The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.; TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1845.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 45.

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.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1845.

Read and Re-Enacted the following Laws.

A LAW to regulate the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate public Porters and Hand-Cart Men in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour.

A Law establishing the rates to be taken for Anchorage within the Harbour of the City of Saint John.

A Law further to regulate the Inspection of Fish within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons Blasting Rock and Earth without using a sufficient shield or covering to prevent danger therefrom.

A Law to alter and amend a Law intituled "A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Guaging and Inspection of Oil in the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the Measurement of Salt and Coals within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Guaging of Wine, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Shrub, Cordials, and Molasses.

A Law for the due observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday.

A Law to regulate Cartmen and to establish the rates of Cartage within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale of Lime within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale of Bread within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Public Coaches and other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of Saint John.

A Law for the due ordering of Vessels lying at Anchor, and at the Wharves within the City of Saint John, and for establishing the duties of the Harbour Master of the said City.

A Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the weighing of Hay in the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the office of Port or Harbour Master within the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, to take Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, to an extent not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars on any one risk.

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, *Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers*, or against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, Junior, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who continues the business under the same firm, and has now on hand an extensive assortment of superior NEW FURNITURE, of their own manufacture.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, N. B. 1st March, 1845.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership hertofore existing under the Firm of CRANE & M'GRATH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The Business will still be carried on by John M'Grath.

THOMAS P. CRANE,
JOHN M'GRATH.

St. John, 11th February, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, their Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of ALLISON & SPURR.

EDWARD ALLISON,
J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

St. John, Dec. 23, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of E. L. Jarvis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. Jarvis, Esq., their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

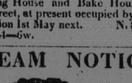
St. John, June 27, 1844.

TO LET,---from 1st May next.

That well finished BRICK HOUSE with Out-Houses, &c., in Portland, owned by the late Mr. John Bentley.—ALSO—The Dwelling House and Bake House in Princess-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Berryman—possession 1st May next. N. S. DEMILL.

March 18, 1845—6w.

STEAM NOTICE.



THE HERALD will in future, till further notice, leave Saint John for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS at 11 o'clock in the morning of *Saturdays*, and leave Annapolis on *Monday*, first high water after 10 o'clock, A. M.—Will leave for EASTPORT at 10 o'clock, A. M. of *Tuesday*, to meet the BOSTON STEAMER, and return same evening.—She will leave on her first trip to WINDSOR, on *Wednesday Evening*, the 23d instant, and leave Windsor at high water on *Thursdays*. JAMES WHITNEY.

April 8, 1845.—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the Victoria Bookstore, King-street, per *Mary Caroline*, from England:—A choice assortment of Standard Works in the various departments of Literature and Science;—Chambers' cheap and popular Publications—The Edinburgh Journal, complete, in 12 vols.; Information for the People, complete, in 2 splendid royal 8 vols. new series; Chambers' Educational Course, comprising thirty treatises on the most advanced views of Education; The People's Edition of Standard Books, about sixty different Works, original and selected, exceedingly cheap!—Works originally published at *one guinea*, now sold for *one Shilling!* A large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, for popular reading; School Books, of every description; Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books; Blank Books and Stationery; Steel Pens and Office Ink; Wax, Wafers, and Drawing Pencils, V. H. NELSON.

January 28, 1845.

Spring Importations,

Per Ship "Saint John" from Greenock:—

CACHMERE, Norwich, Fill'd and Damask SHAWLS; Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gingham and Muslin DRESSES, Tartan and Fancy Ginghams; Printed Orleans, Muslins, Collars, &c.; GALA PLAIDS, Tweeds and Doeskins, Canvas, Ducks and OSNABURGS, CARPETS and RUGS, Mens' and Boys' CLOTH CAPS, SCOTCH BONNETS, &c. &c.

☞ Remainder of their Importations from London and Liverpool daily expected.

J. & H. FOTHERBY,

April 8. *North Side Market Square*

LONDON HOUSE,

Market-Square.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per "St. John," from Glasgow:

AN assortment of SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Orleans and Cachmeres, Tartans, GALA PLAIDS, Ginghams, Collars, Muslins, Tweeds, Doeskins, Table Linen, Dowlas, Sheetings, Canvas, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c. &c.

T. DANIEL.

April 1st, 1845.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Per Ship "SAINT JOHN."

Gilchrist & Inches

Have received per Ship *St. John*, from Greenock, part of their Spring Importation, consisting of

ORLEANS, CACHMERES, COBURG and ISPITANS;
Fancy Muslin, Balzarene, and DeLaine DRESSES;
Ginghams, Plain and Printed Cottons;
LINENS, Osnaburgs, Ducks,
SHALLS and Handkerchiefs; CARPETING,
TWEEDS and DOESKINS,
CLOTH CAPS, and a variety of other Articles, which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

Market Square, 8th April, 1845.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

1st APRIL, 1845.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Spring and Summer GOODS.

Just received per barque Bristol, from Liverpool, and ship St. John, from the Clyde—

BROAD CLOTHS, in Blues and Blacks, Superfine wool dyed;
Do. in Invisible Green, and all fashionable shades;
BEAVER CLOTHS, extra stout, in Blues, Blacks, Olives, Browns, &c. &c.
PILOT CLOTHS, Waterproof and extra heavy;
CASSIMERES, in all colours, superfine double and single milled;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and the newest styles in Trowserings;
French and British Plain and Figured VEST VELVETS and SATINS;
Marseilles, Cashmeres, Carsinetts, Toilinetts, VESTINGS, &c.
An extensive assortment of the newest styles in Gents' Silk and Satin SCARFS & CRAVATS, STOCKS, OPERA TIES, and Fancy Muslin CRAVATS;
Gents' Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
An immense assortment of the newest description of BONNETS, in Plain and Fancy Tuscan, Plain and Fancy Straw and Chip, &c.
An extensive and elegant assortment of Bonnet and Cap French and British RIBBONS—newest styles;
French FLOWERS, Rocked and Goffed Borders;
Rich Brocade, Figured Plaid, plain and striped French and British SATINS; Tare SATINS; Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians;
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, of the most elegant and new description;
PARAMATTA and PATENT CRAPE;
Syrian, Cobourg, Lama, Plain, Figured and Printed Orleans Cloths and Delaines;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
Do. do. do. COTTONS;
French New Fancy GINGHAMS;
Fancy CLOAKINGS and PLAIDS—new styles;
Victoria and Bishops' Lawns and Scotch Cambric;
Baby's richly worked LONG ROBES and CAPS;
A MOST SUPERB AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF QUITE NEW DESIGNS IN SHAWLS SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Ladies' NECK TIES; Collarets and BOWS;
Limerick, Honiton, Canton, Valenciennes, Brussels, Lisle, Paris and Gimpure LACES, EDGINGS, and FOOTINGS;
Black and White rich Chantilla LACE VEILS and FALLS;
Blonds; Blond Quillings; Bobbinets and Fancy NETS of every description;
Richly Worked COLLARS; HABIT SHIRTS; Capes; Cuffs; Berthos, Caps and Fancy Aprons;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Worked Insertions and Edgings;
PARASOLS, in great variety and newest styles;
UMBRELLAS, ditto ditto;
A most extensive assortment of every description of GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Rich CHINTZ; Furniture Prints and Dimity;
Damask and Watered MOREENS, and TRIMMINGS to suit;
German VELVETS in all shades, and black for Dresses;
Marseilles QUILTS and COUNTERPANES;
Toilett COVERS;
French and British White and Coloured STAYS;
Jaconets, Cambric, Mulls, Books, Checked, Striped and all descriptions of White MUSLINS;
Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toilet Covers, &c. &c.
White and Blue Linen Table Cloths, Towels, &c.
Irish LINENS; Lawns; Diapers; Ducks; Tickings; Osnaburgs, &c. &c.
Huckaback, Undressed and Dressed HOLLANDS;
Moleskins, Cantoons, Satteens and Jeans, printed and plain;
Grey and White Cottons; Shirtings; Sheetings, and Warps;
Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes; Scotch Ginghams and Checks;
Scarlet, Blue, Yellow and White Plain and Twilled FLANNELS;
Rose and Witney BLANKETS, in all sizes;
Youths' and Men's Oil Case and Cloth CAPS;
Gents' and Boys' Silk and Gossamer HATS,—newest shapes;
Milliners' and Tailors' TRIMMINGS and small Wares, of every description

☞ CASH ONLY—*NO SECOND PRICE.*

JAMES DOHERTY.

☞ *Remainder of Spring and Summer GOODS per first Ships from London, Liverpool and the Clyde.*

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

200 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR, on hand,
30 Tierces do. do.

Just received, ex Brig *Caledonia*, from Cuba:—240 Hhds. superior MOLASSES.—The above for sale in and out of bond. [March 18.] N. S. DEMILL.

Doctor Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS.

PER Eleanor Jane, from Boston, the subscriber has received a further supply of 200 Dozen Boxes Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS.—(See particulars per Advertisement in Observer and Herald.) ☞ Large discount to wholesale Purchasers.

IN STORE:

3000 Bushels Liverpool coarse SALT;
100 Boxes Taylor & Son's No. 1 L'pool SOAP.
—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

April 1, 1845.

FARMING SPADES.

50 DOZEN Long Handled FARMING SPADES.—For sale by

March 4. W. CARVILL.

THE GARLAND.

THE WORLD OF CHANGE.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Oh! trust not, cling not, to the hope
Of constancy below,
Earth's fragile blossoms smile and droop,
Her waters ebb and flow:
Yon flow'ret withers as it springs,
Yon bird is on the range,
Ay, even in Life's meanest things,
This is a World of Change.

The friends of thy secluded youth,
Who cheer thy tranquil hours,
Will they retain their boasted truth,
Far from these peaceful bowers?
No! glittering scenes their faith shall try,
Their tenderness estrange,
And thou in bitterness shall sigh
O'er a false World of Change.

Thou too will change in after years,
Thy spirit's noble ken
Will share the sordid hopes and fears
Of calculating men;
And Nature's charms shall fail to please,
And Music's notes seem strange,
And Poesey's sweet spell will cease
To bless a World of Change.

Yet, though stern Time some joys may blight,
Some finer feelings chill,
Oh, may'st thou hold one hope of light,
Unchanged, unclouded still—
The hope to win, in realms above,
Of bright and boundless range,
A world of constancy and love,
A world that cannot change!

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

The northern sky is filled with fires,
But not of lurid glow;
White in the air, like icy spires,
That shoot from banks of snow,
The rays from piled-up clouds ascend,
And pour a silver light,
Where heaven's eternal arches bend
Above the halls of night.

In vain have mortals tried to scale
Those high and brilliant hills—
Sealed are the fountains pure and pale,
Of all their frozen rills.
No eagle's wing can soar so far—
No sun can melt the chain,
Let down in links from star to star,
To bind them to the main.

Mysterious, solemn, cold and clear,
Their shapes majestic rise,
Like barriers round this earthly sphere—
Like gates of paradise;
And when, at times, a glory streams
Along the shrouded land,
Like Eden's flaming sword it seems,
Waved by an angel's hand.

Ye wondrous fires that seldom give
Your splendour to our clime,
But in your arctic region live
Through all revolving time,
Well may imagination faint
Before your sacred blaze,
And baffled science fail to paint
The source of heaven-lit rays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Extinction of Races.

(From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.)

We have read with much interest, lately, some discussions of the cause or causes by the operation of which the admitted fact, that the population of certain islands in the Pacific is on the decrease, is to be accounted for. The particular reference was to the Sandwich Islands; and among the causes enumerated, much stress was laid upon the institution and mode of slavery—virtual, though not generally recognized—existing in those islands. Other causes have been insisted on; and chiefly the introduction of European vices and profligacy. Promiscuous intercourse between the sexes, intemperance—or, to be more specific, the use of alcoholic poison—and particular forms of disease, have been habitually and for many years cited as sufficiently accounting for the waste of life which is conceded to have taken place since the first visits of European navigators to those islands; but the destructive operation of these is now denied, and the pernicious influence of slavery, as in fact existing between the chiefs and the common people, is put forward as sufficiently and necessarily accounting for the diminished numbers of the native inhabitants.

We do not propose to enter upon this question of material causes; they are but secondary, and their interest, as a theme for speculation, gives way before that of the inquiry whether the decrease and eventual extinction of the oceanic races are not decreed by Almighty power.

We have the most distinct and emphatic assurances in prophecy, that the Christian faith is ultimately to prevail throughout the whole earth; that "the Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world"—that Christ "shall have dominion from sea to sea"—that "all nations shall serve him"—that "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and all nations shall flow unto it."

What progress has been toward the fulfilment of these sublime declarations we need not undertake to show; our business is rather with the means employed in their verification. It may be well, however, to remark, in brief, that of 1,190,000,000 which may be taken, in round numbers, as the population of the globe, the Christian religion is now professed by 200,000,000, showing a progress at the rate of more than 11,000,000 in every hundred years, and of nearly 4,000,000 in every generation of mankind.

But the inference deducible from what has been done is of minor authority when compared with that arising from the causes which are in operation. We see and know that, whether as cause or consequence is not material at present, the Christian nations are every where the possessors of power and supremacy—that they are every where planting themselves and obtaining dominion—every where establishing their Bible and their faith—every where the expiration of idolatry is in progress, with a power to which there can be no effectual resistance.

There are two modes in which this work may be finally consummated; one, the actual conversion of the heathen races—the other, their extinction and the multiplication of Christian races to occupy those portions of the globe now resting in the darkness of paganism.

It is the opinion of many intelligent men that the latter is the mode in which the earth will eventually become the habitation only of Christians. They entertain the belief that the white or Caucasian race will at lengt hsupplant all the others; and in support of this conclusion they refer to the red men of this continent dwindled from a mighty people to a feeble remnant, and already on the verge of extinction. It is but a few centuries since Europeans came among them, and now the descendants of Europeans are counted by millions, while of the Indian tribes some have totally disappeared and others are passing rapidly away. The greater part of South America is peopled at this day by the descendants of the Spaniards and Portuguese; of the once swarming empires of Peru and Mexico, little remains to attest their former greatness save the ruins of mighty and majestic edifices, which even in their decay seem to mock at the intellectual and physical weakness of the present native races. In the islands of the Pacific, as has already been observed, it is notorious that the aborigines are fast decreasing; and in short, wherever the white man intrudes upon the possession of the savage, the latter perishes away.

At first view the idea that this is the operation of a Divine purpose and decree seems to impeach the Divine benevolence; humanity is shocked at the thought that whole races can be doomed to perish, and the very conception strikes harshly upon our feelings. But this is only the effect of an imperfect and erroneous method of looking at the subject. When we speak of extinction we naturally associate with it the notion of sudden and wide-spreading death; of hundreds and thousands—the old and the young—manhood and youth and infancy—the matron and the blooming maiden—cut off at once as by some desolating pestilence. But such is not the meaning of gradual extinction. To produce this only a slight departure is required from the general law which provides a greater annual number of births than of deaths among communities. We have only to remember that it is appointed unto every man to die; and that under the gradual operation of *this* immutable law the eventual extermination of a people is readily and surely effected, merely by not providing a birth to supply the place of every one who dies. It is not in reality an extinction but a non-continuance; it is simply allowing the law of death to operate in its full force, while the operation of the law of life is suspended, or kept up with diminished vigor. We are not prohibited, therefore, by any fear of underrating the Creator's goodness and mercy, from believing that the universal establishment of Christianity may be effected, in part at least, by the substitution of that race upon which Christianity has bestowed its ameliorating influence for those which are yet buried in the darkness of paganism. If these races perish, it is no more than each individual of them must do, and not only of them but of every other.

Nelson's Opinion of Himself.—Had all my actions, my dearest Fanny (Lady Nelson) been gazetted, not one fortnight would have passed during the whole war without a letter from me; one day or other I will have a long gazette of myself; I feel that such an opportunity will be given me. I cannot, if I am in the field of glory, be kept out of sight. Probably my services may be forgotten by the great by the time I get home; but my mind will not forget, nor cease to feel, a degree of consolation and of applause superior to undeserved reward. Wherever there is anything to be done, there Providence is sure to direct my steps. Credit must be given me in spite of envy. Even the French respect me: their minister at Genoa, in answering a note of mine when returning some wearing apparel that had been taken, said, "Your nation, sir, and mine are made to show examples of generosity as well as of valour to all the people of the earth." The following is a copy of the note I had sent him. I will also relate another anecdote, all vanity to myself, but you will partake of it. A person sent me a letter, and directed as follows, "Horatio Nelson, Genoa." On being asked how he could direct in such a manner, his answer, in a large party, was, "Sir, there is but one Horatio Nelson in the world." The letter came immediately. At Genoa, where I have stopped all their trade, I am beloved and respected both by the Senate and lower order. If any man is fearful of his vessel being stopped, he comes and asks me: if I give him a paper, or say "All is right," he is contented. I am known throughout Italy; not a kingdom or state where my name will be forgotten. This is my gazette.—*The Nelson Despatches.*

Pope.—Pope had a gentleness of spirit, which showed itself in his filial offices to his father and mother—to her the most, in the prolonged wearing out of a beloved life. It appears in kindly relations to his friends, in charities, in the scheme of his life—contentedness in a bounded, quiet existence, a seclusion among books, and trees, and flowers. His life flowed on peaceably and gently, like the noble river upon which his modest dwelling looked. Ill health, as we said, often dedicates a student. The constitutional feebleness from which he suffered, might doubly favour his mind; as often the more delicate frame harbours the greater spirit; and as inaptitude for active and rough sports, throws the solitary boy upon the companionship of books, and upon the energies, avocations, and pleasures of his own intelligence and fancy. The little poem of his boyhood, and the first of his manhood, prophesy his tenor of life, and his literary career. A commanding power, a predominant star in English literature, you might say that the last century belonged to him. Dryden reigned over his contemporaries. Pope, succeeding, took dominion over his own time and the following. The pupil of Dryden, and gratefully proud to proclaim the greatness of his master, and to own all obligations, he moulded himself nevertheless upon a type in his own mind. In the school of Dryden he is an original master. Dryden is, properly speaking, without imitators. His manner proceeds from his own genius, and baffles transcribers. But Pope completed an art which could be learned, and he left a world full of convists.—*Blackwood.*

General Tom Thumb at the Tuilleries.—General Tom Thumb, accompanied by Mr. P. T. Barnum, had the honor of appearing before the King and Queen of the French and the Royal Family, at the Tuilleries, on the 23d March. The General was warmly complimented by the King, Queen, and Royal Circle, consisting of about forty persons. He represented the Grecian statues, danced the sailor's hornpipe, sang a variety of songs, and appeared in various costumes, including his new Highland dress, with which their Majesties were particularly pleased. The King and Queen kissed the General, and the King presented him with a magnificent emerald breast pin, set in large brilliants. The Queen promised to send him a present in a few days. The Princess Adelaide, (the King's sister) borrowed one of his rings, in order to have one made to present him. "Do you speak French?" asked the King. "A little," replied the General. "What can you say in French?" asked the King. "Vive le Roi!" replied the little General, amid a burst of laughter and applause. The audience lasted an hour and a half. At the conclusion Mr. Barnum was presented with a handsome bouceur, and the King wished him every possible success, and complimented him on the gracefulness and intelligence of his protege. The General commenced his levees on Tuesday, the 25th, at a charge of three francs admission: and from present appearances, he will reap even a greater golden harvest in Paris than he did in London.

Too Good.—It is said that Mr. Cushing, on being asked to dine with Mandarin Lin, discovered on the table something of which he ate exorbitantly, thinking it to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and wishing to know what it was, he pointed to it, after he had finished, saying to his host, interrogatively, "Quack, quack, quack?" The mandarin, with equal brevity, replied, with a shake of his head, "Bow, wow, wow." Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.

The Title of Esquire.—Real esquires are of seven sorts: 1. Esquires of the king's body, whose number is limited to four. 2. The eldest sons of knights, and *their* eldest sons born during their lifetime. It would seem that, in the days of ancient warfare, the knight often took his eldest son into the wars for the purpose of giving him a practical military education, employing him meanwhile as his esquire. 3. The eldest sons of the younger sons of peers of the realm. 4. Such as the king invests with the collar of SS, including the kings of arms, heralds, &c. The dignity of esquire was conferred by Henry IV. and his successors, by the investiture of the collar and the gift of a pair of silver spurs. Gower the poet was such an esquire by creation. 5. Esquires to knights of the Bath, *for life*, and their eldest sons. 6. Sheriffs of counties, *for life*, coroners and justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the Royal household, while they continue in their respective offices. 7. Barristers-at-law, doctors of divinity, law, and medicine, mayors of towns, and some others, are said to be of scutarial dignity, but not actual esquires. Supposing this enumeration to comprise all who are entitled to esquireship, it will be evident that thousands of persons styled esquires are not so in reality. It is a prevailing error that persons possessed of £300 a year in land are esquires, but an estate of £50,000 would not confer the dignity. Nothing but one or other of the conditions above mentioned is sufficient.—*Curiosities of Heraldry.*

This Minute.—How much may be, and is being done, this very minute! It is, no doubt, the first and last with thousands: and while multitudes are rejoicing "because a man is born into the world," many, we suppose, are sobbing farewell, as they take the last look at the face of the dead. Just now, the knot of hymen is tied between some youth and virgin: and now, the pair plighted to each other for life, through weal and woe, are published apart by divorce. Now, the fond parent is doating on the absent son, and silencing the forebodings of suspicious age with the sanguine hope that their boy shall be the stay of their failing nature, and snatch their name and memory from the grave; and now that son, in the full tide of festive feeling, is taking his first glass, ignorant and careless of the disgrace and wretchedness he drinks. Now, too, the reeling sot is blundering into his own door, to frighten the partner of his bosom, and her little ones—the pledges of her love. At this moment, the pert lad who has the indulgence of his parents, lays his finger on the price of his halter! and now, the prisoner falls into his last fitful sleep, to dream of execution, and wake up to the horrid reality, and curse the lottery dealer or the actor, whose temptations lured him from the paths of honesty and industry!

The Sea.—"Thou hast never been on the sea," said the lady to her waiting maid, "and knowest nothing of that dread loneliness which settles on the spirit when the last headland have disappeared, and one wide waste of tumultuous waters are heaving around, bounded only by the dull and evening sky. Thou hast not felt that mighty dread, which overwhelms the timid wayfarer on the ocean, who watches the little ship stagger from wave to wave, or heard the shrill wind singing through her cordage, until the masts bend like a reed in the storm. Thou hast not looked on the pathless waters, where nothing moved but the black hull on which we stood, and the rolling mountains of waves, the smallest of which might close over the bark for ever, and leave not a vestige to tell that ought living ever glided above those depths."

A Kiss for a Blow.—A visitor once went into a Sabbath School at Boston, where he saw a boy and girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless passion, the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was provoked and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed that rage was working within, and her clenched fist was aimed at her brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said she, "you had much better kiss your brother than to strike him."

The look and the word reached her heart. Her hand dropped. She threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against a blow; but he could not withstand a sister's kiss. He compared the provocation he had given her with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the sister, and with her little handkerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight of her kindness only made him cry the faster; he was completely subdued.

Her teacher then told the children always to return a kiss for a blow: and they would never get any more blows. If men and women, families and communities and nations would act on this principle, this world would almost cease to be a vale of tears. "Nation would not lift up the sword against nation, neither would they learn war any more."—*Youth's Cabinet.*

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We copy the following statistical statements from the British Quarterly Review:—

In 1784, the total official value of the exports of British produce and manufactures from Great Britain was £11,255,057; in 1843, the official value was £117,574,563, and the declared value £51,932,996. Increase on the latter 361 per cent.

From 1776 to 1780, the average annual import of cotton wool in Great Britain was 5,766,613 lbs.; in 1843, the quantity entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 585,909,184 lbs. Increase 854? per cent.

The official value of cotton goods exported from Great Britain was £355,060, in 1780; in 1843, the official value was £82,165,291, and the declared value £21,413,039. Increase 73,045 per cent. on the official, and 6503 per cent. on the declared value.

The import of foreign sheep's wool was 2,478,382 lbs. in 1781; in 1843, the quantity of foreign and colonial wool entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 48,656,820 lbs.

The linen manufacture of Great Britain was estimated, in 1782, as being of the total yearly value of £22,440,000; in 1843, Mr M'Culloch estimates it, including Ireland, at the value of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000.

Lancashire contained 297,400 inhabitants in 1750, and 1,667,054 in 1841. Increase, 461 per cent. in ninety-one years.

The West Riding of Yorkshire contained 563,282 inhabitants in 1801, and 1,154,104 in 1841. Increase 105 per cent. in forty years.

The parish of Manchester contained 41,032 inhabitants in 1774, and 353,010 in 1841. Increase, 762 per cent. in sixty-seven years.

Preston contained 6600 persons in 1780, and 50,131 in 1841. Increase, 735 per cent. in sixty-one years.

The population of England and Wales was 7,227,586 in 1770, and 16,071,757 in 1841. Increase, 8,844,171, or 122 per cent. in seventy-one years, of which by very far the largest proportion is in the manufacturing and commercial districts.

Land at £412 an Acre.—The Earl of Shrewsbury has just concluded a treaty with a building company in Cheshire, by which his Lordship receives £35,000 for 85 acres of his extensive property in that county. As the land thus conveyed formed a portion of the settled family estates, his Lordship has laid out the proceeds in the purchase of the estate of Cotton, in Staffordshire, a very valuable and desirable acquisition, immediately contiguous to his Lordship's magnificent demesne of Alton Towers.—[Chester Courant.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"*The Joint and Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.*

"May it please Your Majesty,

"We, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with feelings of the most devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

"The object of this our humble and dutiful Address, is to bring under Your Majesty's Most Gracious consideration, the present inefficient and unsatisfactory state of the Post Office Department, in this Province, with a view to obtain such improvements as may be practical in its future management.

"We regret to inform Your Majesty, that very general dissatisfaction exists throughout the Province, with regard to this Department, as well on the account of the high rates of Postage established by the Treasury Warrant of October, 1843, as from the recent increase of the expenses of management, and the diminished accommodation latterly afforded to the people of the Province.

"By the Accounts of Income and expenditure laid before the Assembly in 1844, it appears that the amount of Salaries for the two years ending fifth January, 1843, was as follows:—

For the year ending 5th Jan. 1842, £1,211 15 7
For the year ending 5th Jan. 1843, 1,289 1 6

"And by the Return laid before the Assembly at the present Session, it is shown that the amount of Salaries for the year ending fifth Jannary last, was £2,580 13 8; from which it will manifestly appear to Your Majesty, that under the system introduced in July, 1843, the Salaries and Allowances to Officers have more that doubled; and when we inform Your Majesty that the number of Mails has, during the same time, been materially reduced, and the Postage in several instances, increased, Your Majesty will, we humbly conceive, graciously admit that we have abuntdant cause to complain of the present management of the Department in this Province.

"By the recent abandonment of some of the Lines, many of the oldest and most cultivated Districts of the Province are now left without any Post Office accommodation; and for the purpose of affording partial relief to those and other Districts, we have, during the present Session, appropriated upwards of £600 towards the support of sixteen additional Couriers and Packets in various parts of the Province for the present year.

"Whether any Surplus Revenue has been collected since the half year ending the fifth July, 1843, we are not informed; but by the Returns laid before the Assembly at the last Session, it appeared that there was a Surplus on the two and a half years ending July, 1843, of £4,856, and we humbly submit to Your Majesty, that such Surplus as may from time to time accrue, should not be expended out of the Province, but applied towards the establishment of additional Lines of Post Communication.

"The present high rates of Letter Postage, and the tax upon Printed Papers, are considered so onerous, that not only is a large amount of correspondence altogether prevented, but every opportunity by private conveyance is resorted to, and thus is the Law habitually and generally violated; and that with impunity; and we are therefore unanimously of opinion, that if the Letter Postage were reduced one half, the income of the Department would, in a short time, be much larger than at present.

"The Provincial Legislature, during the last few years, have expended over £145,000 on the Great Roads of Communication within the Province, which has contributed very materially to reduce the rates of Contract for Mail carriage, and it is therefore the more unsatisfactory to the Provincial Public, that less accommodation should be now afforded by the Department than in former years; and the general dissatisfaction is much increased by the fact, that the reduction of public accommodation has been accompanied by a concurrent increase of Salaries; and we humbly represent to Your Majesty, that a much larger amount of Revenue is absorbed by the Salaries of the Officers, than is required for the efficient management of the Department.

"The policy of Your Majesty's Government in reducing the rates of Postage in the Mother Country, has recently been adopted in the Utited States. By an enactment of Congress, the rates of Postage in that country have been reduced on single Letters not exceeding half an ounce, to five and ten cents, as the distance may be under or over three hundred miles, to take effect from the first day of July next; and as we are deeply impressed with the importance of extending the advantages of Post Communications throughout the remotest Settlements of this Province, we respectfully submit, that a very considerable reduction of rates, and the establishment of additional Lines, are absolutely necessary for the beneficial attainment of this desirable end.

"Admitting the absolute necessity of preserving the Metropolitan control of the Department, we do not venture to ask for a transfer of such control to the Provincial Government, but we humbly and earnestly submit the following propositions for Your Majesty's Most Gracious consideration:—

"1st.—That the rates of Provincial Postage be reduced on Letters not exceeding half an ounce to a minimum of two pence, according to the distance.

"2d.—That the Postage on Printed Votes and Newspapers be abolished.

"3d.—That the Deputy Post Master General of the Province shall, from time to time, under the direction of the Post Master General, establish such additional Lines of Communication as may be suggested by the Provincial Legislature.

"4th.—That a full and particular Account of Income and Expenditure be annually laid before the Legislature by the Deputy Post Master General.

"5th.—That any Surplus Revenue collected within the Province, after appropriating such sums as may be required to keep up those propositions of the great Lines of Communication between Nova-Scotia and the United States, which lie within this Province, and to maintain an efficient Establishment here, may be applied in extending the facilities of inter-Provincial Communication.

"6th.—That in consideration of the foregoing propositions being acceded to by Your Majesty, the Legislature of this Province should guarantee by Legislative Enactment for a term of years, such additional sum of money as may from time to time be required to defray the current charges of the department.

"We therefore, in behalf of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of this Province, confidently submit this our Humble and dutiful Address to Your Majesty's Gracious consideration, and we earnestly and respectfully pray Your Majesty to grant such relief in the premises, as the exigency of the case may require, and as to Your Majesty may seem meet.

"As in duty bound will ever pray."