# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1852.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 45.



**The Weekly Observer.**

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.



## MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

## UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

*No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.*

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies. The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 to $3000 and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure and survive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 49, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half an interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*an lawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever*." In increase the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz.—Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Rael Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

*Boston.*—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

*Saint John.*—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John.
AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

## LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

### Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

## HARDWARE.

### W. Tisdale & Son

*Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'*—

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse TRACES and OX CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS;
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1¼ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved all which will be sold at low rates.

N B—Remainder of Stock expected in the '*Algoma*' '*Themis*.'

## DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES,
*FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,*
WOOD STOVES, AND PLOUGHS,

of the newest and most approved Patterns to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in *Prince William Sreet*, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Surdee & Co.

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John N. 27th Sept., 1851.

## JAMES BURRELL.

*Corner of King and Germain Streets,*

Has received per *Highland Mary* from London, *Olive* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season.

### Dress Materials,

In Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines and Cashmeres;
Gala Plaid CLOAKINGS,
4-4, 5 4 PRINTED COTTONS, newest styles;
Grey and White COTTONS;
9-4 Sheetings, Bed-Tick, Twilled Stripes;
Red and White FLANNELS;
BLANKETS;
Cotton Warps, Cotton Batting, Wadding.

**LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,**

Black and Col'd Velvets;
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods & Polkas
Pelerines and Comforters;
HOSIERY and GLOVES, in great variety;
Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions;
Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions
Infant's Frock Bodices and Caps;
Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Sewed Muslin, Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH RIBBONS.
Purses,
Whalebone,
Brushes, Braces,
Umbrellas, Stocks,
Hair Nets, Plaits, Gimps,
Unions, Lawns, Diapers,
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts, and Collars. Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
Neck Ties, Black and Col'd
Veils, Stays, Combs,
Pound Cottons;
APRONS,
Reels,
MILLINERY, &c. &c

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Oct. 28.

### Great Reduction in Prices.

## SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

### Prince William street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their

**GENTS. CLOTHS**—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

**Ladies DRESS Materials,**

In Silk and Wool Bareges, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and striped); Crape de Soi, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleon Cloths, &c. &c.

**LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,**

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indiana, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

## S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

*Germain Street, Foster's Corner.*

### New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

*Just received per Ships "Highland Mary," from London, and "Speed," from Liverpool:*—

21 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella BOOTS;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS.
Do. Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing SLIPPERS;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House SHOES, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality:
Do. Prunella and Casimere BOOTS, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS.
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's CLOTH BOOTS, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*

Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

## 1852. NEW NAIL FACTORY.

### W. H. ADAMS

BEGS to acquaint his Customers and the public generally, that having lately erected a STEAM CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY in this City, is prepared to furnish CUT NAILS from 3dy. to 4dy., and Flooring Brads, Finishing Brads, and Sheathing NAILS, as low and equal in quality and shape as can be produced in the Province, and therefore solicits from purchasers an inspection at his HARDWARE STORE, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square. Jan. 27.

### Butter! Butter!

A FEW Firkins of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER, put up for family use; for sale by

Jan. 27 JOHN V THURGAR.

## S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Stores,

### Germain street, St. John; Queen Street, Fredericton.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer *via* Boston:—

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.

Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles

**Ladies' Bridal Slippers,**

and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers.*

☞ Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 16. S. K FOSTER.

### JANUARY, 1852.

### SHEET & CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

*Now on hand, for Sale:*—

ONE THOUSAND Fifty feet boxes—sizes from 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x14, (with all the intermediate sizes,) up to 16x20, 16x24, and 18x24. —ALSO—

5000 feet single and double thick sheet GLASS, from 20x26 to 34x46 in the other sizes, suitable for large windows for Stores, &c.

Persons wishing to have quantities less than a box can be accommodated with any size by paying the rate asked per dozen panes.

With 20 crates and 4 cases plain and cut DECANTERS, TUMBLERS, Wine Glasses, Custard Cups, &c. &c. JOHN KINNEAR,

Jan. 27. *Prince Wm. Street.*

## DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

**Fortieth Edition, with FIFTY COLORED ENGRAVINGS.**

*Just Published, and may be had as a reach and English, in sealed Envelopes 2s. 6d. or post-free, from the Author, for forty two stamps.*

### Self-Preservation:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, when exercise the physical and mental powers diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, and Indigestion, whether arising from these causes, close study, or the influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With FIFTY *Coloured Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, "by solitary habits, excesses and infection."

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

Doctor of Medicine, Natural ted Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations; and on Indelicious and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical power are dependent on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V.—On the Disease Arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance be disclosed in less cases could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their ant ndant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage become, when abused the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, to which we allude and consequences of the sweet "Treatise professes to detail, are productive of greater misery to the human frame than any other to which it is subject.

This work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the only contents of the work, the means of cure as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deserve dly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victims of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether arqueired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, were enticing from their natural consequences, to use every endeavour to fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, symptoms, and the answer, and, brave off, secrecy invariably characterizes the intelligent and practical physician and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LAMERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years, is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

☞ The work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., store 78 Gerrish Street; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec Mr. NELSON.

December 1, 1851.

### Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this 1st day of December, 1851, entered into Partnership, under the style and firm of MYLES & HOWARD, Tailors and Drapers.

JAMES MYLES,
GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.

MYLES & HOWARD beg leave to inform the Public generally that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on the *Tailor & Draper Business* in that Establishment lately occupied by James Myles, well known as the HOWARD HOUSE, North Side King Street, where they will have constantly on hand a well assorted and Fashionable Stock of CLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be sold as low as any other house in the trade.

Dec. 1, 1851.

### Linseed Oil, Whiting, &c.

By the *Royalist*, from Liverpool, now landing.

PIPES of Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL;
Casks of best WHITING;
Kegs of Liverpool WHITE LEAD;
Kegs of best Ground MUSTARD;
Kegs do. do. GINGER;
Barrels of Carbonate of SODA;
Barrels of Roll BRIMSTONE;
Casks of EPSOM SALTS.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
March 23, 182. *Prince Wm. Street.*

### India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.

W. H. ADAMS,
Corner Market Square and Dock-street.
March 23, 1852.

### Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per steamers *Asia* and *Niagara*, via Halifax:

EMBROIDERED COBURGH ROBES;
" Vests, Ties and Mufflers;
Long and Square Woolen Shawls;
Paisley filled Long and Square do.;
Plain and Watered Black Silks;
Black Satinetts and Velvits;
rapes, Ribbons, Persians, &c.;
A large variety of sewed Goods, in Habits, Chemizettes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.

Dec. 23. PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

### 69 Cases I. Rubber Over-shoes.

*Just landing from Boston, per schr. 'Orion,'*

THE BEST YET—

29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes;
10 ditto Women's Over-Shoes;
10 do. Women's Buskins; 7 do. Women's Boots;
4 do. Women's Slippers;
7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 24. *Prince Wm. Street.*

### New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 16.


### Notice to Mariners.

### NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co.:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Light-Houses for the Bay of Fundy to request you will publish, for the information of Mariners, the enclosed list of Light Houses erected and lighted by the Province of Nova Scotia last year, and re-insert the description of a Light on Peter's Island, in Grand Passage, published in your journal and other City papers in 1850.

Respectfully yours, I. WOODWARD.

*St. John, N. B., March 11, 1852.*

### Eddy or Sandpoint Light,

A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint, on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights Horizontally placed 25 feet above Sea Level—so and fall 6 feet. The building is square, painted White, with a Black Diamond on the seaward side. The Point is shoal Eastwardly of the Light nearly 200 fathoms, but the Northwest of it is bold water and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular, and very rapid round the Point.

The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait:—

From the Light to Cape Hogan, S. 50° E.
" " to Western head and which intercepts the Light, S. 10 E.
" " to Bear Island, N. 32 W.
" " to Pirate Cove, N. 34 W.
" " to Mill Creek, N. 39 W.

Latitude 45° 31' North. Longitude 61° 15' West.—Variation 14° 30' W.

### Arichat Beacon.

A Beacon Light on Point Marichi on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The building is square, painted White, and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet. The Point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lights:—

From the Light to Cranberry Island Light, over Winging Point, S 3° E.
" " to Winging Point, S. 5° W.
" " to Ragged Head, North Shore, Chedabucto Bay, N. 79° W.
" " to Madam Island, East side of entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jerry Island Reef, N. 48° W.
" Little Arichat Head, N. 40° W.

Latitude 45° 29' North. Longitude 61° 2' West—Variation, 14° 30' W.

### Horton Bluff Light.

A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff, in the Basin of Mines, 25 feet above sea level, high water—rise and fall, 40 to 45 feet.

The building is square painted White, stands 60 feet from the Bluff, and shows a White Light, which may be seen in clear weather over the greatest part of the Basin of Mines (after passing Cape Blomidon) and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River and intercepted by the continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it.

Course to Foxe Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N. 11° W.
" " Cape Blomidon, 2 N. 0° W.
" " Partridge Island (Parrsboro') 2 N. 0° E.
" " Largest of Group of Five Islands, N. 33° E.
" " West side of River or continuation of Bluff, S. 35° E.

### Port Medway Light.

A Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admiralty Head on the West side of the entrance of Port Medway. The building is square painted White, with Black Square in the centre of the seaward sides, and shows a plain White Light 44 feet above the sea level, (rise and fall 6 feet,) and is visible in clear weather from Cape La Have and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly and seaward, and shut in by the main land Westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore which is bold to.

The following bearings by compass are given to assist vessels in making the Harbour:—

From the Light to the outermost Headland Westerly, S. 52 W.
" to Long Cove Breakers, S. 17 W.
" to Southwest Breakers, S. 24 E.
" to Southend Flying Pan Island and S. E. Breaker in one, S. 60 E.

*The Islands and Ledges on the East side of entrance are on line of these courses:*—

From Light to La Have Rock, N. 72 E.
" " to South Point of Indian Island, N. 47 E.
" " to Cape La Have over the point of Indian Island, N. 76 E.

Latitude 44° 6' N. Longitude 64° 34' W. Variation, 14° 23' W.

### Peter's Island Light.

The Light Beacon erected on Peter's Island, at the South entrance of Westport, on the East side of the Bay of Fundy, shows *Two* WHITE LIGHTS, horizontally placed, (to distinguish it from Brier Island Light) at an elevation of 40 feet above high watermark. The beacon is intended to lead vessels into Westport or through Grand Passage and will be seen on the approach from Seaward and St. Mary's Bay and shut in by S. W. point of Brier Island, bearing from it S. 34 deg. W. and Dartmouth Point on Long Island side, S. 59 deg. E., and on the North side (coming out of the Bay) between N. 11 deg. E. and N. 25 deg. E. When in the Passage or fairway through, the Light will be seen all round and can be passed on either side; but the Eastern Passage is the deepest and widest, and is recommended to strangers. The best anchorage is on the Brier Island, or Western side of the Harbour.

Latitude of Peter's Island N. 44 deg. 19 min.
Long. side of ditto W. 66 deg. 19 min. 30 sec.
Variation 18½ deg. W.
Rise of Tide 44 feet.
Course to Cape St. Mary's, S. 12 deg. E., dist. 12 miles.

S. CUNARD, J. P. MILLER, J. MCNAB, } *Commissioners of Light-houses for Nova Scotia.*


## To CIVIL ENGINEERS, Wharf Builders, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that under the authority of an Act of the present Session of Assembly, the Common Council of this City propose to construct in the Harbour of Saint John, near Reed's Point, extensive Piers, Wharves, Slips and Public landings, for sea-going steamers, to land Goods and Passengers at all times of Tide, involving an expenditure of about ten thousand pounds; and they hereby offer Premiums of £25 and £12 10s. respectively, for the *first* and *second best* complete Set of Designs, Working Plans and Specifications for the contemplated erections, of round or squared logs, to be deposited, under seal, at the Common Clerk's Office, on or before the 1st of May next.

Copies of the Act, Harbour Plans, and other required information as to the depth of water and set of current in the Harbour, may be procured from any of the undersigned Committee.

The comparative merits of the various designs, &c. will be referred to the ultimate decision of the Common Council, who reserve the right to reject all or any of them, if, in their judgment, not deserving of either premium.

The unsuccessful competitors will, if they desire it, have their plans returned to them; the others will be retained as the property of the Corporation.

J. JOHNSTON,
W. H. NEEDHAM,
G. VANHORNE,
W. HAGARTY,
C. C. NOWLIN,
THOMAS McAVITY, } *Committee.*

St. John, March 27, 1852.

### Molasses! Molasses!

*Landing ex "Zero," from Matanzas:*

**141 Hogsheads and 16 Tierces, New Crop MOLASSES.**

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 16. *Market Square.*


## POETRY.

### THE SPEAKING FLOWER.

BY NATHANIEL GREENE.

"Our ship is ready to depart,
Yet, ere I go from thee,
Some proof of love, to cheer my heart,
I pray thee grant to me.

"Oh give me Mary, while the land
I leave, in which we met,
At least the flower that's in thy hand
In token of regret.

"Each day, in tempest and in calm
I'll wear it on my breast,
And it shall shed hope's soothing balm
O'er all my hours of rest."

With pallid cheek and heaving breast
And half distracted air,
The trembling maid to Heaven addressed
A faintly murmured prayer.

"Thou answerest not—and I must go
Unloved across the main;
Adieu, and may'st thou never know.
What 'tis to love in vain!"

The maiden gasped, she could not tell
In words, the love she bore,
But from her hand the blossom fell
Before him on the floor.

### SONNET TO MY PIANO.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

Surely there is a soul within these strings,
So deeply thrills my own, when 'mid thy chords,
Moving with eager hands, my whole frame rings
With inner music, for transcending words.
As after absence long I open thee,
Dear friend, and life here linger at thy side,
To conjure up thy hidden harmony,
A boundless joy runs through me, as a tide
Filling the sandy channels and low shores
Left by the ebb of feelings that depart,
And the dull slime of tame monotonous hours.
Thy dear delicious voice, Harp of my heart,
Hath won me back to thoughts of noble height,
And wrapped me in a reverie of delight.

## FROM SIAM.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes from the Singapore Free Press, a curious document, prepared by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Siam, continuing a description of the state of the country, and a statement of its policy in regard to foreign trade, and the residence of European and American merchants.

I will be seen that the Minister of Siam is not so ambitious of extending the trade and industry of his country, as are the people of some countries. The people, he says, are only accustomed to trade for the bare necessaries of life, and have no inclination to study the arts, and to manufacture articles for exportation. His Majesty, in consideration of the fall of prices on all merchandise, foreign and domestic, has seen fit to lower the duties from 1700 ticals per fathom of the ship's beam, to 1000 ticals, and has consented to the export of rice, which was formally forbidden. The amount of export permitted is, however, regulated by the productiveness of the season. His Majesty, probably by the advice of his minister, seems disinclined to afford a stimulus to artificial wants among his people, by encouraging the introduction of foreign luxuries. On the contrary, it is an important and very laudable object of his policy to prohibit the use of the only luxury indulged in, opium. The following is the document in reference to:—

*By his Excellency Phraya-Si-Suriewong, Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

An account of the affairs of the Kingdom of Siam, from the time his Majesty, Somdet Phra Chom Klow Chow Yu Hua, and his Majesty Somdet Phra Pin Klow Chow Yu Hua, ascended the throne of Siam, and became the joint Monarchs of the Kingdom.

Their Majesties have set their hearts to protect and nourish the kingdom of Siam, embracing in their regards all the cities and villages within their realm, giving them to abound in privileges and blessings, exceeding that which they enjoyed in times past.

The kingdom of Siam is truly an extensive country, having many rivers and canals intersecting it in very many places. The northern districts are partly inhabited by Siamese and partly by the Laos people. All parts of the land abound with rice, fish and other edibles of great variety, so that the inhabitants of the country seek their living with ease.

The merchandise of the land, however, is not abundant: it is sufficient only for exchanging in small quantities for foreign goods, which goods are purchased and used in the country according to the small demand there is for them. Hence the people have no inclination to study the arts and to manufacture articles for exportation, as do people of other countries. The merchants of the land and those from foreign countries, who come hither to trade, find the merchandise only sufficient for lading the junks and ships, which come each season, there being little or nothing left, so that if more foreign ships should come hither for trade, they would fail in their object, for the want of suitable articles for export, because such articles are not abundant in the country. Hence, if foreign goods in much larger quantities are brought to this market, they would not find purchasers, because the people of this country are not much addicted to traffic with foreign countries, they are only accustomed to trade among themselves just sufficient for the bare necessaries of life.

People of foreign countries coming hither and living in the country of Siam find food very cheap. They live happily and are not under the necessity of expending much money for the supply of their daily wants. In this respect living in Siam is not nearly as expensive as it is in other countries.

European and American merchants, who come to Siam for the purpose of trade, have hitherto been obliged to pay duties on their vessels, according to the treaty made by Captain Burney in the year 1828 of the Christian era, the rate being 1,700 ticals on every fathom's length of the ship's beam. At the time the treaty was made, merchandise both foreign and domestic commanded good prices. But the prices of all such merchandise have fallen, consequently the foreign merchants in this country make but a poor business in trade. In view of this state of things, His Majesty has seen fit to lower the duty on square rigged vessels 700 ticals on every fathom's length of the ship's beam, requiring his Custom house officers to demand now only 1,000 ticals per fathom. This it is thought is a suitable deduction for the present state of trade. If in the future, foreign merchants shall find that they are gainers or losers in trade under this arrangement, further changes of the Duties on square rigged vessels shall in due time be made.

Again, formerly rice was an article forbidden to be sold out of the country. Now His Majesty allows foreign merchants to freight their ships in part with it, being governed as to amount, by the fruitfulness or unfruitfulness of the seasons producing it. He does not interdict trade in it, as it was formerly interdicted.

Again, Opium being a drug of pernicious tendency, the former Kings of Siam have uniformly prohibited traffic in it, and have caused merchants engaged in the traffic of it to be seized, and their property confiscated. Those efforts to cleanse the land of the evil of Opium, produced ruin of estate and business and revengful feelings to a very great extent. Hence his present Majesty has been pleased to grant a monopoly of the traffic in Opium to certain individuals of his subjects, allowing them alone to purchase it and to sell it only to the Chinese who have come hither to seek their livelihood under his auspices. Due to all Siamese and others who are subjects of the kingdom of Siam, and who constitute the forces of the kingdom, Opium is contraband as an article of trade or consumption. A copy of the new laws, touching the subject, which have been published, will be sent accompanying this.

Again, the English and American who reside in the kingdom of Siam are allowed to enjoy greater privileges than formerly. They are allowed to travel to and fro in the kingdom, wherever they please. They are permitted to follow the dictates of their own consciences in religious observances, to erect chapels and cemeteries, according to their wishes, and in all respects they are allowed unreserved freedom, so long as they do not infringe upon the customs and laws of the country.

Again, the Great Council of Nobles, Lords and Rulers, together with all the family of the illustrious princes in full counsel being united in the opinion—that as the kingdom of Siam, from oldeu times to the present, has had a custom that where a prince has recently ascended the throne, that he take to himself a princess of high birth and constitute her his consort or Barhtaparicharik, (which being interpreted, means a favourite wife, taking care of the royal feet), and that hence it is suitable and proper that His Majesty Phrabat Somdet Phra Chom Klow Chow Yu Hua having ascended the throne and become a great king, and being destitute of a Barthaparicharik, he has chosen and appointed as his consort a Royal princess of high birth, whose royal father deceased when she was seven days old. His late Majesty adopted her as his daughter, giving her all the privileges and honors of his own child, and endowed her with all the estate of her natural father. She has now obtained her 18th year of age, bearing the name of Phraong Chow Sonanat Wathanawasi; she is a princess gifted with superior intellectual endowments, above all her relatives, and is well worthy to be the head of all the ladies of the Royal Palace. Whereupon all the illustrious Princess, male and female, were unanimous in presenting Her Royal Highness to His Majesty Phrabat Somdet Phra Chom Klow Chow Yu Hua to be his Barthaparicharik. This act, together with all the ceremonies within the female department of the Palace Royal, which are usual on such occasions, took place on the 2nd instant.

Moreover His Majesty Phrabat Somdet Phra Chom Klow Chow Yu Hua, together with all his Councilors, are now studying to devise measures that shall result in the prosperity of commerce in this country far more than has yet been realised.

### A LOAF OF BREAD.

The following, from a chapter upon chemistry, exhibits Mr. Dawes' method of serving up a loaf of bread:—

"The teacher would go on to explain that, the different substances of which it is composed are—the flour of wheat, water, barm, salt; that these again are not simple, but each made up of many elementary substances into which they can be separated."

"Flour contains gluten, starch, &c., which form the nutritive part of it as food, again reunited to form water."

"Water can be decomposed into its elements—oxygen and hydrogen—two gases, which can be again reunited to form water."

"Salt, of a gas, not colorless like the other gases, but yellow, which cannot be breathed, and a metal, sodium."

"Barm, a froth, which rises from the top of beer during fermentation. That if the smallest crumb of bread be taken, so small as to be only just visible, it will contain something of all these different elements; that if they divide this again into a thousand pieces, so as not to be visible even to the naked eye, each of these would contain something of all the different elements of the loaf."

"Again, when the loaf is cut we see a number of cells of various sizes—how came these there? The barm causes a vinous fermentation to take place in the dough, by which an air, heavier than common air, and called carbonic acid gas, is formed; this, as the dough warms, expands, tries to escape, but the dough by its tenacity, retains it, and in this way these cells are formed."

"Then, again, the number of people it has given employment to before it became bread; from the plough boy up to the farmer—from sowing up to threshing; from the farmer who takes it to market; the corn dealer; the baker."

"How beautiful this provision of the Almighty for man's happiness, in making necessary that employment of mind and body which is required for his sustenance, and without which he could not live!—'If a man will not work neither shall he eat,' does more for man's happiness than the thoughtless are aware of: and the laborer who has to earn his own bread by the sweat of his brow is, in many instances, a more happy man than he who, from want of employment, whatever his condition in life may be, spends his time in listless indolence or in frivolous amusements."

### THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

The annexed account of the origin of the poetry and music of this far-famed Glee, is taken from the *London Times* of March 1st. It should be observed that it is of the Rapids of the Ottawa, (St. Anne's) not of the St. Lawrence, that the poet sings.—"In the year named, Moore set out for Bermuda, and subsequently visited the United States. The effects of the voyage were to subdue the admiration with which he had previously regarded 'American institutions,' and the publication in 1806 of two volumes of Odes and Epistles. The well known 'Canadian Boat Song' owes its origin to this tour. In his passage down the St. Lawrence Moore jotted down in pencilling, upon a fly leaf of a volume he was then reading, both the notes and a few of the words of the original song by which his own boat glee had been suggested. The volume was given at parting to a fellow-traveller as a keepsake. Years afterwards the book found its way back to its former owner, who, to his great surprise, discovered that the music of his celebrated glee was actually as much his own as the words. In the original note to the song the reader is informed 'that the words were written to an air which the boatmen sang to us frequently.' Extraordinary as it may appear, the air had never been heard at all until Moore presented it for all time to the lovers of plaintive song and romantic imagery."

The commencement of steamboat navigation on the Mississppi, was about the year 1816; and the first steamboat built on Lake Erie, was in 1817. In 1819 a steamer first visited Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan in 1826. In 1832, the first steamer visited Chicago, and in 1834 there were but eleven small steamers upon these inland seas. In 1851, there were *seven hundred and sixty one* steam boats upon our western interior lakes and rivers; employing 17 502, persons; having a tonnage of 188,468 tons; and the original cost being over $15,000,000.