

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.
Per schooner *Jane*, from Baltimore, and for sale at low rates. (See *Lead or dole paid*.)
600 B ARRELS and 1st half-ditto Super-fine, Fine, and Milling FLOUR,
100 ditto PRIME TAIL, and ROSS.
Also, per sch'r *Charles King*, from Philadelphia: Howland's Mill Saws, (warranted,) 6 16 75 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;
GLASS 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. Stone 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 UNES, 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.

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

SUGAR.
Per schooner *Elizabeth*, from Halifax:
18 H DRS. 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, and for sale by the subscriber, ex schooner *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 HESTS 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 thick darkness.
The wild blast swept on.
The strong ship tossed.
Shuddering I heard
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 rose so beautiful, nor the kind eye
Which gazed by his forgiveness, the rash youth
Who wandered from his home, to throw the weight
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 undying 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 Free Press, in the presence of Mr. Van Schaick, 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 am sorry, or I think I trace in your features and frames, your admiring I know the God of nature 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 avalanche occurred during Dr. Barry's attempt in 1823, by which four of his guides were carried away, and one being that, on the day upon Dr. Barry's principal guide. Proceeding forward, great trials were experienced. At one time they were pressed by the wind, 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 to take after starting 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, whose 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 Frenchman, 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 Edgemoor 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 Edgemoor, a proper quantity of a proper quantity of salt provision 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 foremen 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, and 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 the 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 truth.—*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 forevermore. 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 fourth 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 business of the brewery 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.*

en Guizot, with whom possible, having resum-

terminated throughout the result. It is, viz. York, Charlotte, y. have made no altera-

Member, with an addi- tion to the Act by which changes, wholly in the Counties of St. Queen's, and the City of 18 Members who sat

cluding the 2 new Mem- bers, and 12 representa- tives of the two provin-

of the meeting, may be ques- tioned; and it is there- fore not yet clear whether Westmorland changes, and may question to Poll in that County was not of duration. These

decide. But, however a great measure, a new trial has been replaced, and remains to be proved will deserve best of their

Wise-laws among the chances; and, as different individuals have been already stated, the and energetic efforts; while others fear yield to the powers that be, and to the

illusions, timid, fruitless, inclined to neither of them, and to the moderate equanimity and to hold the even tenor of our course in our

view. Looking ever we can yet see room for us, and we have not been we have to regret that our Legislature has, by intelligence, independence

respect. Therefore, it is earnest to be the unwavering support to legislate at the Brunswick. Matters of

in the attention of our Legislature, and to be the aid of our faith and their and it is now generally and subjects for legislative

at this time peculiarly in- would be needless for us, and we are already in the mind, and in the

of legislative labours every conversant with their; and them, that it is their

use perfectly acquiescent that they are thereby; through those which require reform; and to use their utmost that reformation, reducing

ing, internal improve- ment, and to be the aid of all around them. We require no league, ignominy in the Legislature of unshaken integrity, is alone conduct our affairs.

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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, 315; 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	1833	2343
Hampton	1559	2559
Norton	502	798
Westhead	712	1273
Springfield	924	1551
Greenwich	744	958
	7000	12,105
		7,989
		Increase, 4286

NOTICE OF 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 this 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 shows the extent of that determined and firm opposition of which he makes mention, 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 limited sphere, and as a Freighter 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, and 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 Institution 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 in the morning (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 in the morning.

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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;
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CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
8d January, 1855.

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PORT OF SAINT JOHN.
ARRIVED,
469. Wednesday, ship Formosa, Crowell, Liverpool, 43—Crookshank & Walker, assorted cargo.
Spoke on the Saturday previous, off Mount Desert, ship Sarah, Sinclair, of this port, about 10 o'clock—application here.
470. Brig Wasp, Gunn, Boston, 17, (via Yarmouth)—to order, assorted cargo.
1. Thursday, brig Clarinda, Crook, St. Kitts—Samuel Gould, run.

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.

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.
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AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On TUESDAY the 13th January, 1855, if not previously disposed of privately, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction:
WHAT PROPERTY situate at the foot of Prince Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Jones, as a Dwelling House. The House fronts on Prince William Street, and extends to St. John Street—thirty feet front on each street. This Property is a Leasehold—part of which will be furnished on application to the subscriber.
This Property is well calculated for a Store, on either front. Beneath are two Frost Proof Cellars, and an excellent Wall of Water.
If not sold on that day, it will be offered to Let on Thursday the 15th January. The Sale will take place on the Premises, when the terms, &c. will be made known.
Any person wishing to examine the Premises, will apply to the Subscriber.

J. JOYNTON.
N. B. For sale, a first rate new PIANO FORTE, in good order, warranted a superior instrument.
St. John, 23d December, 1854.

CORONER'S SALE.
On MONDAY the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee House corner, will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder:
ALL the right, title and interest of the Honorable HARRY PETERS, having privilege of His Majesty's Council of New-Brunswick, to the following described Premises in the City of Saint John, viz.: Lots Nos. 1272 and 1274, situated on the south side of Eglar Street, being each 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.—Also: That part of Lot No. 54, bounded on the west by Prince William Street, on the north by Church Street, on the east by a small alley-way leading from Church Street, and on the south by property belonging to JOHN BENTLEY, Esquire, together with all Buildings thereon, with the appurtenances.—The said Property having been taken in Execution to satisfy a Judgment recovered in the Supreme Court against the said Hon. HARRY PETERS, at the suit of James Chaplin, James M. Chaplin, and John Sheppard.
JAMES T. HANFORD, Coroner.
St. John, 21st July, 1854.

NOTICE.
AS the Ship PROTECTOR is expected to be the first Vessel that will sail from Londonderry for this Port next Spring, with PASSENGERS, Persons residing in this Country, who are desirous of having their Friends brought out early, will do well to apply to the Subscriber as soon as possible, who will make arrangements on accommodating terms.
SAMUEL THOMPSON, Prince William Street.

GOODS at reduced prices.
THE Subscribers intending to sell off their present STOCK at very reduced prices, purchasers will find it to their advantage to favour them with a call.
13th December. PARKS & HEGAN.

TEA, TEA, TEA.
Just received, per *Edmond*, and for sale:
280 CHESTS Fine Bohemian TEA,
45 ditto Souchow ditto,
15 ditto Pekoe ditto,
15 ditto Pouchong ditto,
6 ditto Congou ditto,
24 ditto Hyson ditto,
30 ditto Hyson Skin ditto.
Samples will be ready in the course of a day or two.
J. & H. KINNEAR.
25th November.—G

JAMES KIRK
Has imported per *Brig Comet*, from LONDON, and other recent arrivals:
160 BOLS Coker CANVAS,
18 Tons COBBLAGE, assorted,
8 Tons best LONDON OAKUM,
Chain CABLES, assorted sizes,
6 Casks LONDON LOAF SUGAR,
27 Tons Refined and Common IRON,
Bolt COPPER,
6 Hops—Boiled Limesed OIL,
20 Barrels COAL TAR,
Sheet LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
2 PUNCHONS WHISKEY,—*ex Lady Campbell* from Greenock.
November 11.

D. & P. HATFIELD
Have recently received an assortment of **BRITISH GOODS,** Suitable for the Season, consisting of:
SUPERFINE, Forest, Habut, and Pilot Cloths, Kerseys and Cassimeres, Peterboroughs and Flannels, best Shirts, Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons Tartans, Merinos, Bombazines, Bombazines, Calicoes, black Veil Crapes, Casimeres, Shawls, Linens Selinos; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheeting PAPERS, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax tapers; Loaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.
—IN STOCK—
8000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment.
St. John, 4th November, 1854.

