



ALBIBOROUGH

BY

PHILIS

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ACH COMPLAINT

of 21st February 1845

HOLLOWAY

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ALBIBOROUGH

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Mr. Thomas Taylor (the

Mr. 17th April 1845

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of 21st February 1845

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MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

[CONCLUDED.]
To the army, from the people of which it is composed, is a very natural transition, and we should naturally be led to expect but little from such materials. The first difficulty is to obtain recruits, as no men are here found to volunteer. Santa Anna, however, soon overcame this, and rendered recruiting a very simple and easy matter. Whenever a number of men are required to complete a company, a sergeant, with his guard, is despatched to the fields, where he selects at once from among the labourers such as he requires. Should they resist, they are lashed like wild cattle on the Pampas, and at night the whole party, carefully secured, are marched to the guard-house, followed generally by a train of weeping women and children, as is so often the case in Egypt, where a similar system of conscription is common. From the guard-house they are handed over to the drill-sergeant, and subjected to a most arduous round of duty. In a few weeks they become perfect, and really turn out very respectable soldiers, the more readily in that in consequence of the rigour of robbery, every man uses himself to the practice of arms. You cannot see at any time a miserable huckster driving a donkey, without his having his gun and rusty old spear swinging to the side of his half-starved animal. Though, therefore, the recruits be thus kidnapped, they generally form good soldiers, and when clothed in a showy uniform and well fed—which to them is a novelty—soon become delighted with their position. Finer recruits to the eye have seldom been seen than the 11th Infantry, commanded by Lombardini, one of Santa Anna's favourite officers. Their uniform is white, their arms clean, and altogether they have a very martial bearing. Their cavalry, however, as has already been found, will prove in the campaign with the North their most effective force, as they are justly celebrated for skillful horsemanship, and so devoted to equestrian exercises, that they have been styled a race of Centaurs. They possess many qualities, too, which eminently qualify them for guerrilla warfare, being more disposed to attack scattered parties, or to surprise a foe, than to meet him on the battle-field.
With regard to numbers, the army amounts at present to something more than forty thousand men, of which fifteen are cavalry—though to repel an invasion, the border states would themselves, doubtless, furnish a contingent as large. The expenses of this branch of the public service are reckoned at about twelve millions of dollars, and whether it can be increased must mainly depend on the government's ability to raise a larger revenue than it now possesses. Premising that it is confidently believed that six years of revenue honestly collected and accounted for, would pay off the foreign debt, we find the gross receipts stated at fourteen millions of dollars, arising from imports on foreign commerce, interior trade, property tax, income tax, &c. Under the Spanish regime twenty million was the usual amount received. The first impediment in the way of a flourishing revenue is to be sought for in the system of prohibitions which prevails, with the avowed purpose of cherishing home manufactures. To a certain extent the protective system has succeeded in causing the erection of factories, but the scarcity of fuel—the Spaniards having burnt nearly all the forests in the olden time—the infant state of these protected establishments, in their total inadequacy to supply the wants of the community, have not only tended, with the high tariff, to make the people wear shags, sheep-skins, and sometimes almost nothing, but has caused smuggling to be at a most extraordinary premium. In the article of iron, because there is abundance of ore in Mexico, though it can scarcely be manufactured anywhere, prohibitory duties were levied with a view to encourage home trade! The consequence has been a falling off in the Custom's revenue of from 12 to 7 millions, one of the great reasons why the interest of our debt has not been regularly paid. The declining state of commerce is no where more clearly visible than at Vera Cruz, which from a town with 25,000 inhabitants, has dwindled to 4000, while its general appearance is that of dilapidation and decay, everywhere "walls bowed and crushed seats." Again, the Church has a few simple titled right to one-third of all the real estate in Mexico, and by money lent on mortgage a lien on another third, its revenue being enormous, while so much the more difficulty is experienced in collecting the public duties. In the event, however, of a foreign war lasting any considerable time, these lands will doubtless be confiscated, as in Spain, and appropriated to national defence. There would be thus so much the more valuable property. The consequences of this step would be most felicitous, and instead of vast unwieldy estates, the property of the country would for sale be more equally divided, and the many instead of the few would become landed proprietors. The government would then probably relax some of its monopolies. Maize and black beans are now the only articles freely granted to be cultivated anywhere, while to-

POETRY.

THE UNKNOWN WAY.
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
The burning sky is a'or me,
The eagle beneath me glow,
As onward, onward, wearily,
In the sultry moon I go.
From the dusty path these opens,
Eastward, an unknown way,
Above its windings, pleasantly,
The woodland branches play.
A silvery brook comes stealing
From the shadow of its trees,
Where the slender herbs of the forest stoop
Before the entering breeze.
Along these pleasant windings
I would my journey lay,
Where the shade is cool and the dew of night
Is not yet dried away.
Path of the flowery woodland!
Oh, whither dost thou lead?
Whither by grassy orchard grounds
Or by the open mead?
Goes thou by nesting cottage?
Goes thou by stately hall,
Where the broad elm droops, a leafy dome,
And woodbine flouts on the wall?
By steep where children gather
Flowers of the yet fresh year!
By lonely walks where lovers stray
Till the tender stars appear!
Or haply dost thou linger
On barren plains and bare,
Or climb the bold mountain side,
Into the thimber air?
Where they who journey upward
Walk in a weary track,
And oft upon the shady vale
With longing eyes look back!
I hear a solemn murmur,
And listening to the sound,
I know the voice of the mighty sea,
Beating his pebbly bound.
Dost thou, oh path of the woodland!
End where these waters roar,
Like human life, on a trackless beach,
With a boundless sea before,
LINES WRITTEN AT SEA.
If sometimes in the dark blue eye,
Or in the deep red wine,
Or soothed by gentlest melody,
Still warms this heart of mine;
Yet something colder in the blood,
And colder in the brain,
Have whispered that my youth's bright
Ebb, not to flow again.
If by Helvetia's azure lake,
Or Arno's yellow stream,
Each star of memory could awake,
As in my first young dream,
I know that when mine eye shall greet
The hill-sides bleak and bare
That Gird my home, it will not meet
My childhood's sunsets there.
O, when love's first sweet, stolen kiss
Burned on my boyish brow
Was that young forehead worn as this!
Was that flushed cheek as now!
Was that wild pulse and throbbing heart
Like these which vainly strive,
In thankless strains of soulless art,
To dream themselves alive!
Alas! the morning dew is gone,
Gone o'er the fall of day,
Life's iron fetter still is on,
His wreath all torn away,
Happy if still some casual hour
Can warm the fading shrine,
Too soon to chill before the power
Of Love or Song or Wine.
THE DAUGHTER.—There is nothing more desirable in a daughter than intelligence joined to a gentle spirit. The mind is fashioned and furnished in the main at school. But the character is developed chiefly from home. How inestimable is the confidence of that mother in producing kind feelings in the bosoms of her children, who never permits herself to speak to them with a loud voice and in harsh, unkind tones.
The expense of keeping one soldier in the field of battle would keep fifty children in the school of learning.
The Welsh have a saying, that if a woman were as quick with her feet as her tongue, she catch lightning enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

BAITING WITH TRACTS.

We have recently been amused by a novel method of "tract distribution," invented by a sea-going man at New York. This jolly son of Neptune is not at all of a religious cast, but is a practical joker of the most merciless kind. He occasionally dresses himself in full sea-rig; his tarboles are graced with streaming ribbons, and his whole appearance indicating the sailor, just landed and flush of money. In one of his jacket pockets lies most enticingly a pocket-book, well stuffed, not with bank notes, but with the most stinging and biting tracts to be found on stealing, penitence and other topics, suited to the case of the cheaters' industry. Thus accounted, our hero lounges through the Park and other crowded thoroughfares, where the light fingered "most do congregate." It is not usually very long before his trap takes effect, and our merry friend finds that the mortifying bait is stolen. He then goes home contented, and "hugely tickled," as he conceives the vexation of the "Artful Dodger," when he finds for what a prize he has risked the Penitentiary. The discoverer of this ingenious mode of getting appropriate instruction into the hands of those who so much need it, and whom it is so difficult to reach, deserves a premium.
Might it not be a good plan for gentlemen who are obliged to be often in the haunts of the pick-pockets, to place their money in some secure place; and to leave their pocket-book stocked with edifying tracts where it would not be too hard to get? They would thus save their cash, and perhaps the puffer too. At any rate, if this plan were generally adopted, the knaves would be apt to find themselves discouraged by their disappointments, and to quit a calling always fraught with danger of detection, and often smothering their disquiet hopes.—[Philad. Recorder.]
FORTUNES MADE BY ADVERTISING.—From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Art of making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going the round of the provincial press, pointing out the facility of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Doubtless large sums have been, are, and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability, who no doubt would make their way in the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that men in general must as a matter of course acquire wealth by such means is as absurd as to imagine that all the penniless and shoeless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an alderman or the lord Mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to suppose; if it be so, few need be poor. But to our text: fortunes made by advertising. Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for this individual's exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and lower provinces of that immense country, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oorloo, Goozratee, Persian, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take Pills and use his Ointment, according to general directions, as a Cockney would do with the sound of Bow bells. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of Chinese translation. We trace him from thence to the Philippine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depot; his agents there supply all the Islands in the Indian Seas. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment selling at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atlantic—at Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco: he is advertising in those parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the British West India Islands, as also in the Upper and Lower Canada, and the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as familiarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find him selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis and other portions of the Barbary states. Any one taking the trouble to look at the "Journal" and "Courier" of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly advertised and selling through the Turkish empire; and even in Russia, where an almost insurmountable barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the entire of patent medicines, Holloway's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

A story is told, in an English paper, of a couple who were engaged to be married, attending a soiree one evening, when the attentions of the jealousy to a very beautiful girl excited the jealousy of his intended, and after a quarrel, they parted in anger. On the following morning, however, the gentleman repented of his conduct, and determining to reconcile his fair one, purchased a magnificent satin dress, and writing a complimentary note, gave it to the servant to carry to her dwelling. The servant, just then remembering that a pair of his master's pantaloons wanted repairing, and that he should miss the tailor's store, wrapped them [Remainder on last page.]

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Smith.

St. Andrews, N. B.

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if paid in advance,

the end of the year.

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SEMENTS.

written orders, or continu-

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and under, 3s

ver 12 lines 3d per line

12 lines 1d per line

as may be agreed on

individuals who have no

to be paid for in ad-

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