

POETRY

ALONE, ALONE! No other face  
Bears kindred smile, or kindred line  
And yet they say my mother's eyes—  
They say my father's brow is mine;  
And either had rejoiced to see  
The other's likeness in my face,  
But now it is a stranger's eye  
That finds some long forgotten trace.

I heard them name my father's death—  
His home and tomb alike the way;  
And I was early taught to weep  
Beside my youthful mother's grave.  
I wish I could recall one look—  
But only one familiar tone  
If I had aught of memory,  
I should not feel so all alone.

My heart is gone beyond the grave,  
In search of love I cannot find,  
Till I could force my way into  
The whirling eddies of the wind.  
I gaze upon the watching stars,  
So clear, so beautiful above,  
Till I should dream they look on me  
With something of an answering love.

My mother! does thy gentle eye  
Look from those distant stars on me?  
Or does the wind at evening bear  
A message to thy child from thee?  
Dost thou pine for me, as I pine  
Again a parent's love to share?  
I often kneel beside thy grave,  
And pray to be a sleeper there.

The vesper bell—"tis evenside;  
I will not weep, but I will pray;  
God of the fatherless, 'tis thou  
Alone canst be the orphan's stay."  
Earth's meanest flower, heaven's mightiest star,  
Are equal in their Maker's love,  
And I can say, "Thy will be done,"  
With eyes that fix their hope above.

LETITIA ELIZABETH LONDON.

THE GAME QUESTION.

The following clever bit, on the Game question, is from the pen of one of the most elegant of modern authors—Walter Savage Landor.

"Yesterday, at the Sessions held in Buckingham,  
The Reverend Simon Shutehood, famed for tack-  
ling him  
And capon into his appointed mew,  
Gravely discuss a dreadful breach of law,  
And then committed to the county jail.  
(After a patient hearing) William Flail:  
For that he, Flail, one day last week,  
Was seen maliciously to sneak  
And bend his body by the fence  
Of his own garden, and from thence  
Abstract, out of a noose, a hare,  
Which he unlawfully found there;  
Against the peace (as may be seen  
In Burn and Blackstone) of the queen  
He, question'd thereupon, in short  
Could give no better reason for 't,  
Than that his little boys and he  
Did often in the morning see  
Said hare and sundry other hares  
Nibbling on certain herbs of theirs.  
Tockly, the severity of the boys,  
Counted twelve rows, fine young savays,  
But to the ground by them, and opt  
Of ne'er a plant a leaf to sprout.  
And Sam, the youngest lad, did think  
He saw a couple at a plink.  
'Come!' cried the reverend, come confess!  
Flail answer'd, 'I will do no less.  
Puss we did catch; puss we did eat;  
It was her turn to give the treat;  
Nor overmuch was there for eight o' us  
With half a gallon of potatoes;  
Eight; for out Sue lay sick abed,  
And poor dear Bessy with the dead.'  
'We cannot listen to such idle words,'  
The reverend said, 'the hares are all my  
lord's;  
Have you no more, my honest friend, to say  
Why we should not commit you, and straight-  
way?'  
Whereat Will Flail  
Grew deeply pale,  
And cried, 'If you are so severe on me,  
An ignorant man, and poor as pigst can be,  
O Mister Shutehood! what would you have  
done  
If you had caught God's blessed only Son,  
When he broke off (in hand not his they say)  
That ear of barley on the sabbath-day?  
Sweet Jesus! in the prison he had died,  
And never for our sins been crucified.  
With the least gouty of two doe-skin feet  
The reverend stamp, then cried in righteous  
heat,  
'Constable! take that man down stairs;  
He quotes the Scripture and eats hares.'

ANDARD.

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ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF RAILWAYS.

IN the Standard of the 15th Feb., we notice a leading article in support of Lord George Bentinck's proposition, to expend 16 millions on Railways in Ireland, as a means to relieve the present distress, and at the same time open up the country. This bill was rejected by the House of Commons. Mr. Huxton the great Railway proprietor supported the measure, and demonstrated that if the bill were adopted, the whole 16 millions guaranteed would pass into the hands of the peasants, would go to feed the laborers now starving, and this without a penny loss to the public. The arguments in the Standard are conclusive—and we regret that we have only space for a few extracts.

"Would, however, the demand for labour end with the completion of the 1500 miles of railway? No; it would then only be at a beginning. The cultivation of wastes would follow, the better cultivation of the whole soil, the building of towns and villages, piers, and fishing towns and mansions for a resident gentry, until Ireland should become as Great Britain. 1500 miles of railway would do all this and without railways this never will be accomplished. The very advance of prosperity in the one island will, as before and wealth, the other further back in civilization and wealth. We are tempted to cite an instance of the effect of throwing open the remotest parts of Ireland within our own knowledge. Thirty years ago the barony, or as in England we should call it the hundred, of Erris, in the north-west angle of Mayo, a district larger than many English counties had never, from the creation, presented the track of a wheel carriage. The whole face of the country presented nothing but a uniform surface of heath and peatmoss. A road was driven through it, we believe, by the advice of the late Mr. Nassau. Sir John Nassau, the enterprising car owner, established one of his vehicles upon the line; a town grew up as if by magic at the western end of the road—thousands, probably tens of thousands, of acres, that had remained uncultivated from the beginning, were laid under the plough, and a respectable corn-trade opened with Liverpool and the other English ports; returning a back freight of English manufactures—objects of almost as much astonishment to the people of Erris, as such things were 70 years ago, to the South Sea Islanders. Who will deny that from 1792 to 1815 Scotland was the right hand of the empire? Such was the effect of the opening of Marshall Wade's roads, and of the expenditure of a little money in other ways. Let us add another point of similarity to Ireland: all the Scotch estates were mortgaged to nearly their full value in 1752. We were beforehand with Mr. Hudson, in pointing to the powerful argument for the repeal of the union that must be raised by the rejecting of the bill before Parliament. The hon. member for Sunderland did well in reminding the house and the public that the bill is not a proposition competing with the measure of the Government, but a proposition auxiliary to these measures.

And now a word or two, to the general question. We are told that the passing of Lord G. Bentinck's bill will depreciate all public securities, and lead to a final loss of the whole 16 millions guaranteed. No pretence is made to explain the *modus operandi* by which this bill is to depreciate public securities, or to lead to final loss, and we can imagine none; we are therefore thrown back upon experience for instruction, as to the effect of large investments and large sacrifices. Now, it is notorious that in 1824 nearly 100 millions were invested in loans of various kinds in the single year—50 millions to South America alone. With what effect? Why, that in 1824 and 1825 the price of Consols averaged 86, in 1832, and 89 in 1833, to the same 92, the then culminating point, as soon as the Emancipation Act came into force. From 1834 to 1836, they remained nearly stationary. Neither did the price of Consols fall when Sir Robert Peel gave up the equivalent of 20 millions in cotton duties. So much for the effect of a guarantee of four millions a year for four years, upon the public securities.

In the last place we are told that the Irish railways will not pay three-and-a-half per cent; the only answer to this must be supplied by experience. Well, we have been at the pains to sum up the receipts upon 25 English and Scotch railways during the last week, as given in Stuart's Standard. The week for which these receipts are reported was, we scarcely need to remind our readers, the worst travelling week of the worst season of the year—a period otherwise not remarkable for prosperity. Now, the week's receipts we find amounting to considerably more than 130,000, sterling, or in round numbers more than seven millions sterling per annum. Would not any one have been denounced as a moonstruck madman who had 20 years ago dreamed of a third of the sum to be paid for locomotion, and at less than half the rates of 1827? Almost all the

25 railways, moreover, attest an enormous rate of progress in prosperity. Why then, may not the Irish railways pay three and a half per cent. when a bill, too, has been brought into Parliament to prevent English railways deriving more than ten per cent. profit.

FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA.

The King of Naples has forbidden the exportation of wheat, as he had previously that of maize. The admiralty has issued an order prohibiting the entry of any more boys for the navy. The Prussian Government is making large purchases of rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Many of the Norfolk farmers have lately turned their attention to flax growing. There are 1,500,000 horses in England, each of which consumes the produce of as much land as would feed eight men. The Pope has been elected colonel of the civic guard of Rome.

There are twenty-four large steamers now constructing in the Clyde, besides other vessels. The "oldest inhabitant" is said to be a woman now living in Moscow, in Russia, who is 168 years of age. At the age of 122 she married her fifth husband.

The Marquis of Headford is using every exertion for the purpose of having the women and girls in Navan Tipperary, employed in spinning and knitting. Accounts from Mayo and Sligo state that all the middle classes of tenants were preparing with the utmost speed, to embark for Liverpool en route for America.

In the county of Meath there are three acres of arable land to each inhabitant, and yet it cannot produce employment for one half of the laboring people. The distress is extending to the county of Wexford. Much increased distress was anticipated in the neighborhood of Enniscorthy, where 500 laborers on public works were about to be discharged, as there were no further prospects for such works, and only £200 in hand to pay for such labor.

Among the *on dits* in Paris, it is said that Queen Victoria has written to the Queen of the French in the most friendly terms, expressing a hope that the differences which have arisen between the two governments should not be allowed to make any change in the friendly relations existing between the royal families of the two countries.

The great Bell for the Cathedral in Montreal has been cast, and weighs 25 tons! A meeting was held in London, to protest against the annexation of Cracow to Austria. Extensive Emigration from France and Germany to America are expected early in the spring.

Sir Charles Napier has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant General, and is attached to the Staff in India. A cargo of 600 tons of sugar, the growth of China, has arrived at the port of London. The new steamers of the British and North America Royal Mail Company, intended for the increased service between America and England, are to be called the America, the Canada, the Niagara, and the Europe.

These vessels are being forwarded with every despatch consistent with that security and perfection which so eminently distinguish the fleet of vessels belonging to this company. The size, power, and beauty of model of the new ships will at once class them as the finest vessels in the world. It is not yet definitely fixed when the additional voyages will be commenced.

FRANCE.

Rupture between Palmerston and Guizot!—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne has recently been the leading event in the political world of Paris. M. Guizot stated he would enter into any debate touching the Spanish marriages, he being desirous to put an end to the irritation that has recently existed between the Governments of England and France. This announcement created vast surprise in the Chambers, and the people were astounded at seeing, so lame and impotent a conclusion to a matter that had absorbed the attention of the press and the people of Europe for so long a time.

M. Thiers spiritingly assailed the Government and charged M. Guizot with having acted unfairly and dishonorably in the Spanish marriages, with having broken his pledged word, and with having put an end to the English Alliance, so necessary to France.

The debates on Cracow presented no feature of peculiar interest. The Opposition reproached the Government with having allowed the suppression of that republic by gallop, neglect, if not by positive connivance. The address was eventually adopted without any division being taken on the principal paragraphs.

The relations between the English Government and the French Government were for a fortnight in so critical a state that the recall of the respective Ambassadors and a formal rupture were daily expected.

The English ambassador, it appears took great offence at an insinuation M. Guizot made in his speech, that he had not currently reported, in one of his despatches, a conversation they had had together. He accordingly wrote to Lord Palmerston, asserting that his account of the conversation in question was literally and strictly true; and Lord Palmerston wrote back that the English Government had the fullest confidence in his statements, notwithstanding what M. Guizot had insinuated against them. The ambassador immediately caused Lord Palmerston's despatch to be published in *Galignani's Messenger* and *Lord Palmerston*, on his part, caused it to be published in the *Morning Chronicle*. This publication excited the indignation of M. Guizot and his partisans, and the fury of his newspapers, as it was very great.

Not was this the only insult that M. Guizot received. The English ambassador having determined on giving a *grande fete*, an invitation was sent to the Minister; but he shortly after he received it he was informed that it had been sent by mistake, and that the ambassador's wife declared to everybody that she had no desire to see him in her *salon*! This created an immense sensation in Paris for the scandal of the thing was really extraordinary. M. Guizot was exceedingly irritated, and to mark his anger, forbade all the great personages of the place, to appear at the *fete* of the English embassy. He also persuaded the majority of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies not to accept the ambassador's invitation. He even opened his own *salon* and gathered all his friends and partisans around him, so that on one night last week Paris witnessed the unseemly spectacle of a Foreign Ambassador and the Minister of Foreign Affairs opening their houses as hostile camps one against the other. Pitiably childish as all this will appear to you, it was feared that it would have grave consequences indeed. The English ambassador himself thought that he would be obliged to demand his passports, but it appears that his Government has ordered him to remain.

The rupture was at length amicably settled by the intervention of Count Apponyi the Austrian Ambassador at Paris.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 17.

The Grant to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Saint George, the sum of five pounds to reimburse them the amount of Duty paid on a Bell, was thrown out by the Council.

Public Service.—To Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer at Saint Stephen, the sum of £6 6 6 to reimburse him expenses incurred in proceedings had against John Marks for refusing to execute a Bond to the Crown under the Act of 7 Vic. cap. 13.

To Thomas Sims, Junior, the sum of £5 5 2 to reimburse Duties paid on Corn Broom Brush for the manufacture of Brooms, imported from the United States.

To Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £100 for the purpose of extending the Public Wharf at Saint Stephen.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Imperial Duty on Wheat Flour imported into this Province, for a limited period.—Yeas 10.—Nays 19.

GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to Saint Andrews, out of which the amount due for building the Bocabec Bridge to be applied by the Supervisor.

Fredericton to Saint Andrews, 740 0 0  
Waweg to Saint Stephen, 225 0 0  
SPECIAL GRANTS.  
Brookway's to Saint Stephen, 150 0 0  
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge, 50 0 0  
Waweg to Rois, 50 0 0  
For the Road from the Saint Andrews Road to Dipper Harbour, 100 0 0  
To replace Bridges for Davis and others, carried away by the Ice Freshet, Winter 1846, 200 0 0

BYE ROADS.

Charlotte, 41,275 0 0  
No. 17. Petition of Thomas Davis, of Charlotte, County, praying to be reimbursed for building a Bridge, carried away by the Ice Freshet; Your Committee have recommended a Grant for this purpose.

No. 19. Petition of George Gunnison and Joseph Pratt, praying a Grant for a balance due them for repairs on a Bridge over Magadavick; Your Committee recommend that an appropriation be made out of the Bye Road Monies for the County of Charlotte for this service.

March 18.  
Mr. Partlow from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the fifteenth day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct all proceedings to be withdrawn against Justus Wetmore on his Bond to the Crown, upon performing certain conditions as stated in the said Address, reported.—That the

had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

The Committee to whom were referred the sundry Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, recommend that there be granted—  
To Munroe Hill the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

To Hannah C. M'Alister the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint David.  
To Magnus Green the sum of eleven pounds thirteen shillings and four pence for having taught a School in the Parish of Grand Manan.

To Eliza Randolph De Wolfe the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in Saint Andrews.  
To Thomas Crowley the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in Saint Andrews.  
To Alice Thompson the sum of twenty pounds for having taught a School in Saint Andrews.

To Christiana Walker the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint George.  
To Margaret Grant the sum of thirty pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint David.  
Your Committee have rejected the Petitions of—  
Guy Clinch—not having been properly certified by the Trustees;  
Amy Campbell, for the like reason.

Provincial Legislature.—The School Bill is still in abeyance, it has been twice committed, and the general opinion seems to be that it will pass, but there is every probability of its undergoing several Amendments before it leaves the hands of the Committee. We must say, that it appears to us the supporters of the Bill have much the strongest side, as far as arguments go, but we have no means of knowing their relative positions, with regard to numbers; we hope, however, the Bill will, when amended, pass by a sweeping majority, some such measure being loudly called for. Mr. Wilton's idea about opening an avenue to merit from the threshold of the Parish School to the entrance to the College—giving a small allowance out of the Provincial funds to aid in supporting the student—deserves the attention of the friends of Education, and we hope some such measure will be carried.—New Brunswick.

The Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to report upon the Road appropriations, have recommended £30,000 for the Great and Bye Roads, and £7,025 as special grants.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—This body adjourned *vis die* on Tuesday. Among the bills passed at the session is one to suppress gambling, which it makes punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. Officers of the law are authorized to enter houses to enter houses forcibly when searching for gambling apparatus, by virtue of a process to be issued on oath of any person before a Justice of the Peace. One of the sections provides that any person inviting another to a gambling house may be held liable for all losses sustained by the victim, and also to a fine of not more than five hundred, or less than fifty dollars.

YIELD NOT.

The reverses of life have their strength in the weakness by which they are met. "Do not yield to misfortunes," say the maxims, "but go the more daring against them." Life may be said to be a great battle, in which the cowards are cut down ingloriously in the fight. Much depends upon courage. There are mental as well as physical Waterloo. Every individual has his battle grounds. They are the mirrors of his character. The way in which a man fights in life's great battle shows what virtue there is in him. Adversity brings forth the mind.—There is much beauty in that remark of Seneca's, "the good things of prosperity are to be wished, those of adversity to be admired." Fortitude is the nobility of intellect. It raises the mind above the keenness of reverse. It is an intellectual greatness, placing man upon a lofty pedestal, where he may stand firm and unshaken, looking with calmness upon the vicissitudes of life as they dash in all their wild fury around him. To the young, who from ardent effervescent character from their eagerness for accomplishments, are not apt to have much power of endurance, or patient waiting let it be said that in general much must be done, long delay must be endured, before they can accomplish what they desire. There is no "open sesame," no mystic wand, as they may imagine, to make the portals of prosperity fly open to them. Fortune must be wooed with solicitude and patience. Reputation can only be gained by a long course of rectitude, and the attainment of eminence requires a firm, unyielding spirit.

Let the youth, even those of riper years profit by this advice.

W. H. C. Campbell Esq