The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1423.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 21.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, hitherto doing Business together, under the Firm of J., W. & G. Beal, have this day by mutual consent dissolved Partnership. All persons indebted to the said Firm on Book Account, will please pay the same to George Beal, who is authorized to collect and discharge the same.

JOHN BEAL,
WILLIAM BEAL,
GEORGE BEAL.

Sackville, 18th Sept. 1845.—p.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, the Business heretofore carried on by WILLIAM HAMMOND, in his own name, will in future be conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM HAMMOND & CO.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ I hereby request all parties indebted to me by Note, Bond, or Book Account, to pay the amount to William Hammond & Co.; and all those to whom I am indebted, will please render their Accounts to the new Firm for payment. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Charles Robertson, late of the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, Lime Burner, deceased, are desired to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL CAMPBELL, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, } *Executors.*
DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, }

Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) July 28, 1845.

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.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Firm of "Robertson & Co." or Robert Robertson, as Lime Burners, are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted to said Firm, or to Robert Robertson, for LIME, are desired to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Business to the Store lately occupied by E. W. Greenwood, *(No. 19, South Market Wharf,)* and has now on hand—Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR, manufactured from prime Alexandria Wheat; RYE FLOUR; CORN MEAL; HORSE FEED, BRAN, &c. &c.

☞ He will also continue to attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

The Subscribers

Are now receiving from Liverpool by ships "Sophia," and from Greenock per "Queen Pomare":

10 Hampers Prime Cheshire CHEESE;
50 Kegs Durham Mustard and Ground Ginger;
3 caroteels Zante CURRANTS;
25 boxes Valentia Cooking RAISINS;
Cases Spanish Chocolate and Prepared COCOA;
5 cases Nutmegs;
1 case Cayenne Pepper;
10 bags Pepper;
5 hhds Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes;
2 do Bath Bricks;
40 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
15 barrels New Pot Barley;
100 Reams (ass'd) Tea and Wrapping Paper;
1 case Orange Marmalade;
1 hhd Chipped LOGWOOD—For sale by

October 14. JARDINE & CO.

S. K. FOSTER'S
SHOE STORES,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS, of the newest and most Fashionable patterns,
Misses', Children's and Babes' Fancy Prunella and Valentia BOOTS, in great variety,
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Albert, Coburg and other BOOTS,
DRESS SHOES, PUMPS, and SLIPPERS, of every style,—Together with a great variety of Cheap BOOTS and Shoes, of every sort and quality that can be named—for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

Geneva, Wine, Brandy, &c.

Per Brig *Ariel*, Stewart, Master, from Glasgow

15 HHDS. superior quality Pale Holland GIN;
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY;
2 Hhds. and 52 casks superior Old PORT WINE.

For sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 24th June, 1845.

SUGAR.

12 HHDS. choice Porto Rico SUGAR—per schr. Algerine, Banks, master, from Halifax, on Consignment, for sale by

ept. 30—[Herald.] H. G. KINNEAR.

CORDAGE.

Just arrived per "Severn," from Liverpool;

107 COILS "Jackson's" CORDAGE, consisting of Rope from 6 inch to 1 1-4 ich; Spunyarn, Marline, Amberline and Houseline—suitable for Rigging for a Vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.

July 5. C & W. H. ADAMS.

IRON, TIN,
Copper, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex "Nancy":

200 TONS of well assorted English IRON;
Ex "Caroline":—
50 tons of do. do.;
50 tons PIG IRON;
Ex "Thomas":—
10 tons Spike Nails—4½ to 10 inches;
20 boxes DC TIN;
Ex "New-Zealand":—
200 tons Banks' best refined IRON, assorted;
150 do. English IRON, assorted;
100 dozen Farmer's SPADES;
9 casks Miner's SHOVELS, steeled;
100 bags Patent NAILS, from 4d'y to 24d'y;
15 tons SPIKE NAILS, from 4½ to 10 inch;
220 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6;
8 casks Iron WIRE, well assorted;
7 tons Cast STEEL, *Naylor & Co.*, assorted,
2 do. COACH SPRINGS, Steel, assorted,
100 boxes TIN PLATES, well assorted,
6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅞ to 1½ inch,
50 chests best CONGOU TEA;
20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted,
20 dozen FRYING PANS, assorted,
1 cask VICES, assorted;
12 best (warranted) ANVILS, assorted;
40 cwt. best Short Link ¾ inch CHAIN;
20 " " " 7-16 " "
40 " " " ½ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
40 " " " ¾ " "
20 " " " 7/8 " "
20 " " " 1 " "
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.;

—ON HAND—

10,000 best Fire *BRICKS*,
100 boxes *TIN PLATES*,
25 tons *SHEET IRON*, assorted,
500 boxes Liverpool *SOAP*,
4 tons Sock Plates, single and double,
4 tons Blister *STEEL*,
200 TEA KETTLES, assorted numbers,
25 dozen Ballast *SHOVELS*, assorted sizes;
20 dozen Garden *SPADES*, do.;
20 Register *GRATES*, assorted;
50 Half Register do. do;
10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches,
5 do. *HOOP IRON*, from 1 to inches,
200 do. assorted English Iron;
100 do. best Refined do.;
20 do. Swedish do., best brand, assorted,
10 bars best low Moor Iron, 4½ & 5 inch square,
20 dozen Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex "Wakefield";—
10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted,
10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ¾ to ½ inch,
2 tons Blister *STEEL*,
4 tons *SHEET IRON*, No. 16 to 24,
12 pairs Forge *BELLOWS*, 24 to 36 inch,
10 tons *OAKUM*,
50 tons Slates—Queen, Ladies & Countess;
100 tons *COAL*.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for good payments.

July 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SOAP, CANDLES, etc.

Ex "Themis," "Britannia," and "Severn."

200 BOXES *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Imperial Crown do.
100 boxes *Steele's* Family White do.

—IN STORE—

50 boxes American Soda and Fancy SOAP,
100 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES,
50 boxes Dip CANDLES,
400 brls. *MESS and PRIME PORK*,
50 do. Mess and Prime BEEF,
400 packages TOBACCO, various brands;
200 do. TEAS, of superior quality; and other Goods, at lowest market prices.

June 24. JOHN KERR & CO.

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

Landing ex *Southerner*, from Philadelphia:—

1100 BUSHELS Round Yellow-CORN;
250 brls. CORN MEAL;
120 ditto RYE FLOUR.

Ex *Martha Brae*, from Halifax:—
30 casks Pale SEAL OIL.

Ex *Boundary*, from New-York:—
100 bags CORN,
50 brls. and 25 half do. Genesee Superfine FLOUR.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

August 12.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

50 KEGS D.S.F. GUNPOWDER,
50 Cannisters best extra strong Diamond Grain Sporting Gunpowder;
2 Casks SHOT, from BB. to No. 9,
12 Sides PUMP LEATHER,
60,000 Pump TACKS,
12 Casks Day & Martin's Liquid BLACKING, in half pints, pints, and quarts;
4 Do. PASTE do. in Tins,
6 Boxes SUGAR CANDY.

IN STORE:

A large assortment of BRANDY,—"*Martell's*" and "*Hennessey's*;" HOLLANDS; WINES TEAS; DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

Which will be sold low for satisfactory payments at his Stores, North Market Wharf and Reed's Point.

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

WHARFAGE in a central and convenient situation until 1st April next, may be had for about 800,000 feet of Lumber, on application to A. G. LORDLY, Cooper,

September 30. Water-street.

CANVAS.

Received by the Subscriber, and on Sale at very reduced prices.

A few Bales of very superior quality best English boiled CANVAS, equal in description to any imported. Also—

10 puns. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
September 13. North Market Wharf.

Olive Oil, Copper, & Spikes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

5 HHDS. OLIVE OIL,
IRON SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch,
COMPOSITION SPIKES, 6, 7, and 8 inch,
And BOLT COPPER.

Sept. 23. ALLISON & SPURR.

Nuts! Nuts!! Nuts!!!

Ex schooner *John Boynton*, Gault, Master, from Boston, on consignment:

5 BRLS. fresh Hicory NUTS;
3 boxes Brazil do.;
1 Cask Currants;
5 brls. Roll Brimstone;
5 do. Flour Sulphur;
2 boxes, 5 dozen each, Quarts Castor OIL,
1 case, 25 pieces Mixed Cassimeres, for Pants',
3 kegs SALTPETRE,
3 cases, 100 Gross Friction MATCHES,
1 box, 4 dozen Pepper Sauce and Catsup,
58 boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Window GLASS,
2 cases containing 12 Wooden & Brass Clocks.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

October 21, 1845.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

The subscribers have just received ex Ship *Lady Caroline*, from London:—

20 HHDS. Holland *GENEVA*;
6 do. *SHERRY WINE*
24 chests Fine Congou TEA;
10 hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 3 do. Crushed do.;
60 boxes Turkey Raisins; 3 carroteels Currants,
20 bags Black PEPPER,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES, (Wax Wicks);
3 do. Windsor SOAP; 1 case PINS,
55 kegs FF GUNPOWDER; 100 bags SHOT,
35 kegs MUSTARD; 1 case Bottled do;
3 cases Fig Blue; 1 do. Confectionary,
4 cases LIQUORICE and Cassia,
60 dozen Playing Cards; 1 case Ink,
15 bags CORKS; 1 case shoe Brushes,
15 barrels Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 kegs Coloured PAINT,
10 casks Black Lead, Vitriol, Salts & Sulpaur;
200 bundles Picked OAKUM.

Ex "Themis," from Liverpool:—
110 boxes Steele's SOAP; 1 hhd. Starch,
30 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Sind Twine,
1 tierce Scrubbing Brushes,
1 bale Shoe Thread; 30 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 bales Cotton Warp.

Ex "Douglas" from Glasgow:—
400 reams Paper, assorted; 1 pun. Malt Whiskey;
40 bags BARLEY; 1 hhd. COPPERAS.

Ex sundry vessels from Philadelphia:—
570 barrels CORN MEAL,
130 do. Superfine FLOUR.

In Store of former Importations:—
240 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
15 tierces Loaf and Bastard ditto,
190 hhds. MOLASSES,
125 chests TEA, assorted,
60 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
45 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
30 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
50 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
40 do. Common and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Pimento; 10 do. Split Peas,
15 do. Pepper; 20 kegs GINGER,
20 brls. WHITING; 20 boxes PIPES,
60 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
20 boxes IC and IX TIN,
4 chests Indigo; 5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes London SOAP; 10 brls. VINEGAR,
12 hhds. Linseed OIL; 100 kegs White Lead,
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins,
120 barrels RYE FLOUR.

The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments.

October 4. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per "Themis" and other arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, amongst which are—

300 TUNED and unlinged TEA KETTLES;
20 cwt. SAD IRONS,
110 bags *Improved* CUT NAILS;
20 bags OX and HORSE NAILS,
2 cases CAST STEEL; 4 hhds. Blistered do.
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES*,
20 ANVILS.

Blacksmith's Sledges, Hammers and Bellows,
FOX TRAPS of an improved pattern;
RIM LOCKS, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent;
BUTT HINGES,
Wrought Pump TACKS BRADS; RIVETS,
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted,
Patent H & H HINGES; WHIP THONGS,
Polished Steel and Bronze Head FIRE IRONS,
Tined Harness Buckles, and a few patent double action BRIDLE BITS,
John Wilson's Shoe & Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks, Mill Saw and other FILES.

—ON HAND—

5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* GANG MILL SAWS.

30th September, 1845.

September, 1845.

FALL GOODS!!

Just received per ships Coronation, Brothers, and William Penn:

3 PACKAGES Plaid CLOAKINGS,
4 ditto ORLEANS and COBURGS,
2 do. Black and Coloured VELVETS,
1 do. PRINTED ditto,
3 do. SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
4 do. CARPETING and RUGS,
6 do. PRINTED COTTONS,
3 do. White and Grey SHIRTINGS,
2 do. Striped ditto,
10 do. FLANNELS, Baize and Druggett,
2 do. TICKS and GINGHAMS,
2 do. MOLESKINS,
1 do. SILK GOODS,
2 do. MUSLINS,
4 do. LINING COTTONS,
1 do. COTTON REELS,
2 do. CLOTH and SEALETTE CAPS,
5 do. CANVAS and OSNABURGH,
2 do. Dock, Damer and Sheetings,
1 do. BROWN HOLLANDS,
1 do. IRISH LINENS,
2 do. WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

September 16. *W. G. LAWTON.*

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings & Shoe stores,
CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

A LARGE and Elegant variety of newly manufactured *GLAZED ROOM and HALL PAPERS*—new styles; 2500 pairs of Men's, Women's, Youths,' Children's and Infants' Figured INDIA RUBBER SHOES, in every style.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Girls', and Children's BUSKINS, SHOES, BOOTTEES & BOOTS, of a substantial description to suit the season.

Sept. 23. S. K. FOSTER.

Best Quality Black TEAS.

30 CHESTS *strong* blackish leaf Congo well worthy the attention of retailers

—*Also*—

4 Boxes Old HYSON, 60 lbs. each;
2 Half Boxes Young HYSON;
40 Chests Fine Congo TEA, (marked E. I. C.)
20 Bags Old Java COFFEE;
45M. very superior Havana Cigars, various kinds;
3 Tons Redwood and Logwood, &c.

OOLONG SOUCHONG TEA.—Retail Customers can be supplied with this delicious and highly flavoured Tea; also with the Koken and Ningtong Teas; and with the higher grades of Souchong, Pekoe, Caper, &c.

☞ None but Java Coffees toasted—always fresh.

JOHN SEARS,
Sept. 2.—1m. *Cheap Tea Store, King-Street.*

CARD.

MR. WENTWORTH offers his services for a short time, to take

Daugerrcotype Miniatures,

at his Room, Mr. Lovett's Store, Prince William Street. The process insures a GOOD

LIKENESS.

Hours of attendance 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.—Price, with frame or case, Three Dollars.

September 9.

Molasses! Molasses!!

Received ex Brig "Bluenose," from Havana:—

A FULL Cargo, containing 252 Hhds. Retailing MOLASSES.—For sale in or out of Bond.

N. S. DEMILL.

July 15, 1845.

Corn Meal, Ship Bread and Biscuits.

EXPECTED DAILY

Per Brig *Albert Boring*, from Philadelphia:

300 BARRELS *CORN MEAL*;
100 brls. Fine Navy BREAD;
75 kegs Lemon, Soda, and Sugar Biscuits.

Will be sold low from on board, on arrival of the vessel.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
September 6. *North Market Wharf.*

THE GARLAND.

THE SORROWS OF THE POOR.

The poor man hath a lonely lot,
To misery allied;
His very being is forgot
Among the sons of pride,
He rises with the morning light,
And labours through the weary night
A scanty meal to gain;
Then lays his weary head to rest,
But anxious cares disturb his breast,—
To slumber is in vain.

The cold neglect, the withering scorn,
That meet him on his way,—
The spirit bowed, and sinews worn
By premature decay,—
A brow o'er-lindowed by despair,
The trembling gait produced by care,
The constant dread of ill;—
These mingle with his every dream
And hope hath no consoling gleam
To pleasant thoughts instil!

Alas! to him the changeful earth
Hath features ever sad;
For when the summer wakes its mirth
He only is not glad,
For what to him is Nature's smile,
That many another's heart beguile,
But cannot pierce the shed
Where he is wasting life away,
Unbedtid of the night or day,
So long it brings him *bread!*

God's blessing on the verdant fields,
When sunshine dwelleth there!
And every flower that fragrance yields
Becomes more sweetly fair;
In truth 'tis beautiful to view!
But ripening corn and violet's hue
Are hidden from the poor!
They cannot watch the season's change,
To them all blithsome scenes are strange,
Their sense of joy is o'er!

Within a close and foetid room,
Through sickness and in age,
They labour on, and pass in gloom
Their life's declining stage—
The slave of want!—while those who have,
And from the depths of woe could save,
Evade their haggard mien,
Nor mark the signet death hath placed,
Where many a sorrow could be traced,
And painful years be seen!

The poor! oh, mock not those who weep,
The wretched and the lone!
For heaven doth surely record keep,
When earthly aid is gone!
And at the bridal feast the guest
May be the mortal leastwise blest
Among his fellows here,
Then cheer the poor man's solitude,
And smooth the briers on his road
To kindlier lands elsewhere!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Home.—There is something in the word *home* that wakes the kindliest feelings of the heart. It is not merely friends and kindred that render that place so dear, but the very hills, and rocks and rivulets throw a charm around the place of one's nativity. It is no wonder that the loftiest harps have been tuned to sing of home, "sweet home." The rose that bloomed in the garden where one has wandered in early years, a thoughtless child, careless in innocence, is lovely in its bloom, and lovelier in its decay. No songs are sweet like those we heard among the boughs that shade a parent's dwelling, when the morning or the evening hour found us gay as the birds that warbled over us. No waters are bright like the clear silver streams that wind among the flower-decked knolls where in childhood we have often strayed to pluck the violet, or the lily, or to twine a garland for some loved school-mate. We may wander away and mingle in the "world's fierce strife," and form new associations and friendships, and fancy we have almost forgotten the land of our birth; but at some evening hour, as we listen perchance to the autumn winds, the remembrance of other days comes over the soul, and fancy bears us back to childhood's scenes, and we roam again the old familiar haunts, and press the hands of companions long since cold in the grave—and listen to voices we shall hear on earth no more.—It is then a feeling of melancholy steals over us, which, like Ossian's music, is pleasant, though mournful to the soul. The Swiss General who leads his army into a foreign land, must not suffer the sweet airs of Switzerland to be sung in the hearing of his soldiers; for at the thrilling sound they would leave the camp, and fly away to their own green hills. The African, torn from his willow-braided hut, and borne away to the land of charters and of chains, weeps as he thinks of home, and sighs and pines for the cocoa land beyond the sea. Years may have passed over him, and strifes and toil may have crushed his spirits—all his kindred may have found graves upon the corals of the ocean; yet were he free, how soon would he seek the shores and skies of his boyhood dreams? The mariner—amid the icebergs of the northern seas, or breathing the spicy gales of the evergreen isles, or coasting along the shores of the Pacific, though the hand of time may have blanched his raven locks and care have ploughed deep furrows on his brow, and his heart have been chiled by the storms of ocean, till the fountains of his love had almost ceased to gush with the heaverly current—yet, upon some summer evening, as he looks out upon the sun sinking behind the western wave, he will think of home, and his heart will yearn for the loved of other days, and his tears flow like the summer rain. How does the heart of the wanderer, after long years of absence, beat, and his eyes fill, as he catches a glimpse of the hills of his nativity; and when he has pressed the lip of a mother or a sister, how soon does he hasten to see if the garden, and the orchard, and the stream look as in days gone by! We may find climes as beautiful, and skies as bright, and friends as devoted; but that will not usurp the place of Home.

There is one spot where none will sigh for home. The flowers that blossom there will never fade; the crystal waters that wind along those verdant vales will never cease to sound up their heavenly music;—the clusters hanging from trees o'ershadowing its banks will be immortal clusters; and the friends that meet there will meet forever.—*Puritan.*

Maxims for the Decline of Life.—To such of our readers as have passed the meridian of their days, and who are desirous of prolonging their lives, health, and happiness for a still longer term, we recommend a close attention to the following maxims. They form a part of "A Code of Resolutions for Declining Life," drawn up by an old physician. The entire code is well deserving of careful perusal; but the part which we have thought proper to pass over, would appear to be rather a code of ethics than of health. The resolutions to be adopted by all who are in the decline of life are—

To endeavor to get the better of the intrusions of indolence of mind and body, those certain harbingers of enfeebled age.

Rather wear out, than rust out.

To rise early; and, as often as possible, to go to bed early.

To continue the practice of reading, pursued, it is to be hoped, for more than half a century, in books on all subjects—for variety is the salt of the mind, as well as "the spice of life."

To admit every cheerful ray of sunshine on the imagination.

Try to live within one's income, let it be large or small.

Not to encourage romantic hopes or fears.

Not to drive away hope, the sovereign balm of life—though it be the greatest of all flatterers.

Not wilfully to undertake any thing, for the accomplishment of which the mind or body is not sufficiently strong.

Not to run the race of competition, nor to be in another's way.

To preserve one's temper on all occasions; and hence, never to give up the reins to constitutional impatience.

If one cannot be a stoic, in bearing and forbearing on every trying occasion, yet to endeavour by every means to pull the check strong against the moroseness of spleen, or the impetuosity of peevishness. Anger is a short madness.

To contrive to have as few unemployed hours as possible, that idleness, the mother of vice and of crime, may not pay her visits. To be always doing something. To fill up one's time and to have a good deal to fill it up with—for time is the material of which life is made.

Not to indulge too much in the luxury of the table, nor yet to underlive the constitution. The gout, rheumatism, and dropsy, in the language of the Spectator, seem to be hovering over the dishes. Wine, the great purveyor of pleasure, offers his service, when love takes his leave. It is natural to catch hold on every help when the spirits begin to droop; but let it be recollected, that while love and wine are good cordials, they are not to be forced into common use.

To resolve never to go to bed on a full meal. Exercise, a light supper, and a good conscience, are the best promoters of a good night's rest, and the parents of undisturbing dreams.

Not to be enervated by indulgence in tea-drinking.

Not to debilitate the mind by new and futile compositions. Like the spider, it may spin itself to death. The mind, like the field, must have its fallow season.

To enjoy rationally the present—not to be made too unhappy by reflection on the past, nor to be oppressed by invincible gloom or ridiculous fears as to the future.

To resolve more than ever to shun every public station, every arduous undertaking. To be satisfied with being master of one's self, one's habits now a second nature, and one's time. Determined not to solicit, unless cruelly trampled on by fortune, nor to live and die in harness of official stations, or trade, or a profession.—*Chm. Fam. Magazine.*

LEGISLATURE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

May 21, 1845.

Reply of the Nobles and Representatives in Legislative Council assembled, to his Majesty's Speech.

May it please your Majesty:—

Sire—We are deputed by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled, to offer to your Majesty the tribute of our love, loyalty and thanks, for your gracious and good speech.

We have readily obeyed your Majesty's call, in meeting to deliberate on matters for the good of your kingdom, and we shall take into our serious consideration what Your Majesty's Ministers may have to say to us by Your Majesty's command.

It shall be our earnest endeavor to assist Your Majesty in cultivating relations of peace and friendship with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium, which have recognized the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands, and with all other foreign nations.

We shall take into consideration the reforms in the laws which your Majesty recommends, the organization of the courts, and the division of powers, so as best to preserve the prerogatives of your Majesty, and render your administration effective and beneficent, and with a view to encourage industry, commerce and civilization.

We shall deem it our especial duty to review our laws relating to the tenure of land and to taxation, and to provide the revenue required for Your Majesty's Government, without impairing the means of your people.

We shall earnestly endeavor to ascertain the numbers of your people, and devise means to encourage their increase by the prevention of disease and want, the protection of their persons and property, rendering their lands secure, and encouraging their industry.

It is the light of the Gospel of Christ that has dispelled the darkness which formerly overshadowed our Islands. We shall therefore consider it the first and most important of our duties, to extend religion, education, and good morals, among all classes of your subjects, and of residents, within your jurisdiction.

May you live long, O King, to govern us in the fear of the Lord, to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime, and to reward industry and virtue; and may God Almighty establish your throne in righteousness.

(Signed) John II,
" Aropo Kealhohonui,
" Ababa Puaiwi Chapin,
Joint Committee of the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands.

God Preserve the King!

PANICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Potato.—The panics of agriculturists are of as frequent recurrence, as ephemeral, and as exaggerated, as those of the Stock Exchange. A farmer is never happy. If the wheat comes up thick, the plants are so crowded they cannot grow—there will be no straw for the cattle; if the plants shoot out in length—they will run all to stalk, and have no ears. A bright sunny day makes him afraid of drought; a fine drooping morning suggests floods and blights. Every blessing he tortures into a cause of alarm. Remembering this, we are not apprehensive that the potato potato is on the eve of dying out, and becoming among vegetables what the mastodon is among animals. Yet, in hypochondriacal moods, it might be suggestive of no pleasing train of fancies, to reflect that some strange disease, which appears utterly to destroy the nourishing principle of the potato, has attacked this year's crop simultaneously in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, the greater part of the United States, British America, and perhaps other countries. Were the potatoe crop extirpated, what a change must thereby be produced in the condition of the mass of the population in Europe and America! It is no longer bread, but the potato, that is the staff of life. Yet, three hundred years ago, the potato was absolutely unknown in Europe, and to the progenitors of the dominant race in America. The dramatists of the end of Elizabeth's and the beginning of James's reign enumerate potatoes in their catalogues of rare luxuries—attributing to this simplest of vegetables stimulating qualities. The eighteenth century was well advanced before potatoes were cultivated in the south-western provinces of Scotland, and carried thence on horses' backs to supply the Edinburgh market; a fact from which their price, and the quantity of them consumed in that metropolis, may be inferred. In the lapse of a century the luxury of the rich has become the necessary of the poor—in some countries, the only food they can relish. It was stated to a committee, that some of the poor Irish laborers, sent out to Canada under the auspices of Mr. Peter Robinson, being supplied with cheese on the voyage, at first could not eat it—or any thing less insipid than their accustomed potatoes. Many a bitter diatribe did Cobbett vent against the potato; and, no doubt, had that root never been introduced, human life in the over-crowded districts of Ireland could never have been supported so cheaply—the increase of people would have been checked long before they had been reduced to the wretchedly low standard of nourishment on which they subsist. There are times when one could wish with Cobbett that the fatal gift of the potato never had been received by Europe. But since we have got it, and so many depend upon it for the preservation of existence, how terrible the thought, "If the potato crop should fail over the whole of Europe and America?" Murrain among the cattle, blight of corn, pestilence, cholera—none of these terrible visitations has ever brought such an awful amount of death as the withholding of potatoes would occasion.—*London Spectator.*

Cincinnati, October 13, 1845.

THE OREGON TRADE.—A PEEP INTO THE PACIFIC.

The last intelligence informs us, that there are now two packets running between Oregon City and Honolulu, one of the Sandwich Islands. One of these is an American packet, and the other belongs to the Hudson Bay Company. This fact is the initial of one of the greatest Commercial Revolutions which the world has seen. Look at the Map. Fix your points at Liverpool, Boston, St. Louis, Oregon City, and Canton. Then calculate the freight and time required by a bale of goods transported around Cape Horn to Canton. Then take the same bale of goods by steam car from Boston to Oregon City, and then by steam packet from Oregon to Canton! If the goods go from England, by Cape Horn, it will save ten thousand miles to take them across the American Continent!! If they go from the United States, there is a saving of two thirds the whole distance! That the trade of the United States will take that course, provided the communication is by steam, no one can doubt. It is vain to talk about the Panama route, if you can go by steam to Oregon.

What in 33 years (the average generation,) will be the effect of turning the Pacific trade across the Continent? In that time, the population of the United States will be fifty millions, and its Commercial Marine the greatest in the world. The ports of China and its vast trade are and will be opened to all nations. The waters of the Pacific are comparatively smooth and the voyage safe. What does the reader imagine will be the effect of pouring the trade of the United States and its fifty millions of people, active, ingenious, and industrious, across the Continent of America upon the ancient fields of Asia? Vast indeed will be the revolution in the Civilization of Asia! All this may appear to some minds as a dream, but it is a *necessity* of Commerce, Science and Art. It will happen, as certainly as the United States continue to grow.

In ancient Asia and in modern Africa, the internal trade of those Continents was carried on by Caravans. Some of the largest cities in Asia were built up by Caravan Trade. The introduction of an inland trade across the Continent of America is the same thing as there existed, only carrying on that trade by steam.

When this nation looks out across the Pacific on the fields of Asia, a crisis will have come in this world's affairs, like that grand catastrophe which took place when the blue-eyed German and the hungry Goth looked down upon the beautiful plains of Italy. The hour will have come for mighty changes in the human family.

These thing *must* take place, and they will come soon—before another generation has expired; and America—these United States—will be the grand instrument in all the world's future Revolutions.

Brit'sh Contribution to Science, Art, and Useful Knowledge.—We gather from the proceedings of the late session of the British Parliament, that it appropriated for additional rooms for the British Museum, £50,000; for purchasing certain collections for that institution, £6,217; for the National Gallery, £1,500; for the geological survey of Great Britain and Ireland, £8,850; for magnetic observations, £5,839; for monuments to Lords de Saumarez and Exmouth and Sir Sidney Smith, £1,500; for communicating with India via the Red Sea, £50,000; for communication between India and China, £99,000; for the School of Design, £4,911; for the Scottish Universities, £7,380; for Belfast Academy, £5,100; for public education in Ireland, £75 000—all for 1845. Total, £387,317.—(*National Intelligencer.*)

India.—Queen Victoria now governs India as much as she does England; and this is a great fact by no means adequately impressed on the public mind. Steam navigation, perhaps, will be the most efficacious means for bringing it home to our bosom and consciences. Bombay is now distant as many weeks as it was months in times gone by. The voyage and journey thither seem about to become a holiday trip to the enterprising tourists, who are resolved to make the most of a long vacation.

They rush to Marseilles, embark for Malta, glance at Alexandria and the needle of Cleopatra, visit Cairo, and mount the pyramids, cross the desert, call at Acen, steam through the far-famed Straights of Babel Mandel, splash along for a delicious fortnight over the Indian Ocean, and inscribe their names in an album at the caves of Elephanta, literally within less than fifty days! Such expeditions, growing into general fashion may serve to remind us of our perils and responsibilities with respect to the glorious Orient.—*Eclectic Review.*

Statistics of Oregon.—At length we have something practical, in the shape of a letter from the Marshal and High Sheriff of Oregon, who has been fifteen years in that country. "Last year," says he, in a letter to his brother in Missouri, "I raised 1,500 bushels of wheat—this year I think I will have 3,000. I have a large farm, lying eight miles from ship navigation, worth as much as half the county you live in. I have a large building in Oregon city, that has cost me about $7,000. I have also property in the city of Multanomah, and also in the town of Linton. Oregon city lies on the east side of the Willamette falls, and Multanomah on the west side, and Linton 20 miles below, at the head of ship navigation. I have beside, 70 head of cattle, 15 head of horses, 200 hogs, 2 dogs, 1 cat, 3 children, and the old woman, with chickens innumerable."

He thinks it a fair country—soil good, timber tall, and climate fine; has seen no ice in winter, but they have five months continued rain; still the crops are fair, and the cattle good.—*New York Sun.*

Great Russian Railway.—The largest tract of railway ever contemplated in Europe is that from St. Petersburgh to Odessa—extending over an uninterrupted line of 1,000 miles. It will connect the Baltic and the Black, and consequently the Caspian seas—traversing three different zones of temperature; and a person may thus leave the Russian capital in the depth of winter, and arrive, on the same rail, at Odessa, in warm, nay hot weather. It is, however, the beginning of what may be termed an overland route—connecting in fine, the Russian metropolis and Ispahan. The Emperor Nicholas takes great interest in this gigantic plan.

Education in New England.—The people of Boston pay annually 30,000*l.* sterling, for public instructions in their city alone, whilst the sum raised by taxes for the wages of teachers in the States exceed £100,000 sterling. Every district containing fifty families is compelled to maintain one school. The Bible is allowed to be read in all, and parents and guardians are expected to teach their own children what they believe to be religious truth.