

St. Andrews,	Mrs. S. Connick,	Wemy
St. Stephen,	Mr. W. Campbell,	Salt Water
	J. M. Atcher	Miltow
St. David,	Trist. Moore Esq.	Dennis Mrs.
	Jas. Brown Esq.	Tower Hill
	Mrs. Chalmers,	Oak Bay
St. Patrick,	Mr. David Turner,	Bocah.
St. George,	Mr. W. Brand	Lower Falls
Greenfield,	Joshua Knight Esq.	Knights M.
Carriacou,	William Fisher Esq.	Wds. Cove.
St. John,	Mr. Hamilton Esq.	
RICHARDSO,	W. J. Lawton Esq.	
NIMMICHU,	Jas. Calk Esq.	
BATHURST,	Joseph Reid Esq.	
FREDERICKT,	Mr. F. Beverley	

CONGRESS—SENATE.

*Maine Boundary.*—Mr. Williams said that the State of Maine was invaded; that the disputed boundary was at this moment in the occupancy of British troops. These facts had been communicated to the President, but what had been the action of the Government was not known. He hoped however it was such as the case required, and the laws and constitutions enjoined. With a view that the Senate and the whole country might fully understand the matter, he begged leave to submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved. That that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which has been had between this and the British Government upon the subject of the Northeastern boundary, and of the jurisdiction of the disputed Territory, which has not been communicated heretofore ; or as much of it, as in his opinion, may be communicated without prejudice to the pending negotiation.

Resolved. That the President be further requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which has not been had since the last session of Congress with the Government of the State of Maine, and with the Minister of her Britannic Majesty at Washington, relative to the invasion of the State of Maine, and to exercise of jurisdiction within the disputed territory by either party:

January 17.  
Mr Buchanan said he had pledged himself yesterday to call up the resolutions of the Senator from Maine, in relation to the disputed boundary, but he really did not very well know what course to take in regard to them—he certainly could not object to their passage, but the amendment offered by one of the honourable senators from that State, appeared to him to convey a censure upon the President. He would rather the Senator would withdraw it, for if it were adopted, did not every Senator, see that no more information

could be had than what was already well known to the body?—Mr. B. said the contingencies had never occurred, which would have authorised the President to use the means placed within his discretion. It is true, he had heard that since January, two companies of British troops had occupied the disputed territory (some had said two regiments) but he believed, the truth of that had not been ascertained. If the President had taken no steps he no doubt proceeded on what he deemed the best for the interest of the nation. He felt every disposition to leave matter to the executive, and not call on him to know what steps he had taken. We must now soon hear from England (said Mr. B.) and as we have been told, by the President, that the British government was inspired with the same spirit of accommodation that had distinguished ourselves, we should at least exercise proper comity in the matter. While we would proceed respectfully and cautiously, yet he would do so with firmness, and if at last the crisis must come he would be found as ready and willing to meet it as any Senator in that body. He would confess that he felt apprehensions very serious apprehensions that we should have some difficulty before this unfortu-

nate business was brought to a close.

The Resolutions were adopted.

*Germany Inundated with Gold.*  
—The following is a letter from Frankfurt of Nov. 20:—"Germany never was so inundated with gold coin as it is at this moment, and it is almost incredible that, while the United States and England are labouring under financial embarrassments, our commercial cities are overflowing with money, and nobody cares to take it. The following is the solution of this enigma, which many persons find it so difficult to comprehend. England has never drawn a larger quantity of coin from Germany than for some time past, for which has to pay in ready money, because since the existence of the Commercial League the importation of English goods into our country has so much diminished, that it has almost reduced to nothing; but as English bank notes are not current in Germany, the payments for purchases made here have necessarily been made in cash; and thus several millions of pounds sterling have been drawn from the Bank of England to circulate among us; this superabundance of gold has necessarily caused a decline in the value of that metal."

**Electricity.**—In a lecture at Taunton, England, Mr. A. Crosse illuminated 400 feet of iron chain, hung in festoons about the room, the whole extent, being brilliantly lighted at the same instant, by the passage through it of the spark from the battery, and several feet of wire were melted. Mr. Crosse gave the results of many experiments on thunder clouds and mists.

**American Claret.**—The editor of the *Mobile Journal*, says—that he has tasted some excellent Claret Wine, made of grapes produced in Washington county, Alabama. It had a fine flavor, considering its age, and showed clearly that grapes raised in this country can be made to furnish delicious wines.

A Western "City" sold.—The "city" called Wheeling, in Branch county, Michigan, was recently sold for one dollar to pay the taxes.—*Phila. Ledger.*

*The Good Wife.*—She commandeth her husband in any equal matter, by constantly obeying him. She never crasseth her husband in the spring tide of his anger, but says till the ebbling water. Surely men, contrary to iron, are worse to be brought upon when they are not. Her clothes are rather comely than costly, and she makes plain cloth to be velvet by her handsome wearing it. Her husband's secret she will not divulge; especially she is careful to conceal his infirmities. In her husband's absence she is wife and deputy-husband, which makes her double the files of her diligence. At his return he finds all things so well, that he wonders to see himself at home when he was abroad. Her children, though many in number, are one in noise, steering them with look while she lieth.—Thomas Fuller, D. D.

*Cotton Manufactures.*—A good farmer's wife, somewhere in Vermont, having been put to some inconvenience to procure cotton to mix with her wool for domestic manufacture, advised her husband to get a cotton ram, so that they might have cotton and wool ready

mixed from their own flock.

P o e t r y

THE PAST.

Dream no more of that sweet time,  
 When the heart and cheek were young:  
 Dream no more of that sweet time  
 Ere the veil from life was flung.  
 Yet the cheek retains the rose  
 Which its beauty had of yore,  
 But the bloom upon the heart  
 Is no more.

We have mingled with the false  
Till life has lost the charm  
Which it had when hope was new,  
And the pulse of feeling warm.  
We have had the bosom wrung  
By the mark which friendship wore;  
Affection's trusting happiness  
Is no more.

We have seen the young and gay  
Dying as the aged die;  
Miss we not the laughing voice,  
Miss we not the laughing eye?  
Wishes take the place of hope.  
We have dreamed till faith is o'er;  
Its freshness made life fair, and that  
Is no more.

Take away yon sparkling bowl—  
What is left to greet it now?  
Loathing lip that turns away;  
Downcast eye and weary brow,  
Hopes and joys that wont to smile,  
Mirth that lit its purple store;  
Friends that wont to join the pledge  
Are no more.

Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful,  
And the end of that mirth is heaviness.  
Proverbs, xiv.

Pains and sorrows occur so frequently in the world, that it is no wonder that young ladies should court scenes of rational pleasure and joy, yet care should also be taken that they do not sacrifice their morals and virtue to the gay and though less mazes of the dance.

In the first place, the excess of pleasure and dissipation are alike injurious to character and beauty. The young lady of beauty and accomplishments enters the whirlpool of fashionable life, her course is marked and her character is quickly decided by general opinion, according to the line which she is observed to pursue; by frivolity and levity she dwindles into insignificance; by extravagant excesses she incurs disapprobation or contempt.

Health, the most valuable of all temporal blessings, is known to be preserved by temperance and a regular life; yet, what constitution can stand the irregular hours and feasting into which the love of pleasure draws those who devote themselves to it.

Prudent economy is disdained as a mean attention belonging only to vulgar and narrow minds, and in order to carry on the splendour of life, and to indulge their inclinations, they submit to what at their first outset in life they would have rejected, as mean and base.—Merchants are deluded, tradesmen frustrated of the reward of their honest industry; and the young ladies' family and friends induced to waste entertainments and thereby waste the fortune which their honourable labours or virtuous industry had acquired. Such are some of the consequences which flow from dissipation and the immoderate love of pleasure.

## MORAL BEAUTY.

What is the Beauty of nature—a beauty clothed with moral associations? What is the high-beauty of literature, poetry, and the fine arts, but a moral beauty which genius has borrowed forth for the admiration of the world? And what are those qualities of the human character which are treasured up in the memory and heart of nations—the objects of universal reverence and exaltation, the themes of celebration, of

el-quence, and of the festal song  
the unshrined idols of admiration  
and love? Are not patriotism,  
heroism, philanthropy, disinter-  
estedness, magnitide, martyrdom?

*Home Affections.*—How sweet are the affections of social kindness! how balmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our own fireside! Distrust and doubt darken not the brightness of its purity—the carplings of interest and jealousy mar not the harmony of that scene. Parental kindness and filial affection blossom there in all the freshness of an eternal spring. It matters not if the world is cold—if the selfishness and injustice of mankind return our warm sympathies barren—if we can turn to our own dear circle, and ask and receive all that our heart claims. The exchange of kindly affections, in confidence and trust, is the purest enjoyment of our nature.

**Women.**—Women are formed for attachment. Their gratitude is imperishable. Their love is an increasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained, and knows how to deserve it. But that keenness of sensibility, which if well cultivated would prove the source of your highest enjoyment, may grow to bitterness and wormwood, if you fail to attend to it, or abuse it.

*Nobody.* - Every's experience must have convinced him that there is no such arrant rascal in existence as nobody. The fellow is never easy got when in mischief. Is the street door felt on the jar at midnight, a plate-chest ransacked, a jewel box stolen or mislaid, a window broken, an orchard robbed, or a slander spread abroad, ten to one nobody is the guilty party. - Of all the offences that are daily committed against society, one half at least are committed by this incorrigible scamp.

*Gratitude.*—A Philadelphia merchant many years ago, whose wealth and importance were only equalled by the goodness of his heart, and the purity of his principles, rescued a mechanic from the clutches of poverty, and what was worse in those days, the hands of the Sheriff. The son of the mechanic was young, but old enough to know his father's benefactor. Many years after this, the merchant fell into difficulties, and at a most trying moment, when all his former friends had forsaken him, the mechanic's son stepped forward to his relief.

"I am much indebted to you," said the reduced merchant. "By no means," said the other, "I have only paid the debt which my father contracted at the corner of Chesnut street, 30 years ago, when I was just old enough to understand the cause of my poor mother's tears." The merchant grasped his hand, but his feelings were too big for utterance.

**Conscience.**—When a man's conscience begins to get hard, it does so faster than any thing in nature; it is like the boiling of an egg; it is very clear at first, but as soon as it gets cloudy, one minute more and you may cut it with a knife.

**Chemical oil.**—The lamps of the Boston Light House have been lighted for some months past, by order of the government, with a newly invented chemical oil; and the experiment, thus far, has been entirely satisfactory in its results. It is peculiarly adapted for the use of Light Houses in every particular.

A pious gentleman once said, "To the instructions and prayers of my mother, under God I trace all the serious impressions which were made upon my mind in childhood; and which became stronger and stronger, and finally led me, as I hope, to faith in the Lord Jesus."

*Strength of Mind.*—By relying on our resources, we acquire mental strength; but when we lean on others for support, we are like an invalid who having been accustomed to a crutch, finds it difficult to walk without one.

*Common Mistakes.*—The common herd of mankind mistake anarchy for liberty, ostentation for generosity, passion for love, and vanity for pride, yet how widely different are they all!

*Selfishness* — Selfishness is the most formidable obstacle which the church in its progress has to encounter ; it opposes itself as a wall of adamant to the chariot of the Gospel, arresting its career, and there is no method of removing it out of the way, but the one adopted by the Moravians. It was to let the love of Christ have full sway. How astonishing is the effect of this one principle ! How it batters down all the defences of the selfish heart ! Can a man love Christ, and yet refuse to give to his cause even a tenth of his living ? Can he love Christ, and yet curtail his charities to multiply his superfluities ? Can he love Christ, and yet be continually taxing his ingenuity, for excuses why he should do little or nothing for the glory of the master ? Can he love Christ, and yet refuse to communicate the knowledge of his salvation to those who are perishing for lack of vision ? It cannot be. A piety which produces a just sense of personal responsibility ; which purifies and keeps alive the sympathies and affections of the heart ; which regards the salvation of the soul as beyond all worldly price ; which makes the glory of Christ the first and greatest object ; could not pervade the Church without soon extending its influence to the most distant and benighted nations. It would, in obedience to the commands of Christ, soon cause the Gospel to be preached to every creature.—*Presbyterian.*

*Slate Religion.*—Cromwell was one day cracking a bottle with reton, Fleetwood and St. John.—They wanted to draw the cork of a bottle, when the corkscrew happening to fall under the table, they were all in search of it, but could not find it. In the mean time notice was brought in, that a deputation from the presbyterian church, waited for an audience in the ante-chamber. 'Tell them,' says Cromwell, 'that I am in private, seeking the Lord.' When he had dismissed the deputations of ministers, he said to his companions :— 'Those knaves think we were seeking the Lord; whereas, in truth, we were but looking for the corkscrew !'

The rivers, yielding to the severity of times, are closing their accounts *current or running* accounts, suspending operations. "Howard," as the loafer said, when he broke his head on the ice.

The coinage we have heard is adequate  
for decamp.