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"Nec Reus, Nec Populus, sed utroque."

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Table with 4 columns: Day, Price, and other details. Includes entries for Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick—Solomon Nichols, Esq. President—Discount Days—Thursday and Friday—Hours of business, from 10 to 3—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the day immediately preceding the Discount day.

Commercial.

Commercial Bank—Charles Ward, Esq. President—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday—Hours of business, from 10 to 3—Bills or Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the day immediately preceding the Discount day.

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE TWO FRIENDS. [CONCLUDED.] The Brother's absence.—His return.—Coldness between the friends.—The challenge.—The meeting.—The fight.—The result.—The friends' reconciliation.—The father's death.—The mother's death.—The friends' reconciliation.—The father's death.—The mother's death.

to me by my uncle, when writing under those pangs of remorse to which he ultimately fell a victim. The circumstance met in the remote part of a common life frequented. They met in mortal combat; the father of the one, and the uncle of the other being the only persons present, besides the principals, upon this sanguinary occasion.

The sufferer ceased; but the exertion had so enfeebled her, that I quitted the room, hoping she might be restored to a brief repose, though she was evidently near her last hour. Her narrative had saddened me. It was altogether a strange but fearful tale, and brought my mind, with marvellous distinctness, a practical proof of what I have so frequently witnessed during my professional career, that the happiness of the many is too commonly marred by the greater anxiety in built to exhibit that still without inflicting a wound, than to do another a mischief.

On the following day, I called and administered the Sacrament to the dying Christian. She was composed, but much aching, and on the preceding day she received the consecrated elements on her knees, weak as she was; and it astonished me to see with what resolved energy she supported her feeble frame during so long a service. She assured me that she felt refreshed both in body and mind, and spoke of her departure with a sober cheerfulness, which I have never witnessed in any being numbered with the glorious company of heaven. It scarcely seemed to her an effort to converse with those who were most interested in her fate, and she was perfectly serene in her feelings, yet was her spirit strong in faith, and buoyed up by the influence of a righteous hope.

I think, my dear Sir, I shall not live to see another day. My exertions since to increase every hour; she was decrepit. She never from that moment held her mind and faculties clear. I shall shortly be with those whom I loved when they were in the world, where I trust, shall hold sweet communion with their spirits, and I shall not be absent from either to the joy or to its duration.

I have witnessed the death-bed of the sinner, who has died without any preparation, and has seen him writhing in his mortal agony; his spirit, at the same time, overcome by those dark apprehensions which ever crowd upon the mind of the departing soul, and I have seen him, in the blackest hours of grief, that desperate strife with the great conceiver, that the horrible victory over a soul that had no hope, and a body steeped in the blackest hues of guilt! To form an adequate notion of such a scene must be witnessed. Words can but convey a feeble picture; the reality is beyond their reach.

PERAGE REFORM. (From the last Quarterly Review.) It is very remarkable that the moment chosen for insisting on the incapacity of the House of Lords, and the superior experience and competency of the House of Commons, there should be actually sitting in the House of Commons, a Representative, who is a Peer, and who has, besides, and one hundred and nineteen others whose fathers have been members of the House of Commons. We should like to know, supposing that such a Peer should one day be elected, what other process would be introduced into the Lords a greater portion of political education.

neglected, and that some abuse the great advantages of birth, wealth and station—but we are taking not individual, but the system, and we have no right to assert, that the result of that system is, that the House of Lords, taken collectively, contains, and has always contained, not merely hereditary legislators, but legislators, the best educated, trained, and fashioned to their high duties, of an assembly that the world has ever produced.

It is not all—the duties of that assembly are more grave, more arduous, more important, than those of the House of Commons—they are in the Constitution a kind of Conservative Senate—a court of reason, balancing and adjusting powers. Now it happens again, by a happy accident of its constitution, that men commonly arrive there at a mature period of their vanity and vivacity in the House of Commons, and that men commonly arrive there at a mature period of their vanity and vivacity in the House of Commons.

These are generally speaking, men of large fortunes and corresponding influence; the vulgar may think wealth and influence are nothing but lay expenses, but to the classes to which they belong, they are, in fact, the means of a more liberal education, often sharp stimulants of anxiety, and require food, and necessarily impart to their possessors, caution, shrewdness, dexterity, knowledge of mankind, and a practical acquaintance with the pecuniary and territorial interests of the country. When to these considerations, it is added that all but the inferior members of the House of Commons are in the habit of reading the newspapers, and that they are in the habit of reading the newspapers, and that they are in the habit of reading the newspapers.

But there is another great judicial character in the House of Lords, because they are hereditary, and are the most extensive and most important advantages of the country; we mean in guarding private interests from being unjustly, and in securing the rights of the poor, and in the discharge of the duties of the House of Lords, this system, as an advantage under the present system, would have been an enormous and intolerable burthen, and it is an additional example of the happy way in which our ancient institutions assimilate themselves to new circumstances, and connect the modern with the ancient, and connect the modern with the ancient, and connect the modern with the ancient.

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circumstances, most admirably fitted for all the various functions which the constitution assigns to it. And, after all this, we think we may ask what becomes of the sneer which popular hereditary legislators with hereditary apoplexies and talons?

Far be it from us to disparage the other branch of the Legislature, but in a public opinion, we may, even to mob orator, and to their gaping audiences, whether in a comparison of the composition of the two Houses of Parliament, and the talent, dignity and homely with which they execute their respective functions, there is any ground for imputing to the Upper House any incompetence or inferiority. Of one thing we are sure, that Mr. O'Connell's elective plan would never collect one with a quarter of its talent, or a tithe of its respectability.

We have this offered in a very easy and imperfect form, a few considerations on the practical advantages, and if we may have the expression, working qualities of the House of Lords, as at present constituted. They are, we feel, fully stated, but they may serve to guide others to a deeper consideration of the details of this admirable constitution, which we are satisfied, must appear still more admirable the closer it is examined.

We shall conclude with reciting to our readers, the historical warrant, and we hope in addition, offered by four most remarkable episodes and stages of the grand rebellion, which we have divided into three parts, and which we have divided into three parts, and which we have divided into three parts.

THE END OF A BATTLE.—This ended the battle of Vittoria; the French escaped, indeed, with apparently little loss of men, but, to the Gazette's words, they lost all their equipments, all their guns, all their treasure, all their stores, all their papers, so that no man could give low which they were due to him; generals and subordinate officers alike were obliged to follow on their backs, and most of them were bare footed. Never was any army more badly managed by its commander, for the soldiers were not half beaten, and never was a victory more complete.

THE CITY CONSTANT.—The city of before which the French troops were driven in shameful defeat, is the ancient Carthage, the capital of Numidia, which the Romans had so much difficulty in subduing. It is a city of 300 leagues of coast, and is from fifty to sixty in breadth. It has many fine harbours, Baga, Roma, Laccala, Sora, Cigary and Malaga. The capital itself is from fifteen to sixteen leagues in extent. The territory of Carthage is divided into three zones, the coast, the valleys, and the Desert. On the shore and in the valleys, there are found the purest breeds of Numidian horses, celebrated for many ages; here also is seated the dromedary, whose strength and quickness are calculated upon the hardness of the difficulty of communication presented by the dreary desert of the Sahara.—V. Y. Facing Page.

From the Boston Messenger. Mr. Errol.—One of my family, a boy of eight years old, having suffered from the explosion of some gunpowder with which he was amusing himself, I inquired how he played with percussion caps, which were found in his pocket, and it was found that he had been playing with them, and that he had been playing with them, and that he had been playing with them.

PERCUSSION CAPS.—It is well known to most persons in the habit of noticing the sports of boys, that the Percussion Cap has become of late years one of their common play things. It is an explosive instrument, and it is well known to most persons in the habit of noticing the sports of boys, that the Percussion Cap has become of late years one of their common play things.

A FAREWELL SONG. I go, sweet friends! yet think of me, When spring's low voice awakes the flowers, For I shall be a flower in the spring, In those bright hours—the year's hours.

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