and it was at that point that the greatest danger was apprehended. Had the water forced itself through here, it would have swept over the whole village and caused almost unimaginable inquiry.

Notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary we cannot learn that a single life was lost on this occasion. Hundreds of men and women and children crossed the dam on the top and below, during the day; but the approaching calamity gave such warning of its coming, as to drive all from the most exposed points, and it is believed that no one perished in the flood.

The cost of the work is not even known, but has been reckoned at between $50,000 and $100,000.

The dam, which has been destroyed, was over *one thousand feet long*, and about thirty feet high. It was constructed of immense timbers, fastened together and to the rocks of the river bed, on which the whole structure rested, with iron bolts. Great pains were taken in the construction of all the parts of the work, and its destruction under the circumstances, is a sad disappointment to all parties.

Lord Brougham has published a pamphlet on the French Revolution. His judgement upon this great event is summed up in the following words:—"The inevitable result of this experiment is the destruction of all confidence—all sense of security in any existing government—there is an end of confidence in any constitution which may be established in France."

According to late estimates, the crops of the United States in 1848 will be worth, in round numbers, $594,400,000. The whole investment in manufactures in the United States is set down at $343,300,000. Of this New England furnishes nearly one-third, viz: $100,000,000. Massachusetts stands second only in the United States as a manufacturing State; having $52,000,000 invested in this department of industry; while New York has 69,000,000, and Pennsylvania 50,000,000. Indian Corn appears to be the great staple of the country; the whole quantity of the year being set down at about 472,000,000 bushels, valued at $141,573,000. The hay crop takes the next place, and is estimated to be worth $128,000,000. Cotton stands next being estimated at 2,400,000 bales, worth $84,800,000.—The wheat crop this year is supposed to be equal to 105,857,000 bushels, and is valued at $63,514,000. The product of the dairy, it is supposed, will be worth $42,300,000; and the potatoe crop $10,000,000.

GRANT THORBURN.—This queer specimen of humanity, we perceive by a long and very Laurie Toddish card in the Charleston papers, has abandoned our city and vicinity, after a residence of nearly fifty years, and planted himself, shrubs, flowers and all, within the precincts of that Southern city; assigning, for his principal reason, inability to withstand the Northern climate, in his 76th year, as he could in his 26th. Accompanied by one of his grandsons, a young man of 21, he has gone again into the garden store business, and declares himself ready to supply the Palmetto folks, and the inhabitants of the regions adjacent, with seeds, shrubs, trees, roots, bulbs, herbs, books, gold fish, Canary birds, cages, oatmeal, grotts, garden tools, information, pleasant confab and good Scotch morality, in quantities to suit purchasers. He talks, too, of erecting a conservatory. It is evident that he expects to live out his century at least, for he promises a handsome three dollar bouquet, not only to any bachelor editor who will copy his advertisement, on the day of said editor's marriage, but also a like gift to the son or daughter of any married editor, on the day of such son or daughter's marriage. Papers to be sent to his seed store by mail, when name, date and residence will be duly registered.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

APPEAL TO SOLICITORS.—But, gentlemen, let me not be misunderstood. You will frequently see poor human nature in some of its worst aspects: it cannot but be so; and it will call forth the exercise of all the virtue, all the Christian feeling, that is in you. To you will come panting revenge, merciless cupidity, hard hearted avarice, *hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.* Into your ear will be poured, from time to time, their fierce whisperings against their unfortunate fellow creatures. To gain their ends, to wound the feelings of an opponent, and secure often some petty advantage, persons employing you will not scruple to violate the sacred confidence of social intercourse; and it will be sought to make you a sure, a willing, and sharp instrument in their unholy hands to gratify their evil passions; to oppress and crush the unhappy and helpless; to pursue, for instance, the hasty utterer of slander—the unthinking wrong doer—with deadly pertinacity, and consequent cruelty to both parties; when a timely, kind, judicious interposition would have healed the skin-deep wound, and restored peace and amity. *Will* you do these things, my friends? Will you consent thus to demean yourselves, and degrade your office? Nay, but God forbid! You shall, on the contrary, throughout life, remember from whose lips fell the words, "*Blessed are the peacemakers.*" You shall say, on such occasions, with noble firmness, "I will not do what you demand. I disdain to be the instrument of your vindictiveness, of your over-reaching avarice; I will not be the conduit pipe of your sweltering venom and malignity. I will not, at your bidding, plunge your debtor into prison, and his family into the poor house. I will not hurry into the *Gazette* one struggling manfully but desperately with misfortune, and whom you would prostrate with short-sighted fury. I will not do all this, when I am satisfied that they are unfortunate only, and you cruel and exacting. If you want to crush and destroy, go elsewhere. I will not abuse the law; I will not plunge its sharp weapons into their hearts, nor prostitute law, in my person, by giving effect to your unjust and tyrannical wishes?"—*Warren's Duties of Attorneys*

THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEF AND THE GOVERNOR.—Accounts from New Zealand detail an interview at Waimate, where the well-known chief Heki, and his wife, presented themselves to Governor Grey. The lady rode a lively galloway, with a splendid side saddle. Heki was accompanied by about 100 armed men. "You see," said Captain Grey, glancing from their arms to his own cane, "we entertain no apprehension of you, for we come perfectly unarmed." The insurgent chief made a courteous reply, and they were invited to breakfast; on reaching the house Heki was pulled back, and a chief stood in the doorway to prevent his ingress, suspecting treachery, no doubt. Finding that the Europeans were all seated, Heki managed to enter the apartment, and approaching the Governor, pressed him to discuss politics, as such was the Maori custom among friends. The Governor declined. Throughout the interview his Excellency preserved a civil indifference, remarking to the wily chief that if the chieftains would reside in towns and villages he would send Europeans among them, and erect hospitals for the sick. Heki made light of hospitals; of scriptural quotations he was most liberal; he expressed great pleasure at having made the Governor's acquaintance, apologised that in his hurry no time had offered for procuring presents, and begged his Excellency to accept a very fine green stone idol and a couple of large porkers.

TRUE INDEPENDENCE.—Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was offered a piece for publication in his newspaper. Being very busy, he begged the gentleman would leave it for consideration. The next day the author called and asked his opinion on it. "Why, Sir," replied Franklin, "I am sorry to say that I think it highly scurrilous and defamatory. But being at a loss, on account of my poverty, whether to reject it or not, I thought I would put it to this issue—at night when my work was done, I bought a two-penny loaf, on which, with a mug of water, I supped heartily, then wrapped myself in my greatcoat, and slept very soundly on the floor till morning, when another loaf and a mug of water afforded a pleasant breakfast. Now, Sir, since I can live very comfortably in this manner, why should I prostitute my press to personal hatred or party passion for a more luxurious living! One cannot read this anecdote of this American sage without thinking of Socrates' reply to King Archelaus, who had pressed him to give up preaching in the dirty streets of Athens, and come and live with him in his splendid court. "Meal, please your majesty, is a half-penny a peck at Athens, and the water I can get for nothing."

SENSIBLE LADIES.—At Manchester, a Lancashire witch, having gone to the altar with her lover, he behaved so lightly that the clergyman rebuked him; and she, learning that the knot was not tied, bade the silly fool good morning, and retired from the Cathedral as free as when she entered it. Our third illustration of "proper spirit" occurs in the person of a girl with "twenty thousand" charms, who was at church some months ago with her lover, and asked him, with prayer book in hand, "What Sunday it was." Being a "sporting gent," he replied, with ill-timed levity, "It's the last Sunday before the Derby." Offended by the flippancy, she declined to take him "for *better* for worse."—*Gateshead Observer.*

AN ASTRONOMER AND HIS WIFE.—James Ferguson and his wife led a cat-and-dog life, and she is not once alluded to in the philosopher's autobiography. About the year 1750, one evening, while he was delivering to a London audience a lecture on astronomy, his wife entered the room in a passion, and maliciously overturned several pieces of the apparatus; when all the notice Ferguson took of the catastrophe was the observation to the audience—"Ladies and gentlemen, I have the misfortune to be married to this woman."

MRS FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER.—I alluded the other day to Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler. I learn some interesting facts in relation to her present position. It is well known that she married a wealthy American gentleman, of Philadelphia, with whom she has not recently lived. He has recently filed a bill in equity to obtain a divorce, and the ground assumed is said to be incompatibility of temper. Mrs. Butler resists his application. This unfortunate lady, eccentric through she be, is sincerely attached to her husband, and would live with him if she could. But it is said he will not allow her to do so; and the apparent cause of his last resolution is her intimacy with a distinguished literary family that he does not like. Mrs. Butler has nothing herself, and receives nothing from him for her support. Her wishes are very moderate, and she seems to be weary of life. The New York public, knowing her unhappy position, will doubtless give her a cordial welcome when she returns to the stage; and we have no doubt that she will realise from her new efforts as much as she made when she was on the American boards previously—a sum estimated at 30,000 dollars, all of which she gave to her father.—*New York Correspondent of the London Daily News.*

RATHER RICH.—In spite of all that has been said or written to mothers on the necessity of shortening the period of nursing their young with "life's first beverage," we still find many who disregard all such philosophic lectures, and "go-a-head" in the old fashion. The following circumstance which came under our notice a few days ago, is a rather odd illustration of our observation. The mother of a "sucking infant" of about three years of age, happening to have occasion to be from home for a day and a night, left her *babe* in charge of some friends. During the early part of the day little Missy behaved herself well, but towards evening a change came over her temper. After running about for some time, in a very disconsolate state, seeking what none of the family with whom she was boarded *pro tempore* could give her, she ventured into a neighbouring house, the good lady of which happens to be nursing at present. After standing for some time with her finger in her mouth, she at last attracted attention, and was asked by the good dame, "Fat are ye wantin', lassie?" Looking very wistfully for some time at her interrogator, she replied, "Wid ye gi'e me the len' o' a suck till my mither comes hame?"—[Dundee Courier.

WESTMORLAND ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Members of the Westmorland Agricultural and Emigrant Society held their annual fair at Sackville on the 20th instant. The weather proved favourable for the various exhibitions, in which a large number of spectators appeared to take a lively interest.

The operations of the day commenced by the several Competitors for the Society's premium for the best ploughman, drawing lots for their respective places in the field in which they were to exert their skill. Twelve Competitors with double horse traces started in the contest, and excited a great interest in the lookers on. The ploughing was highly creditable to all the competitors especially that for the first class premium, which could hardly be exceeded.

The show of stock of every kind was of the purest description and elicited the admiration of every person. The improvement was so great and evident in comparison with some of the society's first exhibitions that even the most sceptical were found to admit the decided advantages resulting from the society's operations.

In another part of the field the judges appointed to award the Society's premiums for the best quality of Butter were busily occupied in the difficult task of deciding between the numerous specimens, each containing two firkins of 60lbs. all proving to be of prime quality, and we l deserving the character which was ever attached to Cumberland butter. All must admit, in viewing the extraordinary capabilities of the soil in this portion of the Province, the paramount interest which the farmers ought to take in the article of butter; that it should become a production for exportation no one can doubt; and it is to be hoped the exertions of the Society in turning attention to this valuable commodity will have the desired effect.

The specimens of home-spun Cloth were most excellent, and although from the great variety and number of them, the judges were precluded from awarding prizes to *all* the fair competition, yet the skill displayed in its manufacture, and the superiority of the cloth exhibited, to a similar manufacture hitherto made in the country, fully entitles them to the thanks of the society and the public.

The whole proceedings of the day passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and afforded unquestionable evidence of the advantages to be derived from the establishment of Agricultural Societies.

The extraordinary crisis in the commercial relations of the world, and the great depression of colonial trade, will have at least, it is to be hoped, this good effect amidst the universal wail of distress, that of convincing the inhabitants of this Province, that their country cannot be permanently prosperous and wealthy without Agriculture. It cannot be denied that our farmers have allowed themselves to be allured from the cultivation of their farms by the hope of greater gain in the pursuit of the lumber business and other occupations, which have ever proved fallacious. It is therefore the sacred duty of every patriotic man—every well-wisher to his country's happiness and welfare, to impress the invaluable fact upon the mind of the people, that upon a steady and scientific cultivation of the soil (with proper draining, rotation of crops,) the obtaining of the best description of seed, and a determination to obtain the most approved breed of domestic animals; must depend the ultimate prosperity of our country. In no other way can this information be so well and generally imparted as in the encouragement of Agricultural Societies!—They afford mutual assistance—inspire a healthy spirit of emulation—awaken the aid of science—promote the occupation of farmers to the dignity of a profession, and add to the wealth, and ensure the happiness of the people.

The following were the successful competitors for the Society's premiums;—

Best pair Working Oxen	Samuel Hicks	£1 10 0
2nd do	Nathan Lawrence	1 0 0
Best Milch Cow	Bennett Cahill	1 0 0
2nd do	W. Faucett Esq.	0 10 0
Best 3 yr. old Steers	Ralph Siddall	1 0 0
2nd do	Benj. C. Scurr	0 10 0
Best 2 yr. old Bull	Thos. C. Keillor	0 15 0
2nd do	J. W. M'Leod	0 10 0
Best 2 yr. old Heifer	Thos. Brownell	0 15 0
2nd do	W. H. Botsford Esq.	0 10 0
Best yearly Bull	— —	0 15 0
2nd do	G. Oulton Esq.	0 10 0
Best Heifer	John Mercer	0 15 0
2nd do	Nathan Lawrence	0 10 0
Best Bull Calf	James Dixon	1 0 0
2nd do	G. Oulton Esq.	0 10 0
Best Heifer do	Silas Copp	0 15 0
2nd do	Nathan Lawrence	0 10 0
Best Ram	Marvin Trueman	0 10 0
Do Ewe	J. Anderson Esq.	0 10 0
Best Ram Lamb	T. C. Keillor	0 10 0
2nd do	M. Easterbrook	0 5 0
Best Ewe Lamb	Thos. Brownell	0 7 6
2nd do	John Harris	0 5 0
First quality Butter	Thos. C. Keillor	1 10 0
2nd do	Ralph Siddall	1 5 0
3rd do	Edward Brown	1 0 0
4th do	John Tingley	0 15 0
5th do	Nathan Lawrence	0 12 6
6th do	John Bowser	0 10 0
7th do	Edward Anderson	0 7 6
PLOUGHMEN.		
First Ploughman	John Sears	2 0 0
2nd do	Moncton Bulmer	1 10 0
3rd do	J. R. Richardson	1 5 0
4th do	Thomas Bowser	1 0 0
5th do	Bradley Etter	0 15 0
First Class Ploughman	Nelson Bulmer	2 0 0
Best Pair Fat Oxen	Ebenezer Bowser	2 0 0
2nd do	Wm. Hewston	1 10 0
Best quality Homespun	Jos. Chapman Esq.	1 0 0
2nd do	Silas Copp	0 15 0
3rd do	Benj. Wheaton	0 12 6
4th do	Jos. Chapman Esq.	0 10 0
5th do	Charles Bowser	0 7 6

[*Colonial Watchman.*]