

POETRY.
WE ARE ALL FOR THE GRAVE.

"I'm bound for the grave," said an aged man,
With a feeble step and a hollow tone;
In the battle of life I've long kept the van,
My comrades have fallen—I'm fighting alone!
While yet he was speaking, an unseen dart
Was flung by the merciless archer, DEATH;
It pierced the old man through his resolute heart,
And, I'm fighting alone!" was his latest breath.

"I'm bound for the grave," said a noble youth,
With a hectic flush on his burning cheek;
While the wistful winds, that know no ruth,
A chilly bed for him form bespeak.
When the blast had fled, and the laughing Spring
Her carpet of green o'er the earth had spread,
The sweetest flowers that Love could bring
Distilled their balm o'er his low-laid head.

"I'm bound for the grave," said a feeble child,
With its infant dews scarce melted away;
I never shall feel youth's frenzied wild,
I shall not live to be old and gray!
And its fevered, and aside it turned,
Its eye half closed, then died its light;
The socket its candle had suddenly burned,
Like a young star quenched by a tear of night.

"I'm bound for the grave," said a lisping one,
Whose words were told in her angel smiles;
I must haste away where a brighter sun
Ne'er hides its face from the Golden Isles.
She had caught the song of their minstrel fair,
And though unfledged were her spirit-wings,
The Dove divine bore her gently there,
Where now with the radiant ones she sings!

"I'm bound for the grave," where I hasten to die!
Is the marching song of the old and young;
"I'm bound for the grave!" is Humanity's cry—
With the heart-strings of life is the anthem rung.
He "come to the grave!" is Death's dread call!
Since first on man fell the blight of sin,
To the grave! to the grave! must hurry you!

THE SEA-BIRD.
A wild, gray sea-bird flew
More swiftly than the wave,
And calmly rode amid the foam
That yawned an opening grave.
And lo! and lo! did the tempest roar,
The wild waves dashed on high,
And still the sea-bird's snow-white wing
Feared through the troubled sky.

"Hark! I dwell," (it seemed to say);
"This is the home for me"
Designed by Him who made the heavens,
And measured out the sea.

"Even here, though defensing surges rave,
And angry clouds are driven,
To me, amongst unnumbered woes,
A peaceful joy is given."

THE SABBATH.
The world is full of toil,
It hides the traveller's road,
It binds the labourer to the soil—
The student to his home,
The beauteous burden sigh,
O'erloaded and oppressed—
The Sabbath lifts its banner high,
And gives the weary rest.

The world is full of care,
The haggard brow is wrought
In furrows as of fixed despair,
And cheek'd the heavenward thought,
But with indignant grace,
The Sabbath's chastening tone
Brings money-changers from the place
Which God doth call his own.

The world is full of grief,
Sorrow's o'er sorrows roll,
And the fair hope that brings relief
Dust-sometimes pierces the soul.

FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY.
Dates from Tampico to the 14th ult., represent the American troops as having taken possession of Victoria without opposition.

Col. Kearney, who arrived at Tampico on the 12th, direct from Victoria, brought a rumour that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ult., and verbal news has been received at New Orleans to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Taylor and Worth with 35,000 men, and that an action was immediately expected.

On the 1st of January, Gen. Taylor sent forward Col. May to examine the mountain passes between Montemorelos and Labradores. On his return he took another pass leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear guard cut off by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. Col. May managed to get through with the main body of his force, and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return to succor the rear guard. But it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prisoners. At one time May's dragoons were almost at the mercy of the enemy, had the latter discharged their pieces with accuracy.

Col. May's loss had not been ascertained. Generals Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson and Pillow were at Victoria with a large force.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Papers to the 16th of August have been received at New York from the Sandwich Islands. The Collingwood, British ship of the line, Sir George Seymour, commander, arrived at Honolulu on the 6th Aug. from Matanzas, and the frigate Grampus on the 14th.

The French were still carrying on the war against the Tahitians, but with little success. On the 19th of May, two French parties attacked the Tahitians posted in advance of their encampment at Papenoo. The French on this occasion had an officer killed, a Lieutenant of the navy, and 20 men wounded. On the 11th, the French carried the 1st and 2d line of breast works, with loss of several killed and upwards of 20 wounded. They were then able to advance to the entrance of the valley of Papenoo, destroying all the bread-fruit trees that came in their way. The Tahitians, not at all disheartened, retreated up the valley to their principal breast works, which the French reconnoitred, without venturing to attack in earnest. 23d, the French retired from Papenoo to Pt. Venus, and thence to Papeete. 27th, the French troops and seamen, numbering upwards of 1000 men, under the command of Governor Bruat, marched for Batavia. The Phaeton, proceeding thence with several boats, (inside of the reef) loaded with armed natives, paid by the French. Two days more spent in a fruitless attempt at negotiations. On 30th May, Gov. Bruat made his attack, and carried the entrenchment without much difficulty; there was, however, a good deal of fighting on both sides.

The French now advanced up the valley, but after proceeding two miles, their progress was impeded by some fortifications of the Tahitians. Here a desperate conflict ensued—an officer of the Uranie, and the Colonel commanding a regiment, were killed. M. Malmarche, chief of the staff, lost a leg, and a captain among the infantry was wounded. The French retreated to the sea shore, their loss in killed and wounded being very severe. The native women are said to have hurled down stones upon the heads of the French soldiers making great havoc among them.

Queen Pomare, it is said, is more than ever determined not to return to Tahiti, or acknowledge.

Capture of a Bear.—On the 15th of August, a boat's crew of the whaler Alexander, of this place, were stationed at a considerable distance from the vessel, on the outlook for fish, they perceived at a little way off from them three bears on a field of ice. Being anxious to have some sport, the crew rowed towards the floe, but the bears, nothing intimidated by their approach, maintained their position, and it was not till the two elder had received several shots that they betook themselves to the water followed by the third—a dainty cub. There they manifested signs of resistance, and it was not until the largest had been seventeen times hit by the shot, and the other had been wounded in several places, that life was extinct. Every means was taken to procure the cub alive and unhurt. On the boat approaching it, a rope was made fast to its neck, and the nose brought to and kept close to the prow of the boat till the necessary steps were taken to prevent it from becoming a troublesome passenger. On being taken on board, it was securely caged up in a cage, brought here, and committed per the Britannia steamer, to Edinburgh, to become a tenant in the Zoological Gardens.—Dundee Courier.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case of considerable interest to merchants, has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of New-York. It is that goods to be shipped coastwise, do not pass from the control of the jobber till a

THE NEW PLANET.

Professor Gruithuisen says, with reference to the planet newly discovered by M. Leverrier, that its distance from the sun is 744,000,000 geographical miles, and with the help of the least measured apparent diameter, the true diameter of the planet is found to be 9,739 geographical miles. The time required for light to travel from this planet to the earth, although the planet is as far from the latter as from the sun, one will be astonished at the length of time, it being no less than 41.21m. 19s., while light travels from the sun to the earth in 8m. 13s. The visibility of this so enormously remote member of our system which is so clear that even its apparent diameter can be measured, is, however, much too great for us to believe that, considering the proportionally moderate size of its visible disc, it receives from the sun all the light which it transmits to the earth. This leads us to the natural deduction that this planet shines with inherent, as well as reflected light.

THE ONWARD MOVEMENT OF THE SUN AND HIS SATELLITES.

But if the sun moves, how are we to describe his changes? Not by sensation, not by direct observation on himself; for he would necessarily pass through the abysses. One mode of discovery alone is open—that, viz., through the apparent change of place of the external stars. If our luminary is indeed rolling onward in some great path, the retelling orbs can no more remain in the same apparent positions than terrestrial objects which, when travelling, we swiftly pass; and although, on account of the great remoteness of these bodies from our sphere, and, as is probable, the comparatively slow motion of the sun, it may require the lapse of ages, and the exercise of the finest instruments, to determine their apparent changes, these changes must—if they originate, as I am supposing—all tell one tale; and when discerned even roughly, point, by their direction and general characteristics, to that grand motion which is their cause. It was the rule view only which induced Sir Wm. Herschel to announce his early conclusions on this subject, which subsequent more full and accurate inquiry has thoroughly confirmed, viz., that the sun, with his planets, is rapidly darting towards a point in the direction of the Constellation Hercules.

In recent times, Argelander, of Bonn, has discussed the subject with an accuracy that leaves nothing to be desired; and the truth is firmly established, that we may accept the motion of translation of our Sun. The speculative views of this astronomer, that our orb is rolling around some grand central body, as he thinks opaque, situated near the grand spot in Perseus, are certainly questionable; but it is understood that its motion is in the plane of the Milky Way, where the preponderant attraction of centralising power of our galaxy is naturally located. Not only do the general apparent displacements of the stars uphold this conclusion, but what is still residual with regard to those motions seems to bestow on them all the grand orbits, reconcilable in so far with Argelander's general views; so that our bed of stars no longer shines before the apprehension, as a fixed and complete stratum, but rather as one mass of unresting activities, working out, as time rolls on, its stupendous destinies.—Dr. Nicholl.

TRUE REFINEMENT.—In a Sabbath school of German children in New York, says a correspondent of the Recorder, it had been the custom for some time to offer a testament, or other premium, to the scholar who should recite the greatest number of texts in proof of some doctrine of scripture. The rewards, of course, were won by the girls. Among these was one who, having a better education and greater advantages than the rest, had, for several months in succession, taken the prize. At last, a very active rivalry was excited, and one of the more ambitious children actually learned 44 proof texts, being all her teacher found for her, and to make sure of success, committed to memory 20 verses beside, making 64 in all. But Sophia had learned 59 proofs, and was therefore entitled to the reward, a finely bound New Testament. The exercises of the day were closed, and the school waiting the award of the prize. Sophia has learned 59 proofs, said the superintendent, and Caroline has committed 64; they both deserve the gift, but Caroline has learned the most, and it is hers. The prize was given to her, but she knew it was not rightfully hers, and though the temptation was very strong for a child, she did not yield. Trembling and faltering, she told the superintendent that she had learned but 44 proofs, although she had recited 64 verses, and sat down pale, but with an approving conscience.

The book was then given to Sophia, who, instead of receiving it, requested that it should be given to Caroline, who had labored so hard to win it. The teachers had looked on in surprise and admiration at first, but when

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

January 30.
Hon. Mr. Hatch, presented a Petition from Jacob Paul, praying the pension due to the late Experience Thompson, the Widow of an old Soldier, may be paid to him; and a Petition from Rosanna Pulk, the Widow of an old Soldier, praying her usual Pension may be continued.—received.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 4.
Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Robert Walton, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey, R. M. Andrews, and John S. Jarvis, Commissioners of the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrews, praying to be reimbursed monies expended in the support of sick and indigent Emigrants during the past year.—referred to Committee for applications for expenses incurred in support of Emigrants.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Charlotte County Agricultural Society.—

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from John Wilson, William Ker, Thomas Jones, Esquires, and 137 others, inhabitants of Saint Andrews, praying that an alteration may be made in the Great Road leading from Fredericton to that place, and that a Grant pass to defray the expense attending the same;—received.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON A BILL (INTRODUCED BY MR. BARBERIE) ENTITLED AN ACT FOR INCREASING THE REVENUE, BY IMPOSING A DUTY UPON RUM AND OTHER LIQUORS DISTILLED IN THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Barberie explained the Bill. Hitherto the duties imposed upon liquors distilled in the Province had been prohibitory, and as he could see no reason why liquor should not be distilled, as well as imported, he had brought in this Bill, as a relief to farmers, which would reduce the duty to a moderate amount: Staves, and one of two other members, spoke briefly against the Bill. They were of opinion that it would have a bad effect upon distillation to allow grain to be consumed in distillation.

Mr. Boyd was of the same opinion. It would also have another effect. Distilleries would be started near the lines, and as it would be impossible to distinguish between the home-manufactured article and that imported, there would be a great deal of smuggling cloaked if the Bill should pass.

Mr. Hanington could never perceive the force of the reasoning that grain would be consumed in distilleries, if tolerated, which people might need for food. We import both liquor and bread stuffs, and if we consumed a portion of our own grain in distillation, we should of course have to import more bread stuffs and less liquor. The only argument he had heard against the Bill worthy of consideration, was that it would increase the facilities for smuggling.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot said he was in favour of domestic manufactures in general, but there was no rule without an exception; and this measure he thought should be an exception to this rule. The production of spirituous liquors was, he thought, an improper use of grain, and he should oppose the Bill.

HON. COL. McLEOD DID NOT THINK THE BILL HAD THE SLIGHTEST EFFECT, ONE WAY OR THE OTHER, UPON THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. IT WAS MERELY A QUESTION OF POLICY.

Dr. Thomson spoke in favour of the Bill. The liquor now imported into this Province was very bad, and if distilleries were tolerated in the Province we should have good liquor

THEY SAW TWO SUCH NOBLE SPIRITS, THEIR TEARS WERE NOT TO BE RESTRAINED. THE WORLD HAS HEARD AND ADMIRER THE STORY OF WASHINGTON'S HONESTY WHEN A CHILD, BUT HIS FRANK CONFESSION WAS NOT MORE NOBLE THAN THE HONESTY OF ONE OF THESE POOR GERMAN GIRLS, AND THE GENEROSITY OF THE OTHER.

HE THEN WENT ON TO DESCRIBE THE EFFECT OF SPIRITOUS LIQUOR UPON THE HUMAN SYSTEM. IT WAS HIS OPINION THAT GOOD LIQUOR WOULD SELDOM IF EVER PRODUCE INSANITY, OR DELIRIUM TREMENS; BUT THOSE DISEASES WERE PRODUCED, AND OUR LYNNIC ASYLUM WAS FILLED, BY THE USE OF YANKEE RUM, WHICH WAS NEITHER MADE OUT OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OR ANYTHING ELSE.

MR. END HAD UNDERSTOOD THE LEARNED DOCTOR TO SAY THAT YANKEE RUM WAS NOT MANUFACTURED FROM WHEAT, BARLEY, OR ANYTHING ELSE. HE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW IT WAS MADE, THEN, FOR HE REALLY BEGAN TO GET FRIGHTENED AT IT (BOARS OF LAUGHTER).

Dr. Thomson explained that he meant it was not made out of any kind of grain.

HIS HONOUR THE SPEAKER, IN THE THIRD READING OF THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, DISCOVERED THAT A REFERENCE WAS MADE IN THE BILL, TO AN ACT PASSED IN THE REIGN OF KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, AND THE YEAR OF HIS REIGN WAS OMITTED!

The Master in Chancery brought down a message from the Legislative Council to the effect that they concurred in the grant of £1500 sterling towards relieving the people who are suffering by famine in Scotland and Ireland.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot had intended to ask the Honourable Member of Government (Mr. Hazen) if the House was expected to meet Friday after day and find nothing to do. Why was the House called together, if it was no business to be done? Many of the members would rather be at home attending to their business. Or by calling them together and no government formed, was it expected that the house should perform their own duties and be the Executive also? He had intended to ask the Hon. Member of Government whether the Executive Council was yet filled up, or if it was likely soon to be done, but as that Hon. Member was not in his place, he should say no more upon the subject, at present.

On motion of Mr. Connell the House went into Committee upon a Bill to provide for the Taxing Wild Lands in the County of Charlotte. Mr. Jordan in the Chair.

The bill after a short debate, was ordered to be printed for the information of members. The Bill was negatived 19 to 6.

Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill to amend the act of incorporation of the New Brunswick Rail Company.

A CROOKED SUBJECT.—A Matamoros correspondent of an Indiana paper, in giving a description of the Rio Grande river, says:—"Imagine four of the crookedest things in the world, then imagine four more twice as crooked, and then fancy to yourself a large river three times as crooked as these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this crooked river. There is no drift in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber can't find its way far enough down to lodge two sticks together—but few snakes, because it is not straight enough to swim in—and the fish are all in the whirlpools in the bends, because they can't find their way out. Birds frequently attempt to fly across the river, and light on the same side they start from, being deceived by the different crooks! Indeed you may be deceived when you think you see across it, and some of the boys say it is so darn'd, that it is there isn't but one side to it."

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—A few years ago in the shire of Edinburgh a splendid Newfoundland dog might have been seen every day visiting every pond or brook in the neighbourhood of his master's residence. It had been instrumental more than once in saving persons from a grievous death in the waters.

He was respected for his magnanimity, and cherished for his amiable qualities till, strange as it may be considered this satirical comedy turned his head. Saving of life from drowning became a passion. He took to his humanity takes to dram-drinking. Not having sufficient scope for the exercise of his disinterested benevolence in the district he took to a very questionable method of supplying the deficiency. Whenever he found a child on the brink of a water, he watched patiently for the opportunity, he placed his forepaws suddenly on its person and plunged it in before it was aware. Now all this was done for the mere purpose of fetching them out again. He appeared to find intense pleasure in this non-sensical sort of work. At last the outcry became so great by parents alarmed for their children although no life was ever lost by the indulgence of such a singular taste, that the poor dog was reluctantly destroyed. We saw a fine pair of boots which was manufactured from his skin.—New Brunswick.

A CAUTIOUS FELLOW.—We learn by a man who was there, that a few days ago, in Berwick, Maine, a good, honest looking country fellow was looking at the telegraph wires there with astonishment. A passer by asked him what he thought of it. "Wah, I don't know exactly," replied the fellow, "but I'm sure they won't get me to ride on the danged thing."

ROUGH CURED OF ICH COMPLAINT.
Earl of Albemarle, 1. 21st February 1845.
HOLLOWAY.
As prevented the passage before this time for a year. Pills and your remedy of sending you and, at the same time, effected cure of a much, which all the by at home, and will be an abatement of Carlsbad and Mother Bux and a Pot of, of my family about.

nd obedient servant,
ALBEMARLE OF STANDING.
Tr. Thomas Taylor (as 17th April 1845).
HOLLOWAY.
To inform you that Mr. Clough, a respectable, four miles of this place, for five years, without receiving at Pills and your remedy, surprising benefit, on them, up, being tried to his knowledge, he never expected I should be able to cure you incurable. A few morning it was a cure in his family, but he is entirely cured.

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