

# The Weekly Observer.

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## The Garland.

The following is said to be written by a boat-swain's mate on board one of the ships under the command of the gallant officer whose deeds it celebrates; it does infinite credit to Jack's talent and spirit, and above all to his genuine affection for his heroic chief; others are of opinion that it is from the pen of THEODORE HOOK; while again, those who affect to be particularly knowing in these matters, say it is the production of "JEROME JOE."

## THE HERO OF ACRE.

Pull, Sultan, pull, Pacha; pull, devil, pull baker;  
Your fame is eclipsed by the hero of Acre;  
Each town on your coast, every place on the map  
Resounds with the glory of Commodore Napier.  
Here's a health to the hero of Acre and Sidon,  
He battered their walls, and the breach was a wide one;  
With his sword in his hand, and his hat on his rapier,  
How fierce was the onset of Commodore Napier!  
No honours or pensions can possibly cancel  
The wisdom of Stoford, the valour of Mansel;  
They formed and they fought, and they storm'd  
Ev'ry gap here,  
Yet what are these heroes to Commodore Napier!  
With his bombs, shells, and cannon, his muskets  
and fuses,  
He frightened the Turks, and he vanquish'd the  
Druses;  
Even Mehmet Ali, a terrible chap here,  
Confess'd he was nothing to Commodore Napier!  
The crafty old Pacha, as wise as a Solon,  
With grief saw the current of victory roll on;  
In spite of his wisdom, he fell in the trap here,  
And owned he was daddied by Commodore Napier.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WANTED—A WIDOW.

BY CHARLES WHITEHEAD.  
CHAPTER I.—PROLOGUE.

Mr. Samuel Gipps still lives, is in good health and spirits, and is likely to be a happier man for the time to come than he has been heretofore; but he no longer lives at No. 15, — Street, in the Strand. I make no question but that by this time even he can venture to smile at a dramatic passage in his life, with which I cannot forego the pleasure of acquainting the reader. Like Shakespeare, he was the sole author of a comedy; and, like the immortal bard, played but an inconsiderable part in it. But it may be as well if I furnish a short preparatory notice of Mr. Gipps.

Mr. Samuel Gipps was a bachelor, about three-and-forty years of age, and enjoying "a small competence," a phrase which means just such an amount of yearly income as justifies a gentleman in lamenting the high price of butcher's meat, and other perishable provisions, in begging about house rent, and in being guilty of the petty disloyalty of cursing, even to his omnibus and unanswerable face, the quarterly visit of the collector of Queen's taxes.

Like other young men upon town, Gipps in his time had been fain to content himself with lodgings, — a first floor, furnished with conveniences, a street-door key, and a letter-box and greasy candlestick duly placed on the balustrade of the first stair. He had, accordingly, passed through the ordeal of unconfessed dancing-masters on the second "flight," of unromantic music-teachers in the parlour, of amateur songsters at free-and-easy and gloze-clubs in the adjoining chamber, of sleep-walkers from the garrets, who never find their way to their own rooms, nor always discover a penchant for the first floor lodgers.

With this mode of self-stowage, and its vexatious contingencies, Gipps had subsequently suffered himself to be taken into permanent but at sundry boarding-houses, which the gloss of novelty once faded, conformed even less kindly with his inclination than his former more independent arrangements. He complained, that the inmates, native and foreign, to be found in these establishments, — the men in particular, — were the most inexplicably mysterious rational beings that ever sat down in common to one table-cloth.

minutes walk of the Royal Exchange! Bless you, sir, Captain Barclay, in training, could not have accomplished the distance in less. And as for those that 'command a delightful view of the park,' all I can say is, their commands are never obeyed. The outline of a tree or two might be seen perhaps — with Herschel's telescope.

"Why don't you take a house of your own?" returned Simpson, "vote for a member, attend vestries, and get on the Paving Board? Be respectable — now, do be respectable. You are a middle aged man — not as such. Sit under the shadow of your own fig-tree."

Therefore Gipps took No. 15, — Strand, and the fixtures at a valuation, made repairs, hung fresh bells, planted a new scraper, and placed his name in brass on the door. Hand-some furniture, books, pictures, bronzes, shells, lamps — all complete. The place was a nucleus of comfort and respectability.

All would not do. There was a vacuum, as he said, a desideratum to be supplied. The house was too much for him. I do not mean in the common acceptance of those words, — that is to say, that the house was too large, or had too many rooms in it (although less, to say the truth, might have sufficed) but he could not keep the concern in order; he could not manage it. Gipps had not taken a house — the house had got him; he had caught a tartar.

Now he knew very well, for he had heard his mother say so, that "servants required" — (his mother had said wanted, but this is anything but the truth) — that servants required looking after? but how was he all the living day to be tracking the footsteps of old Betty? In the first instance, he had thought Betty was pretty well considering; but when, as the phrase goes, she showed herself in her true colours, they were rather startling than splendid. She had apparently no conception of the course of time, as commonly indicated by clock-work, and brought up breakfast and served dinner at discretion. Her short time he began to feel rather morose were not in a high state of preservation. She wanted to make him believe that he ate four half-quarters a-week. Ridiculous! He was by no means partial to her, but she pleaded that the rats made away with the candles, when, "how the deuce," thought Gipps, "a rat or any animal of that genus can run up a kitchen door, and abstract moulds and long sizes out of the round lacerated box at the back of it, is more than I can possibly conceive." It was true that about two months since, a man with a head like a hedgehog, and a face like a dolphin, did come to repair the cistern; but why he should therefore have since come twice a week to take supper with Betty off his quarters of lamb, he could not satisfactorily divine.

Nat Salter, an uncouth urchin, of some dozen years, who cleaned his boots, and knives and forks, and carried, and mis-carried, his case might happen, his letters and messages, was no better to his liking. Of him, too, he had formed, at first, a favorable opinion, and had mentally measured him in pepper-and-salt trousers with red cord down the seams, and a brown coat with yellow collar and a gross of sugar-loaf buttons.

But the young rogue was always playing on the door-step with begrimed archness of his own age and physical culture; and when he went forth, would start up incontinently, whiff off his shapeless head-gear, and shout, "Dye want me, Mr. Gipps?" Once he had actually, "with his own ears," heard him observe to a companion, "That's my old master, Gipps — just twig him. But he's an article? I believe you, he just is."

sought, or recourse would not so constantly be had to that method of proceeding. He decided upon advertising, and was mightily pleased that Simpson had suggested a widow. He was partial to widows. His mother had been a widow for several years before her death. He sighed. Would that the dear old lady had lived to conduct his establishment!

And then Mrs. Revell, the sister of Mr. Metcalf, his opposite neighbour — she also was a widow, and a charming one. He sighed again. Alas! "If," said Gipps, "as he walked home," "Mrs. Revell would but consent to have me, (oh! that I dare — pop the question — I think they call it!) I'd see all the advertising at it — No, I would not for it should be long before I'd advertise in all the papers a certain union at St. George's, Hanover Square."

That very evening Gipps paid for the insertion of an advertisement. He wanted a widow; offered a comfortable home, and a very handsome stipend, to any lady of competent qualifications who might be disposed to accept them.

GOVERNORS' GRAVES AT SIERRA LEONE. Whilst at Sierra Leone I visited the graves of Denham, the traveller, who, after his many wanderings in Central Africa, died Lieutenant-Colonel and Governor of Sierra Leone. He lies in the new burial-ground behind the barracks, under a young plum tree; and beside him lie also three other Governors — Sir N. Campbell, Colonel Lumley, and Major Temple. A house built by Sir C. Mansarthy, who fell in the Ashantee war, looks down from a neighbouring hill on the field of the dead. Besides the plum tree in the old burial ground, to be added to the list of Governors who have died since 1825, Poor Denham, after having died the climate of Africa, said that his fate was sealed when he was appointed Governor here. He then exchanged his residence from Government House to a wooden building beside the creek, the mud of which, at low water, was most offensive. He also took to drinking, and gradually sunk under the fever. His grave is covered entirely with grass and bushes. I was obliged to remove them before I could see the simple superstructure of brick and traveller of first-rate enterprise. The Governors of Sierra Leone have, in general, when they arrived, been men past the meridian of life, and whose constitutions were not sufficiently vigorous to struggle through either form of the seasoning fever — "the lion," the severe attack — or "the jackal," the milder variety of the disease. As I before remarked, they are harassed with excess of duty and responsibility; and, like most Englishmen, they will not alter previous habits, and despite the advice of old residents, Sir Neil Campbell, an officer of high reputation, said to the colonial surgeon — "Doctor, there are two things which I wish you to do; tell me when I am really in danger, but give me no alarm whatever." A few months after assuming office he was attacked with the fever. The surgeon immediately gave him twenty grains of calomel (disguised, and told his Honour to keep the house. No danger, the surgeon said when dressed and out walking. But the same night he was laid on his back, and was quickly transferred to the fatal plum tree. The last Governor, Major Temple, said, when he arrived, in the dry season, "It is a monster to talk of the unhealthiness of Sierra Leone. I have been in much worse climate here in so deadly to the English, is to be found entirely in their indolent habits and disposition." He was very attentive to his duties, was much liked and esteemed, and would have been a great benefactor to the colony if he had lived. But whether the season was foul or fair, he took exercise in the middle of the day. In the rains he has been known to ride forty or fifty miles with his daughter; and the day before he was killed, in the fatal month of August, contrary to all advice, he set out to ride before a tornado, and got drenched to the skin.

RELIGION THE SOURCE OF ELOQUENCE. — I know that when I was in Paris, every thing I saw convinced me that, independently of our future happiness and our sublimate enjoyment in this life, religion is necessary to the comforts, the ceremonies, and even to the elegancies and lesser pleasures of life. Not only I never met with a writer truly eloquent, who did not, at least, affect to believe in religion, but I never met with one in whom religion was not the source of his eloquence. — *Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romley.*

A CHILD'S FAITH. — "How beautiful and lovely is the confiding faith of a little one. Behold a little darling 'applying to his ear the convulsions of a smooth lipped shell. He dreams he hears the murmuring of the distant sea — with what rapture does he listen, how his little eyes gleam on you with surprise and wonder; how delightful is faith to him — so glad, so joyous, receives he the tidings of the unseen world. Call this not credulity, but the spirit that stirs within us, the longings of the soul for its native home. — Oh! damp not this pure faith, but use it as one of the first instruments of teaching."

The above extract from Martin's Young Mother's Delight, is founded upon one of those beautiful gems of poetry which sparkle as with "orient pearls," the pages of Wordsworth. It is as follows: —  
I have seen  
A curious child, who dwelt upon a street  
Of inland ground, applying to his ear  
The convulsions of a smooth-lipped shell,  
To which in silence hush'd, he very soon  
Listened intently, and his countenance soon  
Brighten'd with joy; for now he was from within  
We heard — numerous exclaimers; whereby  
To his belief, the numbers express'd.  
Mysterious music with its own voice,  
Even such a shell the universe itself  
Is to the ear of faith.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE. — (Extract of a letter from Mr. John Candler, a member of the Society of Friends, dated Cape Haytien, Jan. 15, 1841.) — "Went on board the Ring Dove ship of war, just arrived in the harbour to get a supply of water. This vessel, commanded by Captain the Hon. Keith Stuart, captured off Santa Cruz on the 29th ult., Spanish brigantine Jesus Maria, of small burden, having on board 243 children, at from 10 to 16 years of age, and four young women, making in all 252 captives. She took in her cargo at the river Sherbro, had been 33 days at sea, and was bound to Porto Rico; 28 had died previous to capture, and four since, and 22 were in a very emaciated condition. The poor young victims had been placed on water casks, on which no planks were laid, and many of them were grievously bruised. The greatest height between the casks and the deck was two feet eight inches — under the beams, two feet eight inches; average height 30 inches! Let the horrid fact be made known — 11 persons, most of them villainous-looking men, were taken out of the slaver as claiming to be passengers, and were on board the Ring Dove to be sent to Porto Rico; the captain and crew had been sent to Havana with the vessel and cargo for adjudication. The pilot of the slaver, a pretended passenger, a wicked-looking Cuban slave-stealer, showed me his chart of the African coast, and pointed out the precise places from which the children were carried off. There is, he says, between the Gallinas and Cape Mount people, and the captives were part of the fruits of the conflict, purchased of both parties, and sent to Sherbro to be shipped off as slaves. The present price of children of the above age is a doubloon's worth of merchandise, disposed of at 50 per cent. profit, making the actual cost in net silver eight dollars each! The pilot told me he bought one for himself for an old cloak and an empty chest. A Cuban free black man, another passenger, related to me some of his iniquitous doings in Africa, and justified his conduct by saying that he could earn more money in this way than any other!"

STATISTICS OF TEMPERANCE. — The first half yearly report of the United Temperance Association, publishes and accounts of the success of its past endeavours, and gives an account of the work to be yet achieved. There are still six hundred thousand confirmed drunkards in the United Kingdom; there are still 80,000 unfortunate females in London and its vicinity, the majority of whom are victims of inebriety, which seem to be the chief obstacle to their reclamation; and still are the terrible effects of intemperance asylums, poor houses and hospitals; and the dwellings of the wives and children of our mechanics and working population. One hundred million sterling money are annually expended upon wine, malt liquors, and spirituous drinks, in the United Kingdom. The annual loss of labor, occasioned by intemperance, is alone estimated at thirty five millions sterling. — *London Magazine.*

JAPANESE USES OF THE FAN. — Neither men or women wear hats, except as a protection against rain: the fan is deemed a sufficient guard from the sun; and perhaps nothing will more strike the newly arrived European than the fan, which he will behold in the hand or the girdle of every human being. Soldiers and priests are no more to be seen without fans than ladies, who make of their use amongst the men of Japan it serves a great variety of purposes; visitors receive the dainties offered them upon their fans; the beggar, imploring charity, holds out his fan for the alms his prayers the dandy in lieu of a whalebone switch; the pedagogue instead of a ferule for the offending schoolboy's knuckles; and, not to dwell too long upon the subject, a fan, presented upon a peculiar kind of salver to the high-born criminal, is said to be the form of announcing his death: his head is struck off at the same moment as he stretches it towards the fan.

SEA LIFE. — What can there be in the bare abstract sea-life, that it is so alluring, so marvellous, so seducing? If a man, with reverence be it said, be fond of any one pursuit natural to man, or boyhood, he must resign it at last; if he love angling, or archery, or bells, or bolles, or billiards, or his children, or cricket, or dancing, or driving, or elegance, or eating, or his father, or family, or fishing, or following, or gardening, or hunting, or horses, or independence, or leisure, or love, or music, his mistress, or his mother, or news, or novelty, or research, or racing, or shooting, or sailing, or travelling, or tennis, or his wife, or — or — or — indeed anything, in short, save salt beef and salt water, let him stay ashore. — *Society in India.*

NO MEDICINE FOR LOVE. — A certain lady written on a physician, in great trouble about her daughter. "What ails her?" said the doctor. "Alas! doctor, I cannot tell, but she has lost her humor, her looks, her strength, her stomach, her strength consumes every day, so as we fear she cannot live." "Why do you not marry her?" "Alas! doctor, that we would fain do, and have offered her as good a match as she could ever expect, but she will not hear of marrying." "Is there no other, do you think, that she would be content to marry?" "Ah, doctor, that is it that troubles us; for there is a young gentleman we doubt not she loves, that her father and I can never consent to." "Why, look you, madam," replies the doctor, gravely, "(being among all his books in your closet)," then the case is this; your daughter would marry one man, and you would have her marry another; in all my books I find no remedy for such a disease as this!"

FLOWER GARDENS. — Laying out flower gardens, that is fitting the boundaries, and beds, and borders — grouping the trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants — together with tracing the walks and disposing the buildings, ornaments, or other features — requires as much taste and judgment as is required in the cultivation of the plants. We have read of the elaborately designed flower gardens of Italy, France and Holland, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Right lines, right angles, and regular geometrical figures, then prevailed; and lest these should be complicated enough, all kinds of free and scroll work were imitated on smooth turf, or on a surface of gravel, therein forming beds of the most tortuous and whimsical character. This style was introduced into the royal and many noblemen's gardens in Britain, but almost entirely disappeared soon after the commencement of the last century. This was succeeded by a new scheme, the leading character of which consisted in irregular dispositions, and indiscriminate intermixture of trees, shrubs, arranged without order, in clumps and groups, bounded by waving lines. This new fashion of irregular planting was not only adopted in flower gardens and pleasure grounds — it was transferred to the parks also — and in this style the greater number of the country seats in this county appear at this day; and although it has been the reigning taste for above this hundred years past, it has not escaped censure. The accurately cut edges of the walks and clumps were said to be hard and too obtrusive, making the line between the plants and the turf too distinct. Box edgings were equally objectionable, as they formed no softened intermediate link between the turf or gravel and the trees. These defects were partly done away with, by giving up edging the clumps, and allowing the turf to flow in among, and be lost under the plants. The edges of the walks, too, were beaten down almost level with the gravel, which took off from the ditch-like appearance of the walks. — *Florist's Journal.*

INFLUENCE OF PASTURAGE ON WOOL. — It is well known to English wool collectors and manufacturers of cloth, that pasturage has a powerful influence on the nature and properties of the fleece. By way of example we will suppose half a flock of Southdown sheep, reared in the centre of the South Downs (known to be the most fertile and chalky land) and the other half transferred to some of the rich level lands in the neighbourhood of Patience levels, near Lewes. The contrast of these two portions of the same flock, when shorn, is inconceivable to those who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the powerful influence of a change in pasture on the wool of sheep. Both have an evident effect on wool, as may be seen in England on that of those flocks round the coast of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, &c. The wool of flocks which are normally possessed a longer staple and more pliancy of texture, and consequently it is better adapted to the use of the spinner than the produce of the same flock pastured further in the interior on a similar exhalations arising from the sea, which like the smoke of London extend inland at least ten miles, thus operating on the herbage, as well as on wool. An enlightened gentleman, well acquainted with the cotton plant in the United States, and that cotton wool in general, states that the sea air has the same influence on the cotton plant as on the wool of sheep. The sea island cotton is the strongest and longest, and consequently best suited for spinning, and when the plant is removed from its favourite soil and transferred to the interior, the wool becomes tender and of a different quality. It may almost be added that the change produces another species of cotton wool.

The severity of the Saxon laws against adultery was personal and sanguinary. If a woman became unchaste, she was compelled to hang herself, her body was burnt, and over her ashes the adulterer was executed — or else a company of females whipped her from district to district, and dividing her garments to the girdle, they pierced her body with knives — they drove her thus bleeding from their habitations, and, wheresoever she went, new collections of women renewed the cruel punishment till she expired. — *Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.*

The High Tor, Derbyshire. — This immense mass of rock, which, like the rest of the range, is beautifully interspersed, and in some places densely covered, with little trees, presents a perpendicular side of 350 feet above the bed of the river. On looking down from the extreme point, objects seem wonderfully reduced in size. A phaeton (then passing) appeared like a child's carriage; the pedestrian, a mere doll; while the few scattered houses skirting the opposite base, tastefully ornamented with various spars, and flower-entwined verandahs, or more neatly contrived parterres, resembled those of sand-dashed pastboard, so much sought for by ladies of a "certain age," in the bazaars at Southport, and other places of similar resort. This was my first impression on looking down. Objects certainly do appear larger on remaining up a length of time, which is easily accounted for. The ascent is pleasant and easy, winding up at the back by a path which brings one suddenly to the verge of the abyss, and then the effect is more than doubly astonishing. The top of one of the highest points of the rock, which in fact overhangs the awful precipice, is so flat, that, by lying down, and carefully thrusting our heads partly over the immediate brink, we were better enabled to appreciate the double effect of its vast altitude, and our critical situation. — *Sketches in Derbyshire.*

THE PRODIGE. — It is not known where he that invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more than the whole race of heroes and conquerors, who have drenched it with tears, and manured it with blood, and whose birth, parentage and education have been handed down to us with a precision precisely proportionate to the mischief they have done.

NEWSPAPERS. — A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things that are familiar to him. A newspaper in one year is equal to one quarter's schooling, to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent in mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspet. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

GEOLOGY OF THE MOON. — Under this rather Hibernian heading, a Dublin correspondent of the *Chester Chronicle* gives the following observations of Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, on the appearance of the moon, as seen through Lord Oxmantown's immense telescope. — "The sharpness of the rocks and peaks in the moon is quite surprising; and this fact alone would show that air and water are absent. He also states that no volcanic action is now at work in the moon, nor has been since the invention of telescopes. One of its mountains is nearly 17,000 feet in height above the plain from which it rises. Generally, however, they are about 5,000."

AN IRON AGE. — Iron has been applied to numerous useful purposes by every civilized nation, for thousands of years; but never has it been so extensively employed as at the present period. We have iron roads and iron carriages; the "wooden walls of old England" will probably be made of iron in another century; numerous steamboats are already constructed of that material; the cushions of our chairs are stuffed with iron instead of horsehair; and not only our bedssteads but even our feather-beds (to use an Hibernianism) are made of iron.

RELIGION AS A NECESSITY OF OUR NATURE. — We can hardly exist without it; and certainly, not as rational beings ought to exist. To be without God in the world is hardly to be. Take the sun out of the firmament, and what remains but everlasting sterility and hopeless desolation? Take God out of the world, the solar system, and what remains but a present deity, out of the human soul, and on without joy, and terminus, a going hope? But happily for man, the Father of the Universe has so constituted human nature, its primary tendencies are not to a chilling and numbing belief. — *Flowers, author of the Religion of the Universe.*

THE LUNACY OF NATIONS.

It has been said that nobody is perfectly sane. In the meaning in which all men are apt, more or less, to be so, it is true that nations are no exception...

Point of Liverpool.—The duties at the Custom-house of Liverpool, in the year 1840, amounted to no less than 4,700,000 sterling.

Trade of the Clyde.—The trade of many ports in Scotland seems to be steadily advancing. As an instance of this we may take the returns of Greenock and Glasgow.

United States.—Washington, April 7.—Funeral of General Harrison.—There have been three remarkable parades in honor of General Harrison within six weeks.

The Holy Cities.—We quote the following from the Augsburg Gazette:—England has entered very readily into an idea formed of rendering Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the other holy cities of Palestine independent of the Turkish dominion.

Funeral Ceremonies at New York.—Saturday last was set apart by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, under the direction of the City Councils, for a solemnity in honor of the late President.

Government intend immediately to do away with army agents, and the paymasters of regiments will in future communicate direct with the Paymaster-General.

New Coinage for 1841.—A beautiful specimen of new coins has just been issued from the mint, consisting of penny pieces.

The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 14. The address of Vice-President Tyler was issued on Saturday last, and expressed a satisfaction of presenting it to our readers to-day.

From the New-York Courier & Enquirer. Let these Canadian patriots look a little into their own electioneering campaigns recently concluded.

From the New-York Herald. We regret to state that His Excellency, who has been for some days indisposed, was suddenly attacked by alarming symptoms on Monday evening.

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THE ELEGANT FELLOW.

So young Vernon is going to marry. What a number of hearts he will break!

Yes, indeed, he's a most elegant fellow. But I'm rather afraid for his lady.

That her feelings will sometimes be hurt. Of forgetting he never seems tired.

Yes, indeed, he's a most elegant fellow. And he's got such beautiful hair.

His coat fits as if glued to his shoulders. And he has such a beautiful figure.

He has several beautiful cousins. And he's got such a beautiful figure.

Did you ever know a young lady who was too weak to stand up during prayer time at church?

Did you ever know a young man to hold a skin to his favorite to wind, without getting it strangely tangled?

The following toast was given at a late cattle show dinner, in Concord, Mass.:

The warmest manner in which one Brazilian can introduce another to a family is: "This is my friend, if he steal anything, I am accountable for it."

Temperance—A bad temper, in a woman, poisons all her happiness.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY. Of Hartford, Connecticut.

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars. THE whole of the first named sum, \$100,000,

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured,

Marine Insurance. AN Association of Merchants having been formed for the purpose of Insuring Vessels, Cargoes and Freight,

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder. West side Cross Street, 4 Doors from King Street.

Younger's Own! Younger's Own! THE Subscriber having now commenced manufacturing ALE in his new Brewery in York Street,

50 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of very superior quality. JOHN W. THURGOOD.

Flour.

THE Subscriber having received a set of GRIST MILL MACHINERY at Black River, of the best English manufacture,

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PICKUP & SWEET,

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM AINSWORTH, late of this City, deceased,

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New-York and Saint John PACKET. For the Season. The superior fast-sailing copper-fastened American Packet Schooner CHALLENGER,

FLOUR. Landing ex "Challenge" from New-York—125 BARRELS GENUINE SUPERFINE FLOUR—(Fancy Brands, and warranted for Family use)—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

RECEIVED. Per ship Andover, from Liverpool—100 CASKS Nails, warranted.

NAILS AND SPIKES. For Sale by the Subscriber. 100 KEGS assorted Rose and Canada NAILS, 20 lbs. a cask.

TOBACCO. Just received ex ship "Lotus" from New-York—124 KEGS good quality TOBACCO, (16's and 18's).

10,000,000 SUPERFICIAL PEET SAW LOGS. THE Subscribers will contract for Ten Millions of Superficial Peet Saw Logs,

FISHING THREAD. 500 LBS. of THREAD, suitable for Fishing, put up in large skeins.

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has lately received by the "Queen, in addition to his former stock,

British and Foreign Newspaper Office. Indian Club House, and Colonial Reading Room, Chichester, England.

VALUABLE FLOUR MILL, &c. FOR SALE. THE Subscribers hereby offer for Sale that very valuable FLOUR MILL situated at Cold Brook,

COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, PLOUGHS, &c. THE subscribers have now on hand at their Warehouse, corner of Mill and Bond streets,

THE Subscriber having now commenced manufacturing ALE in his new Brewery in York Street, of his friends who may feel disposed to give him countenance.

50 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of very superior quality. JOHN W. THURGOOD.

STEAMER "NOVA-SCOTIA."

THOMAS REED, Master, will commence her trips on Monday, 20th instant, as follows: Monday—To Eastport and Saint Andrews;

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. WILL commence her regular trips (her usual days) on the 22d March next—For Digby and Annapolis on Monday, returning on Tuesday for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens on Friday, returning on Saturday.

WINTER GOODS. BLACK, blue, olive, and invisible green Broad Superior, woollyed black, and double-milled blue CLOTHS.

WINTER GOODS. BLACK, blue, olive, and invisible green Broad Superior, woollyed black, and double-milled blue CLOTHS.

WINTER GOODS. BLACK, blue, olive, and invisible green Broad Superior, woollyed black, and double-milled blue CLOTHS.

VICTORIA COACH (Four-Horse Teams.) SAINT JOHN TO DORCHESTER, via Sussex Vale.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. Now landing ex ship British American, from London—40 HDS. BRANDY, 45 cases.

NEW FALL GOODS. GILCHRIST & INCHES. Have received per ship British American, from London, several, from Liverpool, and Acadia, from Greenock,

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E. I. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale the following very recently imported GOODS. 220 TONS IRON, assorted. Bunks and Swedish—

NOTICE. JUST PUBLISHED, beautifully printed in 12mo of 120 pages, and recommended by the Provincial Legislature as superior to any similar work in the Province.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SPELLING BOOK. designed to teach orthography and pronunciation together; containing a series of easy and interesting Reading Lessons,

MORISON'S PILLS. THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendations of Thousands, in curing Consumption,

FOR SALE. ALL that FARM formerly owned by the Hon. G. H. HAZEN, at Sussex Vale, now in the occupation of Mr. J. A. REEVE,

Saint John Hotel. THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair,

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills. THESE Medicines are indicated for their name to the patient, and sensible action in purifying the system, and channeling life, and inducing the most healthy and vigorous state of the body.

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