The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." | Whole No. 820. | ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1834. | Vol. VI. No. 29.

14757

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY

DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; (half to be paid in advance.)

Weekly Almanack.

January—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
22 Wednesday	7 21	4 39	4 54	9 31
23 Thursday	7 20	4 40	5 59	10 21
24 Friday	7 19	4 41	6 58	11 8
25 Saturday	7 18	4 42	rises.	11 51
26 Sunday	7 17	4 43	6 38	morn.
27 Monday	7 16	4 44	7 57	0 32
28 Tuesday	7 14	4 46	9 15	1 12

Full Moon 25th day, 5h. 33m. evening.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Committee for January:

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

R. F. HAZEN, D. ANSLEY, JOHN HAMMOND.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'Kenzie & Tisdale, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all case in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

St. John, March 8, 1831. *Agent and Attorney.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Connecticut.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The Ætna Insurance Company was Incorporated in 1819.—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, the Mercantile Business heretofore done by W. H. Street, on his own account, will on and after the present date be continued by the Firm of *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

W. H. STREET,
WM. P. RANNEY.

St. John, 2d December, 1833.

☞ The subscriber having entered into Co-partnership, as appears by above notice, requests all parties indebted to him previous to the 2d December, 1833, will be pleased to make payment thereof as early as possible to W. H. Street & Ranney.

W. H. STREET.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, in the City Gazette *Printing Establishment*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said Establishment, prior to the date hereof, are requested to render the same to Lewis W. Durant, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said establishment, are requested to make payment to the said Lewis W. Durant, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

LEWIS W. DURANT.
HENRY P. SANCTON.

St. John, N. B. Dec. 24, 1833.

THE Subscriber having become sole Proprietor of the *City Gazette Printing Establishment*, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that the business of said Establishment will in future be conducted by him; and solicits from them a continuation of those favours hitherto bestowed.

LEWIS W. DURANT.

St. John, N. B. Dec. 24, 1833.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed to take charge of the Person and Estate of R. W. Crookshank, Junior, Lunatic, give notice, that they have taken an Office in the house belonging to Miss Williamson, Prince William-street, where they will attend daily, from 9 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon: and they request those persons indebted to the Estate to call and settle their Accounts without delay; and those having claims against the same, to lodge their Accounts at the Office, with full explanations and particulars in writing, in order that they may be examined and adjusted.

CHARLES WARD,
W. H. STREET, } *Committee.*
JOHN V. THURGAR,

St. John, July, 1833.

THE GARLAND.

BURNING LETTERS.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Fire, my hand is on the key,
And the cabinet must ope!
I shall now consign to thee
Things of grief—of joy and hope!
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust,
Not a word must thou impart,
But reduce them all to dust!

This—in childhood's rosy morn,
It was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone!
Here! devouring element!
This was friendship's cherish'd pledge—
Friendship took a colder form;
Creeping on its gilded edge,
May the blaze be live and warm!

These—the letter and the token
Never more must meet my view:
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
Here comes up the blotted leaf,
Blister'd o'er by many a tear!
Hence! thou waking shade of grief!
Go, forever disappear!

This was penn'd whilst purest joy
Warm'd the breast and lit the eye,
Fate that peace did soon destroy;
And its transcript, so must I!
This must go! for, on the seal,
When I saw the solemn yew,
Keener was the pang than steel—
'Twas a heart string snapt in two!

This—'tis his who seem'd to be
High as heaven, and true as light;
But the visor rose: and he—
Spare, O mercy! spare the sight
Of the face that frown'd beneath—
While I take it, hand and name,
And entwine it with a wreath
Of the purifying flame.

These—the hand is in the grave
And the soul is in the skies,
Whence *they* came!—tis pain to save
Cold remains of sundered ties!
Go, together all, and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still, my breast shall be an urn
To preserve your better part!

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

From the Chinese.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church paths are with frequent feet outworn;
Law court-yards weedy, silent and forlorn:
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people, and well governed state.

Each has his fault we readily allow;
To this decree our dearest friend must bow;
One's too careless, another's too correct,
And all, save our sweet self, have some defect.

MISCELLANEA.

THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.

(From the North American Review.)

Since the termination of the last war, the business has advanced with unprecedented rapidity. Port after port has launched its ships into the Pacific; and we learn from the newspapers, that whaling companies have been formed at Wiscasset in Maine, and at Wilmington in Delaware. The following estimate of the number of ships employed from the several whaling ports of the United States, is derived from authentic sources.

From New-Bedford,	184
Nantucket,	73
Edgartown, Falmouth, and Fall River,	12
New-London,	37
Sag Harbor,	24
Bristol, Warren, and Newport, R. I.	31
New-York, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, and Newburgh,	21
Ports north of Cape Cod, viz. Plymouth, Salem, Newburyport, & Portsmouth,	10
	392

Several ships are building, designed for the employment. It appears, therefore, that an aggregate of *four hundred ships*, (including a few barques and brigs under that name) will be engaged during the present year in the whaling business from this country. To show how actively and continuously the pursuit is kept up, we may mention that, of the one hundred and eighty-four vessels belonging to the district of New-Bedford, one hundred and seventy-one, navigated by 4242 men, were actually at sea on the 30th Sept last, and about the same proportion from other ports.

The business naturally divides itself into the sperm and common whale fisheries. In the former, are employed about two hundred and fifty ships, whose average voyages are thirty months in length. Each of these ships may be valued, with the outfits, at $35,000. In the right whale business are employed one hundred and fifty ships. Each of those ships, with the outfits, costs $18,000, and the average length of the voyage is ten months. The cost is estimated low; for though some of the ships or brigs cost but little more than half of the sums at which we have valued them, many of them far exceed and almost double the estimated value. Thus is employed a capital of nearly $12,000,000. The imports of the year 1831 were about 110,000 barrels of sperm oil, 118,000 barrels of whale oil, and 1,000,000 pounds of whalebone. The imports of the year 1832 were about 80,000 barrels of sperm oil, 175,000 barrels whale oil, and 1,300,000 pounds of bone. From the data within our reach, we estimate the annual income of the fishery for the last three years, at four and a half millions of dollars. If the voyages prove as successful, and *if the prices remain as high*, the annual income for the four coming years, including the present, will be more than six millions of dollars.

The sperm whalers generally load on the coast of Japan, though great quantities of sperm oil are taken in other parts of the Pacific, on the coasts of Africa and near the Azores. The chief and almost exclusive field of the right whale fishery is on the coasts of Brazil and Patagonia. The Greenland fishermen are obliged to bring home the blubber from which the oil is extracted, while our whalemen have small works for extracting it, erected on deck. The scraps and pieces of carcass are used for fuel. The oil, when first extracted, is neither nauseous nor rancid, and as a proof of its sweetness, the cakes fried in the boilers are considered a great delicacy by the sailors.

The products of the sperm fishery are the sperm or lamp oil, and spermaceti candles. The products of the right whale fishery are common whale oil and whalebone. The sperm oil is almost entirely consumed in our own country in the lamp and the factory. After the head matter of this oil is compressed, the residum is purified and refined, and afterwards manufactured into those candles, which contribute so much to the brilliancy of our [illegible] parlors. By chemical process they can be tinged with every color, and wax colored candles from Nantucket are often sold for unadulterated wax. There are between fifty and sixty candle manufactories, and the quantity annually made is about 3,000,000 pounds. The common whale oil is mostly exported to the north of Europe. The whalebone also is mostly exported to Europe. Some of it, however, we see devoted to a thousand little purposes at home. We hold it over our heads in the umbrella,—we feel it about our necks in the rigid stock, and the fairer portion of our race can give an account of the consumption of vast quantities more. The stiff stays and expanded hoops of our great grandmothers once rendered this article far more valuable than it is at present, and should our whalers be threatened with ruin, we would implore our fair country women to emulate their ancestral dames, and thus give an encouragement more grateful and effectual, than any that government can afford.

The average tonnage of our 400 whale ships, is 330 tons, and each employs about twenty-five men, making an aggregate of 132,000 tons of shipping, and 10,000 men. These are employed *directly* and exclusively in the pursuit. A vast amount of capital is indirectly dependant on it. On the books of the custom-house at New Bedford, on the 30th September last, were recorded 129 ships, 8 brigs, 70 schooners, 103 sloops and 1 steamboat—in all 305 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage 76,828 tons, giving employment to 5,500 seamen. At the same time were recorded on the custom-house books at Nantucket 73 ships, 21 schooners, 46 sloops, and 1 steamboat—in all 141 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 29,400 tons, giving employment to more than 2000 seamen. Of those vessels not engaged in whaling, the larger ones are principally employed in transporting oil to Europe, and return with cargoes of hemp, duck, iron, &c. The others are employed in the coasting trade. These two districts carry on but five-eighths of the whaling business. Calculating on the same ratio, we should find that 840 vessels of various descriptions, measuring 170,000 tons, and navigated by 12,000 seamen, were dependent on the business; or about *one-tenth* of the whole navigation of our country. Following the trade backward, we see the great number of ship builders, traders and mechanics, who have been employed,—pursuing it forward, we see an equal number of laborers, manufacturers, coasters and factors, deriving from it their subsistence. About thirty one per cent. of the whole income of the business is distributed among the crews on their arrival. At Mattapoisett (Rochester) near New Bedford, 120 vessels, of various kinds, have been built since the conclusion of the late war, and most of these have found their way into the trade. Taking into consideration the manufactories, wharves, stores, &c. and other incidental investments, we shall find that $70,000,000 of property are involved in it, and that more than 70,000 people derive from it their chief subsistence. Our fields contribute to its supplies. Our pigs and cattle, and ship timber from our forests, find a ready market in the whaling ports:—45,000 barrels of flour from Southern mills,—86,000 barrels of beef and pork,—900,000 lbs. of copper and copper nails,—1,500,000 staves,—2,500 tons of iron hoops, large quantities of duck, cordage, ship stores, and whale craft, are the necessary annual outfits of the whale fleet.

GALILEO.

Galileo Galilei was born at Pisa, 15th February, [illegible] family.

He greatly improved the Telescope....1609
Constructed Microscopes....1612
Discovered Jupiter's Satellites....1614
Was sentenced by the Inquisition to a cell imprisonment for asserting the truth of the Copernican system, that the earth moved round the sun....1633
Became blind....1638
Died at Arcetri, aged 78, 8th January....1642

He gave early indications of those talents which were afterwards so extensively displayed. Mechanics owe to him many discoveries, of which the most important is the theory of falling bodies. He scarcely knew of the first trials of the telescope, before he bent his mind to bring it to perfection. By its agency he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter, which showed a new analogy between the earth and planets; he afterwards observed the phases of Venus, and from that moment he no longer doubted of the earth's motion round the sun. The Milky Way displayed to him an infinite number of small stars, which, to the naked eye the irradiation blends in a white and continued light. The luminous points which he perceived beyond the line, which separated the light part of the moon from the dark, made him acquainted with the existence and height of lunar mountains. At length he discovered the appearances occasioned by Saturn's ring; and the spots and rotation of the sun.

In publishing these discoveries, he showed that they proved, incontestably, the motion of the earth; but the idea of this motion was declared heretical by a congregation of cardinals, and Galileo, its most celebrated defender, was cited to the tribunal of the Inquisition, and compelled to retract this theory in order to escape a rigorous prison.

Convinced, however, by his own observations of the truth of that theory, and in order to shelter himself from persecution, he proposed to adduce proofs of it under the form of *Dialogues* between three interlocutors. The success of these dialogues, and the triumphant manner with which all the objections against the motion of the earth were removed, again roused the fury of the Inquisition; and, at the age of seventy, he was cited a second time before the tribunal, and compelled to abjure, as "absurd and heretical," his theory of the motion of the earth.

He was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but released a year after on the solicitations of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. To prevent his withdrawing himself from the power of the Inquisition, he was forbidden to leave the territory of Florence. Galileo was occupied with the libration of the moon, when he lost his sight, and died three years afterwards.

In his life, is the following beautiful passage on the fallacy of certain theories current in his day:—

"How great and common an error appears to me, the mistake of those who persist in making their knowledge and apprehension the measures of the apprehension and knowledge of God! as if that alone were perfect which they understand to be so! but I, on the contrary, observe that nature has other scales of proportion and perfection which we cannot comprehend, and seem rather to class among imperfections. If the task had been given to a man, of establishing and ordering the rapid motions of the heavenly bodies, according to his notions of perfect proportions, he would have arranged them according to *his rational* proportions. But, on the contrary, God, with no regard to our imaginary symmetries, has ordered them in proportions not only incommeasurable and irrational but altogether inappreciable by our intellect. A man ignorant of geometry, may perhaps lament that the circumference of a circle does not happen to be exactly three times the diameter or some other assignable proportion, to the circle, rather than such as we have not yet been able to explain what the ratio between them is; but one who has more understanding, will know that if they were other than they are thousands of valuable conclusions would have been lost, and none of the other properties of the circle would have been true; the surface of the sphere would not be quadruple of a great circle, nor the cylinder be to the sphere as three to two; in short no part of geometry would be true, and as it now is. If one of our most celebrated architects had to distribute this vast multitude of fixed stars through the great vault of heaven, I believe he would have disposed them with *beautiful* arrangements of squares, hexagons, and octagons; he would have dispersed the larger ones among the middle-sized and the less, so as to correspond exactly with each other, and then he would think he had contrived admirable proportions. But God, on the contrary, *has shaken them out from His hand, as if by chance!* and we, forsooth, must think that He has scattered them up yonder without any regularity, symmetry, and elegance!" [London Saturday Magazine.

A Yankee Trick.—An American ship, on her passage from Boston to Liverpool, fell in with an English ship steering to the westward with a fair wind. On the ships nearing each other, the Englishman bearing towards him and shortening sail, the American, supposing he was in want of something, shortened sail also, and hove to. The Englishman hove to, hoisted his colours, and lowered his boat down. On making inquiry, it was stated, that the only thing wanted was Spirits, and begged they might be supplied. The American, surprised that any captain could heave to with a fair wind for such stuff, replied, "Tell your captain this ship has sailed to and from England and America the last four years without a drop of liquor on board, even in the depth of winter; and we have never felt the want of it, having enjoyed good health." The officer of the boat observed, "The captain of his ship was sick." "I don't wonder at it," he replied; "but here," said he (handing him a parcel of temperance tracts and newspapers,) "make my compliments to your captain, and tell him I advise him to read those. I cannot stop any longer. Fill off the main-yard."—*Liverpool paper.*

Dilemma.—The following example of nicety of conscience is even as good a jest as it is a model of truth. Dr. A. Clarke, on being admitted into full connexion, was asked, as usual, certain questions: among other questions always asked before admission, is the following, "are you in debt?"—Through rather a whimsical incident, this question was likely to have deeply puzzled and nonplused Mr. Clarke. Walking in the street that morning with another preacher, a poor man asked a halfpenny. Mr. C. had none, but borrowed one from the preacher who was walking with him. That preacher happening to go out of town, he could not see him during the day to repay this small sum. When he stood up with the others he knew not what to say, when the question, *Are you in debt?* should be proposed: he thought "If I say *I am in debt*, they will ask me *How much?* when I say I owe *one halfpenny*, they will naturally suppose me to be a *fool*. If I say *I am not in debt*, this will be a *lie*; for I owe one halfpenny, and am as truly under the obligation to pay as if the sum were twenty pounds, and while I owe that I cannot, consistently with eternal truth, say, *I am not in debt*." He was now most completely within the horns of a dilemma; and which to take he knew not, and the question being put to him before he could make up his mind—"Mr. Clarke, are you in debt?" he dissolved the difficulty in a moment, by answering—*not one* PENNY."

Next Week.—The most casual sayings of the gifted are sometimes more replete with wisdom and instruction than the most elaborate efforts of their pens. As an instance—Sir W. Scott had employed a person to do some business for him, which he procrastinated. A message was sent to learn if the thing was complete, when the party returned for answer, that it would assuredly be done "next week." "Well" said the patient author, with his characteristic quaintness "it is well for him that he has a next week."

The Value of Married Men.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered Lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the provident nymph, "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man."—"Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was."—*World of Fashion.*

Numerical Equality of the Human Sexes.—All the researches formerly made on this subject have tended to show the constant uniformity in the proportion of births—namely, 21 males to 20 females. This theory is corroborated by the return of baptisms in England for the 10 years ending 1830—males, 1,882,721; females 1,798,603. The proportion will be found to be 21 males to 20 and 1-7th females.

Good Bread.—The ancients considered that bread most wholesome and nourishing which was made of flour retaining the *whole* of the bran contained in the wheat. Hence the Greek wrestlers used no other bread than that made with the coarse, unsifted flour, and this they conceived was so nourishing and strengthening, that they called a brown loaf *coliphium*, which imports strength of limb. It would be well, then, if those who suffer from irregularity of bowels, made use of this kind of bread only.—*Dr. J. Scott, London,*

In the bran of the wheat is an oily quality, which is of a sweet, friendly nature. The bread made of this mixed with the flour, will not only be sweeter, and keep longer moist, but is easier of digestion—gently loosens the bowels, and if plentifully eaten, will free the passage from gross phlegmy matter, strengthen more than the fine bread.—*Way to Health.*

The custom of giving prese[nts on New] Year's day is carried to a g[reat extent in] France. The amount of [illegible] Paris for sweetmeats, is [illegible] 500,000 francs. It is [...] man with an income [...] num, to make prese[nts ...] of that sum.

The study of [...] entertains old [...] adversity. [...]

Idleness travels very leisurly, and Poverty soon overtakes her.—*Hunter.*

If you desire the happiness of your child, teach him obedience and self-restraint.

PROVINCIAL.

From the Watchman.

AT A MEETING

Of the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and its vicinity, called by the High Sheriff of the County, held at the County Court House in Fredericton, on Thursday, 9th January, 1834, for the purpose of establishing a Committee in furtherance of JUVENILE EMIGRATION from England to this Province.

His Honor the Chief Justice in the Chair.

E. N. Kendall, Esq., Commissioner for the New-Brunswick Company, addressed the Meeting as follows:—

We are met to-day, Gentlemen, on a subject which I earnestly hope may prove beneficial to the best interests of the Province, and in calling a Public Meeting for the free discussion of the subject that brings us together, I flatter myself that I have adopted that course which will prove most consonant to your feelings. By the advertisement it will be perceived, that it is in contemplation by the Company who have done me the honor to select me as the Representative of their interests, to afford every facility and assistance to those among the Inhabitants of the Province who may require the aid of laborers and assistants in their several callings and professions. It seems not a little singular that whilst so many thousands of pounds have been lavished in encouraging adult emigration, and facilitating it by every possible means, the class of persons who would undoubtedly prove most useful in the Colonies, while at the same time they are the most mischievous if suffered to remain in idleness at home, has been entirely lost sight of until within these few years; I allude to the illegitimate and pauper children generally, but more especially to those of the London Parishes—who, exceeding in number 30,000, stimulated by want, and unrestrained by any moral sense of rectitude, being entirely destitute of education, or early instruction, had been led on by mendicity to crime, until their increasing numbers called for some energetic measures to reduce them; accordingly, about five years since, a Society was founded (by donation) on the true principles of preventing crime, instead of attempting its cure—and since that time their philanthropic exertions have been unremitting in the endeavours to rescue this unfortunate class of their fellow creatures from destruction, by establishing, in the first place, a recepticle for the children, who are placed there by the subscribers in numbers proportioned to the amount of the donation, where, under vigilent superintendance, they undergo a certain preparatory discipline, previous to being apprenticed out, either in the United Kingdom, or by their own consent to respectable individuals in the Colonies—and the experiment, wherever it has been tried, has been attended by the happiest results. Several of the members of this Society are extensive Stockholders in the New-Brunswick Company, and two are in the direction, (J. Labouchere, Esq., and J. F. Maubert, Esq.) and acting in conjunction with the Company, one of whose professed objects is, to encourage emigration. They have in contemplation to endeavor to establish in every principal Town of British N. America, a Committee of Gentlemen, by whose co-operation they hope to be enabled to meet the wishes of such of the inhabitants of the vicinity as may require operatives in their several trades or occupations—or as House or Store Servants. In a country like this, where the high price of labour is a serious drawback to the embarkation of capital in almost every occupation, and where the difficulty of procuring or retaining good servants, is a matter of general complaint, it is presumed that the extension of the Society's operations would be attended with the most beneficial results. The youth sent hither, having no ties of kindred, would naturally look to their employers as to persons standing in the relations of Parents to them, and the latter, if for no other motive, would be prompted by their own interests, to treat them kindly, and instruct them thoroughly. I have received a letter, which I will presently read, from the Directors of the New-Brunswick Company, and it is by their desire that I have taken the liberty of calling you together, to explain its tenor, and to solicit your aid in furtherance of an object that must be alike productive of benefit to the youths, to yourselves, and to the Province, whilst the originators of the scheme will reap the rich rewards of their disinterested charity, by knowing that their exertions, in behalf of their proteges, have been attended with success, and that they themselves have been mainly instrumental in procuring the advantages of moral and religious instruction, combined with the means of gaining an honest livelihood, for those unhappy beings, whose career, (commenced in wretchedness) would, but for their aid, have been marked out by cheerless misery, if not by a series of appalling crimes, and terminated by a disgraceful death.

The letter already alluded to, is from J. F. Maubert, Esq., an extract from which, on this subject [...] as follows:—

"My object in writing to [...] your assistance in forming a [...] to co-operate with a Society [...] am a member, the object [...] sion of Juvenile Vagrancy [...] Emigrating Poor Child[ren ...] Society at the Cape [...] most respectable [...] ceive the chil[dren ...] vide the[...]