

The Weekly Register

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH—1841.	SUN	MOON	FULL	
Rises. Sets.	Rises.	Rises.	Sea.	
10 WEDNESDAY	6 14	5 46	9 53	1 37
11 THURSDAY	6 12	5 48	10 1	2 16
12 FRIDAY	6 11	5 49	10 3	3 5
13 SATURDAY	6 10	5 50	10 11	5 56
14 SUNDAY	6 8	5 52	10 12	8 49
15 MONDAY	6 7	5 53	10 6	7
16 TUESDAY	6 6	5 54	10 2	7 27

Last Quarter, 14th, 9h. 14m. even.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.
Discount Days... Tuesday and Friday.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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Discount Days... Tuesday and Friday.
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The undersigned is now in this City receiving orders for the above Works. For particulars see Catalogue.
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
Residence, corner of South & Prince William Streets, St. John, Feb. 24, 1841.

British and Foreign Newspaper Office,
India Club House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, Chichester, England.
L. SIMMONDS, Newspaper and Advertising Agent, and General Correspondent, and upon moderate terms, all the London, Provincial, and Foreign Newspapers, and Newspapers, Advertisements, orders, and communications received for every Newspaper published.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has lately received by the British Queen, in addition to his former stock—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS, among which are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Merinos, Plaids, Linens and Hollands, plaid Wools, Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Filled, Indian, Cotton and Worsted Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery; grey, white & printed Cottons; twisted Shirtings, Lines, Thread, Sewing Silks and Twines, Faddings, Canvas, Osmaburg, Duck, Down, Lining Cambrics, Stays, &c.—Which are offered at low rates, by
HENRY P. McCULLOUGH,
St. John, 1st February, 1841.

TEA! TEA!
Landing ex "Andover", from Liverpool,—
30 CHESTS FINE GONGOU TEA,
10 chests Souchong, do.
—IN STORE—
100 barrels and bags very fine OATMEAL, from Mr. Holt's Mills, Dorchester;
10 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 15 puns. TEACLES,
2 tons Dunlop and Dutch CHEESE,
For sale at lowest market prices,
Feb. 2. JARDINE & CO.

FOR SALE,
ALL that FARM formerly owned by the Hon. G. H. HAZEN, at Sussex Vale, now in the occupation of Mr. J. A. REEVE, consisting of 125 acres, more or less, of which are cleared. Situated on the North side of the Post Road leading from Saint John to Westmorland, with the extensive Portage thereon of 84 Loads.—The Buildings on the Farm are recently erected and are finished in a most substantial and handsome manner; they consist of a Dwelling House, painted and papered, fit for the immediate occupation of a respectable family; a spacious Barn, with Stabling; a Wood House and Coach House, with other buildings.—The present proprietor had planned the whole for his permanent residence, but is compelled to sell, being about to leave the Province.—For further particulars apply at the Office of GEORGE WICKLER, Esq. Saint John, or on the premises at Sussex Vale,
Sussex Vale, 18th January, 1841.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

The Garland.

THE SAVINGS' BANK.
A blessing be on him who first
A Savings' Bank devised,
And taught us all how earnings small
May yet be greatly prized—

It daily added to the store,
In peace at first begin,
How they will gather more and more,
Till up to pounds they run.
And how securely do we rest,
To think that all we save
Is safer far than in our chest,
A prey to thief or knave.

And if our principal we spare,
Siding from year to year,
While interest quietly gathers there,
Hundreds may yet appear.
But should a time of sickness come,
With doctor's bills to pay,
We then can draw the useful sum,
To clear our debts away.

Or if a friend or brother want,
Some cash to help him on,
Its aid our little store may grant,
Or prentice out a son.
Our girls shall ne'er be penniless,
Our lads shall have a lift,
And all the family shall thrive,
Their parents' early thrift.

And when the days of age arrive,
If granted of the Lord,
We have what keeps us all alive,
And need not thank the Board.
Our Bank will still our wants supply,
And we shall bless the day,
When first we learnt by Industry,
Deposits there to pay.

THE GREAT CHEESE CAUSE.
The force of folly can go no farther than in carrying the "great cheese," made by the Somerset patriots as a present to the Queen, into Chichester! This cheese has on a thousand occasions "lived in description," and looked large in prose; but we were little aware how many people had actually beheld it. It seems that £27 were collected in the country by exhibiting it. Not satisfied with that, its concoctors brought it to London to exhibit it at the Egyptian Hall; but falling out among themselves as to the propriety of this step, some of them applied to the Vice-Chancellor for an injunction (and obtained it too) to restrain the exposure of it to "vulgar eyes." On Thursday week our court again went to work in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and his Honor dissolved the injunction. So we shall see the cheese!

The following humorous verses on the subject are from the Sun:—
His Honor came down to the Chancery Hall,
In state, with his robes, and ushers, and all;
The weather was cold, he was ready to freeze,
But he thawed at the sight of the Somerset cheese!

Each wig in the court, too, uncured with delight,
At every uncourtly sight, in a quiver and light,
And the crowd at the door they pressed on with a squeeze,
All agog for a stare at the Somerset cheese!
"Twas a dignified sight to behold the whole bar,
All ravenous as crocodiles usually are,
And prepared, to a wig, to go down on their knees,
For a lawyer-like slice of the Somerset cheese!"

Knights Bruce looked unusually hungry, and Wright,
Who felt that his appetite mustered him quite,
Addressing his Honor, said, "Sir, if you please,
I will just take a cut at the Somerset cheese!"
Alas, for that cheese! The profession, 'tis plain,
When they once make a "cut," they are gone
—as again!

And so, whether for agogged, by degrees,
They diminish the weight of the Somerset cheese!
"Tis now out of court, but its value is lost,
And ne'er can it hope to repay its cost;
For all has been wasted on lawyers' fees,
What a terrible fate for a Somerset cheese!"

Miscellaneous.
AN OLD ENGLISH INN—BREAKFAST.—The following characteristic incident of a visit to England is well told in a capital article in the February Knicker. Of what other country on earth could such a story be told?—
"Gentle reader, I will imagine thee for the first time seated near the small fire that has been kindled to keep the dampness and air the parlor, in that charm of the traveller's life, an English Inn. No object around thee seems new, or of late acquisition. The furniture is anything rather than of modern date; it has been thoroughly used, and admirably kept; every thing is in its place, and speaks its welcome; nice, tidy, prepared, quiet, cheerful, comfortable. The fragrant tea is of thine own mixture, two spoonful of black tea of one green; the sugar is a study of refinement; and the table is furnished with fresh cream; one more glance at the Times newspaper, and every thing has been noisily arranged. A cover is now lifted off, and in the deep well of a blue-glazed plate, that contrasts beautifully with what it contains, is disclosed that dream of farinaceous enjoyment, the English muffin. How it fills and gratifies the eye as its snowy margin rests on the border of the dish, and yields to the gradual suffusion of pink that crowns its upmost surface! And in the same degree how does its consistency change, from a rich, pulpy, fruit-like elasticity, into the most delicate and inviting crispness of resistance!"

It is cut into quarters, as the world was said to be divided, when we were school-boys; and the whole of this thine own, ready buttered for thee, is served with great-fed butter through the plane of the horizon! Thou hast finished it! Thou hast drunk thy nice tea, poured out for thee by the hands that are dearer to thee in the world! Thou hast "lived and hast loved!"
The waiter to whose noiseless footsteps we were indebted for the constant anticipation of every want during our repast, was a hale and erect person, turned of sixty, much inclined to be corpulent if it had suited his vocation, with white hair nicely combed about a sleek and rousselet face, white cravat, a scarlet plush waistcoat well but carefully worn, drab coat and breeches, buckles at the knees, worsted stockings, and well polished shoes tied with strings of black ribband. "Hope that you found the saxon's house without difficulty, sir?" Without the least, John; your direction was so exact that we could not miss it.
"Hope that the eggs are boiled to the lady's taste, sir?" They could not be more so. John gave another glance at the table, placed a small bell upon it and vanished.
To an American, accustomed from his earliest youth to bustling and unrelaxed exertion, both of body and mind, with hardly a thought of repose, connected with a state of existence beyond the grave, or even of leisure, without a sensation bordering upon

contempt, a quiet breakfast in a still country town, and in a foreign land, is a novelty. We prolonged it for some time, but at last rang for John and ordered post-horses and the bill.
"There ain't no post-horses, sir," said John.
"No post-horses!"
"No, sir, all the post-horses and post-chaises have been for some days engaged on a start to-day for the Chester races. The gentleman and lady came up in a return chaise that went down again this morning quite early."

"How are we to get on then to Warwick and Oxford?"
"The mail-coach will be up here by one o'clock, and the gentleman and lady can go on in that, sir."
"But suppose it should be full?"
"There ain't no danger of that, sir; the Chester races has given the travel a cast the other way, and there will be seats enough inside or out, sir."

"This is very extraordinary, John; desire the landlord to step in; I will speak to him upon the subject."
"There ain't no landlord, sir."
"Then the landlord?"
"There ain't no landlord, sir."
"Who keeps the house?"
"I and Betsey, sir."
"Who is Betsey?"
"She is as was the barmaid, sir."
"What is your name?"
"John, sir."

"Well, John, how does all this happen?"
"Meister, sir, that is Meister White as was, died ten years ago, and left every thing to Missus, and Missus when she died, six years ago, called me and Betsey to the bedside and told us we must keep up the Red Lion as well as we could till the youngest child comes of age, and the same wages as we had in her life time, and pay for the schooling and bringing up of the children, and put them all out and take care of the rest of the money till the youngest child comes of age, and then let all be sold and divided. And I and Betsey has done so for six years, and has got eight years more to go afore the youngest child comes of age, and Meister John is of age next week, and he's coming down here; but I and Betsey shall make him up his bill as if he had nothing to say about the property, as no more he has till the youngest child comes of age."

"You seem to be advancing in life as well as myself, John," said I; "how long have you been in the family?"
"Twenty years with mister as was, and ten years afore with a brother of his, and ten years since Meister's death. I've served the Whites forty years last Michaelmas tide."
"I spoke to Betsey, go now and make out my bill, and as we are strangers and hardly know what is proper to be done in the way of fees, put down for the servants at the foot of the bill whatever is proper for post-chaise people to pay who have been well taken care of during the night. It is the way they do in Liverpool. John returned soon after with the note of our expenses. You have put down nothing for fees, John; how is this?"
"I spoke to Betsey, sir, and Betsey says it's a new way them're Liverpool people has got, and that we had better not get into the new way; that the gentleman can give what he likes, or he can let it alone, but it's better not to have any thing to do with the new way."

The Mail-coach drove past at the time appointed, and proved the truth of John's prediction by being almost vacant. We parted good friends with the servants at the door, according to our wish, and have often since then adverted, with a pleasure not unmingled with respect, to the simple-minded, but "good and faithful servants" who administer even to us, as I trust, to the credit and prosperity of the old inn at Namptwich.
JOHN WYTTAS.

TENDENCY OF MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
It is remarkable that almost every invention of our day has a tendency to increase the enjoyment of the multitude. The inventions of the seventeenth century were chiefly scientific and intended for the philosopher; the inventions of the century before were chiefly in the art of war, and intended for the soldier; the inventions of the fifteenth century (of all ages the most vivid and original) were of the great arts which distinguish the modern world from the ancient, and were evidently intended to civilize the half-savage state of Europe.
But the inventions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been all for the comfort of the people. The uses of steam—that new principle of power put into the hands of man for a new mastery over nature—have been exclusively turned to the general increase of those means of enjoyment which especially concern the multitude—to the production of better clothing, the draining of mines, the relief of labor in the most toilsome and unhealthy occupations, and in later years the more easy, rapid, and regular intercourse of remote portions of countries. The remaining imperfections of the machinery exhibit only the imperfections of human skill; but the power is there, and it is exhaustless and irresistible. We are probably destined, in times when the minds of men and the treasures of nature shall be turned to the true purposes of society, to change the face of the world—to raise the valley and level the mountain—to cover the soil with the treasures of its depths, and realize the visions of the primeval age. It is singular that attempts to convert steam to the direct purposes of war have been totally abortive. Steam guns, and similar projects for employing steam in the field have failed; and the most powerful and yet obedient element of which man has knowledge, hitherto refused to exert his giant strength in the service most prized by his passion, and highest in the scale of his ambition.—Innocence is, in all instances, the chief civilizer of nations, and on this claim we should regard the greatest value of the two greatest inventions of the age—the steamboat and the railroad. The steamship rushes out in the tempest, forces its way through the surge, and crosses the ocean in less time than it would once have taken to coast from one harbour in the channel to another. The railroad, by a still more marvellous achievement, reduces the transit, which was once a waste of days, to a work of hours—brings the ends of the kingdom together—places every portion of it within the reach of every man—and, uniting the most extraordinary powers of speed and strength, formerly so opposite, gives us the flight of a bird, and a force to which the sinews of the elephant are straws. These are great promises for the coming age. Such powers cannot have been given merely to terminate in enervating calico, or carrying passengers from Liverpool to London in less time than the stage. They are meant to co-operate in the great scale of

improvement. They are in statistics what the great machinery at the mint is so strikingly dignified and beautiful. They must it is true, be supplied with the material by the national vigour; the machine must have gold before it can stamp the coinage; but it is a noble and powerful invention to meet, by a new circulation, the new necessities of a more populous, and busy, and energetic generation of mankind.—
Blackwood's Magazine.

RECENT ARRIVAL OF ENGLAND.—The conduct of the whole British people, throughout the late international debates, has been, in every country, not even excepting France, the theme of unqualified and well deserved eulogy. The lion, although the dim of witlike preparations has been constantly sounding in his ears, and thousands of infuriated voices have been provoking him to battle, still lay in outstretched repose; not unobtrusive of the bundle that was going on around him, but waiting, with his characteristic dignity, for the moment when he ought, if it should become necessary, to rouse his dormant energies to action. It would be a great injustice not to acknowledge the consummate skill, the true statesmanlike superiority of view, the activity and success with which Lord Palmerston has discharged his duties, on an occasion which presented more perplexing questions for rapid solution than ever before put to proof the talents of a British minister. Nor ought we to omit a tribute of admiration, to the vigor of the troops—especially of our own marines—who have been engaged in the military operations, capture of fortresses, that, in the age of the crusades, cost months and years, and thousands of lives, to the parties invading them. History records few actions—those performed by our troops in India only excepted—which display more intrepidity, science, and entire success than those lately performed on the Levantine coast. Napier proved a host in himself. His conduct at Sidon will bear comparison with anything we have previously heard or read of the heroes of chivalry. General Jochum, a soldier of fortune, took place four night distinguished reputation in the fields of Greece and Spain, was well worthy of being the companion, almost the rival in arms, of Napier, in these splendid achievements. The utility of the steamship as an arm of war can no longer be questioned, after the events which have crowned the policy of the allies with such complete triumph. For the landing of the troops on a hostile shore they have proved invaluable. After making the manoeuvre under them from being bleached by rains, which depreciates its value one half. An accurate experiment has been made by an intelligent farmer on this subject, which resulted in proving that one load of manure that was protected in this manner, gave as far as two loads which had lain exposed to all the rains of the season. A rough sled costs but a small sum, and it matters not how low clear and rough it is made, so that stock can be kept dry under it.

Try it; go to work and erect one, it can be done in a day or two, at a very inconsiderable outlay and it will pay for itself, with a hundred per cent profit, before this time twelve months.

Have you water in your barn yard for your stock, or do you permit your cattle to wander abroad for several hours every day, in pursuit of it elsewhere? If you have not, then think not, unless with a day's delay, if you desire to thrive. But if you do wish to improve your condition go on in the old way, and let your stock get drunk where they can find it, and drop their manure where it will be a nuisance rather than a benefit, for this is the plan pursued by all careless, lazy farmers; and they are uniformly and severely reprobated according to their works.—Farmer's Cabinet.

The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and lounging about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which, in after life will produce a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness to labor as not respected as it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness takes the place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content.

ANCIENT CHINESE EMPEROR.—Chow-wang, an emperor who reigned about 1100 years before Christ, was a tyrant, not more remarkable for his cruelty and extravagance than many other tyrants have been. Frequent allusion is made to him in Chinese books, as well as to his wife, and various stories are related of his crimes. One of the emperor's relations having ventured to remonstrate with him, the cruel monarch ordered his heart to be brought to him for inspection, observing that he wished to see in what respect his heart was not respected as that of those of common men. With the Chinese, the heart is the seat of the mind.—Davis's Chinese.

EPITAPH.—There is a great deal of point in another Swift's lines on the early death of a child:
"Peter regrets that God has given,
To his poor child a life so short;
Consider, Peter, his friend in Heaven—
"Thou wilt have a friend at court!"

Contrast this with Coleridge's beautiful stanza on the death of an infant, and you have a key to the different characters of the men:
"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came, with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven convey'd,
And bade it blossom there."

The "Polynesian," published in the Sandwich Islands, contains several advertisements of large quantities of Merchandise, looking quite a business like. There are also some small things, and the following among them:
SAM AND MOW,
BAKERS FROM CANTON.
Good people all—walk in and buy
Of Sam & Mow, good cake and pie
Bread hard or soft, for land or sea,
"Celestial" make; come buy of us.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Thursday, Feb. 12.
Debate on the Bill for the duration of the Assembly. (Concluded.)
Mr. Fisher was favorable to the Bill, which he considered as essentially British, and as carrying out the principles of the British constitution. Some very severe animadversions had been made with reference to the hon. member who bro't in the bill; and if such were applied to that gentleman, he did not know what was to happen to him, when discussing one he had brought in affecting the seats of future members of the Assembly. He repeated he was favourable to the measure then under consideration; not because it went to affect any organic change in the constitution of the country; but because the present period is too long. It had been said that by having frequent elec-

tions it would be bringing heat and excitement into the Assembly. But the House had the remedy within itself; as if the Bill were to pass, a new mode of conducting elections must be resorted to. It was also observed that the present session of the Assembly would be taken up in netting dipnet elections; while the election law as it now stands, created all the difficulty. If that were removed, and another introduced, the present cause of complaint and controversy would disappear. If the present Bill therefore were to become a law, it would be competent for the Legislature, to provide, declaring that all the elections should take place simultaneously throughout the Province; for the noise and turmoil that had been alluded to were part and parcel of the present system. Let them have the election in one day, and pass a registration Bill, and they would do away with the necessity of Legislative action altogether. He did not intend to make a speech upon any subject, as his other occupations that morning had deprived him of the power of articulation, and merely wished to record his sentiments in favor of the measure. It was true that notwithstanding the duration of the House was septennial, yet owing to the prerogative the law had a quadrennial operation; still it was attended with uncertainty.—A similar act passed in the other colonies had received the assent of Her Majesty's government; which it would not have done had it been anti-British; and the present act would be only applying the same principle to this Province. The learned gentleman here went into a review of opinions of writers ancient and modern, and applicable to mixed government, who contended that in popular assemblies public virtue existed, in the aristocracy there is power, and in the executive there is vigor; and he deduced from this that more popular feeling was introduced into the third branch, the greater would be the amount of public virtue which it would contain. He said he was not anxious to see another election; but still he would vote for the bill before the Committee, as it went to give greater effect to public opinion; and he was satisfied would improve the character of that branch of the Legislature; as he thought it would do no harm if members were not back more frequently to their constituents.

Mr. L. A. Wilnot said it was a grave subject they were discussing, he should again trouble the Committee with a few remarks. He had told his learned friend in conversation, that he would delay who he gives any unqualified reason in favour of the proposed alteration; and if he had advanced any that he had escaped his notice.—His learned friend had described what was considered a mixed form of government in its purity, and said as popular feeling predominated so public virtue increased; until as formerly the case in Germany, the people met en masse. Experience however proved that such a state of things did not answer; and finally a few persons were chosen to represent the whole. If the reasons of his learned friend were to prevail, and the other party were to prevail, the more popular would be the third branch of the Legislature and consequently the more virtuous, then they should take place every year; and in this way so much public virtue would be infused, that they would overtop the other two. He would ask if members brought over their minds the subjects that were to come under discussion when they arrived, for his part, he said he looked upon the reports of the people as being invested with a comprehensive commission,—to act according to their own ability, and not to be dictated to by others. But let them bring down the terms to four years and could members resist the pressure from without. Did it not often happen that measures were brought forward which created much excitement, and a conduct of hon. gentlemen were for a time censured; but after time had been given for passion to cool down, it was then found in accordance with the public interest and had met with approval. But such could not be the case if the duration of the Assembly were limited to four years. He was glad the executive had the shorter duration; the last year was spent in endeavoring to conciliate public feeling; and were the period of shorter duration, the last year would be spent in endeavoring rather than in the independent performance of legislative duties. In saying this he did not wish to impute any dishonest motive, but he referred it to those secret springs of action which create a malignant influence; and two years would scarcely expire before members would begin to prepare for another election.—Mr. Connel expressed himself in favor of the bill, but would never allow it to run out. Legislation, the learned gentleman said, had become a science, and it was some time before hon. gentlemen became acquainted with its minutiae.—It probably had not been three years; and by that time, under the present bill, their usefulness would be brought to a close. At present septennial parliaments operated in the nature of quadrennial; and the result was a majority of members were generally brought back. Were the period still further reduced, and annual parliaments introduced he said, a seat would not be looked upon as a desirable thing; and if his learned friend had forgotten his tangible reasons, he had given him an opportunity of refreshing his memory.

Mr. Connel said he had not intended to make—If his learned friend's reasoning were correct; it would be better to pass a Bill continuing a seat for life.
Mr. Hill said it had been observed, that Legislation had become a science. The object of the Bill was to get rid of that. In England the duration of Parliament is generally six years; and in the United States the last year is devoted to re-entrance. The democratic principle therefore is not efficient in this country, and to render it so the term should be altered; and a proper degree of responsibility should be introduced. At present, members expect the House will exist for seven years, and they act accordingly. As another House to be chosen; but it is not necessary to mention cases where the present one had made pecuniary grants permanent. This had been done in a number of instances.
Mr. Connel expressed himself favorably to the Bill, notwithstanding what had been said with reference to its operation.
Mr. Palmer said in bringing forward the Bill, he had no intention of striking any body of persons. The observation he made with reference to the House was, that he thought the measure was necessary to preserve its purity and integrity, and it did not imply that the present House was impure. His hon. colleague he said was the first on his feet; and had accused him with not bringing forward sufficient reasons in support of the measure. That might be the case, but those he himself had adduced against the Bill, were quite as empty; particularly when he referred to the 250,000 elections, which he said were held annually in the United States; for were the present measure to take effect here, and elections to be held once in four years, the Province would still only have a hundred thousandth part of that number. Another reason that he had urged was, that the Province should be an exception to the neighbouring colonies. The next gentleman who followed was the learned member for Gloucester, who had indulged as usual in a tirade of abuse; and had accused him of falsehood in a parliamentary sense. He then said the measure had been got up for electioneering purposes. Now, he Mr. P. would say, that any person who made such an assertion, was stating that which was false and badly false—of course he meant it in a parliamentary sense. The hon. gentleman said, there had been no substantial arguments urged against the Bill; but it had been met by declamatory oratory. But if a reason were wanting why it should pass, it would be found in the assertion of the learned member for York, Mr. Wilnot, when he said that legislation in that House had become a science. If that were the case, the sooner the duration of the Assembly were shortened the better. He said he was not in the habit of addressing the chair, and did not expect that he could argue, would procure the passing of the Bill; but he left it his duty to bring the subject under the consideration of the House, as one affecting alike the Assembly and the constituency of the country; and upon which they were called to decide at that time. He concluded by denying that the Bill had been got up through the instrumentality of

the planter had it in contemplation to raise cotton, the crop amounted to 1,200,000 bales! Wonderful increase!—Am. paper.

STEAM IN THE PACIFIC.—It is stated in the United States Gazette, on authority of letters from the Pacific to November 26, that the British "Steam Packet Company" had two of their steam vessels in operation. The "Peru" arrived at Callao from Valparaiso on the 7th of November, in 8 days passage, touching at all the intermediate ports; she left Lima for Valparaiso on the 15th of November, with one hundred and thirty-five passengers! this being her first trip. On the 24th November, the "Chile" arrived in 8 days from Valparaiso, with forty-five passengers, being her first trip. The vessels are spoken of as being of 750 tons burthen, built with great regard to strength, that the hull may be the better able to resist the constant jarring of the engines, and maintain its tightness in the strongest gale and heaviest sea. They have additional fastenings, and are, if possible, built stronger than sea vessels navigated by sails. They steamed their way through the passage from England to Chili in 55 days! stopping at Rio Janeiro, and passing through the straits of Magellan. The "Peru," in 32 hours through the straits.—Boston Merc. Jour.

PROTECTION OF CATTLE.—Cattle whose bellies are well filled, have an active, vigorous circulation of the blood, which keeps them warm during the inclement winter season, provided they have access to an open shed to protect them from the wet. It is much to be regretted, that so many barn yards are destitute of open sheds to furnish protection to cattle. Those animals which are furnished with warm stables during the night, suffer much more from the want of protection from wet during the day than if they were exposed to wet night and day to the elements. An advantage of no trifling amount also, arises from open sheds in a barn yard protecting the manure under them from being bleached by rains, which depreciates its value one half. An accurate experiment has been made by an intelligent farmer on this subject, which resulted in proving that one load of manure that was protected in this manner, gave as far as two loads which had lain exposed to all the rains of the season. A rough sled costs but a small sum, and it matters not how low clear and rough it is made, so that stock can be kept dry under it.

Try it; go to work and erect one, it can be done in a day or two, at a very inconsiderable outlay and it will pay for itself, with a hundred per cent profit, before this time twelve months.

Have you water in your barn yard for your stock, or do you permit your cattle to wander abroad for several hours every day, in pursuit of it elsewhere? If you have not, then think not, unless with a day's delay, if you desire to thrive. But if you do wish to improve your condition go on in the old way, and let your stock get drunk where they can find it, and drop their manure where it will be a nuisance rather than a benefit, for this is the plan pursued by all careless, lazy farmers; and they are uniformly and severely reprobated according to their works.—Farmer's Cabinet.

The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and lounging about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which, in after life will produce a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness to labor as not respected as it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness takes the place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content.

ANCIENT CHINESE EMPEROR.—Chow-wang, an emperor who reigned about 1100 years before Christ, was a tyrant, not more remarkable for his cruelty and extravagance than many other tyrants have been. Frequent allusion is made to him in Chinese books, as well as to his wife, and various stories are related of his crimes. One of the emperor's relations having ventured to remonstrate with him, the cruel monarch ordered his heart to be brought to him for inspection, observing that he wished to see in what respect his heart was not respected as that of those of common men. With the Chinese, the heart is the seat of the mind.—Davis's Chinese.

EPITAPH.—There is a great deal of point in another Swift's lines on the early death of a child:
"Peter regrets that God has given,
To his poor child a life so short;
Consider, Peter, his friend in Heaven—
"Thou wilt have a friend at court!"

Contrast this with Coleridge's beautiful stanza on the death of an infant, and you have a key to the different characters of the men:
"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came, with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven convey'd,
And bade it blossom there."

The "Polynesian," published in the Sandwich Islands, contains several advertisements of large quantities of Merchandise, looking quite a business like. There are also some small things, and the following among them:
SAM AND MOW,
BAKERS FROM CANTON.
Good people all—walk in and buy
Of Sam & Mow, good cake and pie
Bread hard or soft, for land or sea,
"Celestial" make; come buy of us.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Thursday, Feb. 12.
Debate on the Bill for the duration of the Assembly. (Concluded.)
Mr. Fisher was favorable to the Bill, which he considered as essentially British, and as carrying out the principles of the British constitution. Some very severe animadversions had been made with reference to the hon. member who bro't in the bill; and if such were applied to that gentleman, he did not know what was to happen to him, when discussing one he had brought in affecting the seats of future members of the Assembly. He repeated he was favourable to the measure then under consideration; not because it went to affect any organic change in the constitution of the country; but because the present period is too long. It had been said that by having frequent elec-

tions it would be bringing heat and excitement into the Assembly. But the House had the remedy within itself; as if the Bill were to pass, a new mode of conducting elections must be resorted to. It was also observed that the present session of the Assembly would be taken up in netting dipnet elections; while the election law as it now stands, created all the difficulty. If that were removed, and another introduced, the present cause of complaint and controversy would disappear. If the present Bill therefore were to become a law, it would be competent for the Legislature, to provide, declaring that all the elections should take place simultaneously throughout the Province; for the noise and turmoil that had been alluded to were part and parcel of the present system. Let them have the election in one day, and pass a registration Bill, and they would do away with the necessity of Legislative action altogether. He did not intend to make a speech upon any subject, as his other occupations that morning had deprived him of the power of articulation, and merely wished to record his sentiments in favor of the measure. It was true that notwithstanding the duration of the House was septennial, yet owing to the prerogative the law had a quadrennial operation; still it was attended with uncertainty.—A similar act passed in the other colonies had received the assent of Her Majesty's government; which it would not have done had it been anti-British; and the present act would be only applying the same principle to this Province. The learned gentleman here went into a review of opinions of writers ancient and modern, and applicable to mixed government, who contended that in popular assemblies public virtue existed, in the aristocracy there is power, and in the executive there is vigor; and he deduced from this that more popular feeling was introduced into the third branch, the greater would be the amount of public virtue which it would contain. He said he was not anxious to see another election; but still he would vote for the bill before the Committee, as it went to give greater effect to public opinion; and he was satisfied would improve the character of that branch of the Legislature; as he thought it would do no harm if members were not back more frequently to their constituents.

Mr. L. A. Wilnot said it was a grave subject they were discussing, he should again trouble the Committee with a few remarks. He had told his learned friend in conversation, that he would delay who he gives any unqualified reason in favour of the proposed alteration; and if he had advanced any that he had escaped his notice.—His learned friend had described what was considered a mixed form of government in its purity, and said as popular feeling predominated so public virtue increased; until as formerly the case in Germany, the people met en masse. Experience however proved that such a state of things did not answer; and finally a few persons were chosen to represent the whole. If the reasons of his learned friend were to prevail, and the other party were to prevail, the more popular would be the third branch of the Legislature and consequently the more virtuous, then they should take place every year; and in this way so much public virtue would be infused, that they would overtop the other two. He would ask if members brought over their minds the subjects that were to come under discussion when they arrived, for his part, he said he looked upon the reports of the people as being invested with a comprehensive commission,—to act according to their own ability, and not to be dictated to by others. But let them bring down the terms to four years and could members resist the pressure from without. Did it not often happen that measures were brought forward which created much excitement, and a conduct of hon. gentlemen were for a time