

### ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

A Schedule showing the probable days on which the Mails from England will arrive at the St. Andrews Post Office, and the days on which they will close for England between March 1848, and January 1849.

Due at St. Andrews. Close at Saint Andrews.

| TUESDAY         | FRIDAY 31st March 5am |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 28th March, 6pm | Monday 17th April     |
| 11th April      | Friday 23rd           |
| 25th            | Monday 9th May        |
| 2d May          | Friday 12th           |
| 9th             | Monday 22d            |
| 16th            | Friday 26th           |
| 23d             | Monday 5th June       |
| 30th            | Tuesday 9th           |
| 6th June        | Monday 19th           |
| 13th            | Friday 23d            |
| 20th            | Monday 3d July        |
| 27th            | Friday 7th            |
| 4th July        | Monday 17th           |
| 11th            | Friday 21st           |
| 18th            | Monday 31st           |
| 25th            | Friday 4th August     |
| 1st August      | Monday 14th           |
| 8th             | Friday 18th           |
| 15th            | Monday 28th           |
| 22d             | Friday 1st September  |
| 29th            | Monday 11th           |
| 5th September   | Friday 15th           |
| 12th            | Monday 25th           |
| 19th            | Friday 29th           |
| 26th            | Monday 9th October    |
| 3d October      | Friday 13th           |
| 10th            | Monday 23d            |
| 17th            | Friday 27th           |
| 24th            | Monday 6th Novemr     |
| 31st            | Friday 10th           |
| 7th November    | Monday 20th           |
| 14th            | Friday 24th           |
| 21st            | Monday 4th Decemr     |
| 28th            | Friday 8th            |
| 5th December    | Monday 18th           |
| 12th            | Friday 22d            |
| 19th            |                       |
| 26th Jan'y 1849 |                       |
| 16th "          |                       |

### POETRY.

#### A VALENTINE.

Almost every lady wants a husband of course—  
if she can get one of the right stamp—but not every  
one is able to describe the kind of man she wants,  
as well as the authorities of the following:  
Wanted—a hand my path to guide,  
As onward in life's vale I glide,  
And stay me should my foot o'er slide  
From wisdom's narrow way.

Wanted—an arm on which to lean,  
When dark and low'ring clouds are seen,  
Without a ray of light between—  
In sad affliction's day.

Wanted—a heart—all my own,  
To whom my joys and griefs are known,  
That in its turn would make, alone  
Mine—and high Heaven its stay.

Wanted—an eye, whate'er its hue,  
Whose depths reveal affection true,  
And ever, beaming with a new,  
And sweet, and chastened ray.

Wanted—a voice whose sweetest tone  
Shall ever—ever be my own,  
Through innate kindness may be shown  
By all that it shall say.

Wanted—a whole soul, generous man,  
Whose principles will bear close scan,  
And shine more brightly—come what can  
In trial's scathing day.

Wanted a soul to mine a twin,  
To help me load—and leave all sin  
And while on earth—whenever begin  
The everlasting day.

**SENSITIVE PLANT.** A young lady endowed  
with the most delicate nerves, mentioned one evening  
to a few friends assembled in her drawing  
room that she had a horror of the rose; "The per-  
fumes of this flower," said she, "gives me the ver-  
tigo." The conversation was interrupted by the  
visit of her fair friend, who was going to a ball, and  
wore a rose-bud in her head-dress. Our fair her-  
oine turned pale directly, tossed her arms and fled  
gracefully in a syncope towards the ottoman. "What  
a strange nervous susceptibility!" cried the spectators.  
"For heaven's sake, madam, go away! Don't  
you see you have caused this attack?" "I!"  
replied the astonished lady. "Yes, of course, it  
is the perfume of the rose-bud in your hair."  
Really, if it is so I will sacrifice the guilty flower;  
but judge before you sentence." The flower, de-  
tached from the head-dress, was passed from hand  
to hand among the spectators, but their solicitude  
now gave way to a different emotion—"the fatal  
rose bud was an artificial one!"

Jolly Pynch in the Alminac, says that a  
gormondized is as much like a spirited horse  
as ever two peas were. We didn't see how  
all the funny fellow put his thumb to his  
nose with a queer leer, and added "of course  
you know the both want bits in their mouth  
continually!" We dropped the book right  
away.

### From the London Railway Record. ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILWAY— RAILWAYS AND COLONIZATION.

Tas discussion which occurred on Thursday  
night, in the House of Lords, on the subject  
of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway  
Company, will excuse our again advert-  
ing to this important subject. We are quite  
willing to admit that, as a topic, the one in  
question is generally voted as "slow," and  
the proposition to establish some system  
whereby the Colonies may be a benefit and  
not a burden to the mother country, and pro-  
mote, by the reaction of civilization, her best  
interests—social and commercial—is one  
which in the daily and hebdomadal press  
must give way to matters of more immediate,  
and what is called practical, attraction.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from  
the Company in New Brunswick, stating  
that they had paid up 10 per cent. on the  
capital, and that, with that amount of deposit,  
sections of the line were under contract;  
that the continued depression, and, more par-  
ticularly, the barthen imposed upon the colo-  
nists to support the pauper immigration from  
Ireland, made it improbable that calls would  
be responded to; that the British Govern-  
ment now paid an immense bonus to the  
United States for the conveyance of the mails  
to Quebec, which might be carried more  
rapidly and economically by the St. Andrews  
and Quebec Railway, in connection with a  
railway from Halifax to the Bay of Fundy;  
that by a very moderate loan from Govern-  
ment, on which 5 per cent. would be guaran-  
teed, a thousand families would be at once  
profitably employed, a stimulus afforded to  
the settlement of the country, and the trade  
of Canada prevented from being diverted for-  
ever into the channel of the United States.  
[The loan asked for is about equal to one  
year's income received lately by the United  
States Post Office from Great Britain.]

Such a loan of grant, considered Lord Fitz-  
william, would be of considerable advantage  
not only for the purposes of affording ad-  
vantage to emigrants from Ireland—vast num-  
bers of whom were wholly destitute of em-  
ployment, or the means of living when they  
reached their place of destination. It had  
been stated by a noble Lord (Lord Ellenbor-  
ough) that upwards of 62,000 had been paid  
for the transmission of the mails from  
Halifax, via Boston, to Quebec; and that  
not less than 40,000 of that went to the  
American Government. Now, the petition-  
ers stated, if they received this loan, the  
mails would be transported more economically  
and more expeditiously by this railway in  
connection with one from Halifax to the Bay  
of Fundy, entirely through British territory  
(Heart, hear.)

Lord Ashburton, in presenting a petition  
from the inhabitants of the counties traversed  
by the route, to the same effect, admitted the  
unprecedented pressure upon the Government  
resources at this moment; but held forth the  
exceptional and important character of the  
claims of the Colony, and cordially supported  
the prayer of the petitioners.

Earl Grey assured his noble friends that  
the importance of the subject had not escaped  
the attention of the Government, who felt  
deeply that such a railway would be most  
desirable. The question would be fully con-  
sidered when the Engineer's final Report of  
a trunk line to connect Halifax with Quebec  
had been sent home. There were at the  
present moment many pressing applications  
from the colonies for various grants and loans  
for the purposes of valuable works. But at  
the same time, the principle of lending money  
for such, was one which should be adopted  
with great caution, and the circumstances of  
the Government were not those to encourage  
it in embarking money in speculations. With  
regard to its affording a means of employ-  
ment to emigrants, he could assure the House  
that at this moment, even with the enormous  
immigration at present going forward, there  
was no lack of employment for the efficient  
labourer; although, in the last year upwards  
of a quarter of a million left these shores for  
those of America, yet the Governor of New  
Brunswick, in his Report, stated that, had  
the railway gone on which had been propo-  
sed, it would have been necessary to have  
sent over to these countries in order to have  
engaged labourers. Unfortunately, the class  
of persons who emigrated were not an effi-  
cient class of labourers, and this fact accounted  
for the destitution which sometimes occurred.

We are well pleased to observe that Earl  
Grey fully admitted the desirableness of the  
undertaking, and are additionally gratified  
to learn that, in a despatch to Sir William  
Colebrooke, of the 2nd December last, he  
assented to the claim of the colony to indemnity  
for the burthens placed upon it by the im-  
crease of poor-rates to support Irish immi-  
grants. His Lordship, however, insists upon  
the necessity of caution and economy (alas!  
is not all our colonial economy the saving of  
the nail, and the losing of the horse—the  
saving of the penny, and the losing of the  
pound?); and he lays down—not, we trust,  
as a reason for doing nothing, but for not  
going too fast, or, we presume, for not mak-  
ing the colonies too attractive, that except in

the case of the flood of paupers who proceed-  
ed to Canada last year (a pretty formidable  
exception, but which, it ought to be stated,  
was unauthorized by the Government), emi-  
grants invariably found occupation in the  
colonies of British America; and that the  
formation of a railway would increase an al-  
ready large and efficient demand for labour  
from this country. We doubt not that, con-  
sidering the limited and (as regards the en-  
couragement of British manufactures by the  
creation of new societies of colonial consu-  
mers of British goods) altogether inadequate  
scale of British Colonization in this nine-  
teenth century, the very prospect of a grand  
and comprehensive system of railway and  
social Colonization, fraught as it would be  
with incalculable blessings to every class of  
the British community, would appear to John  
Bull—to practical men—a Utopian enterprise  
involving a vast deal of trouble and expense,  
without any good prospect of 10 per cent. on  
the outlay.

We join issue upon the point, and affirm  
that it would involve not only a national bon-  
us but a commercial profit.

We have already devoted much of our  
space to an elaborate consideration of the  
practical bearings of the subject, and gradu-  
ally we perceive that our labours are begin-  
ning to call forth other labourers into the  
field. We shall from time to time note such  
signs of growing interest. We have done  
so as regards the American press; we shall  
now follow the same course as respects the  
expressions of opinion on the part of our con-  
temporaries at home, in the provinces, and in  
Scotland. In the last number of the "Scot-  
tish Railway Gazette" a spirited journal, de-  
voted specially to the consideration of matters  
connected with railways in Scotland, and  
generally to the discussion of railway pro-  
gress—the pamphlet on Railway Coloniza-  
tion, reprinted from this journal, has sug-  
gested an ample review on the subject, from  
which we will a few extracts.

We first of all give insertion to the critic's com-  
mendations of the plans submitted in the Monthly  
Railway Record, and we shall, thereafter,  
ungratefully devote a few lines to an impor-  
tant omission in his estimate and analysis.  
It is observed retroactively, that "it is quite  
manifest that Colonial prosperity operates  
beneficially on the mother country. It is one  
of the grand arguments for Colonization that  
it tends to produce this result. It is one of  
the most feasible and prominent of economi-  
cal projects, that Great Britain should en-  
courage the removal of a portion of the people to  
the vast regions which belong to the Crown,  
and are subject to our laws. Under the  
system recommended, our fellow-citizens  
would be cared for by the same Government  
which had protected them in the land of their  
fathers."

### Provincial Parliament.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 17.  
The Road Committee have presented their  
Report, and recommended that the sum of  
£32,500 be expended for repairing and im-  
proving the Roads in the Province.

**Great Roads—Charlotte.**  
Saint John to St. Andrews £700 0 0  
£200 of which to be applied  
for the improvement and  
extension of the Steam Ferry  
Landings in connection with  
the Road.

Fredericton to St. Andrews 600 0 0  
Waweg to St. Stephen 150 0 0  
Oak Bay to Eel River 550 0 0

**Special Grants.**  
Oak Bay to Rois' 200 0 0  
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge 50 0 0  
Moore's Mills to McAnn's corner 50 0 0  
For the Cammore Bridge at St. James 25 0 0  
For the Dipper Harbour Road, from  
the St. Andrews Road, past the  
Dipper Harbour Church, through  
Moore's Bay Settlement, to the  
Counties of Saint John and  
Charlotte, to the Basin 75 0 0

**Charlotte—Bye Roads** 1,357 10 0  
The Committee also recommend, that in  
all cases where new Bridges are to be erected,  
if practicable, Stone should be used in-  
stead of Wood materials, for although the  
first outlay would be materially increased, a  
great saving would in the end be effected.

The Post Office Committee have reported,  
and recommended a grant  
To the Grand Manan Packet of £100  
To the St. Andrews & Fredericton Stage for  
this year. £100

#### Teachers of Schools.

Resolved that be granted to the fol-  
lowing Schoolmasters and Mistresses:—  
To Matilda Moore, St. David 15  
Elizabeth Albee, St. Stephen 30  
James Muirhead, St. George 15  
Ann Lester, St. Stephen 10  
Lucy A. Burns, St. Stephen 10  
Lavina Love, for her late husband 30  
George McKenzie, St. George 30  
James West, West Isles 5  
Amy G. Campbell, St. Andrews 5  
Sarah Kelly, St. Stephen £16 13 4

### FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The French whaler *Gange* was struck  
by lightning, off Hanalei, by which two men  
were killed, and the ship much injured.

Accounts from the Kamschatka whale fleet  
were bad. There had been several shocks  
of earthquake in that region, which is sup-  
posed to have frightened the whales from  
their usual haunts.

**Massacre at the Society Islands.**—Capt.  
Ricardi and crew, of a small French schoo-  
ner, have been massacred by the natives of  
"Barclay de Tolly," one of the Pomotu  
Islands, a dependency of Queen Pomare. A  
French war-steamer visited the island and  
brought away 20 natives. They were tried  
by the authorities at Tahiti. Ten had been  
acquitted, four sentenced to forced labor for  
life, and six condemned to death.—Of the  
latter six, three were reprieved until their  
cause should be pleaded before the King of  
France. The remaining three under sen-  
tence of death, were conveyed in a war-  
steamer to their native island, there to be  
executed. They were accompanied by the  
Rev. Mr. Thompson, English missionary. On  
trial it appears that all were implicated in  
the massacre. They acknowledge the deed  
but plead in extenuation that formerly Capt.  
Ricardi had fired upon some of their canoes  
and killed some of their people. This Ri-  
cardi had been for a long time notorious for  
his hostility to the natives. He was con-  
nected with the famous "dog" affair at Tahiti,  
and was the prime instigator of the bloody  
affair at Huahine in the spring of 1846,  
when the French burnt the town, and lost  
more than 100 of their men, while only a  
few of the natives were killed. Ricardi's  
death appears a most remarkable instance of  
retributive justice executed by those toward  
whom he manifested such bitter hostility.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Liverpool, February 26.

Intelligence of a most important character  
has been received from Paris during the past  
few days. Violent disturbances have broken  
out, in consequence of the determination of  
the government to prevent the Reform Ban-  
quet which was to have been held on Tues-  
day last. The Ministry has resigned, and  
the greatest possible confusion prevails.  
Elsewhere we have given ample details of  
this event.

Scarcely less important in its consequences  
upon the peace of Europe is the decision of  
the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas has grown  
more cautious in his declining days. He is  
by no means anxious just now to buckle on  
his armour, even in the cause of despotism,  
or to serve his beloved-cousin—Austria. In  
vain does Metternich beg for a renewal of  
the intimacy of by-gone times, and seek to  
enter into an alliance, "offensive and defen-  
sive," with the *Czar*. He respectfully de-  
clines the advances of the bankrupt state.  
He cannot even afford a loan; but still, to  
serve an old ally, he is willing to invest some  
of his surplus roubles in the Austrian funds.  
Lord Palmerston might well exult last Tues-  
day in the House of Commons. The hero  
of the Holy Alliance is therefore left to con-  
tend with Italian hatred, domestic discontent,  
and a bankrupt exchequer, as best he may.

No wonder that, under these circumstances,  
he assumes a moderation which is fatal to  
his influence. The power of money is great.  
We have seen what it has lately accomplish-  
ed at home. But it will be somewhat of a  
novelty should we see the great despot of  
southern Europe, like modern Whig states-  
men, become the victim of a bottomless ex-  
chequer.—**Charles Wilmer's European Mail.**  
The cotton market in Liverpool has exhib-  
ited signs of weakness since Friday last,  
and prices for American descriptions, which  
have been offered freely, have receded an  
eighth per lb. The transactions in the Liver-  
pool corn market are becoming more nume-  
rous, and in anticipation of the renewed op-  
erations of the duty, prices have an upward  
tendency. The duties will come into opera-  
tion on Wednesday next, the 1st March, and  
will continue in force until the year 1849  
when all duties will cease, except a Registra-  
tion Duty of 1s. a quarter. The maximum  
Duty on Wheat is 10s. a quarter.

The commercial intelligence from India  
by the overland mail is precisely of the na-  
ture, which we ought to expect. The Cal-  
cutta failures had produced distrust, followed  
by stagnation of business, and accompanied  
by a tendency to force exports of produce.  
But at the same time general credit appeared  
to stand the severe ordeal, and there was a  
probability of a revival of demand for cotton  
and other goods, as soon as matters became  
tranquil, and business recovered the great  
shock given to it by our home failures.

The advices from India state that the duty  
on the export of cotton to China had been in-  
creased. The cotton of India will thus be all  
the better enabled to maintain its ground a-  
gainst the competition of American prod-  
ucts by which it was seriously threatened to be  
superceded some two or three years ago,  
when the prices of American grown were so  
extensively depressed, both in European and  
the home markets. Complaints were made

that by this abolition of duty, foreign, that is  
American, vessels would be enabled to load  
in India with cotton to the detriment of Brit-  
ish shipping.

### READING THE NEWSPAPER.

At a soiree of the Blandford Institution, at  
which Lord Portman presided, the Hon. and  
Rev. S. G. Osborne, in the course of a speech  
to the company, said—He had been asked the  
question, "Do you think it right to encourage  
the middling and lower classes of your neigh-  
bourhood in reading newspapers?—do you  
think it a profitable employment for the even-  
ings of those who, having been employed in  
their professions during the day, have but  
little time to acquire knowledge?" He [Mr.  
Osborne] was one of those who considered  
that a knowledge of the constitution of Eng-  
land was one of the first and most valuable  
species of knowledge which the middling  
classes could attain. He would have them  
gain their own information from the same  
sources as the upper classes, in order that they  
might acquire their particular bias through  
the same medium as the upper classes ob-  
tained theirs. He would not leave the mid-  
dling classes to chance, but endeavour to form  
their judgments from the proper sources, not  
leaving them to depend upon themselves.—  
And, after all, what was the newspaper? It  
was not only a record of the passing day, it  
was a comment on man's passing life; and if  
sometimes they might gather that which  
might be turned to evil, that man must have  
a dull disposition indeed who could not gather  
some useful knowledge from the study of abun-  
dantly of each day. If they took the  
newspaper merely as the ground for idle po-  
litical debates, they would destroy the useful-  
ness of their reading. But if they used them  
as records of events, and observed the opini-  
ons of men of talent on one side and the  
other—using their judgments, and not allow-  
ing themselves to be carried away by new  
personal or party bias, they would find new-  
papers useful and instructive reading, and  
would gather much from them as to the  
general progress of the community. The  
reading of the daily papers would, in his  
opinion, make them more useful members of  
society, and more admire the constitution of  
this country, which had raised it to such  
eminence among nations. It would teach  
them to admire the justice, the honour, and  
the integrity of those who administer the law  
without one spot to sully their character. It  
would enable them to observe from day to  
day the operations of the law, and to feel a  
just reason to be proud that nowhere are the  
rights of the middling and poorer classes more  
religiously preserved than in this country.—  
He (Mr. Osborne) would not make them  
politicians, but he would make them proud  
of their country. He would enable the mid-  
dling classes to read the papers in order that  
they might be a check upon those above them  
—that they might be able to separate that  
which was false and selfish from that which  
was true. It will make them feel how they  
are connected with passing events, and will  
enable them to give praise where it was due,  
and throw into the scale of disgrace their con-  
tempt for those whom they saw betraying  
their rights.

**Encounter with Wolves.**—The Miramichi  
Gleaner says:—It will be seen by the fol-  
lowing communication which has been handed  
us for publication, that these rapacious ani-  
mals (wolves) have again revisited this coun-  
ty. On the night of the 25th Feb., at two  
young lads belonging to Newcastle, one  
named John Landy, and other Thos. Copp,  
were going along the Portage Road from the  
Copp settlement, they were suddenly startled  
by a fierce howl and great bustle in the  
woods, within a few rods of where they were  
walking. Presently a large Cariboo leaped  
out on the road before them, followed by five  
or six Wolves, who were striving to turn the  
Cariboo into the woods again, but he endea-  
voured to keep the road. They were with-  
in two miles of Laurence Grenan's camp, on  
block ten, and when they arrived within a  
few yards of the camp, they found the Cariboo  
gasping with a hole torn in his side, de-  
bout 12 inches long, and several others on  
his body. The Wolves did not wait to take  
"supper," but started to the woods where  
they saw the people belonging to the camp,  
who watched all night with loaded guns,  
but they did not return. The Cariboo would  
weigh between 3 and 4 cwt.

Woman was made of the rib out of the side  
of Adam; not made out of his head to top  
him—not out of his feet to be trampled upon  
by him, but under his arm to be protected,  
and near his heart to be loved.

A lively Irish writer speaks of "a dish of  
potatoes roasted on the turf ashes, just burst-  
ing their drab surtouts and exposing the deli-  
cate whiteness of their meaty bosoms."

My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste  
in wearing another woman's hair on your  
head, said a man to his wife. "My dear  
Polly, I am equally astonished that you persist  
in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."