The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1847.

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THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

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

Sugar, Bread, and Wine.

TO ARIVE, from New York, per schooner "*Huteka*":—16 half-barrels Pilot BREAD,
42 bags } NAVY BREAD,
13 barrels }
And from Halifax:—
12 hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGARS,
8 octaves Malaga WINES.—For sale by
WILLIAM THOMSON,
Nov. 17. North Wharf.

CHAIN CABLES, SPIKES, NAILS, &c.

Ex Ship "Orbit," from Liverpool:—

10 BEST proved CHAIN CABLES, including 2 Short Link, ⅞ inch;
2 do 7⅛ do
2 do 15-16 do
2 Studded 1 do
1 do 1⅛ do
1 do 1¼ do
25 Casks best proved 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16 & 1-2 INCH CHAINS;
55 do. 3½, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, & 20 d'y Iron Wro't Rose head Board NAILS,
15 do. 7, 8, 9 & 10 d'y HORSE NAILS,
5 do. 6 & 7 d'y ordinary OX do.
5 do. 6d'y Derby do do.
25 do. 1 5-16, 1 3-4, 2, 2¼, 2⅜, 2¾, 3, 3¼ & 3½ inch BOAT NAILS;
50 do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 inch Roseh'ad & flat point Ceilng SPIKES;
75 do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 inch Diamond head DECK do;
20 do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 inch Ribbon SPIKES for Ship Stages;
For sale while landing from the Ship in the course of this week, or after Storing, by H. G. KINNEAR.
December 29, 1846.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, per ships 'Alfred' and 'Queen Pomare,' from Liverpool, 'Lady Caroline' from Glasgow, and 'John Craig' from London, their Fall Supply, consisting of:—
Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds,
Satin, Cashmere and Fancy Vestings,
Grey, White and Printed Cottons,
Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys and Serges,
Coverlets, Quilts and Horse Rugs,
Worsted, Gala and Fancy PLAIDS,
Woollen Plaids and Fancy Cloakings,
Orleans, Coburgs, Casimeres & Circassians,
Silks, Ribbons, Netts, Gloves and Hosiery,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Moleskins, Ticks and Osnaburgs,
Gents' Silk, Beaver and Gossamer HATS,
Fur CAPS, &c. &c.
The whole of which are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices, for Cash only.
Oct. 27. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

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.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

Just received from London and Liverpool:—
LADIES' Cloth, Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS of every quality, from the very best to the cheapest sort that may be required;
Ladies' SNOW BOOTS of every description;
Do. WALKING SHOES in great variety;
Do. Satin, Silk, Kid, Patent, Enamelled, Seal, Chamois, Carpet, French and Common *House* SHOES of every sort;
Girls', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every sort and quality that may be required;
An extensive and elegant variety of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of every description, for dress, half dress and ordinary wear.
For sale Wholesale and Retail—Cheap.
☞ *Further supplies daily expected.*
Oct. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

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.

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.

THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS.—The *Theological Essays*, by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, will, from the 1st January, make their appearance on the 1st and 15th of every month.
No. 3 is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Victoria Book Store. Dec. 15.

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.

"Tempus imperator rerum."

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and has for sale, an extensive and varied Assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES of every description, fitted up in the most approved style; also, a quantity of rich and fashionable JEWELLERY, Silver PLATE, Nautical Instruments, &c.—which, together with a large Stock on hand, are offered for sale low for Cash, or approved Paper at three or six months.
He would take this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal support that he has received during the last fourteen years in business, as well as to inform them that having visited London last winter, and Boston and New-York this summer, he has entered into new arrangements, by which he will be regularly supplied with every description of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and all other Goods in his line, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in this City.
Having purchased, when last in London, a splendid Astronomical CLOCK, and one of Dent's DIPLIEDESCOPES, and other Apparatus suitable for correcting and rating Marine Chronometers and completing and adjusting Nautical Instruments, and having expended a large sum to make his establishment efficient and accommodating to the Public; he would now cherish the hope of receiving a continuance of that patronage and support which the nature of this enterprize would warrant him to expect. He is aware of the opposition that the plain honest trader sometimes meets with from unprincipled and designing men; but the same principle which has guided him through evil report and good report, will govern him in his future efforts to serve the Public and himself confjointly.
☞ Chronometers and every description of Watches and Clocks, Jewellery, &c. repaired on moderate terms. JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c. King-street
N. B.—Shipmasters are respectfully invited to an examination of the above-named CLOCK and Apparatus for rating Chronometers; and their patronage and support are solicited.
Four good Chronometers for sale cheap, by
Oct 20.—3m] J. A.

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, 5¼ to 7 feet;
1 case do. Circular Saws, 18 to 28 inch,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other Saws;
2 cases *Thompson's* AUGURS, ⅝ 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, ½ 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, Bed Screws, Knitting Pins, Steelyards, Coach Wrenches, Pod Augurs, Fire and Andirons, 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. EF.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.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM MACKY, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to
ANDREW MACKY,
JAMES MACKY, } *Executors*
GEORGE MACKY,
Parish of Sussex, King's County,
October 31st, 1846.

☞ 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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-Partnership lately existing under the Firm of William Hammond & Co. is, by the death of the late William Hammond, dissolved. Parties indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to William E. Moore, Surviving Partner, who will adjust all claims against the same.
JANE HAMMOND, *Executrix.*
W. G. LAWTON,
GUILFORD FLEWWELLING,
JOHN DUNCAN, } *Executors.*
CHAS. WARD,
WILLIAM E. MOORE,
St. John, 16th May, 1846.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, at the Office of the late William Hammond & Co. within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment at the said office.
JANE HAMMOND, *Executrix.*
W. G. LAWTON,
GUILFORD FLEWWELLING,
JOHN DUNCAN, } *Executors.*
CHAS. WARD,
St. John, 16th May, 1846.

Silks and Raisins.

Ex Schr. "John Edwards," from Boston:—
2 CASES, containing 50 pieces plain white Silk Pongee Handkerchiefs,
2 Do. containing 150 pieces China fancy Hdkfs.
100 Boxes *new* Muscatel bunch RAISINS,—not landed 3 weeks in Boston.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
24th November, 1846.

THE GARLAND.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

LINES

On the lamented death of Anna, wife of Mr. H. B. S——, of Shediac, who died in Kingston, at her father's residence, January 5th, 1847.

Dear Anna! thou hast bid adieu
To all the joys of time and sense,
And left us here to weep and mourn,
Till God in mercy call us hence,
To meet with thee in yonder sky,
Where tears no more bedim the eye.

How short with us was here thy stay,
Thy worth we scarcely could have known,
Scarce six short months had passed away,
When like a rose just newly blown,
From earth was called—a lovely bride,—
With angels to sit side by side.

Bound by the ties of friendship dear,
To thee in bonds of ardent love,
Thy mem'ry long we shall revere;
Thy loss to us shall ever prove
A loss which time can ne'er restore,
A loss which we shall oft deplore.

We weep: but not as those do weep,
Who have no hope to cheer their gloom,
For thou more beautiful shalt rise
When end the slumbers of the tomb,
To sing thy great Creator's praise,
Through an eternity of days!

Shediac, January 23d, 1847.

THE GOLDEN DAYS OF OLD.

FROM THE BRIDAL OF SALERNO.

Oh, the golden days of old!
When youth and hope were ours,
And each succeeding morn that told
Of Time's swift flight, brought joyous hours,
In the golden days of old!

Oh, the golden days of old!
Ere sorrow came, and tears,
And those dear friends—the lov'd, the true—
Whose partial smile our childhood knew,
Yet watch'd our youthful years!

Those golden hours are sped,
With all their brilliant train;
And many an eye that on us then
The light of calm affection shed,
Will never beam again!

Since those who lov'd are gone,
And those we love grow cold,
Let music's voice awake a tone,
An echo of the memories flown,
Of those golden days of old!

Ellerton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MADEIRA BELLE.

Let us premise that on a very charming day in that charming climate, our correspondent encounters, under the shade of an ornamental verandah, four love inspiring maidens, to each of whom he offers a cigar; and while they are smoking them, which the reader is to understand they are doing with the utmost *gout*, we will listen to his description of one of them:—"She was without exception the most beautiful girl I ever saw. Her form was fairy-like, and her statue rather small than other wise. However, not more than fifteen years had rolled their summers over her head, and her height was therefore well-proportioned to her age. Half an inch more would certainly have detracted from the symmetry of her person. She *was* a most lovely being, and was christened and known by the euphonius name of 'Louisa.' Her face was oval and full, and her countenance indicated the possession of the finest feelings and most tender sentiments of human nature. Never, *never* had I beheld such a pair of lips!—so prettily formed, so ruby-like, so tempting! The emotions of the poet, who, though dead, still lives in his works, arose in my mind—

'Oh! might I kiss those lips of fire!
A thousand scarce could quench desire!'

But the passion of the moment was suppressed and I conversed with her as I would have talked with a sister. Her head was decorated with luxuriant hair, which hung in dishevelled wavy tresses upon her white symmetrical neck and well-developed bosom. A few flowerets were entwined in her hair, which indeed were all the ornaments she wore. Her exquisite simplicity was itself a charm; a charm which jewels and precious stones would inevitably have destroyed. Beautiful girl! she did not need them! Innocent as childhood, she used only that garb which necessity and custom had compelled. Her dress was so low in the neck that it distinctly disclosed those charms which it is customary for females to conceal in more civilized countries, and terminated so high above ground as to expose the smallest and most symmetrical foot and ancle ever beheld by mortal man. Such was the beautiful maid of Virgin. My conversation with the Senhoritas was abruptly brought to a conclusion by the announcement of the morning meal! So commending them to fortune till by and by, I hastened away."

But this was not the last of the beautiful maid of Virgin. Our friend saw her daily promenading in the garden, and on the balmy moonlit evenings he would often converse with her through the lattice-work of her window. And as he is about to depart from Virgin for the United States, look you what a pretty love incident he records:—"A few hours before my departure, as I was walking in the rear court yard, I heard the sound of a gentle voice. Looking in the direction whence it proceeded, I beheld the lovely maiden peering with her large bright raven eyes through a narrow aperture of the fence, and holding a solitary rose in her hand. 'Sabor,' said she, in a melodious rich whisper, 'take this rose and remember me!' I cannot say that I truly loved the girl, beautiful as she was, but being addressed at such a time in so affectionate a manner, by so charming a creature, who appeared then if possible more lovely than I had ever seen her before, had a most favourable effect upon me. Who then will blame me when I say that I accepted her fragrant tribute, and that our lips met while I was breathing to her my last adieu? 'If any, speak, for him have I offended?' No offence in the world, dear Sir, and we should like to hear the first man 'speak' to the effect that there was! His popularity with the ladies (God bless them) would be gone forever.—*N. Y. Knickerbocker.*

"OUT OF THE DECANTER."

A wealthy gentleman, who lived leisurely and drank profusely, was assisted out of his carriage one morning in front of the office of a celebrated physician, and enquired of a servant in attendance if the doctor was at home. Being answered in the affirmative, the old gentleman hobbled in, supported on one side by a crutch, and on the other by a coachman, and took his seat. Directly the doctor made his appearance, and inquired the symptoms of his patient. The gentleman related his feelings as well as he could, stated that he could not sleep, could not walk, was continually oppressed with pains in the head, swellings in his eyes and legs, and finally everything that "flesh is heir to" he was afflicted with.

"What have you done for yourself?" inquired the physician.

"Nothing—only dieted. I eat nothing but the coarsest food, and very sparingly of that; in fact, my wife says that I do not eat enough to keep a rat alive," replied the gentleman.

"But you *drink* enough to kill an ox, which is a great deal worse."

"Oh, no—you are mistaken, sir, there; I do not drink more than I have for the last twenty years. But where in the world or how I got these *beautiful* legs, I cannot divine."

"I will tell you," said the doctor, "for I deal plainly with all men. You got them out of a *brandy bottle*. Now take my advice—go home, eat more, and drink less, and you will soon be well."

"Doctor, I thought you were a skilful physician, but I am satisfied of my mistake now. You live in an age of humbug. You have fallen into the channel, and by aping (I cannot call it real) the practices of its most eccentric proselytes, you have gained an enviable name; but, sir, it will avail nothing with me: I am not to be duped. What is your charge for this *advice?*"

"Five dollars."

"There is the money—good morning."

And the wealthy gentleman crawled back into his carriage, and was whirled out of sight in a moment. The sequel: The physician has since retired upon an ample fortune, and is now living in a green old age in the bosom of his family, surrounded by every comfort, and enjoying a quiet repose, which makes age a blessing. The wealthy gentleman has tumbled from his high estate, and is now a poor degraded, houseless, pennyless, bloated drunkard, hated and unpitied—alike a burthen and disgrace to his friends. The grave will soon open to receive him, and his name will become a blank in the memory of man.

This is a history of but twelve short years. Let those who read it remember that a host of diseases are "drawn out of the decanter."

SIR LOIN OF BEEF.

The royal honour which this bold and handsome joint received from the Merry Monarch is a credit to his taste, for he conferred upon it the honor of knighthood, by styling it "Good Sir Loin," and it has ever since retained that title (previously only bearing the cognomen of Loin), and most likely will retain that honor until the latest period. As a joint it claims precedence of all others. In roasting, the fillet and fat below, keep the upper part moist, and when well roasted, such is the quality of the gravy, that after a few slices have been cut, it may be taken from it with a spoon. (Here follows a very elaborate receipt for properly roasting it.) The Baron of Beef appears equally interesting as an historical legend; the author says, "It is an old saying, that two extremes often meet, so it is with me. I leave my five pounds joint roasting, and like Gulliver, make a step towards the empire of the giants. This is, indeed, a colossal joint, which at first sight would put a modest fire out of conceit, my smoke jack out of order; and above all, drive my few guests' appetites from their frugal stomachs; not being initiated in the grandeur or importance of a civic or aristocratic banquet, they would consider it a mighty dish of vulgarity." But stay, friends, I would observe, that grandeur and magnitude are far from being vulgar. To prove that my assertion is correct, I have the opinion of ages, for it is a dish almost as old as England herself. I have before stated, that Charles the Second gave the title and importance to the Sir Loin, and I have no doubt the Baron owes its origin also to some such cause or great event, which I will attempt to discover for the information of some of my readers, who, like myself, at present may be entirely ignorant of its origin, which I feel assured will prove interesting. (The receipt for roasting follows the above, and adds)—"Having promised my readers that I would make all possible inquiries relating to the origin of the inviting joint called Baron of Beef, a careful search into 'Hone' and others, have not, I regret to say, been attended with quite a favorable result, and the only information which I can at present obtain is the legendary one of, that King John, after signing Magna Charta, at Runnymede, partook of a repast in the company of his Barons, consisting of the saddle and part of the ribs of beef roasted, and that hence arose the title 'Baron of Beef.' Now this appears very much like the traveller's tale, that had but one point in its favor, namely, that no one present could possibly contradict it."—*From Soyer's Gastronomic Regenerator.*

Recruiting Eloquence.—I recollect an old story, that an old gunner, in an old-fashioned, three-cornered cocked hat, who was my favourite playfellow as a child, used to tell, about the way in which recruits were obtained for the Royal Artillery. The recruiting sergeant was in those days dressed much finer than any field-marshal of this degenerate, railway era; in fact, the Horse Guards always turned out to the sergeant-major of the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, when that functionary went periodically to the Golden-cross, Charing-cross, to recruit and escort the young gentlemen cadets from Marlow College, who were abandoning the red coat and drill of the foot soldier to become neophytes in the art and mystery of great gunnery and sapping. "The way they recruited was thus," said the bombardier:—"The gallant sergeant bedizened in copper lace from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and with a swagger which no modern drum-major has ever presumed to attempt, addressed to a crowd of country bumpkins—"Don't listen to those gentlemen in red; their service is one which no man who has brains will ever think of—footing it over the universal world; they have usually been called by us the flatfoots. They uses the musquet only, and have hands like feet and feet like fire-shovels. Mind me, gentlemen, the Royal Regiment of the Royal Artillery is a service which no gentleman need be ashamed of. We fights with real powder and ball, the flatfoots fights with bird-shot. We knows the perry-ferry of the circumference of a round shot. Did you ever see a mortar? Did you ever see a shell? I will answer for it you never did, except the potecary's mortar, and the shell that mortar so often renders necessary. Now, gentlemen, at the imperial city of Woolwich, in the Royal Arsenal, you may, if you join the Royal Artillery,—you may see shells in earnest. Did you ever see a balloon? Yes! Then the shells there are bigger than balloons, and are the largest hollow shot ever made—the French has nothing like them. And the way we uses them. We fires them out of the mortars into the enemy's towns, and stuffs them full of red sojers. Well, they bursts, and out comes the flatfoots, opens the gates, and lets the Royal Artillery in; and then every man fills his sack with silver and gold, and precious stones, after a little scrimmaging. Come along with me, my boys, and every one of you shall have a coat like mine, which was made out of the plunder; and you shall have a horse to ride and a carriage behind it; and you shall see the glorious city of Woolwich, where the streets are paved with penny loaves, and drink is to be had for asking." So is it with nine tenths of the emigrants to Canada in these enlightened days; so is it with the Emigrants from old England, and from troubled Ireland, to the free and astonishing union of the States of America and Texas, that conjoint luminary of the new go-ahead world of the west.—*Bonnycastle's Canada and the Canadians.*

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

(From the Toronto Colonist.)

The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Telfer, had made arrangements to give all the patients in the Lunatic Asylum a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, on Christmas day; and it fell to our happy lot to be present at the truly gratifying scene. Dr. Telfer was accompanied by a medical friend, one of the clergymen of the city, and one of the Trustees of the Institution, &c. At twelve o'clock dinner was served to those in the building known as the old jail; and at half-past one, the others in the east wing of the old parliament buildings, had like excellent fare. The females dined in one room, and the males in another, all seeming highly delighted with the attention shown to them. The terrors associated with lunatic asylums made many conceive of them only as abodes of unmitigated wretchedness. The cell, the whip, the straight jacket, the filth, the food flung to the poor creatures as if they were dogs, are the prevalent notions connected with them; but here we found an Elysium in comparison with those we have read of, and those we have known. The insane were wont to be governed by the law of brutality; now it is the law of kindness, and the influence of it was fully perceived here on Friday last. Of somewhere about 140 patients, 126 sat down to dinner, and each with *knife and fork!* Don't start, good reader, for none ever thought of injuring themselves or others. They felt they were treated with respect, and all conducted themselves with surprising propriety; and we doubt not that the kindness shown had a most beneficial effect. The desire of Dr. Telfer to please them, to make them happy, to relieve them of their disease, and the attachment that they have for him, give proof that, as medical superintendent, he is devoted to their interests, and is conducting the institution in a most satisfactory manner.

We also went through the rooms, and from the order and cleanliness everywhere observable, not only on this, but on several occasions on which we have incidentally visited, we feel it due to state that the Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Cronyn, deserve high credit for their excellent management. To relations at a distance it must be very gratifying to know that their unfortunate friends are under such kind and rational medical treatment; and that in every respect their comfort and recovery are attended to.

We understand it is Dr. Telfer's intention at New Year, to allow them to share in the happiness of the season by music and dancing. The gratifying scene of this Christmas Day dinner will induce us to attend the ball. For, as friend Jonathan would say, "we guess" a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding is better than a blister, and music and dancing will do these unfortunate fellow creatures more good than the dungeon or the straight-jacket.

How to Prosper in Business.—In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake, decide upon some particular employment, persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes."

Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many, is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot, will make a pot lid." "Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love, shall beggers prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "How deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Every thing is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." "Good manners insure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes, may have to go a long time barefooted." "He who runs after a shadow, has a weariesome race."

Above all things never despair. "God is where he was." "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from accumulating.—*Western paper.*

Fruits of Virtue.—If you should see a man digging in a snow bank with the expectation of finding valuable ore—or planting seeds upon the heaving billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But, in what respect would this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections and holy principles? You are as certain to be disappointed, as he who plants his seeds in a snow bank or scatters them on the billows. If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in youth you must shape your character by the word of unerring wisdom—plant in your bosom the seeds of holiness and nourish them by confiding faith. Another course and all your hopes of the blessings of virtue will perish.—True wisdom can no more flourish in a vicious heart, than the delicate plants of summer on a mountain of ice.—*Portland Tribune.*

Relations and Friends.—It is more common for families and intimate friends to quarrel with each other, than to dispute with acquaintances. In the society of our acquaintances politeness commands us to "bear and forbear," and the love of approbation keeps in check our own actions; whatever fault we may possess, however selfish may be our nature, we feel bound in general society to be agreeable, polite and self denying. Many a man or woman is a perfect tyrant at home, but most sweet tempered and charming in society. Now, why should not this politeness be habitual? Why not exercise self-control at home, as well as abroad?

The Water Lily.—It is a marvel whence this perfect flower derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and the mud turtle, whom continued washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odour. Thus we see, too, in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others.—*Margaret Fuller.*

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Personal flattery is a species of tickling; it makes people smile, while it makes them uncomfortable. Flattery is very vulgar—unintentional praise is pleasing. The praise that comes through actions—looks that are not feigned—smiles that are not forced—and bright glances that reveal the inward satisfaction of the soul, are the only true praise. Nothing is so cheap as a compliment, to an insincere mind; and the love of flattery is a premium offered to insincerity and hypocrisy.—*Family Herald.*

Activity.—"I have lived," said Adam Clark, to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of "too many irons in the fire," conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, all—keep them a-going.

Eloquence and Sublimity.—The light of the lamp was dying away in the socket, the midnight clock swung heavily aloft, and its brazen tones sounded loudly on the frozen air. It was the hour disembodied spirits walk, and when murderers, like the stealthy wolf, prowl for their prey. The lonely watcher shuddered as he heard a slight noise at the door. Big drops stood on his pale brow; the door gently opened, and—in came a strange cat!—*New York Paper.*

A lad having got into the parlor with some of the neighbors children, and "kicking up a dust" among the costly furniture, his father gave him a whipping, and then asked him how he relished his playing? "I like the play very well," said he, "but the *afterpiece* was intolerable."

"What shall we have for dinner to-day my love?" said a lady, whose scolding propensities were only equalled by her suavity—when there was company to dinner.

"Anything, my dear," was the tender reply, "but tongue and sounds."

Vigour, Talents, Genius.—Who in the same given time can produce more than many others, has vigour; who can produce more and better, has talents; who can produce what none else can, has genius.—*Lavater.*

From the Halifax Royal Gazette Extraordinary, Jan. 22.

Address of the Legislative Council.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &c. &c. &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's North American dominions.

The Address of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova-Scotia.

May it please Your Excellency,—

The Legislative Council hasten to tender a cordial welcome to Your Excellency, and their congratulations upon Your Excellency's elevation to the supreme command in British North America.

They regard the appointment of Your Excellency as another mark of the solicitude of our Gracious Queen for the welfare of Her Majesty's faithful subjects in these valuable appendages of the Crown.

And they fervently hope that Your Excellency's administration of your high office may secure for you the approval of our Sovereign and the affection of a grateful and loyal people.

Address of the House of Assembly.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of the same.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the people of Nova Scotia, cannot permit Your Lordship to visit the shores of this Province, though but for a passing moment, when on your route to Canada, to assume the Government of British North America, without tendering to your Lordship our cordial welcome, and our sincere congratulations upon your accession to the important office with which you have been honored by our Gracious Sovereign.

When we advert to the talents for administration which distinguished your Government of the Island of Jamaica, we cannot but anticipate for your Lordship a successful executive career in Canada.

Before we say farewell, we beg leave respectfully to offer our warmest wishes for the future *happiness* of your Lordship and the illustrious Lady with whom you have lately connected yourself by marriage, and we regard the union which you have thus formed with the daughter of a departed Nobleman whose high statesmanlike qualities, ardent love of liberty, and warm interest in the happiness of Her Majesty's North American Subjects, entitles his memory to the gratitude of these Colonies, as affording bright auspices for your Lordship's future administration.

The Governor General's Reply.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly of Nova Scotia;

I beg that you will accept of my most grateful acknowledgments for the cordial addresses with which you have welcomed me on my arrival in British North America, and for your congratulations on my appointment to the high and important office of Governor General.

Had time permitted I had intended to have passed some days in this Province, and to have proceeded to Montreal by way of Fredericton, in the hope of obtaining by personal observations, and communication with the intelligent inhabitants, a better knowledge of the capabilities and requirements of these valuable possessions of the Crown, than can be supplied by correspondence; but the unfavorable passage which we have made, and the uncertainty which prevails with respect to the condition of the roads, renders it, I fear, my duty to adopt the more direct route.

Our Gracious Sovereign has much at heart the happiness of Her Subjects in this portion of Her Dominions. She is earnestly desirous that they should prosper in their undertakings—that their connection with the Mother Country should be an advantage and a blessing to them, and that every exertion should be made for the developement of the great natural resources of the land in which they dwell. With these views, I am charged as Her Representative to watch over the welfare of all the Provinces, and to bestow special attention on subjects of policy or general utility in which they have a common interest.

To the performance of this very important duty, I am prepared to devote my utmost energies; and I shall receive with respectful consideration, any suggestions which you may from time to time see fit to make to me for the advancement of the prosperity of this Province, and for establishing between it and the neighbouring colonies, relations which may be productive of mutual advantage.

Of the responsibility which attaches at this interesting and critical moment to the situation which I occupy, and of the hopelessness of any endeavors on my part to promote the well-being of the Provinces, unless I am cordially supported by the Inhabitants and the several Legislative bodies, I am deeply sensible. I accept, therefore, with much thankfulness the expression of your confidence; and I observe with heartfelt satisfaction the indications of union among yourselves, and of a generous desire to advance the interests of the Country, which the proceedings of this day afford.

I cannot doubt that these Colonies, which are inhabited by an intelligent and enterprising people, and which possess in the produce of their fertile soil, their extensive forests, their mines, and their fisheries, so much to give in exchange for the luxuries and comforts procurable from other countries, will, under the blessing of Providence, make rapid progress in wealth and prosperity, under a system which leaves their industry free to follow their natural channels of employment.

Your kind allusion, Gentlemen of the Assembly, to my connexion by marriage with the family of the late Earl of Durham, has deeply affected me. That His memory should be held in grateful remembrance by you, is a further inducement for me to labor zealously in your service, and will prove an encouragement under any difficulties or trials which I may encounter in the discharge of my duty.