

THE OBSERVER. Published on Thursday, by DONALD A. McIVER, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

THE GARDNER. "Art thou come with the heart of thy childhood back, To the tree, the pure, the kind? No morned the trees in any homeward track, As they passed to the morning wind."

ATLANTIC Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. MARINE AGENT AT SAINT JOHN. THE Subscriber is authorized by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, to take Risks on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to an extent not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars on any one risk.

THE RETURN. "Art thou come with the heart of thy childhood back, To the tree, the pure, the kind? No morned the trees in any homeward track, As they passed to the morning wind."

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having entered into Partnership with his Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of ALLISON & SPURR. EDWARD ALLISON, EDWARD SPURR.

THE FADED FLOWER. "I keep it still, the faded flower, Through long and cheery years, In memory of that happy hour, Which lived the more endearing."

ESTATE OF DR. HENRY COOK. ALL Persons having Legal demands against the Estate of HENRY COOK, late of the City of Saint John, Surgeon, &c., deceased, are required to send in their claims, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

THE REALTY. "There is no greater fallacy than the supposition that opulence consists in the enjoyment of a large income. The sum whose expenditure equals his income is in reality a poor man, whatever position he may occupy in the eye of the world."

COFFEE, CIGARS, &c. Landing ex Schooner "Charlotte," from Boston 20 BURLINGAME COFFEE, 10,000 Manual Java CIGARS, 20 Boxes GRAPES, 3 Boxes LEMONS, 20 Drums Turkey PIGS, Hickory NUTS, MACCARONI, &c.

WEALTH OF THE MEXICAN NOBLES. The wealth of some of the nobles of Mexico, previous to the revolution in that country, which freed it from dependence on Spain, was equal to that which is now enjoyed by many of the Russian grandees.

EXTRA SIZED GLASS. JUST RECEIVED. EXTRA SIZED LARGE GLASS, suitable for Store Windows, Counters, Pans, &c. Also—Polished PLATE GLASS (of a superior article) of large size and not expensive.

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11 HOPS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, 15 lbs. ditto ditto; Landed from ship "Tyro, Greenwood, master, from St. John, N. B., on the 2nd inst. H. G. KINNEAR, March 1.

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50 BAGS weighing from 100 to 150 lbs each. For sale by ALLISON & SPURR, March 1st.

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50 DOZEN Long Handled FARMING SPADES.—For sale by W. CARVILLE, March 1.

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Comfortable COTTAGE to Rent. That comfortable and conveniently situated COTTAGE, and Possession, situate and fronting on Garden-street, a little beyond the residence of the Subscriber, at present in the occupation of S. K. Tully, Esq., Possession given on 1st day of May next.—Apply at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR, North M. Wharf, February 11.

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TO LET. THE STORE in Dock Street, at present occupied by R. F. McIVER.—Also, two CELLARS on level with and entrance from Nelson Street.—Enquire of W. A. ROBERTSON, Dock Street, February 18.

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SEVERAL Offices in the Brick Building, corner of George Alley and Prince Wharf, street. [Feb. 4.] JARDINE & CO.

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FOR SALE. LOTS Nos. 16 and 17, South Market Wharf, both vacant. Also—A Lot of LAND on the South side of Union street, near South street.—Terms of application will be known by application at the Office of the subscriber. W. B. KINNEAR, No. 17, for the Owners, St. John, 20th Jan. 1845.—[Courser.]

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fool for musing! What a succession of stirring scenes had occurred in that royal pile, from the time when William the Conqueror erected the stonem and frowning strong-hold, until the day when our present and youthful and delicate Queen took possession of those luxurious and airy-like apartments. How many changes and vicissitudes those venerable walls had witnessed. Within them Henry I., celebrated, with royal state, his nuptials with the beautiful Adeline of Lorraine. It was in 1514, that Queen Mary and Philip made their grand public entry from Winchester; where their marriage was celebrated. On this very terrace, constructed by herself, the proud Elizabeth has swept up and down, surrounded by her train of ladies, and the courtiers upon whose homage her vanity drew such large demands.—Those apartments, too, were the scene of the classical fortunes of the amiable and ill-fated Charles I. Within those walls he was a sovereign monarch holding court—a fond husband and father enjoying the privacy of domestic affections—and an injured captive destined to an ignominious trial and death. They have rung with the boisterous merriment and ever and anon breaking forth the devotional feelings that illumined his even amidst the double darkness of the light of day and the light of night in strain, the organ and piano-forte, these instruments being placed in the gallery for the solace of the royal sufferer. How mysterious to our infinite comprehension those heavenly glimpses—those bright visitations from another world to one whose sorrows regarding the things of this world were so clouded and obscured!—Dublin University Magazine.

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either successful or unsuccessful, have been made to secure converts to Methodism. II. That while systematic, thorough instruction is given in the primary, in the literary and scientific, and in the Classical Department of the Institution to Classes of Students respectively large, its claims upon the public funds are very moderately estimated at £260 per annum. IV. While the Academy is acknowledged to be in a most efficient state, and in every respect, save this matter of "Reviews," conducted in a most admirable manner, the withholding of the Grant at any time, on religious grounds, would be at variance with Legislative action in other cases—an injury to the just claims of the Wesleyan Denomination; and a proceeding altogether unsuited to the character of the age. The Managers of the Institution are ready to give facility to any examination, however strict. VI. The design, character and principles of the Academy are unchanged, so that it has ever been worthy of private patronage, and public encouragement, it is so still. I am, dear Sir, yours obediently, H. PICKARD, Principal.

FORMATION OF THE SYNOD OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. Adhering to the Standards of the Westminster Confession. WE the undersigned Ministers belonging to the Synod of New-Brunswick, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, find ourselves constrained to declare our connection with the aforesaid Synod, for the following reasons:— I. First, because the aforesaid Synod, at their Meeting in Chelsea, on the fifth of September, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-four years, came to the resolution of continuing in connection with the Church of Scotland, as by Law established. II. Secondly, because we find ourselves debarred from holding any communion with the Established Church of Scotland, owing to the fact that the aforesaid Synod, in its connection with the Church of Scotland, as by Law established, has refused to receive us as members of the same. III. Thirdly, because the aforesaid Synod, in its connection with the Church of Scotland, as by Law established, has refused to receive us as members of the same. IV. Fourthly, because the aforesaid Synod, in its connection with the Church of Scotland, as by Law established, has refused to receive us as members of the same.

COMMUNICATIONS. [From the Courier—Published by request.] WESLEYAN ACADEMY. Most Willing, Suckville, New Brunswick, Feb. 20th, 1845. MESSRS EDITORS.—Will you allow me through the columns of your paper, to make a few remarks relative to the Institution with which I have the honor to be connected? I am induced to make this request by certain recent proceedings in the upper branch of our Provincial Legislature, which are calculated, if not designed, to injure the Academy in public estimation. It appears from the reported Debate of the Legislative Council upon the Grant of £300 to the Academy, that the Hon. Member of that body who affirmed that he had been a warm friend to the Academy, "ready on all occasions to acknowledge its efficiency, and the very honorable manner in which it had been conducted," gives to the Committee "a report," which he endorses by declaring that "he had no doubt of its truth," which, with the Hon. member's explanations and references, respecting to the extraordinary mode of bringing over the students to the Methodist faith, by working upon the fears and passions of the youth, until they were led away by the violence of their feelings, by a species of fanaticism; and "an employment of a very strange mode of converting children, not by working upon their intellectual faculties, but by exciting their passions, and as employing these means with such success at a 'Review Meeting lately held, that all the Students had become converts to Methodism, with a few exceptions." In view of such strange misrepresentations from an avowed friend, will the Academy earnestly exclaim, as did an honorable member of the House of Assembly, on the other day, on behalf of another Institution, "Save me from my friends, I can take care of my enemies." I will not question the sincerity of the Hon. gentleman's professions of friendship; but he has manifested a lively interest in our proceedings, has favoured us with his presence at our Examinations, &c. &c.; and, therefore, the more regret that he has allowed his fears, passions and prejudices to be worked upon until he has been led away by his feelings into an attitude of apparent hostility to the Academy. I am anxious that he will allow truth to speak upon his intellectual faculties, he will see that the Institution has not been injured in character, so as to be brought into disrepute, and that he has herebefore honoured it. I hope that he has magnanimity enough to do justice to himself by retracting publicly the erroneous statements which he has given with authoritative currency. I sat to the Hon. gentleman, and to any other whose feelings of friendship may have been lessened by our reports, that I do not believe any desire has been felt, much less cherished, to convert to Methodism any student, youth or child, in the Institution; and I do most emphatically deny that there has been any tampering with the reli-

gious principles of youth whose families are connected with other Christian Denominations—Methodist faith here and as, from my position relative to the Academy, I have a better opportunity to observe what is taking place in it, than I find who only lives in the vicinity, hence I shall not be taxed with presumption when I claim that my testimony should be believed in preference to his, in regard to this. The same Hon. gentleman is reported as saying, in the course of the Debate, that "the Methodist first asked for the money on the ground that they had an Institution perfectly free from all religious bias to observe what is taking place in it, thus that such an application on religious grounds is absolutely incredible to any person at all acquainted with the holy philanthropic design of the Christian Founder, or with the elevated religious principles of the Church which has accepted the trust, which renders her responsible for the moral and religious character of the Academy, or with the published arrangements for carrying out that design and fulfilling that trust; that any application for public assistance should have been rested upon such questionable ground! Had such a plan been made, there would have been some just occasion for Christian Government to hesitate before giving support to an experiment so dangerous to the community. The worthy Founder never contemplated such an imbecile error—the Christian Legislature of these Provinces would never have supported it, and Christian parents of all denominations would have wisely feared to place their sons in an Institution where they would be "perfectly free from all religious restraint!" The claims of the Institution have been urged upon those very different from this. "The Methodists first asked for money for this Institution upon the ground that they had been enabled, through the never-to-be-forgotten liberality of a member of their Church, to erect a very commodious Building for the Academy, to be occupied upon strictly Christian principles—and they asked not in vain, a Grant of £500 was made, and in finishing the Building. When their Petition was next presented to the Provincial Legislature, they were allowed to attend some Classes had been formed in the Academy, preparatory to the formal opening of the Institution the succeeding summer—and assistance was asked for aid to meet the current expenses for the year; again the justice of the claim was acknowledged, and a Grant of £200 was given.—When the application on behalf of the Academy was made last year, the claim on its behalf was urged, not only because it was designed to perform public service, but also because public order had been performed. It was shown that 20 Students had, during that, its first year's operations, availed themselves of its advantages. Another Grant of £200 was given; a larger sum than had been expected, and it was said to be altogether needless that a larger sum was not entered on "the Supply Book" of the House of Assembly, and the right to receive a sum strongly affirmed by influential members of the Legislative Council; and as, during the year the operations of the Committee and the Officers of the Institution continued to be conducted in a manner which was highly creditable, and which had been connected with our Classes was shown, we confidently claimed a larger Grant. It appears to us, that a sum of £500 was granted, and a Minister of established reputation for piety and ability, and a man of high standing in the community, and a more certain proof of his wealth is given in the fact that he caused two ships of the line, of the largest size, to be constructed at Havana, at his own expense, and presented them to the King.

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