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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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Weekly Almanack.

OCTOBER—1834.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
29 WEDNESDAY	6 54	5 6	2 42
30 THURSDAY	6 55	5 5	2 9
31 FRIDAY	6 57	5 3	5 22
1 SATURDAY	6 59	5 1	sets.
2 SUNDAY	7 0	4 0	5 56
3 MONDAY	7 2	4 58	6 38
4 TUESDAY	7 3	4 57	7 27

New Moon 1st day, 3h. 26m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Committee for October:
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All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

The Gaiety.

A LAMENT.—BY MRS. OPIE.
There was an eye whose partial glance
Could ne'er my numerous failings see;
There was an ear that heard untired
When others spoke in praise of me;
There was a heart time only sought
With warmer love for me to burn—
A heart, when'er from home I roved,
Which fondly pined for my return;
There was a lip which always breathed
E'en silent fervently in tones of sadness;
There was a voice whose eager sound
My welcome spoke with heartfelt gladness;
There was a mind whose vigorous power
On mine its own effluence threw,
And called my humble talents forth,
While these its dearest joys it drew;
There was a love which for my weal
With anxious fears would overflow;
Which wept, which pray'd for me, and sought
From future ills to guard—now!
That eye is closed, and deaf that ear,
That lip and voice are mute forever,
And cold that heart of anxious love,
Which death alone from mine could sever,
And lest to me that ardent mind,
Which lov'd my varied talents to see;
And oh! of all the praise I gain'd,
His was the dearest far to me!
Now I, unlov'd, uncheer'd, alone,
Life's dreary wilderness must tread,
Till He who heals the broken heart
In mercy bids me join the dead.
Oh, Thou! who from thy throne on high,
Can heed the mourner's deep distress;
Oh, Thou! who hearest the widow's cry,
Thou! Father of the fatherless!
Though now I am a faded leaf
That's severed from the parent tree,
And thrown upon a stormy tide—
Life's awful tide that leads to thee;
Still! gracious Lord! the voice of praise
Shall spring spontaneous from my breast;
Since, though I tread a weary way,
I trust that he I mourn is blest.

THE RAINBOW.—BY FELICIA HEMANS.
"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be a token
of a covenant between me and the earth."—Gen. ix. 12.
Soft falls the mild ravishing shower
From summer's changeful skies;
And rain-drops beat each trembling flower,
They tinge with richer dyes.
Soon shall their genial influence call
A thousand buds to day,
Which, wanting but that balmy fall,
In hidden beauty lay.
E'en now full many a blossom's bell
With fragrance fills the shade;
And verdure clothes each grassy dell,
In brighter tints arrayed.
But mark that arch of varied hue
From heaven to earth is bow'd!
Hark! ere it vanish, haste to view,
The rainbow in the cloud!
How bright its glory! there behold
The emerald's verdant rays;
The topaz blends its hue of gold
With the deep purple's blaze.
Yet not alone to charm thy sight
Was given the vision fair;
Gaze on that arch of colored light,
And read God's mercy there.
It tells us that the mighty deep,
Fast by the Eternal chain'd,
No more o'er earth's domain shall sweep,
A fearful and unrestrict'd.It tells that seasons, heat and cold,
Fix'd by his sovereign will,
Shall, in their courses, bid man behold
Seed time and harvest still.
That still the flower shall deck the field,
When vernal zephyrs blow,
That still the vine its fruit shall yield,
When autumn sunbeams glow.
Thou, child of that fair earth, which yet
Smiles with each charm endow'd,
Bless thou his name, whose mercy set
The rainbow in the cloud.

Miscellanea.

ON MATRIMONY.
(From "The Duties of Men," by Sisto Pellico.)
If your inclinations and your circumstances are such
as to induce you to think of marriage, lead the com-
panion of your future days to the altar with high and
holy thoughts, and with a fixed determination to make
her happy. Reflect on the immense confidence she
reposes on you, that she abandons the parental roof,
and changes her name to assume yours, preferring you
alone to everything else, had held so dear until she
knew you—you, through whom she may become the
mother of other intelligent beings, called to the same
participation in the promises of the Most High as
yourself. How humiliating and mortifying the con-
templation of human inconsistency! The greater
portion of those who now clasp each other's hands
with willing vows of conjugal love, binding them-
selves by a solemn compact to preserve them unbroken
till death, shall, within a few short months, not
only lose each other's affections, but with difficulty
bear one another's company; full of mutual reproaches
and accusations of every kind. Whence this fertile
source of evil? The want of a proper knowledge of
each other's characters previous to taking so impor-

tant step. Be cautious, study and prove, if possible,
the good qualities of the beloved object, or you are
lost. Since the cessation of love is chiefly owing
to yielding to the temptations of inconstancy, from
want of dwelling to mind the sacredness of the union
which has been formed, make it your daily habit to
repeat within yourself, "I will and ought to keep my
promise honestly and honourably." Here, as in
other circumstances of life, beware of the natural fa-
cility with which mankind fall into evil; reflect that
it is not of fitness of will which renders them desir-
able; that this is the fruitful source of so many of
the evils and calamities which afflict human society.
The pleasurable condition upon which human life can
be rendered happy is, that each of the parties should lay
it down as their primitive duty, with unalterable re-
solution, "I will invariably love and honour the heart
to which I yielded an ascendancy over my own." If
the choice were good, if one of the two were not al-
ready corrupted, it is impossible that either should
become ingrateful and perverse while the other per-
severes in his pleasing intentions and generous love.
There is not, I believe, a single instance of a husband
who, having once possessed the affections of his wife,
has ceased to be dear to her, unless he have been
guilty of the most shameful, base, marked neglect,
or of other vices yet more to be deplored.

Woman's disposition is naturally affectionate, grate-
ful, and disposed to love to an excess the man who
returns her love and deserves her esteem. But inas-
much as she is susceptible, she is easily excited by
any want of amableness in her husband, and by such
faults as may tend to degrade him. Her indignation,
if well-grounded, may at length assume the character
of invincible animosity, and consequently lead to the
most fatal errors. The unhappy one will then doubt-
less become guilty, but the cause of her transgressions
is assuredly to be sought in her husband.

Impress this persuasion thoroughly upon your mind:
"No woman possessed of good qualities when she
stood first before the altar, loses those qualities in
companionship with him who continues to preserve a
right to her affections."

In order to secure a lasting claim to your wife's at-
tachment, it is necessary you should lose nothing of
your importance in her eyes; that your conjugal in-
tercourse should detract in no way from the reverence
and courtesy which you evince before you first led
her to the altar. It is equally necessary you should
show no weak compliance or submission, such as to
make you incapable of correcting her; and as little
should you make her feel your despotic authority, and
the severity of your correction, but let her have rea-
son to form a high opinion of your judgment and good
feeling in all you do. To be happy, she ought to
take pride in her dependence upon you; not that it
is to be laughably imposed on her, but rather in-
vited by her love, by a strong feeling of her own true
dignity and yours.

Though you should have made an admirable choice
in a woman endowed with all her sex's virtues and
attractions, do not the less cease from a constant at-
tention to make yourself appear amiable in her eyes.
Do not ungenerously say, "I know she is an excel-
lent wife, but she will forgive all my faults; I am sure
I need not study to preserve her affections; she always
loves me equally well!"

What! and because such is the extent of her in-
calculable goodness, you will be less desirous of pleasing
her? Do not delude yourself; just in proportion as
her sensibility is exquisitely alive to your manners,
will any want of attention, indelicacy, or fifteen per-
cent be sure to alienate her. In proportion to the superior
gentleness of her sentiments and manners will her
desire to feel a corresponding kindness on your part.
If she should be disappointed; if she sees a harsh
change in your conduct, from the seductive courtesy
of the lover to the insulting neglect of a bad husband,
she will still exert herself to the utmost to love you,
in spite of all your unworthiness, but the effort will
be in vain. She will pardon, but she will cease to
love you, and will be unhappy. Woe to you then,
if her eyes stand not the test, and another lover
wants to occupy her vacant heart. She might become
a prey to the guileful passions, a passion fatal to
her peace, to that of yourself, and the whole of your
family.

Many husbands have been shipwrecked on this
rock, and yet the wives whom they have exorcised
with their last breath were virtuous. Their wretched
hearts were only led astray because they were no
longer beloved, because their hearts first deviated
from the path of rectitude and honour.
Having once given a woman the sacred title of
wife, devote yourself to her happiness, as she is bound
to do to yours; but the obligation you labour under
is greater, inasmuch as she is the weaker of the two.
You, being her guide and friend, ought to protect and
afford all the benefit of your good example, and all
the aid in your power.

HOW TO BE FREE.

(From the French of the *Alte de Lamennais*.)
Learn well how a man may make himself free.
In order to be free, you must love God above all
things; for if you love God, you will do his will;
and the will of God is righteousness and charity, with-
out which there is no liberty.

When a man takes the property of another, by vio-
lence or by fraud; when he attacks him in his pres-
ence; when he attempts to interrupt his operations in
his lawful calling; or violates his rights in any man-
ner whatever; what is it he does? INJUSTICE. In-
justice, then, destroys liberty.
Were every one to love himself only, and think of
himself only, without wishing to relieve others; the
poor man would often be obliged to steal from others,
to support his own life, and furnish bread to others.
The weak would be oppressed by the strong, and the
latter by those who are stronger than they; injustice
would every where triumph. Charity, then, preserves
liberty.

Love God above every person or thing, and love
thy neighbour as thyself. Then will slavery disap-
pear from the face of the earth.
Yet those who derive to profit from the slavery of
their brethren will use every means in their power to
prolong it. To effect this, they will make use of ly-
ing and force. They will say that arbitrary govern-
ment in some ages of the world, and slavery in all, is
the order of things which God has established, and
to preserve their tyranny they will not fear even to
blaspheme providence.
Tell them, in reply, that their God is Satan, the
enemy of the human race, and that your God is he
who hath conquered Satan.

Then they will stir up their satellites against you;
they will build prisons without number in which to
confine you; they will pursue you with fire and fagot;
they will torment you, and cause your blood to
flow like water from a fountain.

If, then, you are not determined to combat without
relaxation; to bear all without flinching; never to
grow weary; never to yield;—then keep your feet
firm, renounce a LIBERTY of which you are not
worthy.

Liberty is like the kingdom of heaven, it suffereth
violence, and the violent take it by force.

That violence which will put you in possession of
liberty, is not the ferocious violence of the thief and
the highway robber; not the violence of injustice, re-

venge, and cruelty; but a powerful and inflexible
will, a calm and generous passion.
The most holy cause is changed into an impious
one, when it is attempted to be supported by crime.
The criminal from a slave may become a tyrant, but
he can never become free.

AGAINST A HASTY JUDGMENT.

(From the same.)
When you see a man conducted to prison or to ex-
ecution, do not be hasty to say, "That is a wicked
man, who has committed some crime against society."
Perhaps he is a good man who has wished to serve
his fellow men, and for which their oppressors are
punishing him.

When you see people loaded with irons and deliv-
ered to the hangman, be not in haste to say, "Those
are violent persons, who wished to destroy the peace
of society." Perhaps they are martyrs, who are ab-
out to die for the salvation of their race.
Eighteen hundred years ago, in a city in the East,
the priests and the kings of that time nailed to a cross,
after having scourged him with rods, a man, whom
they called a seditious fellow and a blasphemer. On
the day of his death there was great terror in hell,
and great joy in heaven. For the blood of this just
one saved the world.

IMPORTANCE AND USES OF SUGAR.

Not only do the inhabitants of every part of the
globe delight in sugar when obtainable, but all ani-
mated beings; the beasts of the field, the fowls of the
air, insects, reptiles, and even fish have an exquisite
enjoyment in the consumption of sweets, and a dis-
taste to the contrary; in fact, sugar is the alimentary
ingredient of every vegetable substance encumbered
with greater or less proportion of bulky nutrimental
matter. A small quantity of sugar will sustain life,
and enable the animal frame to undergo exposure (I
may add mental, from personal experience) fatigue
better than any other substance; often have I trav-
elled with the Ainos over the burning desert or with the
wild African through his romantic country, and when
worn with fatigue and a scorching sun, we have sat
ourselves beneath an umbrageous canopy, and have
shared with my companion his travelling provender,
a few small balls of sugar mixed with spices, and
hardened into a paste with flour. Invariably have
I found two or three of these balls and a draught of
water the best possible restorative, and even a stimulus
to renewed exertion.

During crop time in the West Indies, the negroes,
although their hard work, become fat, healthy, and
cheerful, and the horses, mules, cattle, &c. on the
estate, partaking of the refuse of the sugar-house, re-
new their plumpness and strength. In Cochinchina, rice
not only are horses, buffaloes, elephants, &c. all fat-
tened with sugar, but the body-guard of the king are
allowed a sum of money daily, with which they must
buy sugar-canes, and eat a certain quantity thereof,
in order to preserve their good looks and *comportment*;
there are about 500 of these household troops, and their
handsome appearance does honour to their food
and their royal master. Indeed in Cochinchina, rice
and sugar is the ordinary breakfast of people of all
ages and ranks; and the people not only preserve
all their fruits in sugar, but even the greater part of
their leguminous vegetables, gourds, cucumbers, rad-
ishes, artichokes, the grain of the lotus, and the thick,
fleshy leaves of the aloe. I have eaten in India, af-
ter a six months' voyage, mutton killed in Leadshill
market, preserved in a cask of sugar, and as fresh as
the day it was placed on the shambles. [In the curing
of meat, I believe a portion of sugar is mixed with
salt and pepper.] The Kandyans of Ceylon preserve
their venison in earthen pots of honey, and, after
being thus kept two or three years, its flavour would
delight Epicurus himself.

In tropical climes the fresh juice of the cane is the
most efficient remedy for various diseases, while its
heating virtues are felt when applied to ulcers and
sores. Sir John Pringle says, the plague was never
known to visit any country where sugar composes a
material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Drs.
Rush, Cullen, and other eminent physicians, are of
opinion that the frequency of malignant fevers of all
kinds is lessened by the use of sugar; in disorders of
the bowels, for example, an excellent demulcent, and, also,
in weakness and acrid deliquescence in other parts of
the body. The celebrated Dr. Franklin found great re-
lief from the sickening pain of the stone, before he
had a pint of syrup of course brown sugar, before he
time, which he declared gave as much, if not more
relief than a dose of opium. That dreadful malady,
once so prevalent on shipboard, scurvy, has been com-
pletely and instantaneously stopped, by putting the
afflicted on a sugar diet. The diseases arising from
worms, to which children are subjected, are prevent-
ed by the use of sugar, the love of which seems im-
planted by nature in them; as to the unfounded as-
sertion of its injuring the teeth, let those who make it
visit the sugar plantations and look at the negroes
and their children, whose teeth are daily employed in
the mastication of sugar, and they will be convinced of
the absurdity of the statement. I might add many
other facts relative to this delightful nutriment. I
conclude, however, with observing, that I have named
the most vicious horses with sugar, and have seen the
most atrocious animals domesticated by means of feed-
ing them with it. For an article which our baneful fiscal
restrictions and erroneous commercial policy has checked
the use of in England, where millions pine, sickle,
and perish for want of nutriment.—From *Magnifi's
British Colonies*, Vol. II.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF FLANNEL.

Captain Murray, late of H. M. S. Valorous, told
me that he was so strongly impressed from former ex-
perience with a sense of the efficacy of the protection
afforded by the constant use of flannel next the skin,
that when, on his arrival in England in December,
1833, on his two years' service amid the icebergs on
the coast of Labrador, the ship was ordered to sail
immediately for the West Indies, he ordered the pur-
suer to draw two extra flannel shirts and pairs of
drawers for each man, and instituted a regular daily
inspection to see that they were worn. These pre-
cautions were followed by the happiest results. He
proceeded to his situation with a crew of 150 men;
visited almost every island in the West Indies, and
many of the ports in the Gulf of Mexico; and, not-
withstanding the sudden transition from extreme cli-
mates, returned to England without the loss of a sin-
gle man, or having any sick on board at his arrival.
In the letter in which Captain Murray communicates
these facts, he adds, that every precaution was used,
by lighting stores between decks, and scrubbing with
strong means put in practice to promote cheerfulness
among the men. When in command of the *Reerut*
gun-boat, which lay about nine weeks at Vera Cruz,
the same means preserved the health of his crew,
while the other ships of war anchored around him
lost from twenty to fifty men each.—*Combe's Physi-
ology*, applied to Health.

Pope Julius the Third ordered all the attacks upon
him and his government to be laid before him. "If
true," he said, "they will serve for counsel; if false,
for diversion."

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET.

The circumstances in which wet feet and cold feet
are most apt to cause disease, are where the person
remains inactive, and where, consequently, there is
nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood
which then takes place towards the internal parts;
it is well known that a person in ordinary health
may walk about or work in the open air with wet
feet for hours together without injury, provided he
put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on com-
ing home. It is therefore not the mere state of wet-
ness that causes the evil, but the check to perspiration,
and the unequal distribution of blood to which the
accompanying coldness gives rise.—*Combe's Physi-
ology*, applied to Health.

DEFICIENCY OF VENTILATION.

In the construction of our houses, the laws of res-
piration are often glaringly infringed, especially in
towns. The public rooms, which can be easily ven-
tilated at any time,—which are in fact ventilated by
the constant opening and shutting of the door, and by
the draught of the chimney,—and in which, therefore,
large dimensions are less necessary for salubrity, are
always the most spacious and airy. The bed-rooms,
on the other hand, in which from the doors being
shut, and from there being no current of air in the
whole seven or eight hours during which they are oc-
cupied, the vitiation of the air is the greatest; and are
consequently, the smallest and most confined; and, as if
this source of impurity were not sufficient, we still
further reduce the already too limited space, by sur-
rounding the bed closely with curtains, for the ex-
press purpose of preventing ventilation, and keeping
this with the fundamental laws of respiration? Or
could such practices ever have been resorted to, had
the nature of the human constitution been regarded
before they were adopted? In this respect we are
more humane towards the lower animals than towards
our own species; for, notwithstanding all the refinements
of civilization, we have not yet aggravated the want
of ventilation in the stable or the cow-house, by
adding curtains to the individual stalls of the inmates.
—*Combe's Physiology*, applied to Health.

HINT TO THE FAIR.

Female dress errs in one important particular, even
when well suited in material and in quantity. From
the tightness with which it is made to fit on the
upper part of the body, not only is the insensible pers-
piration injudiciously and hurtfully confined, but the
free play between the dress and the skin, which is so
beneficial in gently stimulating the latter by friction
of every movement of the body, is altogether prevent-
ed, and the action of the cutaneous nerves and vessels,
and consequently the heat generated, rendered lower
in degree than would result from the same dress worn
more loosely. Every part and every function are
thus linked so closely with the rest that we can nei-
ther set wrong as regards one organ without all suffer-
ing, nor set right without all sharing in the benefit.
—*Combe's Physiology*, applied to Health.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST, 1834.

"Proclaim Liberty to the Captive."
We observe, from the newspapers, that public
breakfasts, and in some cases, dinners, have been held
in various parts of the country, in honour of a day—
an era—and an occasion that must ever be dear to
the friends of humanity. In Edinburgh, Lord Mon-
creiff presided at a public breakfast. Similar demon-
strations were made in London, and over the whole
of Yorkshire, and wherever "the friends" as they
are called muster strong, their quiet enthusiasm was
in every respect worthy of Wm. Penn, who long ago,
in the wilds of North America, under a huge chest-
nut tree, and amidst untutored savages, concluded the
only Treaty that ever was ratified wanting an *oath*,
and the only deed of the kind that *never was broken*.
—Curran, on defending Hamilton Rowan, emitted the
line:—*live-bird in regard to slavery that ever yet es-
caped the lips of mortal man!*—I speak in the spirit
of the British law—that law which proclaims even
to the pilgrim and the sojourner, that the moment he
touches the sacred soil of Britain, the earth on which
he treads is holy and consecrated. No matter what
complexion an African or an Indian man may have
stamped upon him; no matter in what distant
battle his liberties may have been cloven down; no
matter before what god or what altar his liberties may
have been offered up; the moment he touches the
sacred soil of Britain the altar and the gods sink to-
gether in the dust, his soul walks abroad in her own
majesty, his body swells from the measure of the
chains that burst from around him, and he stands re-
deemed, regenerated, and disembarrassed by the genius
of universal emancipation. The above sublime de-
scription always applied to our own beloved Island;
but British benevolence in these latter days has waxed
in expansiveness, splendour, and power, and thou-
sands yet unborn will bless and celebrate a day from
and after which the sun cannot rise or set on a British
slave! Twenty millions sterling, the price paid
for so great a benefit, is undoubtedly a mighty sum
of money; but what is wealth weighed against humani-
ty, character, and freedom? and who can withhold his
sympathies from the following remarks—copied from
the *London Sun* of Friday last—"Generations yet
 unborn, and nations now unnumbered, will among the
kingdoms of the earth, will hail the anniversary of
this day, as the proudest, the brightest, and most
hallowed in the annals of England. The children of
many sorrows—the heirs to stripes, chains, and hope-
less bondage—are this day elevated to the level of a
common humanity; their fetters have been struck off
by the fiat of England, who now takes her stand at
the head of the empires of the earth, the queen of a
free people! Yes, this blessed day wipes for ever
from this country the stain of perpetuating slavery.
This day, the legislative enactment for emancipating
the slaves in every part of the British dominions
comes into operation; and thousands whose wearied
limbs were yesterday earth-bound by the galling, brut-
talizing yoke of embittered, never-ending bondage,
will this day raise their hands and voices to heaven,
invoking blessings on the land that wrought their re-
demption, and intermingling with their prayers the
joyful shouts of a renewed existence. "We are free!
we are free!" We congratulate the people of the
United Kingdom on this great and glorious triumph
of a mighty and an eternally just principle—never
equalled this splendid achievement of the British
people. They enslaved mankind; we emancipated
them! Rome in her proudest days—when her right
hand grasped the sceptre of the known world, and
when her meaneast citizens were more advanced in
learning and civilization than the priests and princes
of other climes—kept the laboring population of Italy
in a state of more brutal bondage. In Greece, the
helots were born in the bosom of the several states,
living as they were born, and dying as they lived,
vendible as the soil on which they might more pro-
perly be said to vegetate. Even America, with all
her boasted independence and love of liberty, is be-
hind us in this best proof of the real freedom of any
people—the desire of extending the blessing to others
at any sacrifice, however great, to ourselves. How-

ever, we would speak kindly of the Americans. They
have certainly stronger temptations than we have had
to continue a system which may be said to com-
promise a great part of their wealth; but we understand
that they are doing all in their power to alleviate the
sufferings inseparable from slavery; and we have every
confidence that they will not lose the earliest op-
portunity of following the example set them by the
Mother Country.—*Dunfries Courier*.

EMETICS IN CHOLERA.

In the Western Medical Gazette, Dr. Silas Reed
strongly recommends the use of Emetics in Cholera.
He says:—"The Emetic which I have found most
successful, and which I most value, is a combination
of common salt, (muriate of soda), and ground mus-
tard, mixed in a quantity of warm water, sufficient to
dissolve and dilute them, as circumstances may re-
quire. Where the water torpor and prostration is not
alarmed, the salt water alone may produce the desired
effect, but where the reverse is the case, the mus-
tard should be added, and increased in quantity ac-
cording to the degree of torpor and insensibility pre-
sent. Very little regard need be paid to quantity;
from one to two table-spoonfuls of each must be ad-
ministered when collapse is fast approaching, and re-
peated until the vomiting and excreting distress in the
epigastrium entirely subsides, and evidence of reac-
tion appears. Combinedly taken, they stimulate
the coats of the stomach much more, and operate in
less time, and with more power. They appear to
have a stimulant effect on the stomach, different and
more congenial than that from any other stimulating
substance, which I have seen administered in cholera.
I value the lobelia emetic very highly, but it is rather
more prostrating, and cannot be repeated so often as
might be desired. The antimonial emetic, though
sanctioned by Dr. Cartwright, in the malignant forms
of the South, and advocated by a few in cholera, ap-
pears even less worthy of confidence than the lobelia.
I look upon it as more relaxing and exhausting, while
the salt and mustard have the two-fold property of
being tonic and stimulant, or excitant. I have fre-
quently seen these latter set almost like a charm, in
subduing all the untoward symptoms of a malignant
case, and have therefore a confidence in them, border-
ing a little, no doubt, on enthusiasm, yet I must
insist that it is well founded."—*New York Observer*.

FACETIE, LUDICIOUS, &c.

The *Lucky Number*.—Some time ago, as a mer-
chant of this town was meditating upon the course of
business before his parlour fire, he saw, or fancied he
saw, the outlines of a number of figures amongst the
burning embers in the grate. The more he gazed, the
more apparent was the vision. He called his lady,
and, after having taken a little pains to point out to
her, she saw the same identical figures. He pondered
upon the mysterious occurrence a little, when it sud-
denly struck him that the figures typified the number
of the ticket that was to win the £30,000 prize in
the ensuing lottery. No time was to be lost; the
ticket must be procured. It was not to be met with
in the town. The various towns and cities in the
kingdom were searched, and the identical ticket was
secured by the happy merchant; not the sixteenth,
but the entire ticket, for who would divide a £30,000
prize, when within his grasp? With sore anxiety
the result of the drawing was awaited, and with no
little nervousness did the merchant watch his way
down to the office to learn the *fatwa* of the num-
ber. The lottery was drawn, and the ticket turned
out a blank. Some time afterwards, when above an
collection of the unlucky adventure was fast falling
away from the memory of our friend the merchant,
as he was about to enjoy his accustomed nap, on cas-
ually looking towards the fire to seek the smothered
number again presented itself, as if to mock the faith
of the speculator. The occasion was quickly unravelled.
The grate had been purchased at the Carron Foundry,
and the mysterious figures were nothing more than
the pattern No. which the founders always place upon
the back of their grates.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

Stupidity, an Anecdote.—Madame la Baronne de
Stael was always angry whenever any of her acquaint-
ances attempted to introduce to her company a man
without sense. One day, one of her friends ventured
notwithstanding, to introduce to her a young Swiss
officer of a most prepossessing figure. This lady, se-
duced by his smiling countenance, and by a thousand
flattering things to the newly arrived, who had at
first appeared to her mute with surprise and admira-
tion. However, as he had listened to her above an
hour without opening his mouth, she began to suspect
his silence a little, and addressed him on a sudden
such direct questions that he was obliged to answer
them. Alas! the unfortunate young man gave silly
answers. Madame de Stael, vexed at having lost her
time and wit, turned to her friend and said, "In truth,
Sir, you resemble my gardener, who thought to do
me a pleasure by bringing me this morning a pot of
geraniums; but I can assure you that I returned him
that flower, begging him not to show me any more."
"Ah! why?" answered the young man quite abashed.
"Because the geranium is a beautiful scented flower; when
you look at it, it pleases the eye, but when you lightly
press it it emits a disagreeable smell!" In saying
these words, Madame de Stael rose, and went out of
the room, leaving, as you may suppose, the cheeks of
the young fool as red as his coat or the flowers to
which he had just been compared.—*The Language
of Flowers*.

Matrimony like a Cold Bath.—Pray convey my
congratulations to Dr. —, when you see him, upon
his marriage, though they will have but little effect,
he is so used to them, as a lady once said to me, when
I was going to them, as a lady once said to me, when
I told her that she ought not to appear in such
high spirits, but look timid and apprehensive; "Mat-
rimony is like a cold bath, very formidable the first
time, but when you have tried it often, you become
used to it."—*Sir W. Peppis to Mrs. H. More*.

The Danish Ambassador having complained to
our King William of the liberties taken with his mas-
ter by Lord Molesworth, in his celebrated "Account
of Denmark," hinted that if one of his Danish Maj-
esty's subjects had said as much of the King of Eng-
land, his master would upon complaint have taken off the
author's head. "That I cannot do," rejoined the
King, "but if you please I will tell him what you
say, and he shall put it in the next edition of his book."

Suitor the Action to the Word.—A lawyer, retain-
ing a case of assault and battery, was cross-examin-
ing a witness in relation to the force of the blow struck.
"What kind of a blow was given?" asked the lawyer.
"A blow of the common kind."—"Describe the
blow."—"I am not good at description."—"Show
me what kind of blow it was."—"I can't."—"You
must."—"I won't." The lawyer appealed to the
court. The court told the witness, that if he could
insisted upon his showing what kind of blow it was,
he must do so. "Do you insist upon it?" asked the
witness. The counsel replied that he did. "Well
then, since you compel me to show, it was this kind
of blow" at the same time suitor the action to the
word, and knocking the astonish'd disciple of Coke
and Littleton over.—*New York Advertiser*.

FALL GOODS, &c.

Best received per ships... 320 PAIRS... 10 Do. Scotch... 70 Do. white, red and yellow...

Wine, Olive Oil, & Brown Sugar... 10 H... 20 Packages Olive Oil...

TOBACCO... 172 Kegs... 300 Sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

ALEWIVES... THE Cargo of Alewives... JAMES T. HANFORD.

JAMAICA RUM... 47 PUNCHONS... 7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Sheathing Copper, &c... 5067 L... 700 lbs. Sheathing Paper...

Received per Barque PEGGY... 30 ANCHORS... JOHN KERR.

FLOUR, PORK, Anchors, Cables, Copper, &c... The subscribers offer for sale...

50 C... 50 Cwt. Copper sheathing NAILS... 300 Kegs London White Lead...

FOR SALE... THE good schooner SARAH JANE... CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE... THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River Restigouche...

EMIGRATION... THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, DERRY, and DUBLIN...

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FRESH TEAS!

London ex ship Elizabeth, from Halifax... CHEST'S FINE BOHEA, Congo, and HYLON TEAS.

Cloths, Petershams, &c... 4 BALES assorted Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIDES & LOGWOOD... LANDING ex LA PLATA, and SARAH ANN, from Jamaica.

FRANKLIN and COOKING STOVES... A FEW FRANKLINS of assorted sizes, and COOKING STOVES.

JAMAICA RUM, SUGAR, &c... The subscribers offer for sale the Cargo of the schooner Sarah Ann.

72 PUNS, RUM, part for Exportation... 400 Bales, 14 pieces, and 30 Barrels SUGAR.

MERINOS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS... The subscriber has received, and offers for sale, on liberal terms:

3 BALES... 100 ditto Hosiery of all descriptions, plain, white, and printed.

GOODS per Pacific... 5 BALES Merinos, Bombazets, and Tartans; 1 case—150 pieces assorted neck and necker Handkerchiefs.

SUGAR, &c. per Elizabeth... 8 Hogheads and 3 Barrels Prime SUGAR.

FLOUR & FISH... 360 BLS. Fine and Middlings Canada FLOUR.

BEEF AND PORK... 44 BLS. prime and prime mess BEEF.

Received per Ship Samuel... 3 BALES... 100 ditto spring and summer HERRINGS.

GREY COTTONS... 3 BALES... 100 ditto spring and summer HERRINGS.

LONDON GLUE... The Subscriber offers for sale a quantity of prime LONDON GLUE.

ON SALE... 10 HOGHEADS... 50 Barrels prime PORK.

FOR SALE... 60 PUNS, RUM; 20 lbs. SUGAR... 40 BLS. prime PORK.

FOR SALE... THE Subscriber has received, by the SARAH, from Belfast, and other arrivals:

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE... 230 PIECES 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 scarlet, black and fancy colored Merinos.

230 PIECES 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 scarlet, black and fancy colored Merinos... 100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting.

100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting... 180 do. India, book, jacourt, and mull Muslins.

180 do. India, book, jacourt, and mull Muslins... 150 do. Nainsook, Swiss mull, and check'd and corded ditto.

150 do. Nainsook, Swiss mull, and check'd and corded ditto... 60 do. 33 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheetting.

60 do. 33 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheetting... 48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel.

48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel... 40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Gingham.

40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Gingham... 150 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs.

150 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs... 80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls.

80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls... 200 do. black and fancy Bandannas.

200 do. black and fancy Bandannas... Spun silk Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, black & brown Holland.

Spun silk Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, black & brown Holland... 100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting.

No. 3. SANDS BRICK BUILDING.

W. D. W. HUBBARD... HAS received per the Joseph Anderson, from London, and New-Branch from Liverpool.

CASE of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt Ribbons... 100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting.

100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting... 180 do. India, book, jacourt, and mull Muslins.

180 do. India, book, jacourt, and mull Muslins... 150 do. Nainsook, Swiss mull, and check'd and corded ditto.

150 do. Nainsook, Swiss mull, and check'd and corded ditto... 60 do. 33 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheetting.

60 do. 33 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheetting... 48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel.

48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel... 40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Gingham.

40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Gingham... 150 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs.

150 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs... 80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls.

80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls... 200 do. black and fancy Bandannas.

200 do. black and fancy Bandannas... Spun silk Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, black & brown Holland.

Spun silk Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, black & brown Holland... 100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting.

100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting... 180 do. India, book, jacourt, and mull Muslins.

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NOTICE.

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO... THE offer for Sale, in the elegant Stone-Building lately erected by Mr. JOHN WALKER.

80 TONS assorted IRON... 100 Tons Refined IRON; 5 tons blistered and cast Steel.

100 Tons Refined IRON... 100 Tons Refined IRON; 5 tons blistered and cast Steel.

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INSURANCE.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE... THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY... THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Harbours, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE.

MARINE INSURANCE... Exchange and Commission Office... THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business.

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