

The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1835.

VOL. VII. No. 27.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.
PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.
OFFICE—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.
TERMS—City Subscribers ... 15s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; (half to be paid in advance.)
Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY—1835.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
7 WEDNESDAY	7 35	4 25	0 26
8 THURSDAY	7 34	4 26	1 26
9 FRIDAY	7 33	4 27	2 27
10 SATURDAY	7 32	4 28	3 28
11 SUNDAY	7 31	4 29	4 29
12 MONDAY	7 30	4 30	5 30
13 TUESDAY	7 29	4 31	6 31

Full Moon 14th day, 4h. 32m. evening.

INSURANCE.
Marine Insurance Agency.
THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freight, agreeable to the general principles of MARINE INSURANCE, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He would also remark for the information of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past, under the management of J. L. STARR, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the assured.—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurance in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.
25 Office in the Store of A. M'KENZIE & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always ready for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'KENZIE & TISDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.
St. John, November 6, 1832.

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; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney.
St. John, March 8, 1831.

ETA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.
THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RICHMOND, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of insurable Personal Property,—against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, 2s which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
The **ETA INSURANCE COMPANY** was incorporated in 1810.—Capital \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a **Surplus Fund** of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED.
Per *Isa* from London, and GRANVILLE from Liverpool.
31 Bales and Packages,
Containing the subscriber's usual extensive Stock of **WOOLENS, FURS, HABERDASHERY, &c.** which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH.
P. DUFF.
Corner of Prince William & Church Streets, St. John, 25th October, 1834.

Per sch'r SARAH, from Halifax:
12 H Bds. and 5 lbs. best Brown SUGAR,
25 boxes fresh Muscat RAISINS,
15 half-boxes and 25 qr.-boxes ditto ditto,
1 bale paper-shell ALMONDS,
10 cases Marseilles Madeira WINE,
20 ditto Moscat; 6 ditto Claret,
4 ditto Claret—Vin de Graves,
5 ditto Sauterne; 5 ditto Grapes,
4 hampers Champagne,
10 half-cases Sauterne; 5 baskets ditto,
5 boxes Olives; 5 ditto Capers,
5 ditto Anchovies; 5 ditto Brandy Fruit,
5 ditto Vinegar Pickles; 5 do. assorted ditto,
5 ditto PRUNES,
25 boxes Corks, very superior, (2000 each.)
5 ditto Cordials, assorted.
November 11. **JOHN ROBERTSON.**

FOR THE BENEFIT OF POOR EMIGRANTS.

The Committee of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bazaar Society, having lately received from the Parent Institution a gratuitous grant of Fifty Bibles and Fifty Testaments, to be distributed among Poor Emigrants, who may have recently settled within the Province, with the view of making the distribution as judiciously as possible, have passed a Resolution—that all applicants for the Clergyman of the Parish in which they reside, or from some other Minister to whom they are known.
Applications to be made at the Depository—the Store of L. H. DE VASSER—Prince William-street.
JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary.
St. John, 21st November.

JUST RECEIVED.
A few choice *Jamaica*, and for sale at low rates. (See *Lead or dole paid*.)
600 B BARRELS and 1st half-ditto Super-fine, Fine, and Milling FLOUR, 100 ditto *PRIME*, Taa, and *ROSEN*.
Also, per sch'r *Charles King*, from Philadelphia: Howland's Mill Saws, (warranted,) 6 16 7 1/2 feet each.
D. & P. HATFIELD.
18th November.

PER EDMOND:
300 O COILS CORDAGE, comprising a complete Vessel of standing and Running Rigging, for a Galleon of 500 to 600 Tons; 5 Tons OAKUM; 150 Hols CANVAS, (Warrington); 30 Hols SAIL TWINE; CHAINS and ANCHORS of all sizes.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
November 23.

GOODS—Per Edmond from Liverpool:
150 P AIR S-4 to 12-4 Rose and Winery BLANKETS; 1 bale 6-4 Merinos; A few pieces real French; 3 ditto Woolen Satin, Homespuns, Cassimeres, &c.; 1 ditto Brussels and Venetian Carpeting; 1 lb. Sine Hemp, clothing & stitching Twine; 2 cases assorted Hardware; 1 do. snow Boots; 2 cases Colours; 2 Hols London Soap.
December 2. **JOHN KERR.**

NOTICE.
HERRINGS & MACKEREL—300 Barrels Fall HERRINGS; 50 ditto MACKEREL.—For sale by **MACKAY & CO.**
December 2.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
30 P UNLS. Prime Refined MOLASSES, 10 Hols. very superior SUGAR, Now landing ex schooner *Victoria*, at the North Market Wharf.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
25th November.

WAIST BELTS, &c.
JAMES H OWARD, Tailor and Draper, (Prince William-street) just received a large assortment of WAIST BELTS, of a superior quality, also, Straps for Pantalons, and ELASTIC SPRINGS for Pantalons and Vests—a new and beautiful article.
St. John, 13th Nov. 1837.

GENESSEE FLOUR, and TOBACCO.
Just received and on sale by the subscriber—
50 B BARRELS Prime Genessee FLOUR, imported for family use;
10 Hogs excellent quality TOBACCO.
Dec. 9. **JOHN V. THURGAR.**

SUGAR.
Ex schooner *Elizabeth*, from Halifax:
18 H Bds. and Tierces superior quality BROWN SUGAR.
21st October. **JOHN WALKER.**

JAMAICA SPIRITS.
20 P UNCEONS high proof and well flavoured JAMAICA SPIRITS, just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.
6th December. **JOHN WALKER.**

FOR SALE.
60 C ASKS NAILS, assorted—41 to 204, 1 Chain CAWE, 7 1/2 inch, 50 Barrels SUGAR, of good quality.
The above will be disposed of on moderate terms, to close consignments.
December 13. **JOHN ROBERTSON.**

TOBACCO.
120 K EGs and Boxes manufactured TOBACCO, of all qualities and prices, from 6s. to 1s. 12 by 12, and for sale by *Atlanta*, from New-York, and for sale by **RATCHEFORD & LUGRIN.**
4th Nov.

TEA—TEA—TEA!
From the E. I. Company's September Sale, Ex schooner *Elizabeth*:
114 C HBS. Fine Bichea, Congo, and Souchong TEAS.
Also in Store, Chests and Boxes Twankay, Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas.
14th October. **JOHN WALKER.**

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being obliged to relinquish Business, on account of ill health, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and hereby gives notice, that he has relinquished his right, in TAILORING, to
MR. JAMES HOWARD,
whom he cheerfully recommends to his Customers, with the hope that they will not forget to call at the Old Stand, where work will be done as usual with neatness and despatch.
Sept. 30, 1834. **JOHN MURPHY.**

FOR SALE.
And immediate possession given,
THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation. On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 28 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two Stables, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.
Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.
Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph CUNY & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.
PETER SUTHERLAND.
Point à la Garde, Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

The Gleaner.

THE SEA-BOY.
BY MRS. LYDIA M. BROUENET.

"Up the main to-mast, ho!"
The storm was loud,
And the deep midnight moaned up her head,
Leaving no ray. By the red lightning,
I saw the sea-boy. His young cheek was pale,
And his lip trembled. But he dared not hear
That harsh command repeated. So he sprang
With slender foot and the slippery shrouds.
He, oft by moonlight watch, had lured my ear
With everlasting promises of his home,
And of his mother. His fair brow told tales
Of household kisses, and of gentle hands
That bound it when it ached, and laid it down
On the soft pillow, with a caressing care,
And he had fondly weaved from his school,
That wretched time, when he was a boy,
For his big-beating bosom threw a chain
Over his proud lip, or else it would have sighed
A deep remorse, for leaving such a home.
And he would haste away, and pass the deck,
More rapidly, as if to hide from me,
The gushing tear. I sneaked the inward strife
Unquestioning, save by a silent prayer
That the tear, wrung so bitterly, might work
The sea-boy's good, and wash away all trace
Of his misdoings. Now, the same big tear
Hung like a pearl upon him as he climbed,
And grasped to the mast. I watched his toil,
With strange foreboding, till he seemed a speck
Upon the ocean bosom of the cloud.
And I remembered that he once had said,
"If for I shall not see my home again."
And still the memory of those mournful words
Dwelt with me as he passed above my sight
Into black darkness.
The wild blast swept on.
The strong ship tossed.
Shuddering I heard an
A heavy plance, a gurgling, "ho! a plance,
I shouted to the crew. In vain—I heard it.
The ship held on her way. And never more
Shall that poor, delicate sea-boy raise his head
Above the billows of those rough-tossed men.
Weave home to us on the sea. And never more
May his fond mother strain him to her breast,
Weeping that hardship thus should bronze the brow
That he so beautiful, nor the kind eye
Which gladdened his home, to throw the wealth
Of his warm feelings on the faithless sea.

WOMAN'S LOVE.
From the *Bengal Annual.*

Nay, jest not! woman loves not twice;
If scenes of infancy are naught
When yet unborn—her fate's bright dice
Are trembling—and her heart untried
With waywardness and change is fraught.
Believe me, woman, while a child,
Thinks but of love as something new,
A fleeting rainbow on the will!
The bud she is that holds no dew
Until a blossom sap it grew.
In girlhood's days, she loves all things
That live and bloom on earth or ward,
In womanhood, her being clings
To only one with rapt regard,
The light of life and great reward?
Oh! Woman's love, when woman grows,
Is like the polar star;
And childlike never ever down,
A crystal well, in case of spar,
Her feelings pure and moveless are.

MR. J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES,
THE DRAMATIST.

(From the *Montreal Gazette*).
The progress of Mr. SHERIDAN KNOWLES through the United States, has been marked with more triumphs than perhaps ever fell to the lot of any member of his profession. Not only do the Theatre ring with applause, at each successive representation of the heroes of his own wondrous tragedies, but he is made a welcome guest at the public entertainments which take place in the different cities through which he passes. The last honor shown him was at Albany on the 6th inst.; where the anniversary dinner of the descent entertained him at the residence of Mr. Van Schick, on proposing Mr. Knowles' health, alluded to the pure moral tone for which his plays are distinguished, as much as for the striking views of human character and the bursts of eloquent feeling which they contain. It is acknowledged the honor done him, Mr. Knowles stated that
"With respect to the allusions that had been made to the moral character of his productions, he begged leave to assure them that he would be little ambitious of being a dramatist, did he not think that in assuming that character he could be useful; that it had always been his endeavour to make the humble talents with which he had pleased his Creator to endow him, instrumental in promoting a veneration for the attributes of that Creator. He returned his warmest thanks for the honor done him by those who had invited him to the family feast which was so joyously proceeding. The kindness which dictated the compliment was perfectly in unison with what he had experienced ever since he set foot on the shores of America. Previously to his leaving England, said he, when looking at the Panorama of the fair city of New York, then exhibiting in London, he asked himself what reputation the inhabitants would give him, and felt assured that it would be at least a hospitable one—nevertheless, he little anticipated, that in the lapse of three short months, not only there, but in Boston, Philadelphia—which had a peculiar claim on his gratitude—Baltimore, and last, though not least of all, in Albany—he should be treated in such a manner as to make him feel as though he were a fellow citizen—long known and much beloved. It is dangerous, said Mr. Knowles, to express our admiration in the presence of those who excite it, because we may thereby incur the imputation of flattery—the moanest of all detestable things—yet it is hard to keep the feelings of the heart, when it glows with satisfaction and gratitude—especially at the moment in which those sentiments are excited, and previous similar expressions vividly recalled—I cannot do for the soul of me—no more could any one of you were he similarly situated—were he like me, a visitor, in a foreign land, meeting on every hand with so cordial a reception—with such congeniality of feeling—that, but for the want of hearts most dear to him and far away, he might fancy that he was still at home."
After some remarks respecting the resemblance which the people of this country bear to those of the United Kingdom, Mr. Knowles, apologizing for the length of his address, was on the point of sitting down, when being called upon from every part of the room to go on, he resumed: "Gentlemen, when I walk your streets—when I enter your houses, I frequently ask myself—Do I not feel as if I were still in England? And I really do feel, as if I still were there

—I sit at your tables—I see a different description of attendants—I see dishes that are new to me—but the countenances that surround the board—the tongue that I hear, are similar to what I have been familiar with—all my life—every thing in your humanity appears to me to be English—I see the forest of two or three hundred years ago displaced, to a distance, by a new Liverpool—a new Manchester—by some populous city or another—the inhabitants of which compare in the language which I have spoken from my infancy. I wonder that any of my countrymen can be cross with you—can pick a quarrel with you about strains of peculiarities. You make me pensive of being a British subject—in you, and ever shall be—proud of being so, I make me pensive of being a British subject than ever I felt before. I know that you, or the most of you, trace your origin to the Dutchman—probably the son of emprise, indefatigable, patient, gentle and brave—I know that the sentiments and feelings which animated the breasts of your forefathers, are now glowing within yours—I you, or I think I trace in your features and frames, your origin to your early progenitors—yet, when you smile to your face, the greatest gift—next to the breath of life, bestowed by God on man, is the faculty of speech—when I hear that gift, issuing in substantially the same fashion, in which it has fallen upon my ear, from my childhood, how can I feel otherwise than as if we had sprung from one National Mother—how can I but glory more than ever I did in a Mother—and that Mother my own—which seems to me, to be a parent of so multitudinous a progeny as that which you belong to. In conclusion, Mr. Gleaner, I give you, as a toast,—The United States of America."

ASCENT TO THE SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC.
[From the *Scotsman*.]

We have seen a letter from Dr. Martin Barry, lately resident in this city, giving an account of his ascending the prime of European mountains. The ascent had not been accomplished for several years before, and as this is only the 10th attempt that has been successful, we shall present our readers with some of the particulars. The party, consisting of Dr. Barry and six guides, left the Priory of Chamouilly at half past eight on the morning of the 10th of September, and at noon entered upon the snow; crossed the Bassons Glacier, and saw some chamois. The features were found to be greatly altered from the lateness of the season. (It was the latest ascent by a week that has been made.) The dangers and difficulties were thus much augmented; large masses of ice were met with, over some of which it was necessary to climb, and the peril was particularly great in attaining the rock called the Grand Mulet, where the party slept. Next morning they proceeded, and as they walked, two or three together with cords, and cautiously trying every step with their ladders. The fissures and blocks of ice now became even more magnificent, and the difficulties were so great, that there was every prospect of leaving to return unsuccessful, and but for a bridge of snow, by which they crossed an enormous fissure, they could not have proceeded. They breakfasted on the Grand Plateau, and saw the spot where the avalanches occurred during Dr. Barry's attempt in 1823, by which four of his guides were carried away, and one being that, on the day now Dr. Barry's principal guide. Proceeding forward, great travail was experienced. At one time they were pressed by the ice, at another nearly frozen, according to their progress was rapid or retarded. On approaching the summit, so great was the exhaustion from the fatigues of the day, that only a few steps could be taken at a time, and the Doctor felt faintness and languor; but at length his labours were repaid, and he stood on the highest point. He remained at the top an hour and a quarter. He had not learnt what the Grand Mulet was made during that time, with the instruments which he took up, but hopes to be favoured with the results. The party descended rapidly; and on the way Dr. Barry was in imminent danger of falling through a hole of unknown depth, which had been covered with recent snow. They again slept on the Grand Plateau, rebuilding a little cabin, and returned next day, when the returning Doctor was gladly greeted by his brother, Mr. J. T. Barry, who had ascended to Pierre de l'Echelle. The feelings of Mr. J. T. Barry, upon seeing the party return safe and well from the summit may be appreciated from the circumstances that, on the day after their departure, and when intervening rock and ice had hid them from his view, he observed with his telescope an avalanche descending in its rapid and destructive course, sweeping over between two and three square miles of surface. Not knowing the direction which the parties had taken, he started from the rock called the Grand Mulet, where they slept the first night, he could not tell but the avalanche was precipitating itself in the very direction in which they were ascending—but, providentially, their course lay in another direction, upwards of a mile from the nearest edge of the descending mass of snow, and the course was down that part of the range called Mont Maudit, or the Cursed Mountain. The whole party then returned in safety to the Priory, where Dr. Barry soon recovered from the fatigue of this perilous and difficult enterprise. Since then he has announced that a Comte de Billy, a Frenchman, attempted the same exploit, and successfully reaching the summit, the first Frenchman that ever did so. It is added that his lower extremities were frozen, and that it was thought necessary his feet should undergo amputation—the latter part of the statement we would fain hope will not be confirmed.

The Edgworth Light House.—The care of this important beacon is now committed to four men, two of whom take the charge of it, turn, and are relieved every six weeks. But as it often happens, especially in stormy weather, that boats cannot touch at the lighthouse, a small boat, with a proper quantity of provisions is always laid up, as in a ship reticulated for a long voyage. In high winds such a briny atmosphere surrounds this gloomy solitude from the dashing of the waves, that a man exposed to it could not draw his breath. At these dreadful intervals the two forlorn inhabitants keep close quarters, and are obliged to live in darkness and stench; listening to the howling storm, excluded in every emergency from the least hope of assistance, and without any earthly comfort but what is administered from their confinement in the strength of the building, in which they are imprisoned. The evolution of his arduous post is 220 a year, and provisions while on duty. The whole is perhaps one of the least eligible pieces of profusion in Britain.

Rio de Janeiro.—The City of Rio de Janeiro, is the largest city on the continent of America, with the exception perhaps of New York. In 1827 its population was variously estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 souls. Like most of the cities in South America, the streets are narrow, being in general not more than twenty or thirty feet wide, although there are some exceptions. The houses are all of stone, rough cast, or of a white or yellow color, and rarely more than two stories high. Within the area of the city, there are four high hills, upon one of which stands the convent of St. Antonio, upon another the signal staff and the church of St. Sebastian of Rio de Janeiro; upon a third the Bishop's palace; and upon a fourth the Convent of St. Bento. Rio Janeiro, situated on the River of January, the bay upon which the city stands, (which was at first thought to be a river,) having been discovered in that month. The inhabitants call themselves *Florenses*, that is River-folks, from the Latin word *flumen*, a river. The scenery from the shipping is not exceeded by that of any port in the world.—*Phil. Gazette.*

ANECDOTE OF O'CONNELL.—One of O'Connell's earliest displays of acuteness was at Tralee, in the year 1796, shortly after he had been called to the Bar. In the intricate case where he was junior counsel (having got the brief more as a family compliment than from any other cause,) the question in dispute was as to the validity of a will, which had been made almost in articulo mortis. The instrument was drawn up with proper form; the witnesses were examined, and gave ample confirmation that the deed had been legally executed. One of them was an old servant possessed of a strong passion for speaking. It fell to O'Connell to cross-examine him, and the young barrister allowed him to speak on, in the hope that he might say too much. Nor was this hope disappointed. The witness had already sworn that he saw the deceased sign the will. "Yes," continued he, with all the parsimoniousness of old age, "I saw him sign it, and surely there was life in him at the time." The expression frequently repeated, led O'Connell to conjecture that it had a peculiar meaning. Fixing his eyes upon the old man, he said, "You have taken an oath before God and man to speak the truth, and the whole truth; the eye of God is upon you; the eyes of your neighbors are upon you also. Answer me by virtue of this sacred and solemn oath which has just passed your lips, was the testator alive when he signed the will?" The witness was struck with the solemn manner in which he was addressed, his color changed, his lips quivered, his limbs trembled, and he faltered out the reply; "there was life in him." The question was repeated in a more solemn and impressive manner, and the result was, that O'Connell half expected, half enjoined him to admit, that after life was expired, a pen had been put in the testator's hand, that one of the party guided it to sign his name, while as a salvo for the consciences of all concerned, a living fly was put into the dead man's mouth, to qualify the witnesses to bear testimony that "there was life in him" when he signed that will. This fact, literally dragged from the witness, preserved a large property in a respectable and worthy family, and was the first occurrence in O'Connell's legal career, worth mentioning. Miss Edgeworth in her "Patience," has an incident not much different from this; perhaps it was suggested by it. The plaintiffs in this case were two sisters named Langton, both of them still enjoy the property miraculously preserved to them by the ingenuity of O'Connell; and the writer of this sketch has often heard them relate the manner in which he had contrived to silt the trial.—*Ten and Ink Sketches in the Liverpool Journal.*

On the blessing of Family Affection.—The whole human race may be considered as one great family, under the Father, protection and discipline of their Heavenly Father; and the most important duty which he requires of them is that they love one another. He graciously finds their love to himself on this basis, for he even rejects the love of those who do not love their brother also.
It is a wonderful and benevolent part of the system of Providence, that his commandments protract our greatest earthly blessings; and our perfect obedience to his laws brings its immediate reward, in conferring upon us some visible benefit; as, on the contrary, every outrage on his commands has its attendant judgment.
In no case are the blessings annexed to well-doing so sensibly felt as in the mutual kind offices of brotherly love. From the sweet affections and good will of society, most of our temporal comforts spring; and when we obey the commandment of loving and serving our fellow-creatures, the benefit is reflective, we are loved and loved in return; "therefore my beloved brethren, let us love one another; for he that loveth his brother hath fulfilled the law." If the cultivation of these benevolent feelings is so important a duty, and so great a blessing is extended society, where our intercourse is only occasional, of what still greater importance is it in the near and daily concerns of domestic life!

All persons, in all ages, have been deeply impressed with the value of family affection. The instructions of Solomon abound with injunctions on the subject; and David pronounces, "How good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" It is like the precious ointment upon the head, which ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard, and went down to the skirts of his clothing. Like as the dew of Hermon, which fell upon the hill of Zion; for there the Lord promised his blessing and life for evermore. This precious balm to every earthly life, spreads itself to every department of domestic life, like the refreshing dew of Hermon, which fell upon the hill of Zion; it nourishes and gladdens every benevolent heart, it softens the temper, it doubles every pleasure, it lessens every care; without it human beings become savage, selfish, morose; they lose the blessing which God has promised to it in this life, and that for evermore, which is a heaven of love and benevolence.—*Mrs. King.*

Highland Schools.—We have received the Report of the Committee of the General Assembly for increasing the means of education and religious instruction in Scotland, particularly in the Highlands and Islands, for the present year. The report states that the number of persons still untaught to read, is found to exceed all previous calculations. The returns from the forty new government parishes, lately obtained, show that in a population of 44,822, there are 14,636 above six years of age, or more than one third of the whole population, unable to read. If so many are unable to read, how many must be unable to understand what they read, wholly uneducated in any useful science of the term? The number of schools in these forty parishes is ninety-two, about two to every parish, or one to about every 500 inhabitants. In a thinly-peopled district like the Highlands, seldom more than sixty children can be gathered into one school; this we believe is the average attendance in the Highlands. There ought therefore to be a school for every section of the Highland population that can furnish sixty children between six and fourteen years of age. Now, more, than a sixth of the population are at this age; but, take it at a sixth, there ought in these forty Highland parishes to be a school for every 300 of the population, or 175 schools instead of ninety-two.—*Scottish Guardian.*

During the troubles in the reign of Charles the First, a country girl went from Gre Cross, near the town, to London, in search of a place as a servant girl; but not succeeding she applied herself to carry out beer from a brew house, and was one of those then called tub-women. The brewer, observing a well-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his house as a servant, and after a while married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The brewer's widow was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to apply to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in the law, to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James the Second, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.—*Manchester Guardian.*

At the Court at St. James's, on the 17th day of November, 1834, present, His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington to be one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, His Grace was this day, by His Majesty's command, sworn in by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, on the 21st day of November, 1834, present, His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, His Majesty was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lubbock Esq.; whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by His Majesty's command, administered to him, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Devonshire, by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ponsonby, Earl of Derby, Lord John Russell, and Lord Lyndhurst, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ponsonby, Earl of Derby, Lord John Russell, and Lord Lyndhurst, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ponsonby, Earl of Derby, Lord John Russell, and Lord Lyndhurst.

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The Duke of Wellington Ministry. On Monday the King came to St. James's Palace, and received the formal resignations of the late Ministers. The Duke of Wellington was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by His Majesty to conduct the business of the other principal departments of the State, with the assistance of the Under-Secretaries, until definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he received the seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Duke is, therefore, pro tempore First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary of War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests.

It will continue to act in these manifold capacities, except in any other way proposed, that may be deemed necessary until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The office of Secretary of State in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then, at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the Empire. This state of things, we believe, is unprecedented.

It is not doubtful that arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take office. Presuming, therefore, that nothing certain is known, we may mention that it is rumored, and almost expected, that Lord Lyndhurst will be Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell will be Lord Chief Justice, Sir Charles M. Sutton Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the Commons, Foreign Secretary, Lord Ellenborough Marquis of Glencoe, Lord Cowley President of the Board of Control, Earl of Rosslyn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Henry Bouverie Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Earl of Aberdeen Ambassador to France, Lord Stuart de Rothesay Governor Gen. of India, or Lord Muncaster, Lord Maryborough Master of the Horse, Sir Edward Sugden Attorney General, Mr. Follen or Mr. Peacock, Solicitor-General.

Mr. Goulburn is to be the candidate for the Speakership, and the Standard intimates, that if the reformed House of Commons should resolve to install him at the Duke's request, an immediate dissolution will be the consequence. Until Sir Robert Peel shall return, the most important question, as well as when the dissolution will take place, if at all, will not be determined.

From the Times, Nov. 18. "Measure, not man," is a phrase of attachment or opposition, is a motto which has often been severely censured, inasmuch as in a country ruled by party combinations, certain men are regarded as guarantees, and they are frequently the best guarantees, for particular measures. But when the reign of party is utterly at an end, when the "people's" power is unknown to Darko as to his time, to any text book of the English constitution—when the public has become its predominant element—when the essential power of the State, the representation of the people in Parliament, has devolved upon themselves, and on their own free choice, and when no given number of individuals or families can by any means, however skilful, or determined, however tried, present the least effectual barrier to the declared wishes and resolutions of the "people," minus become, as we have already stated, in a comparison between the French and English Governments, a mass become as such a master appearing to indifference in England, because of its real supremacy of the nation—as they do in France, from the abolition of the Crown. The Duke of Wellington, therefore, whose Conservatism has hitherto shown itself to be of a somewhat mitigated colour, is now met with that of many of his supporters—the Duke, we say, must have the consequence of a freely chosen House of Commons for his entire policy, and for each separate measure by which it is illustrated, or he must from the hour at which that consequence is withdrawn from him cease to be Minister of Great Britain. To imagine the Duke of Wellington, or any other man with a title of his capacity, could undertake the administration of a country so pervaded as this is by a universal consciousness that the application of the reform principle to many gross abuses of the Church and State still remains unattempted, and that without the further of a systematic process the peace and well-being of our rank of society must be altogether insecure—the image, we say, that the Duke of Wellington could undertake, in his present office in the expectation of being able to obstruct the regular advancement of the reform principle, and in doing so, to resist the whole intellectual and moral force of England, would stamp him for a fanatic.

The downfall of the Melbourne Ministry is now ir- retrievable, and the nation must determine coolly what is to be done.—One course, and one alone, is possible: it is to support, under all changes of men and circumstances, the practical reform of every definite and accessible abuse. On this point there can be no retrogression, there can be no stagnation. Every grievance unredressed—every source of corruption unpurified—every unassured step in any one of her national institutions is a depository of the seeds, and an assurance of the return of that malady which the Reform Bill itself was destined to extinguish—the pestilence of unjust government.

The Duke of Wellington must be well aware that such is the feeling which animates the great bulk of the community, and in the teeth of it we are in our own minds, satisfied that he will never venture to act. We stated yesterday, as the allegation of the Duke of Wellington's friends, that he is deeply impressed with the necessity of a thorough Church reform. If his Grace be so convinced with regard to the Church of England, how much more profoundly must he entertain the conviction as to what concerns the Irish Church! In pursuing ourselves, however, that the Duke mediates a reform, we must wait for action before their sufficiency can be tested, and if they fall short of what the will requires, if they touch but the surface and leave the root unexcised, the country will soon display its sense of the failure by taking the remedy into its own hands. In respecting con-

tinuity at home and in our distant possessions,—so, for reform of the manifold abuses of our corporations,—so, with what is wanting towards a better arrangement of the criminal law, and the law of real property. If the Duke of Wellington proceeds with these in sympathy with the people, and in a spirit of good faith, there is no man from whom Englishmen will accept a benefit more cordially or gratefully than from him who has already served them. If he abandons the duty prescribed to him by his country, the result is clear,—either the people nor the press will maintain an alliance with him, and his Ministry draws to an end.

As relates to the affairs of Ireland generally,—if there be standing grievances to be removed, so is there a lawless and intolerable power to be subjugated—a power which aims at the public ruin, for the sake of selfish and unwholesome gain. That power, we say, must be crushed; and either Government and society can exist in justice-peace with it; the English nation, and the best part of the Irish nation, concur in denouncing it as the master-curse of Ireland. The first mode, however, of eradicating this monstrous evil is to remove the real grievances which oppress that wretched people, and drive them to check at that frightful evil, the starvation of the poor, by introducing a system of compulsory relief.

Our own resolution respecting the Duke of Wellington is to deal with him as we have done with Lord Grey, and with Lord Grey's successor—to watch him closely,—to oppose him vigorously, though not factiously, when he deserts what we conceive to be his duty; and when difficulties beset him in the faithful performance of his duty, to help him with every power.

A reform Minister he must be, or no Minister of William the IV. His Grace will specify first that he has no longer a thorough Parliament to deal with. The popular Ministers have been dismissed, and the restriction of the country is general. What more need be said, except that power has been placed in the hands of the one man in whom all England, and all Europe, has more confidence than in any one else. Every one feels that whatever is undertaken by the Duke of Wellington will be done well. While he holds the reins of government "there will be no mistake." His prudence and his courage are never separated. He sees clearly what are his available means for carrying on the King's government. He is a keen sagacity, equal, if not superior, to that of any man who ever lived, in choosing the most judicious mode for each department. The constitution, altered as it has been by recent enactments, is still the rule by which he is to proceed, and we repeat that the country is satisfied that he will proceed with zeal, with honour, and with success.

One of the London papers remarks,— "The commercial and moneyed interests in the city appear to view comparatively little alarm the present state of things, as the opinion is general that the Duke of Wellington must adopt one of two courses, if he has the least expectation of continuing in power, and must come forward with a liberal line of policy, and reform the abuses of the Church. Capitalists, at least, who are perhaps conservative to a greater degree than most of the great parties in the City, are not displeased at the changes, entertaining an opinion that every exertion would be made by a Cabinet formed by the Duke of Wellington to maintain the value of the Public Securities, and that no attempt will be made to reduce the interest of the Public Debt. It is owing to this feeling, more perhaps than to any other cause, that the British Securities have this week undergone an improvement of full 1 per cent. on the depression of this day week, when Consols for Account were reduced to 50, on the announcement of the fact that the King had dismissed the late Cabinet."

Sir R. Peel.—From the Times of Nov. 22. The rumors of this day have produced a feeling of anxiety, being nothing more than the purpose, if not the object, of the letter addressed to Sir Robert Peel by the Duke of Wellington. Of course we cannot vouch for its accuracy. The letter, or extract of the letter, is said to be in these terms:—"I have received your Sovereign's commands to form a new Administration, which I promptly obeyed. My opinion has been and still is, that the office of Premier should be held by a member of the House of Commons, and not of the House of Lords. I cordially admit that no one is so proper as yourself to hold that situation; therefore beg your immediate return, and that you will accept this office. In respect to myself, I have no wish for office at all, but if I can be of any use to my Sovereign and my country, and if it shall be your wish, I will fill any office under your Administration that you may point out."

Lord Melbourne did not resign. The London Times gives the following as from Lord Melbourne's Private Secretary:—"We have authority to declare on our part, for all that any reports which may have gone abroad to the effect that Lord Melbourne resigned his office, or expressed any unwillingness to continue to hold it, or stated that the Cabinet must break up of itself either before or soon after the opening of Parliament, or gave any advice with respect to his successor, are FALSE, UNFOUNDED, AND CONTRARY TO THE FACT."

The Liverpool Albion of November 24th, gives the following account of what are supposed to have been the circumstances under which Lord Melbourne was dismissed. The dialogue is doubtless a fanciful one, but probably correctly represents the temper of the king and of the minister:—"A whole week has now elapsed since the Melbourne ministry was most abruptly dismissed by the king; yet, singular as it may appear, though the newspapers teem with speculations and reasoning on the subject, the world is just about as wise to day as it was last Monday, touching the proximate cause of the Royal Act. The Spectator of the 22d says: 'From all the information we can gather by perusing the different versions given by our contemporaries, who are supposed to be in the confidence either of the ousted ministers or of those who hope to succeed them, we are led to conclude, either that the king acted upon a sudden impulse—a capricious resolve; or, that he merely seized what he considered a favourable opportunity of executing a plan previously determined on.' Now, it so happens that we can, we flatter ourselves, throw some light on this important subject; that we can, in fact, give a pretty accurate report of the conversation which took place between the King and Lord Melbourne, at the Pavilion, Brighton. From the source whence we received it, we have no doubt, it conveys a very accurate sketch of what occurred at that important interview. The King, having previously made up his mind to dismiss his ministers, affected to suppose, that the Premier had come to announce his own resignation and the resignations of his colleagues. His Majesty, it will be seen, would 'take no denial,' and the pertinacity with which he sticks to his first supposition is, to say the least of it, highly ludicrous."

Lord Melbourne.—Please your Majesty, I am anxious to lay before you the decision.— The King.—Aye, aye, you're right, you're right. I see you have decided on resigning. I know the difficulties you have had to manage, but I think your decision right.— Lord Melbourne.—Please your Majesty, I was going to explain how.— The King.—You needn't, you needn't. You have done quite right—quite right. I think your decision was right—quite right.— Lord Melbourne.—For myself, please your Majesty, I have.— The King.—Aye, aye, I know it. You could do nothing else—quite right—quite right. But, my dear Melbourne, you and I are good friends, I have always had a high regard for you. I am sorry for it, but I know you could not help it. So there is no way you know in parting yourself out of the very

You could not help it, my dear Melbourne. It's late now; stop and dine with me, and you can take a note from me to the Duke of Wellington to-morrow.

We need scarcely add, that, to a usual phrase, Lord Melbourne was "taken all aback" by the King's dogged pertinacity in affecting to believe that his lordship had come to announce the resignation of his Cabinet. Something like the following thoughts darted across his mind:— "What can all this mean? The King is in a strange temper. Shall I stay to dinner? It's late now. I cannot reach town to-night. I may as well accept the King's invitation, and proceed to town in the morning."

Accordingly Lord Melbourne stayed to dinner at the Pavilion. The royal party were in high spirits. Neither the King nor his Prime Minister gave the least hint of the extraordinary interview which had taken place between them in the royal closet. Lord Melbourne could not, of course as may naturally be supposed, help pondering the matter in his mind, nor refrain from reflecting on the course which he and his colleagues ought to follow under the circumstances in which the King's resolve had placed the ministry.

Whether any, and what, conversation took place between the King and Lord Melbourne subsequently, we know not. Suffice it to say, that his lordship left the Pavilion on Friday forenoon, bringing with him a letter from the King to the Duke of Wellington, which His Majesty forced on him, and which he, as a good subject, obliged the King by despatching to its destination.

Expected Dissolution of Parliament.—We advise our brother Reformers to be on the watch—a new election is at hand. The Parliament is only prorogued for three weeks, and before that time expires, a dissolution will take place—at a moment's notice. Let our countrymen look to it, that the King's proclamation—like the dismissal of the reform Ministry—may not take them by surprise. Unity, good order, and salutary reform in church and state, be our motto.— There must be no halting in a good cause.—Sun.

The Liverpool Albion of Nov. 24, says:—"The Reformers of Liverpool are summoned to meet this day, at noon, in Clayton Square, to take into consideration the present state of public affairs, and to promote economy, retrenchment, and reform." Lord Melbourne, M. P., will be in the chair."

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. The French Cabinet has been again formed. The following is the list:—Duke de Trevis (Marshall Mortier), President of the Council, and Minister of War; Admiral de Riguy, Foreign Affairs; M. Thiers, Interior; M. Guizot, Public Instruction; M. Delesclaux, Commerce; M. Persil, Justice; M. Lemaire, Finance.—With two exceptions only, the Ministers who composed the Cabinet previous to the appointment of the Duke of Basano, are to resume their seats.

HALIFAX, DEC. 31. The fast sailing Ship Jean Hastie arrived at one o'clock this afternoon from Greenock.—She sailed on the 1st Dec. put into Rosbeg Bay, and left that place on the 11th. She brought Greenock Papers to the 1st Dec. we have however only been able to obtain those of the 24th and 29th ult. from which we have hastily made the following extracts:—

LONDON, NOV. 26. No appointments of Ministers have yet been made, and the Commission necessarily issued from the Treasury is wholly temporary—even the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst, as Lord Chancellor, is only provisional. No appointments will be made until the return of Sir R. Peel, in whose hands the Duke of Wellington wishes to place the task of forming the Cabinet. The British Packet, takes the next Mail to America. Sir R. Peel is expected home on Friday or Saturday, and, if so, the finishing arrangements will soon be made. Several Meetings have been held in the City, and resolutions adopted in favor of the formation of a Whig Ministry. Parliament has been prorogued to the 13th December. The Provisions of the Insurance Act have been proclaimed to be in force in the borough of Canham, the parishes of Castle Town, Killypatrick, and Ballinacree, Ireland. There is scarcely a word of Foreign News of any interest.

Since the above was put in type, we were favoured with a Paper of the 1st Dec.—The only thing of any interest which we notice in it is an offer of Lord Brougham to join the new Administration as Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Dreadful catastrophes at Liverpool. On Monday afternoon, Nov. 17th, about 300 people assembled on the Cheviote side of the river Mersey, near Bromborough Pool, Liverpool, to witness a patriotic exhibition between two men, named Fee and Robinson, for two guineas a side. The fight began a little after twelve o'clock, and lasted upwards of three quarters of an hour. When finished a number of persons embarked in boats, about two o'clock, to return to Liverpool. At this hour there was a remarkably strong ebb-tide, the current of the river in the return direction being very powerful. The distance between the opposite shores at this point may be estimated two miles. The boats were heavily laden, containing it is said, about thirty persons each—a dangerous number to be carried with safety in the description of ferry boats—light four oared gigs, about twelve feet long, and very cranky, most in use on the Mersey. The boat which left the rocky ferry first, had approached within half a mile of her destination, laboring with her cargo of human beings, and contending against a strong north-west breeze, when she suddenly sank, and all on board were precipitated into the foaming sea. Those who could not swim were anxious to seize upon those who could, and the latter being prevented from using their limbs freely, lost their self-possession, became suffocated in the desperate struggle to preserve life, and sunk to rise no more. Boats were immediately despatched, but, notwithstanding all the exertions made, only a few were saved. Another boat sailed soon after the preceding, and still more heavily laden, sunk in the river, midway between the rocky ferry and the Queen's pier-head. Here the destruction of life was dreadful, and the unfortunate beings were further removed from those who could render them assistance. Not less than twenty human creatures belonging to the last boat have found a watery grave. A great many of the persons in the boats were much intoxicated. The number lost is estimated by some at fifty, by others at forty, but perhaps the exact number will never be accurately ascertained.

The names of 30 persons have been given, who are ascertained to have been drowned. Few bodies had been recovered. Ten were saved from the boats which sunk. Royal Hospitalities.—The nobility and gentry who are occasionally invited to partake of their Majesties' festivities at Brighton speak of the domestic comforts of the Pavilion in terms of great admiration. Ostentatious parade, and rigid constraint are banished from the present King's table, and social intercourse is no longer paralysed by rigid forms and chilling haughtiness and coldness in the enjoyment of the company invited to the Pavilion. "A command to dine" is received with pleasure and delight, and not as an invitation to sacrifice a day to painful etiquette, restraint, unseasonal parade, and ceremonious forms. Political partisans, when they happen to meet at the King's table, which is often the case, never suffer their political feelings to disturb the general harmony of the company; and his Majesty's entertainments are, on all occasions, characterized by every thing calculated to give pleasure and satisfaction to the company.

The Duke of Wellington and the Belgian Fortresses.—On this subject the Duke of Wellington has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Acropolis Gazette, dated Walmer Castle, October 11, 1834:—

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement in the Acropolis Gazette, that a demand of mine upon the Minister of War (at Brussels I conclude) for £20,000 arrears of pay as Inspector General of the Belgian fortresses, has been received by that officer. I have seen a similar statement in other newspapers, with different details, and stating that the demand was £28,000. I do not in general pay much attention to such statements in newspapers; but several friends having written to me upon the subject of this report, it appears to me that the shortest mode of giving an answer is to inform you that there is no foundation whatever for such a report. I have no application to the Minister of War at Brussels for £20,000, or £28,000, or any other sum, on any account whatever, or upon any other officer or government, for superintending the construction of the fortresses in the Netherlands. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. WELLINGTON.

The Emperor of Russia.—His Imperial Majesty has arrived at Berlin, and performed the journey in the incredibly short time of sixty hours. His arrival created great astonishment. The Prince of Holland has also left Holland for Berlin on receiving the news of the late change of the English Ministry. There appears a singular coincidence in all these movements accompanying the Duke of Wellington's return to power.

Emigration to Jamaica.—The ship Rockery, which sailed Saturday week for Jamaica, took in her sixty-three emigrants, male and female. This will be perhaps one of the first experiments made with white labour in the West Indies for a considerable period. The emigrants were bound to the planter, Mr. Cooke, who takes them out, for three years, and the scene of their labours will be Chester Castle Estate, situated amongst the mountains, at the northwest side of the Island, the general air of which, it is supposed, will agree with the constitutions of the labourers. Should this experiment succeed, black labour will be at a considerable depreciation. At all events, it will greatly add to the security of the whites upon the island, in case of any insurrection among the negroes.—Liverpool Mercury.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY. From the N. York Albion, Dec. 27. A debate took place in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, in relation to the North Eastern Boundary. We have copied the resolutions offered by Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts on the occasion, but the debate itself did not reach us in time for this day's publication.

House of Representatives, Washington, Dec. 23, 1834. The following Resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lincoln, was taken up for consideration: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House, (if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, any communications which may have been had between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, since the rejection by the former of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands in reference to the establishment and maintenance of the North-Eastern Boundary of the United States, heretofore in controversy between the two Governments.

And that he also be requested to communicate any information which he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction, by the authorities of the British Province of New-Brunswick, over the disputed territory, within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary, as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the territory which has been incorporated by the government of Maine into the town of Madawaska, together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject.

Mr. Parks inquired of the mover, what were the objects of the resolution, particularly the last two clauses of it. Mr. Lincoln entered, at length, into an exposition of the state of the question to which the resolution refers, and an explanation of his object in calling for the information. The debate was continued till 8 o'clock, by Messrs. Evans, Smith, Lincoln, Parks, and Foster, (the House adjourned) when the question was put on the adoption of the resolution, the House adjourned.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1835.

We cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without exceedingly pressed for room, without expressing to all our patrons and friends the sincere acknowledgments of the season. We heartily wish to every one connected with us, and around us, a happy and a prosperous New Year, and venture also to express a hope, that the New Year, our subscription list may receive a new impulse, by the addition of a long roll of new subscribers. If every one of our present patrons would procure (and it is not much to ask,) one or two additional ones, it would materially benefit our Journal, and give us the means of constantly making it more and more worthy of their patronage. Our most anxious shall never be wanting to deserve support.

Since our last, London dates to the 23d Nov. have come to hand, via New York, and Greenock dates to the 1st Dec., by the Jean Hastie, arrived at Halifax. They fully confirm the anticipations raised by the important news which we last week laid before our readers, altho', even yet, the new Ministry is not, or at least was not at the latest dates, fully formed. It is now, however, quite certain that a Tory Ministry was in process of formation, the Duke of Wellington having become a temporary man of all work, pending the return from the continent of Sir R. Peel, who was daily expected, by entering upon the manifold duties of First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary of War, &c., and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests!!! His Grace was ever celebrated for activity, energy and promptitude; but truly here is a combination of important and responsible offices, requiring the eyes of Argus, the arms of Briareus, and the strength of Hercules, to discharge it will be well if his Grace do not lose his brains or cut his throat, under the pressure of such multifarious duties. We select, from the late arrivals, some of the most interesting statements and opinions of the London press relative to this peculiar state of affairs, including a hypothetical list of new ministers, placing the Duke at the helm, and Sir Robert Peel at the head of the Commons. It is, however, very generally surmised that the latter will be the Premier. Lord Lyndhurst has actually received the Great Seal; Lord Brougham retiring with his Peerage and a pension of £2000 per annum, after five years' hard service. Our own opinions were so fully expressed, as far as speculative ideas would allow, on the new state of things, that it were needless now to repeat them. We must wait for the details of the new ministry, ere we comment on them by our organ.

The Marquis of Wellesley has been recalled from the Government of Ireland, by his brother the Duke of Wellington. In France, the versatility of that field-marshal has again been entirely evidenced; Louis Philippe having reconstructed his ministry from the old materials,

with only two exceptions; even Guizot, with whom reconciliation was said to be impossible, having resumed his station.

THE ELECTIONS are now terminated throughout the Province, and we give below their results. It will be seen that four Counties, viz. York, Charlotte, Northumberland, and Shropshire, have made no alteration in their representation; Kent and Gloucestershire have each returned their old Member, with an additional new one, in conformity with the late Act to increase the Representation, while changes, wholly or partially, have been effected in the Counties of St. John, Westmorland, King's, Queen's, and the City of St. John. We have now, then, 18 Members who sat in the last House, and 12, (including the 2 new Members for Carleton County,) who did not. It is probable, however, that the qualifications of two of the elect, Messrs. Clegg and Hannington, may be questioned on the meeting of the House; and it is therefore not impossible that there may yet be changes with respect to Charlotte and Westmorland Counties; especially the former, there being another question to determine, as to whether the Poll in that County was fully kept open to its legal limit of duration. These points the House alone can decide. But, however that may be, we have now, in great measure, a new House; much of the old material has been replaced by another selection, and it remains to be proved whether the old or the new will deserve best of their constituents and their country. Wise heads among us have been already calculating the chances; such as are usual in all speculations of different interests to transpire arrived at different results. Some anticipate every possible good from the patriotic and energetic efforts of our newly elected Legislators; while others fear they will, as a body, tamely yield to the powers that be, and prove nothing but a listless, torpid, fruitless session. We are, for ourselves, inclined to neither of these opinions; but, as we have already stated on another occasion, our moderate equanimity and straightforwardness induce us to hold the even tenor of our way, by adopting a middle course in our ideas. We cannot for a moment consider that we have selected such a nameless, spiritless, and unfeeling set of provincial affairs, that they will content themselves with a mere quiet acquiescence in everything that shall be dictated or represented to them; on the other hand, we do expect, that they are suddenly going to "set the Thames on fire." Looking over the roll of the new House, we can yet see room for improvement, which, unfortunately, has not been turned to advantage; while we have to regret the loss of some with whom we are truly sorry to part. But, on the whole, we think our Legislature has, by the late elections, gained in intelligence, independence and respectability; and we expect, therefore, to reap the benefit of the improvement. One thing is certain: "Faithful but fearless," must be the unwavering motto of every man who presumes to legislate at the present moment for New-Brunswick. Matters of the most vital importance claim the attention of our Representatives; points of interest, whether few or small, demand their profound, their faithful and their scrupulous consideration; and it is now generally admitted, that the topics and subjects for legislative enquiry and settlement are at this time peculiarly important and interesting. It would be needless for us, at this late hour, to enumerate the various points of them have been repeatedly unimpaired; every individual preparing himself for legislative labours must, or ought to be, fully conversant with them; and we would merely remind them, that it is their bounden duty to go to the House perfectly acquainted with all the vital interests of the country; thoroughly informed of all the abuses which require reformation; and resolutely determined to use their utmost efforts towards promoting that reformation, reducing lavish expenditure, encouraging internal improvement, and providing in every possible way for the security, prosperity and happiness of the people. Let it be ever remembered, we require no weak, ignorant, inactive, irresolute Members in the Legislature of New-Brunswick; men of unshaken integrity, independence and activity can alone conduct our affairs. "Rebusts" and rebuffs must have no effect on the people's representatives; machinations, intrigues, recommendations, promises, insinuations, temptations, must fall equally powerless to the ground, who brought into operation against the independent integrity of Legislative minds. The people look to the new House with anxious, scrutinizing eyes; information is abroad, expectation is alive; they require and expect that their representatives will effect all these salutary reforms, and procure all those internal and general benefits which have so long been called for by the united voice of the people; and the people must not be disappointed. They are thoroughly alive to their own interests; and as some of our late elections they have plainly manifested, they have not spoken out fearlessly and unequivocally; no half-and-half milk-and-water measures will satisfy them now; though, determined, disinterested action alone will lead them. Some of our representatives have heard plain truths, plainly spoken of late; let them, then, go to the House, it is known, they have spoken out fearlessly and unequivocally; no half-and-half milk-and-water measures will satisfy them now; though, determined, disinterested action alone will lead them. Some of our representatives have heard plain truths, plainly spoken of late; let them, then, go to the House, it is known, they have spoken out fearlessly and unequivocally; no half-and-half milk-and-water measures will satisfy them now; though, determined, disinterested action alone will lead them.

Members returned to serve in the next Assembly. County of St. John. County of Northumberland. John R. Partlow, Alexander Hamilton, Esqrs. Charles Simonds, Esqrs. John A. S. Street, Esqrs. George D. Robinson, Esqrs. William Lead, Esqrs. Samuel Freese, Esqrs. John M. Wilnot, Esqrs. King's County. Lancelot A. Wilnot, Esqrs. William Lead, Esqrs. John Allen, Esqrs. Samuel Freese, Esqrs. James Taylor, Esqrs. Hugh Johnston, Esqrs. Josiah H. Mason, Esqrs. Thomas B. B. Esqrs. County of Charlotte. Thomas Weyer, Esqrs. George Hayward, Esqrs. Patrick Church, Esqrs. Thomas O. Miles, Esqrs. James Brown, Jr., Esqrs. William Lead, Esqrs. George S. Hill, Esqrs. P. Stewart, Esqrs. County of Westmorland. William Lead, Esqrs. Philip Taylor, Esqrs. Carleton County. Edward B. Chandler, Esqrs. Jeremiah M. Connell, Esqrs. William Crane, Esqrs. George W. Hannington, Esqrs. William Hannington, Esqrs. County of Kent. John Wesley Weldon, Esqrs. Lewis Burns, Esqrs. John P. Ford, Esqrs. Isaac Woodward, Esqrs.

The subject of REPORTING has naturally occupied the attention of our Provincial journals, and the consideration of individuals of late; and as the period for the assembling of the Legislature draws rapidly nigh, it is absolutely necessary that efficient measures should be adopted to ensure a repetition of the practice of late years. We are thoroughly convinced, that the progress of our Provincial affairs has made it now more than ever important that the debates of our Legislators should be regularly reported, and we are confident that the public at large look with anxiety to the operations of the ensuing session. But it is equally certain that nothing will be done, unless the means be first positively provided. It is unreasonable to expect, that any individual will engage in the performance of so arduous a task, and neglect other affairs, and therefore, without certainty of adequate compensation, the *scribes* proposed by the "Standard," and copied into our own paper, was reasonable and fair; the gross sum proposed to be raised, (£100), is little enough to compensate so laborious a performance, and it may be collected with the greatest ease, if proper individuals will give themselves the trouble to attend to it. Sir John will not and ought not to bear the whole burden, but we presume it will be ready with its share. We had formerly stated, that the Charlotte County quota is already anticipated and actually raised, and we are informed that it is positively guaranteed in the Province. We would therefore suggest, that the quota of individual members in each County, to make the necessary contribution, and to forward it to the Central Board at Fredericton, in proportion to the quota they may estimate, and at once be done. We

cannot expect Reporter, to consider a year him previous fore absolutely forthwith out one.

The Four took place in M. Wilnot's assembly of greater on the Resolutions supported by [The Res partially put time and impossible to tantly comp paper.]

After par and said the M. Wilnot's Resolutions on acc change in the ad, that if hereafter be the last session Committee Rev. Dr. G. ing them public meet their gratit The call fa.; and the following d. Praise The S. The S. With

Mr. Am on Sunday £12 11 6. As the Justie esumed To The Le met.—one

THE E. Nov term In Hun and Hun County the 21th close of the nell, 545 and Engli furd Engli Messrs. C. chured to Mr. Eng

His M. loving M. The H. The H. The H. vocate G.

The fo populatio according return of King's County. Messrs. C. chured to Mr. Eng

en Guizot, with whom possible, having resum- terminated throughout the result. It is, viz. York, Charlotte, y. have made no altera- Kent and Gloucester Member, with an addi- with the anti-slavery Act to while changes, wholly in the Counties of St. Queen's, and the City of on 18 Members who sat including the 2 new Mem- did not. It is pro- of two of the mem- of the meeting, may be ques- House; and it is there- may yet be changes Westmorland County, any more question for Poll in that County was not of duration. These decide. But, however a great measure, a new leral has been replaced remains to be passed will deserve best of their try. Wiselands among the chances; and, as different individuals have been already stated, the and energetic efforts lators; while others fear yield to the powers that lites, timid, fruitless, inclined to neither of have already stated, for moderate equanimity and to hold the even tenor ilder course in our lives. sider that we have re- sibly men to trans- they will content them- quiescence in everything sented to them; nor, on t, that they are suddenly on fire." Looking ever can yet see room for tunately, has not been we have to regret that our Legislature has, by intelligence, independence respect. Therefore, it is to be the unwavering earnest to legislate at the Brunswick. Matters of in the attention of sur- tion, neither for our d, their faith and their and it is now generally and subjects for legisla- at this time peculiarly in- would be needless for us- rity are thereby infor- minalized; every ef- for legislative labours y conversant with their id them, that it is their use perfectly acquain- that they are thereby as which require reform- to use their utmost that reformation, reduc- ing internal improv- possible way for the ac- of all around them. We require no league, igno- mbers in the Legislature of unshaken integrity, is alone conduct our affairs. Therefore, to recap- the resolutions, intrigu- re-minations, temptations, as to the ground, which us the independent integ- The people took to the cruce of their consti- alive; they require and natives will effect all those cure all those internal and so long been called for by ple; and the people must be in the way for the ac- some of our late elections have spoken vocally; so half-and-half ally they now; tho- resolutions alone will not s- have heard the voice of late; let them, with these truths brood- and let them bring forth- the people to the aid of the Legislature, to the res- sive voice of their consti- tly shown; infinitely less me-serving and subservie- evinced. We sincerely d admissions will not be of all our Legislators that the people consti- tly upon them, and that do or die."

cannot expect the individual who may be engaged as Reporter, to start at a moment's notice; we should consider a week, at least, quite little enough to enable him previously to arrange his affairs; and it is therefore absolutely necessary to settle the matter satisfactorily forthwith, or the occasion will commence without one.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.
The Fourteenth Anniversary of this Institution took place last evening, in the Asylum Chapel.—J. M. Wilson, Esquire, President, in the chair. The assemblage of people, we were happy to see, was much greater on this than on any former occasion, and the Resolutions were, for the most part, very ably supported by their movers or seconders.

[The Resolutions passed (eight in number) we had partially put in type; but from the shortness of the time and great press of previous matter, we found it impossible to complete them, and are therefore reluctantly compelled to defer their insertion till our next paper.]

After passing the Resolutions, the President rose and said that as this season of the year is very uncertain on account of storms that may suddenly arise, it had appeared proper to the Committee to propose a change in the time for holding the Annual Meeting, and that if no objections were now made, it would hereafter be held in the last week of June, instead of the last week of December.—He also stated, that the Committee being sensible of the kindness which the Rev. Dr. Gray manifested to this Society in affording them the use of the Asylum for holding their public meetings, desired thus publicly to acknowledge their gratitude to him.

The collection was then made, amounting to £11 6s., and the meeting was dismissed with singing the following doxology:

Praise God, who has the Bible given,
The Spirit praise, who came from heav'n;
The Saviour praise, by whom we're taught,
With what good things the Bible's fraught.

Amount collected in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday afternoon, for the benefit of the Poor, £13 11 6.

As the Christmas recess is now terminated, the duties of the Public Grammar School will be resumed to-morrow, the 7th instant.

The Legislature of Lower Canada is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday the 27th inst.—one week later than that of this Province.

The Elections throughout the Province have now terminated.

In Westmorland, Messrs. Palmer, Chandler, Crane, and Hannington, have been elected. Since the termination of the contest, doubts have been expressed as to the eligibility of the last named Gentleman.

County of Carleton.—The election terminated on the 24th ult. after fifteen days hard contest. At the close of the poll, the votes were, for Mr. J. M. Connell, 545; Mr. George Morehouse, 305; Mr. Richard English, 229; Mr. N. Raymond, 114; Mr. Rufus H. Demill, 74; Mr. B. C. Beardsley, 30. Messrs. Connell and Morehouse were accordingly declared to be elected.—A scrutiny was demanded by Mr. English.—*Courier.*

From the Royal Gazette, Dec. 31.
His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the following appointments, viz.:

The Honorable Robert Parker, to be a Justice of the Supreme Court.
The Honorable George Frederick Street, to be Solicitor General; and
The Honorable John Simcoe Saunders, to be Advocate General—in this Province.

The following is a comparative statement of the population of the different parishes in King's County, according to the recent census, as compared with the return of 1824:

Parish	1824	1854
Kingston	1645	1920
Queen's	1893	2343
Hampton	1559	2559
Norton	502	798
Westfield	712	1273
Springfield	924	1551
Greenwich	744	958
	7000	12,105
		7,989
		Increase, 4,256

HOOPER'S ASSEMBLY.—The Quit Rent Commutation Bill passed and was sent to the Council—yesterday his Excellency's assent was given to it, together with several other Bills of minor importance.—*Halifax Times, December 20.*

POST OFFICE.—His Majesty's Government having surrendered to the Province the internal Revenue of the Department, a Bill has been introduced regulating its collection, &c.—*Halifax Journal.*

QUEBEC, Dec. 2.—The snow has fallen in this district, during the last month, to an unusual depth—a gentleman whose business lately called him from this city, to the Bay St. Paul, found it impossible to proceed further than the Capes, except on snow shoes, and earnestly induced him to measure the snow, in the woods where there had been no drift, he found a depth of three feet nine inches, equal to the greatest depth of last winter's snow.—*Quebec Mercury.*

To the Editor of the Observer.
Sir,—If the writer of the several articles lately appearing in your paper on the subject of the recent Election in this County, had attached his name to his communications, no answer would have been required as to the propriety of this section of the Province, where his character and standing is fully known, as well as the private and unobscured motives that induced him to act so conspicuous and ridiculous a figure during the first few days of the Election. But as one of your contemporaries, whose remarks you quote as "just and pertinent," and "fully meeting your own sentiments," appears to attach some credit to the statements of your correspondent, I consider it proper to disabuse the public of the false impression sought to be made by such anonymous publications.

The state of the poll during the whole progress and at the close of the recent Election in this County, affords a sufficient answer to the greater part of the writer's assertions, and avows the extent of that determined and firm opposition of which he makes mention, the mere so when it is observed, that no vote was soiled or canvassed by either Messrs. CRANE or CHANDLER, during the Election, and that those Gentlemen have been more generally supported than on any former occasion, losing out of twelve hundred and seventy votes polled, only about one hundred; and in no part of the County meeting with any opposition or having angry discussion with any person, except a gentleman, a resident in Nova-Scotia, of whose life has been known for twelve months, but is supposed to have been conducting a passing attendance at a Lawyer's office in Amherst; and a bachelor Curdwiner in Dorchester, whose magnanimous efforts to relieve the Province from its oppressive rulers and the protection of England, have hitherto failed, no doubt from the sphere of his action and influence being circumscribed in a learned Schoolmaster, and this Province can boast, like many other countries distinguished for political wisdom, of such a character cobbling up the affairs of State. It is really painful to perceive the powerless efforts of those two individuals, dignified with the terms of "opposition," and who noted seriously as expressing the voice of such a County as this, among the first in the Province in extent, wealth, and the intelligence of its population. And indeed it were well to treat with silent contempt, those effusions (as the gentlemen attacked practice, and no doubt feel for them) whose circulation confined to this part of the County; but as a Freelandier of the County, having some stake therein, and ready to give my name if required, I cannot suffer your correspondent's statements to pass unnoted. I am, Sir, Editor,
A FRESHOLDER.

Westmorland, 1st January, 1855.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
Ma. Editor.—One of the most important schemes of modern benevolence is, perhaps, the institution of Sunday Schools. In these many receive the rudiments of common education, who would in all probability, otherwise remain ignorant, to the end of their days, of the difference between A and B, or many obtain an intellectual knowledge of the historical part of the Bible and the great truths of the Gospel—and many others receive a spiritual knowledge of Jesus Christ; who, in describing their experience of the Lord's dealings with their souls, refer to the Sunday School as the place where the Scriptures were first made to tell upon their minds, and where that great spiritual travail commenced which issued in their new birth.

This city has been, for some years past, much favoured with Sunday Schools,—and long may it be so. The object of my present communication is to give you a short, but I fear, a very inadequate account of the last Anniversary of one of these Institutions—I mean the Sand Point Sunday School in Carleton, the principal, if not the only one on this side of the river at present.—This Institution owes its origin to Mr. Bond, at present one of the most enlightened and energetic of our city Aldermen, whose exertions in favor of the Temperance cause are so well known. But, perhaps, Mrs. Bond, whose good deeds praise her in the gates, has the principal merit, and the Lord's blessing, in bringing this to its present state of perfection. The indefatigable industry and unwearied perseverance, which this modern Phœnix has displayed in the management of the Institution almost surpasses credence. The Anniversary took place on the evening of the 14th inst.—and the Quakers put were prepared from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock (amounting to 57 in number, of whom 14 were of the colored population) along with many of their parents, presented a joyous scene. They opened their entertainment with prayer and singing a hymn—which from the warbling of the little choristers was almost inspiring. The first exercise was catechetical, conducted by Mr. Bond,—and here they gave most substantial proof of the benefits which the Institution had conferred upon them. They followed their catechist with the utmost readiness through many of the historical parts of the Old Testament—and the Questions put were prepared from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock. The suggestions that arose from reviewing the Scriptures themselves. They displayed so great a familiarity with the history of the Patriarchs, Joseph, the journey of the children of Israel through the wilderness, the return of the Spies from the promised land, &c., that their requirements seemed to be those of men and not of children. On other topics, too, not directly scriptural, but suggested by perusing the Scriptures, such as Geography, &c., they displayed equal readiness. After this catechetical exercise their attention was relieved and enlivened by their singing another hymn. Their able and beloved Instructor, then addressed them in a manner calculated to make an impression upon their youthful hearts, and to draw their young minds from those things which perish in the using to muse on topics of everlasting moment. After singing another hymn they set down to the joyful festive board, that their little palates might receive some gratification from many of the good things which children like on Christmas Eve. The finale of the proceedings consisted in the distribution of small rewards among them, consisting of some of the best Tract publications of the Religious Tract Society.—After prayer and singing another hymn they were sent away joyful to their homes, will more attached to their Sunday School, and no doubt, longing for the return of that period, when they would spend under the conduct of their Instructors, three hours in the same joyful manner. A SPECTATOR.

Carleton, 1st January, 1855.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS BANK.
Deposited in December, - - - £38 11 0
Withdrawn in ditto, - - - 100 17 2

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, Esq., President.
Committee for January:

B. F. RAZEN, DANIEL ANSLY, JOHN HAMMOND.

All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

MARRIED.
In Trinity Church, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John T. Pannell, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. John Lennin, of this city.

At Kingston, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. William E. Scovill, A. M., Mr. William G. Flowering, to Susanna E., daughter of Mr. James Westmore, of that place.

At Christ Church, Fredericton, on the 18th of December, by the Venerable Archdeacon Chester, Mr. Christopher Murray, of Kingsclere, to Miss Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Sir James Esq. At the Nashuak, on the 25th ult., by Agnes Harrison, Esquire, Mr. David Smith, of that place, eldest son of Mr. Nathan Smith, to Miss Mary Ann Freeman, of New-York.

DIED.
On Saturday night, Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. John Lambly, aged 23 years and 3 months.

On Tuesday last, John E. Smith, infant daughter of Mr. William O. Smith, aged 13 months.

Departed this life, on Sunday, at his residence at Camp Bello, on Saturday evening last, at 7 o'clock, CANWALLADER CURRY, Esq., in the 59th year of his age, leaving a young family to lament the loss of a kind husband and father. The public affairs of great consequence to regret the loss of an intelligent, useful, and honest man.

At Fredericton, on the 26th ult., JAMES TAYLOR, Senior, Esquire, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. T. was a native of Port Glasgow, Scotland, whence he emigrated to New-York in early life, and was in that country at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, in which he was actively engaged, and suffered the greatest hardships and privations in many a well fought field, in support of the Royal cause. He came to this Province with the Loyalists in the memorable year of 1783, and established himself in this town, (then a wilderness) where he has ever since resided. He erected the third house in this place, which was only a few months since removed, in order to make room for a new building on the site where it had so long remained.

As an active and valuable member of the community, his services, both in a public and private capacity, will be long seen and remembered. These active habits so well employed in the discharge of the various trusts reposed in him, he preserved until a late period of his life. He was a man of unvarying integrity, and commended to the highest respect and esteem by the public and social life, and left the world universally respected and deeply regretted.

His remains were interred on Monday last, unanimously and respectfully attended. The Members of the Society of Saint Andrew (of which he was long a Vice President) dressed in deep mourning, and wearing part of their insignia, walked in procession in front of the body to the place of interment.—*Royal Gaz.*

On Tuesday morning 1st, at New Maryland, Mr. John Seagr, sen., in the 73rd year of his age.

On the 7th of October, at the city of York, (England), Mr. George Smithson, eldest brother of the Rev. W. Smithson, Wesleyan Missionary at St. John, N. B.

At Scrimpore, June 9th, Rev. Dr. Carey, of the English Baptist Mission, aged nearly 73 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.
ARRIVED.

469. Wednesday, ship Formosa, Crowell, Liverpool, 43—Croskshank & Walker, assorted cargo.

Spoke on the Saturday previous, off Mount Desert, ship Sarah, Sinclair, of this port, about 10 o'clock, for New York, via New York.

470. Brig Wasp, Capt. Houston, 17, (via Yarmouth)—to order, assorted cargo.

1. Thursday, brig Clarinda, Crook, St. Kitts.—Samuel Gould, run.

2. Sunday, ship Sarah, Sinclair, London, 70—J. Whitney, coals.

3. Monday, ship Charles King, Dulliver, Philadelphia, 23—D. M. Laughlin, flour, &c.

4. This day, brig Edwin, Carr, Jamaica, 50—E. D. Taylor & Sons, rum and sugar.

5. Brigantine Eliza, Larkin, New-York.—Thos. Wallace, assorted cargo.

6. Ship Sophia, Bristol, Boston.—C. M. Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.
Ship James Pettinall, Liverpool, timber.
William Pitt, Small, Liverpool, timber.
Woodman, Wright, Liverpool, timber.
Margaret, Russell, Liverpool, timber.
Konville, Ellis, Cork, denis.
Sultan, Brown, Port Antonio, assorted cargo.
Sch's Congress, Robbins, Baltimore, cargo to Ant.

The sch'r Triumph, hence, for Parramore, N. S. owned and commanded by Mr. Ambrose Cole, was understood to be wrecked near that port, about a fortnight since.—Crew saved, but badly frost-bitten—cargo lost.

Brig Daniel Kelly, Crowell, hence, at Philadelphia on the 26th ult.

Cleared at New-York, 23d ult., sch'r Henry Robertson, for this port.

Sailed from Liverpool 28th Nov. sch'r Pacific, for Savannah; 22d, Ad-De-Camp, for Philadelphia.

The Mansfield, from St. John, N. B., for Ballyshannon, was taken to Ennis Quay Island, 9th inst., after being plundered by the people on the coast.—*Gov's Liverpool Advertiser, 20th Nov.*

Treasury Warrants for sale,
Apply at this Office. 6th January.

LECTURE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to give a Discourse on the Nature and Properties of the Heavenly Bodies, at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday Evening, the 15th instant, commencing at 7 o'clock.
6th January. ROBERT K. ADDISON.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE CARLETON AND LANGSHER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, will be held at the National School House, in Carleton, on the Evening of FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, on which occasion the friends and advocates of the cause of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.
By Order of the President and Committee, ROBERT SALTER, Sec'y.

N. B.—A boat will be in waiting at the south market wharf stairs to convey any Gentlemen across the river who may be disposed to attend the meeting; and will also return with them to the same place.
6th January.

COALS AND SALT.
On board of Ship Formosa, from Liverpool:
200 TONS COALS,
18000 Bushels SALT;
Will be sold very low, and on a liberal credit, to any person taking the whole from the vessel.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
8d January, 1855.

NEW FRUIT,
OLD JAMAICA RUM, &c.
Just received per the ship Formosa, from Liverpool:
100 BOXES prime Bunch table RAISINS,
50 Fruits of fresh FIGS,
25 Kegs, of COOKING RAISINS,
25 Half-gals of excellent quality, of —ALSO—
2 Pans JAMAICA SPIRITS—Fifteen years old.
January 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

JAMAICA RUM.
30 PUNCHONS strong Jamaica RUM, just received per schooner Mary Ann, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
1st January, 1855.

FLOUR.
200 BARRELS Alexandria Mountain Superior FLOUR;
100 Barrels Scratched ditto;
Received per Wasp, and for sale low from the vessel, by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
1st January, 1855.

RUM! RUM!
Received per sch'r Mary Ann from Halifax:
20 PUNCHONS JAMAICA SPIRITS;
10 ditto Demerara RUM;
For sale by the Subscriber.
8d January, 1855. JOHN WALKER.

FOR LIVERPOOL—DIRECT.
To Sail about the 15th instant.
The fine A 1 copper fastened ship JOHN & ROBERT,
Captain JOSEPH STEPHENSON,
Having excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers, and being a very fast sailer, she is an eligible conveyance for Passengers. For terms of Passage Money, apply to Captain Stephenson on board, or at the Office of ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.
6th January, 1855.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.
THE Subscriber being actively engaged in the Shipment of GOODS to the British Colonies, in America, on Commission, takes occasion to offer his services in this line to the Merchants of St. John, N. B., and begs leave to refer them to Messrs. J. H. & KINNEAR, and Mr. L. H. DEVEREAUX, Merchants of that City.
December 30. B. C. T. GRAY, MERCHANT, London.

SUGAR.
Just received, per Emperor, from Jamaica:
16 HOGSHEADS and Five Tonsces Bright SUGAR, now landing, and for sale at reasonable rates.
30th December. JOHN M. WILMOT.

To close Consignments,
THE Subscribers will Sell a Lot of CANVAS, considerably under the Market price.
Also—Chain CABLES and ANCHORS, various sizes and lengths, at exceedingly low prices.
30th December. MACKAY & CO.

Choice old JAMAICA RUM.
2 PUNCHONS of choice old JAMAICA RUM—15 years old—of a quality seldom to be had in the country. Apply to 30th December. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Per Sir Robert H. Dick:
ONE TRUSS PATENT LINEN THREADS, Black and all colors;
One ditto Shoe HEMP and Closing TWINE.
30th December. JOHN KEIR.

TO BLACKSMITHS.
WANTED—A good JOURNEMAN BLACKSMITH, of steady and correct habits—of immediate application be made to 30th December. JOHN V. THURGAR.

COFFEE.
A FEW Bags prime St. Domingo Coffee for sale by 10th Dec. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,
23d DECEMBER, 1854.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice that an Instalment of Forty-Five per cent, is required of the Stockholders, to be paid in or before the 11th day of April next. It being the intention of the Directors, owing to the very heavy pressure in the Money Market, to commence Discounting as soon as the above Instalment is paid in, it is requested that the Stockholders will not be later than the time specified, as they must be aware that the business of the Bank cannot commence until the above Instalment is paid in. Should any of the Stockholders be disposed to pay a further Sum on account of their Stock, they will be allowed Interest for the same at Six Per Cent, per annum, for a period not exceeding a year, or until there is another Instalment called for,—provided that the whole amount that may be offered does not exceed £25,000. Should the applications exceed that Sum, the first will have a preference. The Interest to commence on the first day of March next.
H. GILBERT, President.

MORE FURS.
Just received from London, per ship Sir Robert H. Dick, via Liverpool, the last of this season's Importations.
CASES—containing—Bohemian Martin MUFFS, MANTILLAS, and HOAS;
Squirrel-back MUFFS and PALMERS,
Ditto belly ditto ditto,
Mock Sables ditto ditto,
Mock Fitch ditto ditto,
Swan Ruffs from 1s. to 1s. 9d. each,
Men's Youths', Boys', and Infants' CAPS, of different qualities;
Together with his Stock on hand of CAPS and BONNETS. The whole of which will be sold low wholesale or retail.
Market Square, 23d Dec. 1854. C. D. EVERITT.

J. M'ILLAN
Has received by late arrivals from Britain:
AN Extensive Supply of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS; Papers of all kinds; Blank Books; Quills, Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.; a variety of White Wood Ornaments, with Transfer Prints to do. do.; Cards, Pen Knives, Scissors, Mathematics Instruments, Steel Pens; Ink Stands; Thermometers; a variety of Bronze Ornaments; silver and common Pencil Cases; Russia Leather Portable Writing Desks; Dressing Cases; Chess Boards and Mice; Backgammon Boxes; a variety of cheap Toys; a few copies of M'Gregor's North American Instruments, Steel Pens; Ink Stands; Thermometers; a variety of Bronze Ornaments; silver and common Pencil Cases; Russia Leather Portable Writing Desks; Dressing Cases; Chess Boards and Mice; Backgammon Boxes; a variety of cheap Toys; a few copies of M'Gregor's North American Instruments, Steel Pens; Ink Stands; Thermometers; a variety of Bronze Ornaments; silver and common Pencil Cases; Russia Leather Portable Writing Desks; Dressing Cases; Chess Boards and Mice; Backgammon Boxes; a variety of cheap Toys; 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