

THE EVENING GAZETTE

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1841.

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Weekly Almanack.
FEBRUARY—1841.
SUN MOON FULL
Rises. Sets Rises. Sets.
17 WEDNESDAY - 6 43 5 17 4 49 9 53
18 THURSDAY - 6 41 5 19 5 23 10 32
19 FRIDAY - 6 40 5 20 5 28 11 4
20 SATURDAY - 6 39 5 21 6 12 11 31
21 SUNDAY - 6 37 5 23 Sets. Mora.
22 MONDAY - 6 36 5 24 7 0 0 8
23 TUESDAY - 6 34 5 26 8 7 0 38
New Moon 21st, 6h. 11m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.
Discount Days... Tuesday and Friday.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
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Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Capital 150,000 Dollars.

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

Marine Insurance.
AN Association of Merchants having been formed for the purpose of insuring Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, have appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing premiums, arranging and settling losses, &c.

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE.
FREDERICK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Office of the Assistant Emigrant Agent will be kept in the lower part of the Phoenix House, immediately opposite the Army Hospital.

Flour.
THE Subscriber having erected a set of GRIST MILL MACHINERY at Black River, of the best English manufacture, with five run of French Burr Stones, is now Grinding FLOUR of an excellent description from sound and sweet American WHEAT.

MUSIC! MUSIC!
Sacred Musick's "The Language of the Skies."
UNION HARMONY, Fourth Edition, for sale at W. Reynolds, W. L. Avery's, and Nelson, Frazer & Co's Book-stores; and also at the stores of Zubolton Estey, Henry Blakeley, Jas. E. M'Donald, and George Chadwick, in Saint John.

Newspaper on a Novel Plan.
A Journal on a plan entirely new, will shortly be published at Liverpool, IN CONNECTION WITH THE "NEW-YORK ALBION," TO BE CALLED "THE EUROPEAN."

ITS novelty will consist in being published on the days on which the steamers severally sail, so that it may always bring the very latest news. Another feature will consist in its combining every kind of intelligence, political, commercial, and general; and it will be ready for delivery to the subscribers, immediately on the arrival of the vessels. Copies for the South and West will be forwarded by the first mail. There is no single publication in Great Britain which occupies this ground, and "The European" will combine all the matter of interest to American readers, of half a dozen British Journals. A comprehensive summary of all the current political, parliamentary, and general news of the day, will be given on one page, while on another will be presented an accurate digest of the Money Market, Cotton Market, and Financial and Mercantile affairs at large. The proposed publication will indeed supersede a number of Price Currents, Circulars, Shipping Lists, &c., and will put the merchant, the politician, and the man of leisure, in possession of all the European intelligence that can interest him, a few minutes after the vessel shall be in port. The subscription for this publication will be at the low price of \$4 per annum, to the public generally, but those who do or shall take the *Albion* also, will be charged only \$2 per annum each, in addition to the regular *Albion* subscription. Advantage will be taken of Mr. Cameron's steamers, whenever a priority of sailing promises a priority of arrival. Orders for one or both papers will be received at the *Albion* Office, or by any of its agents. New-York, January, 1841.

THE HALIFAX MORNING POST, AND Parliamentary Reporter.
By J. H. CROSSLKILL, No. 13, Hollis-street, Halifax, N. S.

It is now four months since the publication of this paper commenced, and during that short period it has become established in character and circulation, in Nova-Scotia and in many portions of New-Brinswick.

It transmits regularly, by every mail, to all places in both Provinces, the latest and most important intelligence on all subjects interesting to the Colonies or the Empire at large. Four hours after the arrival of the Canada Steamers from England, there is issued from this office an extraordinary sheet, containing the news, which is thus sent, by the same conveyance that carries the English Mail, to the towns at a distance from the Capital, in Nova-Scotia, to Prince Edward Island and to the United States of America: So that the Subscribers to this paper receive the English News, free of extra charge, earlier than can be obtained, through any of the ordinary channels.

New Brunswick.—Once a week the Morning Post publishes a letter, replete with wit and information from a talented correspondent in St. John—whose graphic sketches of society, and humorous descriptions, are universally admired, while they are increasing the esteem in which the Morning Post is held in New-Brinswick, and extending its circulation among her inhabitants.

To furnish a correct Report of the sayings and doings of the Parliament of Nova-Scotia, is one of the chief objects of this paper. Immediately after the close of the Session, the proprietor of the Morning Post will commence the publication of a series of *Orations, Speeches, and Addresses*, &c., &c., his desire being to encourage native genius, and to extend and beautify the works of colonial literature. He trusts that this new and novel feature in the journal under his control, will secure for it an extensive and permanent circulation, as it is humbly conceived, a paper on which so much labour is expended, is justly entitled to.

The Morning Post is mailed to Country Subscribers at the low price of *Five Shillings per annum*, in advance; or it will be sent to any address, for one year and a half, on the receipt of a pound note in advance—free of postage.

The Sun Slick papers, third series, are now being republished in the Morning Post. Halifax, February 1841.

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, India Club House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, Chickadee, England.
P. L. SIMMONDS, Newspaper and Advertising Agent and Correspondent, supplies with promptitude and regularity, and upon moderate terms, all the London, Provincial, and Foreign Periodicals and Newspapers, Advertisements, orders, and communications received for every Newspaper published.

TERMS: A quarter's payment in advance, or a respectable reference in London. Agent for all the Canadian, Nova Scotian, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bahama, and West India Papers, with the Newspapers from the other British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and the principal London, Irish, and Scotch Journals, are regularly filed at Mr. Simmonds's News Office and Reading Rooms.

Pictorial Illustrations OF THE BIBLE.
A FRESH supply of the above work is just received, and can be obtained at the various Book-Stores in the City, and at the store of G. & E. SEARS, King street.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder, West side Cross Street, 4 doors from King Street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER of and Retailer in all kinds of Mercantile and other Blank Books; Navigation and School Books, by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and Science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments; fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c.
Books imported to order.

JUST PUBLISHED, Nifty-six Pages Octavo.—Price 2s. 6d.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE RIVER SAINT JOHN, WITH ITS TRIBUTARY RIVERS & LAKES.

BY EDMUND WARD, Assistant Emigrant Agent, Frederiction. WITH A MAP OF THE PROVINCE.

The object of this work is to make the British Public, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia, acquainted with the superior fertility of that of New-Brunswick, particularly the portion of it to which the above work refers; it is therefore offered at a price that will merely pay the expense of printing and binding.

To be had at Mr. Baverly's Book Store, Frederiction, and at the Stationary Stores of Mr. D. M'Millan, St. John, and of Messrs. M'Kinlay, Halifax, and at the Station Office, Frederiction, Jan. 29, 1841.

The Garland.
THE QUEEN.
Joy to the Ocean Queen!
Peril and pain are o'er!
And shouts are heard between
Far as the echoes do!
To hail the Royal stranger
A nation's welcome springs,
Saved, in the hour of danger,
By the Hand that ruleth Kings.

Joy to the Ocean Isle!
Glad bells the tidings sped,
And lighted up a smile
Far as the echoes do!
They brighten starlike glances,
In the Peers' proud hall of night;
And the Peasant mother dances
Her infant in delight.

Forth the good tidings flow,
Borne by each snow-white sail;
And tribes of every hue
The glad evangel do hail.
Far as floats the British Lion,
Glad faces shall be seen,
To hail the Royal Saviour,
To cry, "God save the Queen!"

Yes; nor let idle tones
Pollute that solemn prayer!
The Heavens are His Throne,
Who makes our ruler his care.
Kings rule by his direction:
Still may His hand be seen
To compass with protection
Our country and our Queen!

FRAGMENT.
Man, man, thou art to vain. Look round and see
Mountain o'er mountain rising, till thine eye
Behold the ether-circled tops,
Whose every atom is a work of might
And might enough to hunker 'neath thy nail.
Gaze on the food of waters rolling on
In strength and freshness. Billow after billow
Spreading in sudden fury to contend
With wind and cloud, or hushed in glossy rest,
Seem ripples lead enough against the ship
To lull the drowsy sea-boy to his sleep,
Is there a bubble of the foamy spray,
Is there one drop of that great briny world
That is not, like thyself—a miracle?
The throbs that marks the current of thy blood
With constant and unerring beat is not
More curious or regular in its course
Than the vast tides that form the ocean's pulse.
Cast thy proud glance upon the concave span
Where suns shine out with pure eternal light,
And starry myriads dwell in endless space;
Where Godhead flings such flashing lustre round,
That Reason shrank before the blinding ray,
While Knowledge gazes with an idiot stare
Upon the illumined scroll, and owns 'tis traced
In characters it cannot comprehend.
Watch the mute creatures that obey thy nod—
The steed that bears thee, and the hound that follows—
—low—
—That shall thou meet an instinct leaping close
Upon thy veiled attribute of mind;
An instinct born of thee, and which thou dost feel.
That pale Reflection knows not where to set
The delicate boundary of soul and sense,
But wonders at the brute embodied spirit,
That men more than the brain of baser man,
And slanders him in his high supremacy,
Philosophy and science stand yon' forth;
Array your crucibles of magic flame,
Unroll your parchments of long-gathered lore,
When the elements assaunt, and thou, who fearest
A blade of grass, or tell us where the wind
Goeth or listeth. Man thou art who vain
Exert thy cunning brain and dexterous hand,
To play the god in clay, and mould the mud;
That mortal leech drain energy and skill
The parties of dust thou treadest on
Too much for thy weak power to analyze.
ELIZA COOK.

Miscellaneous.
THE DEBTOR'S WIFE.
BY MRS. CORNWELL BARR WILSON.

"Why, George, how pale you look this evening," said Mrs. Mordant, as her husband entered the elegant little parlour in which she was sitting engaged on some fancy work; "but it is always thus when you stay too late in the city. Its very air seems to affect you with gloom and ennui."

"Do not abuse the city," said Mr. Mordant with a melancholy smile, "my dear woman, since it affords you many luxuries." "See," he continued, unfolding a paper, "here is an Opera Box at Mrs. Mordant's service for this evening, but I suppose she will not use it, as it was given by a citizen."

"The lady smiling met the lips that jesting throbbed with a kiss, and the next hour saw Mrs. Mordant seated beside her husband, in one of the best boxes at the Opera. In the course of the entertainment several friends whom Mordant knew in the house visited their box, and at the commencement of the Ballet, he quitted his station beside his wife with two young men; saying he should just take a turn in the lobby; leaving her under the care of Lord Star, for the brief interval of his absence. Lord Star was a nobleman, whose former acquaintance with her father had called the thing a duddy. After waving about a well selected cambric handkerchief, and displaying a hand, which from its snowy whiteness and jewelled ornaments, might have been mistaken for the gentle sex, Lord Star declared, "Pon honor, he was very partial to music—very—noting he liked to hear better, except the conversation of a fine woman."

Having given his quickest companion this important information, the Lordling was silent, for the best of reasons—he had no more to say.

Two hours had passed since Mordant quitted his wife; the entertainments were drawing to a close, and she began to feel vexed and uneasy, when the box door opened, and her husband and his two friends entered. The flushed cheek and wandering eye of Mordant told the mortified wife that his absence had not been unoccupied; and his boisterous and sudden elevation of spirits made her heart swell with vexation and disgust.

Mordant insisted that his companions should accompany them home to supper; and with seeming reluctance on their part, from the lateness of the hour and the fear of keeping Mrs. Mordant up, they consented. The repast was prolonged to an early hour of the morning, in talking over the merits of the opera; and Mordant, from apparent courtesy, lighted his guests to the door, his wife fancied she heard them enter the little library that served for their breakfast room, in which the private papers and money of Mordant were kept.

"George! I do wish those men whom you introduced me to last night, said his wife to Mordant, as they sat at their morning repast, "and I am sure they stayed some time with you, after you left the dining-room; besides, they had evidently left you into no good while you left me at the opera with that stupid exquisite, Lord Star! I hope in future you will avoid such companions."

"My dear Mary! how many times have you hinted this since last night," replied her husband. "I have assured you we only went to look at the club hour,

of which my friends are members, and certainly had a bottle of champagne. Now don't be jealous, Mary, since I was not in the company ladies."

The next morning from the evening of the opera, saw a sad change both in the manner and the house of Mordant. One by one, though almost imperceptibly, its elegant ornaments glided away, under the pretence of being repaired or exchanged for those of newer fashion; though Mrs. Mordant protested she was contented with the old ones. The beautiful time pieces vanished as if by magic from the marble chimney shelves; the handsome jewels, with which, in the first years of their marriage, Mordant had delighted to deck his wife, grew in his eyes vulgar, or out of date, they must be reset; and for this ostensible purpose they were taken away.

Gloom an sullen ill temper sat on the brow of the husband; and melancholy on that of the wife. There seemed, too, an estrangement between them without any apparent cause, a coldness, a distrust for which she at least could not account. Under one pretence or other Mordant was little at home; and his wife began to feel, though she was ashamed to acknowledge it, even to her own heart, that she was neglected. Oh! hour most fatal to female virtue: when the heart of woman is made to feel the truth. They let her pray that the guardian angel who watches over her destiny, forsake her not, or she is lost for ever.

One evening as she sat at a late hour awaiting the return of Mordant, whose protracted absence now grew too frequent to create alarm, she was startled from her melancholy reverie by a loud knocking at the street door, and the servant entering with a letter. It was from Mordant: he told her in a few hurried lines, he was arrested, and requested she would follow the bearer, with what cash and valuables she could collect in the house, to the place of his confinement.

Too probably at some period of life many of my readers may have witnessed the interior of a lock up house. There, may be seen congregated under one roof, the dashing spendthrift, sent in, probably at the suit of some fashionable tailor for his three year's rent; the lowly wretch, what importance he bestows on the narrow pathway of that grated apartment, waiting with curses on his lips, the arrival of some Shylock, whose "monies" borrowed at a thousand per cent, are to release him from his "duration vile," and send him straight from him in the bitter hours of adversity. There too is the distressed but honest tradesman, shading his burning brow with his livid hand, and fearing to lift his eye, lest it should encounter those who have been his customers, whose lapse from virtue renders her hardened to such a scene, taking with easy nonchalance, her turtle soup and port wine, and ever and anon enquiring as she lifts her eye from the newspaper if her "man of law" is come? In the opposite corner behold the pale and anxious wife with the little basket of refreshments, whispering that consolation which she herself needs, to an imprudent, perhaps erring husband. To such a scene were the footsteps of Mrs. Mordant guided by the bearer of her husband's letter.

And how had Mordant's misery and disgrace arisen? He was not extravagant; not a gambler, in the usual acceptance of the words. The nature of his profession was the cause of his ruin, but he did what was far more ruinous, lived on false credit, and was a Bill-accepter, that fearful vice, which has reduced half the mercantile families of England to beggary.

We will not pursue the story farther. Nor follow the wretched Mordant in all the degrading stages and vicissitudes of error, till he became a temporary exile in a foreign land. We will not tell you how he dropt from him in the bitter hours of adversity—like leaves from the tree beneath the blast of Autumn; all save one, who still clung closer to him amid the storm, as the ivy twines round the craggy rock, when the elements assaunt, and thou, who fearest a blade of grass, or tell us where the wind goeth or listeth. The maiden may anticipate—the young Bride may surmise—but the long wedded Wife who peruses these pages need go further than her own bosom for reply.

Three years have passed away since the commencement of our tale. In a lovely outgate the most fertile part of Devonshire—retired from the tumults of the world, Mordant and his faithful Mary found that peace which the world cannot give. They were surrounded by cheerful and grateful beams in her eye. She feels that she has been the means, under the hand of Providence, of snatching her misguided husband from a brand from the burning. She is free to do as she pleases, and she has found what now had been, an outcast—a wanderer—beyond the reach of virtue even to have been recalled. But guided, sustained, supported, by those counsels a wife only can bestow, he has passed through the valley of evil, and entered on that path alone, even in this world, can lead to peace,—the path of Rectitude and Honor.

The Jews.—The following extracts are taken from *Der Orient*, a German newspaper. They speak in relation to a movement in the late crisis in Syria:—

"We have a country, the inheritance of our fathers, finer, more fruitful, better suited for commerce, than many of the most celebrated portions of the globe.—Barron by the deep-delled Taurus, the valley of the Euphrates, the lofty steppes of Arabia, and of rocky Sinai, our country extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, crowned by the towering cedars of Lebanon, the source of a hundred rivulets and brooks, which spread fruitfulness over shady dales, and confer wealth on the contented inhabitants. A glorious land! situated at the furthest extremity of the sea which connects three quarters of the globe, over which the Phœnicians, our brethren, sent their numerous fleets to the shores of Albion, and the rich coasts of Lithuania, near to both the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the perpetual courses of the traffic of the world, on the way from Persia and India to the Caspian and Black Seas; the central country of the commerce between the east and west."

"Every country has its peculiarities; every people their own nature. Syria, with its extensive surrounding plains, unfavourable to regular cultivation, is a land of transit, of communications, of caravans. No people of the earth have lived so true to their calling from the first as we have done. We are a trading people, born for the country where little food is necessary, and this is furnished by nature almost spontaneously to the temperate inhabitants, but not for the hot soils of the ruder north."

"In no country of the earth are our brethren so numerous as in Syria; in none do they live in as dense masses, so independent of the surrounding inhabitants; in none do they persevere so steadfastly in their faith in the promises of the fathers, as on the beautiful shores of the Orontes. In Damascus alone live nearly 60,000."

The Arab has maintained his language in its original country; on the Nile, in the deserts, as far as Sinai, and beyond the Jordan, he feeds his flocks. In the elevated plains of Asia Minor, the Turkman has conquered for himself a second country, the birth-place of the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are depopulated. For centuries the battle-field between the sons of Altai and of the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitants of the West and the half-nomadic Persians, none have been able to establish themselves and maintain their nationality; no nation can claim the name of Syrian. A chaotic mixture of all tribes and tongues, remnants of migration from north and south, they disturb one another in the possession of the glorious land where our fathers, for so many centuries enjoyed the cup of joy and woe, where every

reel to come up to the vision I had in these few seconds formed of it; and those awful Scriptural words, "The fountains of the great deep were broken up," can alone give any notion of the vague wonders for which I was prepared. But in spite of the start thus got by the imagination, the triumph of reality was, in the end, both the greater; for the gradual glory of the scene that opened upon me soon took possession of my whole mind; presenting, from day to day, some new beauty or wonder, and like that most sublime time in nature or art, awakening sad, as well as elevating thoughts. I remain in my memory but one other dream—for such do events so long past appear—which can in any respect be associated with the grand vision I have just been describing; and, however different the nature of their appeals to the imagination, I should find it difficult to say on which occasion I felt most deeply affected, when looking on the Falls of Niagara, or when standing by moonlight among the ruins of the Coliseum.—[Moore's Preface to his Poems.]

WARMTH DURING CHILDHOOD.—The importance of warmth to children is well described in the following extract from the writings of a celebrated physician:—

"Instinct leads mothers to keep their infants warm, though philosophers, by more or less specious reasoning, have at different times, and in different countries, induced them to abandon this guide, by persuading them that an external cold would fortify the constitutions of their children, as it does those of adults. Mortality in children is not confined to children whom the misery of their parents cannot guard from the rigor of the weather, but it operates to a great extent, without being perceived or suspected, in families enjoying affluence, and in which it is believed that the necessary precautions are taken, because, cold being relative, it is difficult from our own feeling to judge of its effects on others. Children may not feel the cold, but they have an uneasiness and indisposition which arises from it; their constitutions become deteriorated by passing through the alterations of health and disease, and they sink under the action of an unknown cause. The constitution is altered without the cause being suspected."

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.—The expedition which is now fitting out in England, for Africa, is an important one to the cause of humanity, and deserves the good wishes of every friend of the human race. The expedition is to consist of three steam vessels—*Porpoise*, the *Albert*, the *Wilberforce*, and the *Soudan*. They will take with them, surgeons, geographers, geologists, and agriculturists. They are provided with seeds, implements, medicines and presents furnished from private as well as public sources. The expedition is intended to proceed to the mouth of the Niger, and ascend that river, and lay the foundation of commerce with the African tribes; extend among them the principles of Christianity and the blessings of civilization; and in this way give a mortal blow to the odious and unnatural traffic in slaves.

The greatest obstacle to the success of this expedition, will probably be found in the unhealthiness of the climate, which has proved so fatal to Europeans. But the nature of the diseases of the African coast has been studied with much attention within a few years, and every possible precaution will be taken to preserve the health of the persons who will embark in this noble enterprise.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

The Life of Oliver Goldsmith, with Selections from his Writings; by Washington Irving.—This is another valuable addition to the Harpers' Family Library, in two volumes, forming Nos. 121 and 122 of that excellent collection. With Irving the writing of Goldsmith's Life must have been eminent, if not technically, a labour of love; for no two authors with whom we are acquainted possess so many qualities in common, both of head and heart, as Goldsmith and his biographer. The genius of each consists not in the power nor the brilliancy of his writings; but it is quiet, lively, humorous and mildly radiant as the beams of the setting sun. The spirit of gentleness, of humanity shines through all their works; they dwell always upon the sunny side of life.—and when the late Sir Walter Scott determined that his friends wished him an added length of years, crowned as they were, and laid always with the highest respectability of conduct and character,—reticence that shrunk from no trial,—dispositions kindly in the highest degree—pity alike sincere and unostentatious—and manners befitting the true gentleman. While some of his brothers went abroad and made fortunes, the deceased remained contentedly at home, and farmed skilfully, for nearly fifty years, the extensive lands of Clouden,—a locality the more endeared, that it adjoined closely the place of his nativity. But he was also a merchant in company with his son, and so distinguished himself by the probity of his dealings, correctness, courtesy, temper and judgment, that it may be doubted whether he ever made an enemy or lost a friend. Descended from an ancient and respectable family, he moved in the best society in town and country, and for the long period of half a century, entertained his friends at his own happy home with an unpretending ease and frankness of manner that were never exceeded, and but rarely equaled.

The celebrated Jennie Deans, alias Helen Walker, possessed for many years a cottage on Mr. Walker's farm of Clouden, and at her death fell to his lot to lay her head in the grave, in the church-yard of Irongray, where he himself now reposes amidst kindred dust. For long her resting place was undisturbed, save by a "peculiar stone in the dyke," and when the late Sir Walter Scott determined to erect a monument to her memory, Mr. Walker, perhaps alone of those who survived a heroine whose story, though embellished, is true, as regards the principal incidents, was enabled to point to the exact spot.—*Dunferries Courier.*

HONEY A CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.—The following, which appeared originally in the *Liverpool Courier*, may prove serviceable to some of our readers:—"About twenty-seven years ago (says a correspondent) I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the passage; I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got rid of that severe disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint; I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and have not for the last seven years had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail."

MOORE'S DESCRIPTION OF NIAGARA FALLS.—When we arrived at the inn in the neighbourhood of the Falls, it was too late to think of visiting them that evening; and I lay awake almost the whole night with the sound of the cataract in my ears. The day following I considered as a sort of era in my life; and the first glimpse I caught of that wonderful cataract gave me a feeling which nothing in this world can ever awaken again.

It was through an opening among the trees, as if unapproached the spot where the full view of the Falls was to burst upon us, that I caught this glimpse of the mighty mass of waters folding smoothly over the edge of the precipice; and so overwhelming was the notion it gave me of the awful spectacle I was approaching, that during the short interval that followed, imagination had far outrun the reality; and vast and wonderful as was the scene that then opened upon me, my first feeling was that of disappointment. It would have been impossible, indeed, for anything

real to come up to the vision I had in these few seconds formed of it; and those awful Scriptural words, "The fountains of the great deep were broken up," can alone give any notion of the vague wonders for which I was prepared. But in spite of the start thus got by the imagination, the triumph of reality was, in the end, both the greater; for the gradual glory of the scene that opened upon me soon took possession of my whole mind; presenting, from day to day, some new beauty or wonder, and like that most sublime time in nature or art, awakening sad, as well as elevating thoughts. I remain in my memory but one other dream—for such do events so long past appear—which can in any respect be associated with the grand vision I have just been describing; and, however different the nature of their appeals to the imagination, I should find it difficult to say on which occasion I felt most deeply affected, when looking on the Falls of Niagara, or when standing by moonlight among the ruins of the Coliseum.—[Moore's Preface to his Poems.]

WARMTH DURING CHILDHOOD.—The importance of warmth to children is well described in the following extract from the writings of a celebrated physician:—

"Instinct leads mothers to keep their infants warm, though philosophers, by more or less specious reasoning, have at different times, and in different countries, induced them to abandon this guide, by persuading them that an external cold would fortify the constitutions of their children, as it does those of adults. Mortality in children is not confined to children whom the misery of their parents cannot guard from the rigor of the weather, but it operates to a great extent, without being perceived or suspected, in families enjoying affluence, and in which it is believed that the necessary precautions are taken, because, cold being relative, it is difficult from our own feeling to judge of its effects on others. Children may not feel the cold, but they have an uneasiness and indisposition which arises from it; their constitutions become deteriorated by passing through the alterations of health and disease, and they sink under the action of an unknown cause. The constitution is altered without the cause being suspected."

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.—The expedition which is now fitting out in England, for Africa, is an important one to the cause of humanity, and deserves the good wishes of every friend of the human race. The expedition is to consist of three steam vessels—*Porpoise*, the *Albert*, the *Wilberforce*, and the *Soudan*. They will take with them, surgeons, geographers, geologists, and agriculturists. They are provided with seeds, implements, medicines and presents furnished from private as well as public sources. The expedition is intended to proceed to the mouth of the Niger, and ascend that river, and lay the foundation of commerce with the African tribes; extend among them the principles of Christianity and the blessings of civilization; and in this way give a mortal blow to the odious and unnatural traffic in slaves.

The greatest obstacle to the success of this expedition, will probably be found in the unhealthiness of the climate, which has proved so fatal to Europeans. But the nature of the diseases of the African coast has been studied with much attention within a few years, and every possible precaution will be taken to preserve the health of the persons who will embark in this noble enterprise.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

The Life of Oliver Goldsmith, with Selections from his Writings; by Washington Irving.—This is another valuable addition to the Harpers' Family Library, in two volumes, forming Nos. 121 and 122 of that excellent collection. With Irving the writing of Goldsmith's Life must have been eminent, if not technically, a labour of love; for no two authors with whom we are acquainted possess so many qualities in common, both of head and heart, as Goldsmith and his biographer. The genius of each consists not in the power nor the brilliancy of his writings; but it is quiet, lively, humorous and mildly radiant as the beams of the setting sun. The spirit of gentleness, of humanity shines through all their works; they dwell always upon the sunny side of life.—and when the late Sir Walter Scott determined that his friends wished him an added length of years, crowned as they were, and laid always with the highest respectability of conduct and character,—reticence that shrunk from no trial,—dispositions kindly in the highest degree—pity alike sincere and unostentatious—and manners befitting the true gentleman. While some of his brothers went abroad and made fortunes, the deceased remained contentedly at home, and farmed skilfully, for nearly fifty years, the extensive lands of Clouden,—a locality the more endeared, that it adjoined closely the place of his nativity. But he was also a merchant in company with his son, and so distinguished himself by the probity of his dealings, correctness, courtesy, temper and judgment, that it may be doubted whether he ever made an enemy or lost a friend. Descended from an ancient and respectable family, he moved in the best society in town and country, and for the long period of half a century, entertained his friends at his own happy home with an unpretending ease and frankness of manner that were never exceeded, and but rarely equaled.

The celebrated Jennie Deans, alias Helen Walker, possessed for many years a cottage on Mr. Walker's farm of Clouden, and at her death fell to his lot to lay her head in the grave, in the church-yard of Irongray, where he himself now reposes amidst kindred dust. For long her resting place was undisturbed, save by a "peculiar stone in the dyke," and when the late Sir Walter Scott determined to erect a monument to her memory, Mr. Walker, perhaps alone of those who survived a heroine whose story, though embellished, is true, as regards the principal incidents, was enabled to point to the exact spot.—*Dunferries Courier.*

HONEY A CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.—The following, which appeared originally in the *Liverpool Courier*, may prove serviceable to some of our readers:—"About twenty-seven years ago (says a correspondent) I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the passage; I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got rid of that severe disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint; I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and have not for the last seven years had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail."

MOORE'S DESCRIPTION OF NIAGARA FALLS.—When we arrived at the inn in the neighbourhood of the Falls, it was too late to think of visiting them that evening; and I lay awake almost the whole night with the sound of the cataract in my ears. The day following I considered as a sort of era in my life; and the first glimpse I caught of that wonderful cataract gave me a feeling which nothing in this world can ever awaken again.

It was through an opening among the trees, as if unapproached the spot where the full view of the Falls was to burst upon us, that I caught this glimpse of the mighty mass of waters folding smoothly over the edge of the precipice; and so overwhelming was the notion it gave me of the awful spectacle I was approaching, that during the short interval that followed, imagination had far outrun the reality; and vast and wonderful as was the scene that then opened upon me, my first feeling was that of disappointment. It would have been impossible, indeed, for anything

real to come up to the vision I had in these few seconds formed of it; and those awful Scriptural words, "The fountains of the great deep were broken up," can alone give any notion of the vague wonders for which I was prepared. But in spite of the start thus got by the imagination, the triumph of reality was, in the end, both the greater; for the gradual glory of the scene that opened upon me soon took possession of my whole mind; presenting, from day to day, some new beauty or wonder, and like that most sublime time in nature or art, awakening sad, as well as elevating thoughts. I remain in my memory but one other dream—for such do events so long past appear—which can in any respect be associated with the grand vision I have just been describing; and, however different the nature of their appeals to the imagination, I should find it difficult to say on which occasion I felt most deeply affected, when looking on the Falls of Niagara, or when standing by moonlight among the ruins of the Coliseum.—[Moore's Preface to his Poems.]

WARMTH DURING CHILDHOOD.—The importance of warmth to children is well described in the

POETRY.
THANK-OFFERING.
IN THE LAST DAYS OF HIS EXISTENCE,
In every place, in every hour,
While'er my wayward lot may be,
In joy or grief, in sun or shower,
Father and Lord I turn to thee.
Thee, when the breeze-breathing flowers
Pour forth the worship of the Spring,
With the glad tentacles of the tower
My trembling accents strive to sing.
Thee, when upon the frozen strand
Winter begun with storms descending,
Thee, Lord! I hail, whose gracious hand
O'er all a guardian care extends.
Thee, when the golden harvests yield
Their treasures to increase our store;
Thee, when through ether's gloomy yield
The lightnings flash and thunders roar.
Thee, when the azure sky
The stars hosts their majesty lead,
And when those shuddered forth on high
They dew-drops on the flower's head.
Thee, when my cup of life o'erflows—
Thee, when my heart's best joys are fled;
Thee, when my breast's exciting glow
Thee, while I bend beside the dead.
Alike in joy and in distress,
Oh! let me trace thy hand divine;
Righteous in chastening, proud to bless,
Still, Father! may thy will be mine.

A RARE VISITOR.—The National Intelligencer chronicles, among the arrivals at Washington, a Chinese *Boddhist*, from Canton, accompanied by Doctor Parker, who has been for some years a resident at that place. His name is Ching-Lung, and bears the title of *Tack-shoo-yin*, or student of letters. He was on Friday presented to the President. Ching-Lung is a native of Pekin. He is about twenty years of age, and, in Religion, he is a *Boddhist*.
Tom Dibdin had a cottage near Box-hill, to which, after his theatrical labors, he was delighted to retire. One stormy night, Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin had been in bed some time, Mrs. Dibdin being kept awake by the violence of the weather, aroused her husband, exclaiming, "Tom! Tom! get up!" "What for?" said he. "Don't you hear how very bad the wind is?" "Is it," replied Dibdin, half asleep, but could not help punning. "Put a peppermint lozenge out of the window, my dear. It is the best thing in the world for the wind."
An Irishman and his Son—"Well, now, Pat, so you've come back at last. How long does it take you to go a message?" "That depends how long the message is, and how long the way to go is." "For so; and how long the person who goes the message?" and you're at it as long as a wheelbarrow, for you won't move till you're shosed."
"Pray, sir," said the Commissioner to an insolvent brought up to be discharged on his petition. "And pray, sir, how could you so wilfully, and with your eyes open, contract such a number of debts, without any visible means of paying them?" "My lord," said the petitioner, "you labour under a great mistake, I never in my life wilfully contracted a debt; but on the contrary, I have invariably done every thing in my power to enlarge them."

Anti-Smoking Society.—A society under the above denomination has been formed at Laughton, and the following is the form of the pledge.—
"We, the undersigned, do agree to give up the practice of smoking tobacco from this day, and apply the money formerly consumed by making our mouths chimneys for a noxious weed, to purchase books for the use of the Independent Sunday School at Laughton."
GOODS
"British Queen" from Liverpool: 1 CASE and 3 Boxes, containing 6-4 MERRINOS, plain and figured; black and blue Broad CLOTHS; dress and cloth CASIMERE; Ladies' Habit Cloths; Pilot Cloths, &c.—for sale by
JOHN KERR & CO.
Jan. 26, 1841. [Cour. & News.]

Travels in Palestine.
NEW BOOKS, &c.
Victoria Bookstore.
AMARTINE'S Travels in the Holy Land, Syria, the Desert, Egypt, and Palestine, by J. Amartine, with a new edition of Clark's Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey. Also—a large supply of the People's Edition of New Publications; Chambers' Journals, &c. published by Messrs. W & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and sold Wholesale and Retail by their agents at the Victoria Bookstore, Saint John, N. B.
In addition to the assortment of Books and Grammars, Stationery kept on hand at the above establishment, they have also received per late arrivals a large variety of NEW, CHEAP and VALUABLE WORKS; the latest and best Editions of School Books, such as are most approved of in Great Britain, and also in common use throughout the Province; but as it would be tedious to enumerate them in the already crowded columns of our Newspapers, the Proprietors have published a Catalogue of their Books in general, which can be obtained gratis at the Victoria Bookstore.
St. John, 27th October, 1840

10,000,000
SUPERFICIAL FEET SAW LOGS.
THE Subscribers will Contract for Ten Million Superficial FEET SPRUCE SAW LOGS, to be delivered at their Mills, near Indian Town, early in the ensuing Spring.
H. J. & D. MACKAY.
Nov. 17.

VALUABLE FLOUR MILL, &c.
FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers hereby offer for Sale that very valuable FLOUR MILL, situated at Cold Brook, only 3 1/2 miles from this City. The Mill is now in full operation, and in excellent order. A Colonial manufactured Flour is now added into Great Britain at a duty of about two pence per barrel, an excellent opportunity is open to purchasers in the above property.
If the above Mill, &c. is not disposed of previous to the 15th October next, it will be offered at Public Auction. Every information will be given by calling on either of the subscribers.
N. S. DEMILL,
D. J. NYLANDER,
JOHN BERRYMAN.
St. John, Sept. 29, 1840.

MORE HATS.
City Hat Store.
EVERITT & SEELY
HAVE just received per ship *Parauiti*, an assortment of Gentlemen's best quality London Water Proof HATS, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
St. John, Dec. 29, 1840.—4w

India Rubber Shoes.
400 PAIR just received, and for sale at the sign of the Golden Shoe. Sole JURY PINE.
St. John, Dec. 29, 1840.—4w

GREAT BARGAINS!

VICTORIA HOUSE.

The Subscriber begs to announce that in order to make room for his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, he has this day commenced

SELLING OFF At and under FIRST COST.

Among his Stock will be found,
100 PIECES CLOTHS, in every shade and quality;
40 Pieces CASSIMERES,
50 Pieces DOESKINS and BUCKSKINS,
44 Do. Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS; 40 ditto 3-4 and 6-4 Wool PLAIDS,
50 Do. FLANNELS, in all colours,
100 Do. 6-4 MERINOS, in all colours; 40 ditto INDIANAS,
Plain, Printed and Figured ORLEANS CLOTHS,
300 Mouseline de Louie DRESSES, at 5s. and upwards,
400 Pieces PRINTS, 3d. per yard, upwards; 100 ditto White and Grey COTTONS,
60 Do. Plain and Figured GRO DE NAPS, in all colours,
Plain and Figured SATINS, in all colours, with Ribbons to match;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety,
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, of the newest and most fashionable designs.

WILLIAM DOHERTY being determined to sell off his STOCK at *Twenty-Five Per Cent.* below his usual Prices, to purchasers an opportunity like the present is seldom to be met with. And he has also to announce that after This day no Goods will be allowed to leave the establishment without being paid for.
WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jr.
St. John, January 4, 1841. An Apprentice Wanted.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Ship *Emerald*, from Liverpool, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he offers for sale at low rates.
E. L. THORNE.
October 27th, 1840.

WINTER GOODS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Per Ship *Thetis*, from London, and *Express*, from Liverpool:
MERINOS, Blankets, Flannels, CLOTHINGS, Velvets, Plaids, SILKS, Satins, Ribbons, Bombazines, Crapes, Regattas, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths, Covers, Towellings, SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, Hose and Socks, White, Grey and Printed COTTONS, Pilot Cloths, Browsers, Keyseymers, Broad CLOTHS, Waistcoatings, Fur Caps, Umbrellas, &c.
HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.
Prince Wm. street, 29th September.

19th OCTOBER.
Received per *Portland*, from Liverpool: Saxony's, Orleans Cloths, Merinos, Satinets, Shirtings, Prints, Velvets, Flannels, Osnaburgs, &c.
H. & D.

27th OCTOBER.
Received per *British American*, from London: FURS, MUFFS, BOAS, RUFFS, Gowns and Cloths, SKINS, &c. Woollen, Fur and Lined GLOVES, &c.
H. & D.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON
Has received per *Junius* from London, and ship *Oromocto*, from Liverpool, a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the Fall, consisting as follows:—
MERINOS, Orleans and Saxony Cloths, Mouseline de Laines and *Victoria* Clothings, FLANNELS, Baines and Druggets, Linens, Lawns, Cambric, Downies and Hollands, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Printed Cottons and Furnitures, Plain Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Check, Stripes and Homespuns, Flannels, Knitting Worsteds and Yarns, Waddings, Ticks, and Cotton Velvets, Jacquenet, Checked, Book and Mull Muslins, Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings.
A large assortment of GENTS' HATS, &c.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

NEW FALL GOODS.
GILCHRIST & INCHES
Have received per ships *British American*, from London, *Emerald*, from Liverpool, and *Acadian*, from Greenock, their supply of **FALL GOODS**, which will be sold low for Cash, viz:—
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buck- skins, Trower Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Pilot and Pelase Cloths; plain and figured Cashmere, Vic- toria, and Satin Vestings; Cassimeres, Tweeds, Mulesins, red and white FLANNELS, Krayses, green Boats, Rose and Bath BLANKETS, Cambrics, Woollen Plaid Cloaking, plain and figured Merinos, worsted Moreens, printed Saxonias, grey and white Cottons, printed Cottons, furniture Cottons, Shirting Stripes, Scotch Homespuns, Red Ticks, Osnaburgs, Gingham, Muslin de Laine, Druses, Cambric ditto, black Bombazines, Crapes, Irish LINENS, Long Lawns, Hollands, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, lace and gauze- Velvets, plain and figured Silks, silk Velvets, MUFFS and BOAS, FUR CAPS; Thibet, Chalk, North- west and Indiana Shawls and Handkerchiefs; wool- len plaid; Canton Crapes and Gauze Handker- chiefs; gent's silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Stocks, Mull Handkerchiefs, ladies' and gent's lamb-wool and kid Gloves, bearded and Chamomile lined; Chil- dren's do.; Merino, lamb-wool and worsted hose and half hose; merino and lamb-wool Shirts and Drawers, Chamomile do.; fancy lamb-wool Cravats; Sealtee, Plush and Fur CAPS; black Girtas do; Waterproof and Cloth do.; waterproof Coats and Caps; Umbrellas; worsted Bullion Fringes, plain and with balls; Oris Lace, Counterpanes, rolled Jaconets, Regatta Shirts, Braees, worsted Cuffs, plain and with balls; Buttons, and a variety of other small Wares.
Prince William Street, November 3.

Nails! Nails! Nails!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
THE Subscriber continues to manufacture CLUT NAILS, of various sizes—and has now on hand a large quantity, which are offered at the following reduced prices, viz:—
10 1/2", 12", 12 1/2", 20 1/2", 24 1/2" Rose Heads, 3/4 lb. 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4, 4 inch Floor Brads, 3/4 lb. 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2, 109 1/2, 110 1/2, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 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