

POETRY.

OH! WATCH YOU WELL BY DAYLIGHT.

The following beautiful Song, written by Samuel Lover, is founded on a supposition that there is no need of watch in darkness for "angels then are near," showing the deep trustfulness of the Irish people, in an over-ruling and protecting Providence.

Oh! watch you well by daylight,
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness—
The angels then are near;
For Heaven's sense bestows it,
Our waking life to keep
Its tender mercy showeth,
To guard us in our sleep.
Then watch you well by daylight,
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness—
The angels then are near.

Oh! watch you well in pleasure—
For pleasure oft betrays,
But keep no watch in sorrow,
When joy withdraws its rays;
For in the hour of sorrow,
As in the darkness drear,
To Heaven entrust the morrow,
For angels then are near.
Oh! watch you well by daylight,
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness—
The angels then are near.

THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

The following poem was contributed to an *Albion* paper for a bereaved friend. Though it breathes a sad and mournful tone, it is touchingly beautiful, cheering the heart with a pleasing remembrance of some departed friend.

Think not the tie is given,
That bound our souls to love,
It lives and links with heaven,
Our bleeding hearts above.
Another hallowed spirit
Has faded unremembered,
And sweetly now reposest
Leaves us a Saviour's breast.
Alas! looking on the sorrow
Of hearts with anguish torn,
She whispers "hope"—to-morrow
Will bring a brighter morn.
She breathes a gentle blessing—
Around our darkened home,
We hear it as we listen,
Tell grief of joys to come.

Ah, yes! the loved are with us—
Not gone, but hovering near,
The music of their faintest tones
Still vibrates on the ear.
And smiles that cheered our pathway
Can never fade from earth,
Though now that face is veiled where once
Those pleasant smiles had birth.

Then onward look to meet her,
And gaze not on the sod—
The hidden casket sleeps in earth,
The jewel lives with God.

Let us—A splendid ship called the "Queen," of 1000 tons, was launched at St. John on the 3d inst. from the building yard of her owners, Messrs W. & R. Wright. The new Brunswick says, "this is the first three-decker of which our port can boast, and is not inappropriately named, as she is one of the best ships ever built in this Harbour. Her materials are chiefly Hiramite, oak and pitch pine, and treenailed with locust. She is thoroughly copper-fastened and iron keeled."

EDITORIAL ABILITY.—Newspaper writing, says the *London Spectator*, has grown to be an art of itself. Many a literary man who thought because the "greater includes the less," every author is ex-officio qualified to be an editor, has sunk back into the rear place of the press, after some smart writings had shown his bookish talent, and his inability to deal with facts. Others who could pour fourth volumes, have failed because they could not copy with hydraulic pressure; or prompt selection of silent points needed for the space and rapid comments of the journal.—Take the best papers of London or Paris, different as the circumstances of the case may be, and you must allow that it is not every body that could seize the moral spirit of passing history. The same may be said with equal justice of the American press. People of some little talent fancy they can edit a newspaper if they can do nothing else; but they eventually find their mistake. Not only is intellect, but knowledge of the world, miscellaneous information, tact, industry, rapidity of thought, a nervous style, and a capacity at once to catch the strong and weak points of every subject, are required for a good editor.

From the Ladies World of Fashion.
THE MINISTER'S DINNER.

BY MISS PIERSON.

The Rev. Mr. N. was a man of excellent temper, generous feelings, and well cultivated mind, but he was eccentric even to oddity. He was a powerful preacher, and his ministrations were blessed to the reformation of many in his parish. At the age of thirty-four he became enamored of a beautiful light-hearted girl of seventeen, daughter to one of his richest parishioners, and who imagined that to refuse the hand of the minister would be a sin bordering hard upon the unpardonable. Well, the marriage was consummated, the bride's fair portion paid; and the husband, as husbands in their first love are apt to do, gave in to the humor of his wife, and accompanied her to several festive parties given by his wealthy neighbors, in honor of his marriage.

The happy couple were sitting together in their comfortable parlor, one evening toward spring, the reverend gentleman studying the *Venerable Bede*, and his wife equally intent upon a plate of the latest fashions, when she suddenly looked up with an expression between hope and fear, and thus addressed her companion.

My dear husband, I have a request to make. Well, Nancy, any thing consistent. You do not imagine that I would make an inconsistent request, surely?

No—not a request that you considered inconsistent, But come, what is it?

Why, my dear sir, and her voice trembled a little, we have been to several parties among the neighboring gentry, and now I think that to maintain our position in society, we should make a party too. The minister looked blank.

What sort of a party, Nancy? he said at length.

Why, she replied, such a party as those we have attended. We must make an elegant dinner, and have dancing after it.

Dancing! in a minister's house? ejaculated Mr. N.

Why, yes, certainly, replied his wife, coaxingly. You will not dance, the party will be mine; and then we have been to similar parties all winter.

True, true, he muttered with a perplexed air, and sat silent for some time as if considering. At length he spoke. Yes, Nancy, you may make a party, give a dinner, and if the guests desire it, you may dance.

Thank you, love, she cried, putting her arms around his neck.

But I have some stipulations to make about it, he said; I must select and invite the guests, and you must allow me to place some of my favorite dishes upon the table.

As you please, love, she answered delightedly, but when shall it be?

Next Wednesday, if you please.

But our furniture and window-drapes are very old-fashioned. It is now time we had new.

I should think it hardly necessary to refurbish our rooms, Nancy. All our furniture is excellent of its kind.

But our smooth carpets, white draperies, and cane chairs, have such a cold look, do consent to have the rooms new fitted, we can move these things to the unfurnished chambers.

And of what use will they be in those rooms which we never occupy? Besides, it is near spring, and to fit up now for winter is superfluous.

Well, I would not care, she persisted, only people will call us parsimonious and ungentle.

Oh, if that is all, he said gayly. I will promise to expend a thousand dollars on the evening of the party, not in furniture, but in a manner which will be far more grateful to our guests, and profitable to ourselves, and which shall exonerate us from all imputation of parsimony, and you may expend in dress, eatables and dessert, just what sum you please and do not forget the wines. And so the colloquy ended. He resumed his studies, and she gave her mind to the consideration of the dress which would be most becoming; and the vicissitudes were most expensive.

The next day she went busily about her preparations, wondering all the time how her husband would expend his thousand dollars, but as she had discovered something of the eccentricity of his character, she doubted not that he meant to give an agreeable surprise; and her curiosity grew so great, that she could hardly sleep during the interval.

At length the momentous day arrived. The arrangements were all complete, and Mrs. N. retired to perform the all-important business of arraying her fine person in fine attire. She lingered long at the toilet, relying on the fashionable unpunctuality of fashionable people, and when the hour struck, left her chamber, arrayed, like Judith of old, gloriously, to allure the eyes of all who should look upon her, and full of sweet smiles and graces, notwithstanding the unbecoming pinching of her shoes and corsets. Her husband met her in the hall.

Our guests have all arrived, he said, and opened the door of the reviewing-room. Wonderful! wonderful! What a strange assem-

My. There were congregated 'the cripple, the maimed, and the blind; the palsied, the extreme aged, and a group of children from the almshouse, who regarded the fine lady, some with wide-open mouths, others with both hands in their hair, while some peeped from behind furniture, to the covert of which they had retreated from her dazzling presence. She was purified with astonishment, then a displeasure crossed her face, till having run her eyes over the grotesque assembly, she met the comically grave expression of her husband's countenance, when she burst into a violent fit of laughter, during the paroxysms of which the bursting of her corset-laces could be distinctly heard by the company.

Nancy! at length said her husband, sternly. She suppressed her mirth, stammered an excuse, and added,

You will forgive me, and believe yourselves quite welcome.

That is well done, whispered Mr. N. then, my friends, he said, as my wife is not acquainted with you, I will make a few presentations. Then leading her toward an emaciated creature, whose distorted limbs were unable to support his body, he said, This gentleman, Nancy, is the Reverend Mr. Niles, who in his youth travelled and endured much in the cause of our common Master. A violent rheumatism, induced by colds, contracted among the new settlements of the west, where he was employed in preaching the Gospel to the poor, has reduced him to his present condition. This lady, his wife, has piously sustained him, and by her own labor procured a maintenance for herself and him. But she is old and feeble now, as you see.

Then, turning to a group with silver locks and threadbare coats, he continued, "These are soldiers of the revolution. They were all sons of rich men. They went out in their young strength to defend their oppressed country. They endured hardships, toils and sufferings, and such as we hardly deemed it possible for men to endure and live; they returned home at the close of the war, or their property otherwise filched and wrested from them. And these worthy men live in poverty and neglect in the land for the prosperity of which they sacrificed their all. These venerable ladies are wives of those patriots, and widows of others who have gone to their reward. They could tell tales that would thrill your heart and make it better. This is the celebrated and learned Dr. B.—who saved hundreds of lives during the spotted epidemic. But his great success roused the jealousy of his medical brethren, who succeeded in ruining his practice and when blindness came upon him, he was forgotten by those whom he had delivered from death. This lovely creature is his only child, and she is motherless. She leads him daily by the hand and earns the food she sets before him. Yet her learning and accomplishments are wonderful, and she is the author of those exquisite poems which appear occasionally in the *Magazine*. These children were orphaned in infancy by the Asiatic cholera, and their sad hearts have seldom been cheered by a smile or their palates regaled by delicious food. Now dry your eyes, love, and lead on to the dining-room.

She obeyed and, notwithstanding her emotions, the thumping of coarse shoes, and rattling of sticks and crutches and wooden legs behind her, well might throw her into another indecorous laugh.

To divert her attention, she glanced over the table. There stood the dishes for which her husband had stipulated in the shape of two monstrous, homely-looking meat pies and two enormous platters of baked meat and vegetables, looking like mighty mountains among the delicate viands that she had prepared for the refined company which she expected.

She took her place and prepared to do the table honors but her husband after a short thanksgiving to the bountiful God addressed the company with "Now my brethren help yourselves and one another to whatever you deem preferable. I will wait upon the children."

A hearty and jovial meal was made the minister setting the example and as the hearts of the old soldiers were warmed with wine they became garrulous, and each recounted some wonderful or thrilling adventure of the revolutionary war; and the old ladies told their tales of privation and suffering, and interwove with them the histories of fathers, brothers, or lovers, who died for liberty.

Mrs. N. was sobbing convulsively when her husband came round, and touching her shoulder, whispered,

My love, shall we have dancing? That word, with its ludicrous associations, fairly threw her into hysterics, and she laughed and wept at once.

When she became quiescent, Mr. N. thus addressed the company:

I fear, my friends, that you will think my wife a frivolous, inconsistent creature, and I must therefore apologize for her. We were married only last fall, and have attended several gay parties, which our rich neighbors gave in honor of our nuptials, and my wife thought it would be genteel to give a dinner in return. I consented, on condition, one of which was that I should invite the guests. So being a

professed minister of Him who was made so lowly in heart I followed to this word of command. But when thou makest a feast for the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind—you all recollect the passage. Mrs. N. was not knowing who her guests were, was highly delighted with the *ruse* I have provided; and I do not believe there has been so noble and honorable a company assembled this winter. My wife desired new furniture; lest we should be deemed parsimonious, I pledged myself to expend one thousand dollars in a manner more pleasing to our guests and which should obviate any such imputation.

Then addressing the children, he said, You will each be removed to-morrow to excellent places; and if you continue to be industrious and perfectly honest in word and deed, you will become respectable members of society. To you, Dr. B.—under God, I owe my life. I did not know your locality, neither had I heard of your misfortunes until a few days since. I can never repay the debt I owe you but if you and your daughters will accept the neat-furnished house adjoining mine, I will see that you never want again. To you, patriot fathers, and these nursing mothers of our country, I present the one thousand dollars. It is just one hundred dollars to each soldier, and soldier's widow. It is a mere trifle. No thanks, my friends.—You, Mr. Niles are my father in the Lord.—Under your preaching I first became convinced of sin, and it was your voice that brought me the words of salvation. You will remain in my house. I have a room prepared for you, and a pious servant to attend you. It is time you were at peace and your excellent lady relieved of her heavy burden."

The crippled preacher fell prostrate on the carpet and poured out such thanksgiving and prayer as found way to the heart of Mrs. N. who ultimately became a meek and pious woman, a fit helpmate for a devoted gospel minister; and seemed never so happy as when presiding at such parties, which were frequently given by her special request.

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Stephen, praying that an Act may pass in amendment of the Statute Labour Road Law; received.

TRICKING A BANK.—George Arnold, (re-marks Major Noah) a well-known wag, kept a lottery office, for several years, in Broadway, opposite Masonic Hall. Wanting money, he was encouraged by Mrs. Cheesborough, President of the Fulton Bank, to throw in his note for discount, which he did, and it was thrown out. The worthy President regretted it, and advised George to throw it in again on the ensuing discount day, which he did, and they tossed it out. He tried it again and again, with no better success. At length resolved to be even with them, and a little sly revenge. He placed up a placard at his window—"FULTON BANK NOTES TAKEN AT PAR FOR LOTTERY-TICKETS!" It was soon buzzed about the city. What is the matter with the Fulton Bank? was asked on all sides.

A length the President called upon him. Why, George, what do you mean by that placard?

Oh, nothing more than I will take Fulton Bank notes at par for lottery-tickets. No harm in that.

Pray, take it down, my good friend,—it does no good; take it down, and you may throw in that little piece of paper, and it shall be done!

George took down the placard, and the note was discounted.

FRIENDSHIP.—Dow Jr thus discoursed on friendship:—

My friends—years ago—after wandering about the world and inspecting its complicated machinery—often foolishly putting faith in professed friendships—and often having discovered the main spring of all human actions—I sat down upon the stump of consideration and I talked to myself; myself talked to me and we both talked together. We came to the conclusion that as the devil was after everybody, everybody must look after himself. So I buttoned up my coat took out my jack-knife and cut me a stick of independence and trudged along—carrying a fig for nobody since nobody cared a pumpkin seed for me. What is friendship my brethren? It is a bee sucks only when there is honey to be got and carries the treasure to its own hive; a shadow upon the dial—present when shines the sun of prosperity, and absent when lower the clouds of adversity; a useless dog—always about when not needed, but out of whistling distance when wanted the most. In short as my friend Goldsmith says friendship is but a name; a charm that jells one into dangerous sleep; a shade that follows health and Fame and leaves poor drizzle-fall Poverty to get out of the mud and mire the best way she can.

A good conscience is better than two witnesses—it will consume your grief as the sun dissolves ice. It is a spring when you are weary—a screen when the sun burns you—a pillow in death.

There are six sorts of people at whose hands you need not expect much kindness. The sordid and narrow-minded think of nobody but themselves; the lazy will not take the trouble to serve you; the busy have not time to think of you; the overgrown rich man is above minding any one who needs his assistance; the poor and unhappy have neither spirit nor ability; the good natured fool however willing is not capable of serving you.

EASILY GRANTED.—A handsome carriage and pair was standing at the door of a fashionable shop into which the ladies, who had alighted, had entered, on the usual errand of tasteful expenditure, and a gentleman remained in the carriage reading. Ah, said one bystander to the other; that's something handsome now. How I should like to be driven out in such an equipage as that! Well, replied the other, foolishly, you have only to step in at once, and you will be driven out immediately. I warrant you.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—A lady who had boasted highly to a dinner party of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him with—Charles, will you have some more beans? No, was the ill-mannered reply. No! Exclaimed the astonished mother. No what? No beans, ma, said the child.

PEN.—I can't find bread for my family, said a lazy fellow in a public company. 'Nor I,' replied an industrious miller. "I am obliged to work for it."

Fire-wood Wanted.—The printer of the *Warren Gazette* lately published the following notice:—Dry stove-wood wanted immediately at this office, in payment for papers.—N. H. Don't fetch logs that the devil can't split.

Those who would overcome heavy affliction must begin by patient sympathy, by soothing argument, by addressing rather its feelings than the reason.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Colonial Centralization.—There are grounds for believing that Ministers contemplate extensive changes in the Government of the colonies. We are informed that the following may be taken as part, at least, of the plans now under consideration: That all the possessions in North America shall be placed under one head, namely, a viceroy, with Quebec for the seat of Government. The Governors of the different provinces to be located at Toronto, Fredericton, Halifax, St. John, and Charlotte Town. That the like system of centralization is to be extended to the West India Islands to have a governor. Each Province and island respectively to have its own legislature for strictly local purposes, and to have the privilege of sending representatives to general legislative assemblies in Quebec or Jamaica, or to the imperial parliament. It is thought that these changes be carried out, that George of Cambridge will be appointed viceroy of British North America. *London Weekly Times.*

Report from Mexico.—The capture of Lieut. Ritchie, with despatches from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Taylor is confirmed. The despatches are said to have contained the whole of our operations.

It seems that ten dragoons who accompanied Lieut. Ritchie, reached Victoria in safety, but there is no longer any doubt about the death of the valuable young officer. The party waited at a town of the road, and Lieut. Ritchie left the men for a few moments to go with a guide and procure forage for the horses. They had proceeded but a short distance when a Mexican came dashing up on a rebeck, threw a lasso suddenly over Ritchie's neck, and dragged him full speed across a field, and then murdered and stripped him.

The rumor of the assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also of his active opposition to the seizure of Church property. At last accounts he was at San Luis Potosi.

There is too much reason to believe that our companies of newly raised Louisiana volunteers, cast away in the ship Ondaka, 30 miles south of Tampico, have been taken prisoners by a large force under Gen. Conz, and that a company or two who were sent from Tampico for their relief, have shared the same fate.

The capture of 50 men of the Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry, including Major Borland, and Captains Gaines, and Cassin M. Clay, while on a scout 30 or 40 miles beyond Saltillo, is confirmed. They were surprised by 500 Mexican cavalry under General Minon and captured without firing a gun.

No authentic information of the capture of Chihuahua has come to hand. The capture of Paso del Norte by a party of Gen. Kearney's division from Santa Fe, is however satisfactory ascertained.

But the most important movements of our troops look to the speedy capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. A force of 12,000 or 15,000 men under command of Gen. Scott, will soon be concentrated in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. We expect to record the capture of that city and fortress in about a month from this time.

We are convinced that it can and will be done. The Tampico force will probably proceed by land, and the Rio Grande force by water. The volunteers assembled on the Island of Lobos (between Tuspan and Vera Cruz) will also be on hand at the appointed time. Alvarado must also succumb. There is reason to think that Santa Anna has sent forward large reinforcements to the support of Vera Cruz, and we rather hope it is so; for the more Mexicans there are, the sooner will they eat up the provisions, and the larger will be the number of prisoners. *New Orleans paper.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 3.

The house went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the making a Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock.

Mr. Parnell introduced the Bill by observing that the select Committee had recommended that we mistake not 20,000 acres of land for the use of the Railway—that a sum of £5,000 per annum for ten years had also been recommended, the first installment not to be paid until the line should be one year in operation. He briefly remarked that the work would cause a general outlay of money in the country; and that he felt anxious to see some line of Railway established in the Province.

Dr. Wilson opposed the measure for several reasons. The value of the land proposed to be given away—the large amount of the Revenue which it would consume—the sectional character of the undertaking, and the probability of its diverting the trade from St. John and usurping it in a border country.

Mr. End followed declaring his conviction that all local and sectional views must be merged in the great object of a public and useful undertaking. He said that as a member of the Committee he had entered on the investigation of the subject with all his prejudices against him, but he had been convinced by reason and argument from the other side, and in his anxiety to see the public institutions and welfare of this Province elevated to the same standard with those of a neighboring country, he was willing to adopt any object although not including any special advantage to that part of the Country where he himself resided. As one part of the body must sympathize with the other in the event of suffering pain, so all the parts would in some degree partake of the benefits enjoyed by a single member—and here it was, that he lay down

his local feelings. Several wealthy persons had come forward with their own money and given the best pledge of their sincerity by subscribing it, and surely the Provincial funds could not be better used than in private property. Dr. Wilson "his monition" in the House. He (Mr. E.) was not afraid of the result; and he hoped to see the Railway finished and paying its proprietors well for their money. He would not cheat John Bull out of a single farthing—but he saw no danger of such a consummation; and he moreover felt anxious to see the Province redeemed from the imputation of being a second "Sleepy Hollow."

Mr. Brown briefly stated that the arguments of the learned member (Mr. End) were so conclusive that little had been left for him to say on the subject. The honorable member (Dr. Wilson) seemed to apprehend that £5,000 per annum for ten years, must be paid by the Province; but this was not so. The Province would not be called on for single farthing prior to the Railway being a year in operation; and afterwards the Revenue would only have to support the difference which might be between the sum realized, and the £5,000. If the speculation therefore turned out well, the Province would have to pay nothing. If otherwise there would be a great outlay of labour in the Country, but those who paid, would lose their money.

Mr. Ritchie said the subject should be approached with great caution; for notwithstanding all that had been said, he thought it highly probable that a Railway to any part of the Province would cost double the amount of the present estimate. He wished to make himself fully understood on a subject which he had alluded to the other day. It was notorious, that while the whole of the United States are intersected with the Railways in every direction, there was only one line, and that only a few miles in length, in the British Colonies. We had a better soil and a better Constitution than the United States, but the secret of our backwardness in all public improvements would be found in the fact of our being asleep. He thought the only line in the Country which would at present pay, was that from St. John to Quebec; and he had arrived at this conclusion from a knowledge of the vast amount of business which such a route must command. In fact, in the event of such a conveyance New Brunswick would at once become the depot of the Province, since it was obvious that the Port of St. John was open as all seasons of the year, whereas that of Quebec was not accessible previous to the 10th or 15th of May, and was closed early in the winter. To say the very least of it, a Railway would encourage Emigration, and the consequent settlement of the Country; and it would also increase the influx of Travellers, each of whom might on an average, be expected to spend 7 or 8 pounds in the Province in passing through it, and at the same time carry nothing away.

Dr. Thomson briefly commended the arguments used in favour of the Bill; in repudiating the idea that a Railway in Charlotte could injure the Trade of St. John, which as a Lumber business would suffer no injury from the Railway, but would on the contrary be encouraged by its operation and expenditures.

Dr. Earle followed on the same side, stating that all local feelings should be laid aside, for it was not the question whether a few Stockholders would be enriched, but whether the whole Province would be benefited. Knowing the result of Railway erections in other parts of the World, and that we stood an equal chance with others in this particular, he saw no reason to oppose the people of Charlotte in their spirited effort to make a beginning in these Colonies; and besides he did not view the matter solely confined to New Brunswick—it was a design with which the interests of all the British Colonies on this Continent, stood deeply identified.

His Honor the Speaker here said that he would like to see a part of the prosody of the Bill altered; for it could sustain no alteration in the Upper House, and it was right to make it as perfect as possible prior to its being sent home. There was no doubt but the Imperial Government would take into consideration the advantages which such a public work would confer on the Immigrants who are expected to arrive here in the Spring, and would consequently afford all proper facilities in at once employing these people and colonizing the country. The amendments to the Bill should therefore be prepared at an early day, so as to send it home by the April mail, and get the Royal assent as soon as possible. (After some further observations from Dr. Wilson and Mr. Smith in opposition, and Mr. Botsford and Mr. Jordan in its support, the Speaker's suggestion was adopted, with the view of bringing in amendments, and progress was reported.)—*Reporter.*

[The Bill has since passed both branches of the Legislature.]

FRIGHTFUL AFFRAY.—On Saturday afternoon last, between four and five o'clock a most treacherous and blood thirsty assault took place, nearly opposite Mr. Tulloch's Furrier on the east side of the Province Building. It appears that a hawk or pedlar of goods commonly known by the name of "Cheap Jack" and a notorious character about the country markets and the purlieus of the fish stalls; had some dispute with a sailor, when he used one of his articles for sale—a razor, and inflicted upon his unfortunate victim, cuts and gashes of a most fearful nature chiefly upon the face; the main artery of the temple being severed and a portion of the nose and ear cut away, and would have perpetrated further outrages, were it not for the interposition of a citizen passing by, who had the second arrested and brought to the Police Office, where he was at once committed to jail until day, when an examination of the affair will take place.—*Halifax paper.*

The wounded man presented a frightful picture, his face completely covered in a gore of blood.—*Halifax Herald.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

RAMBLING REMARKS ON COLONIAL RAILWAYS.
The present time is auspicious for the commencement of railways in the Colonies of the British Empire—those machines, which at once save labor and create employment. Great calamities are often the precursors of great benefits. The great fire in London in 1666, which destroyed 13,000 houses, and 400 streets, also destroyed the plague, which the previous year had swept away 63,000 of the inhabitants of that city. Since that time the plague has been unknown in England. The present distress in Ireland and Scotland from scarcity of food, may lead to social changes favorable to the future physical comfort of the masses. The devising of a well digested scheme of emigration to the B. N. A. Colonies is already in agitation, and must involve, as a necessary element, the opening up of the waste lands of the Colonies by railways, to make room for them. Railways must constitute the great arteries of internal communication and transit, to which common roads will be ancillary—Our immense forests are at present inaccessible to agricultural industry, and for all practical purposes, except lumbering, might almost as well be in the moon. Railways are the great desideratum, which nothing else can supply, to give life, vigor, and activity to all industrial pursuits, and rapid development to the material resources of the country.

The employment of the national exchequer, to a limited extent, in the construction of Colonial railways, is manifestly the most effectual, as well as the most economical, method of providing a resource for a portion of the destitute population of Great Britain and Ireland—and this resource appears, at the present moment, to be attracting attention in England. The time is therefore favorable for the Colonies to put forth their energies, and give every practicable encouragement to a movement in which both countries, and humanity itself is so deeply interested. The Colonies want population, and the parent-state consumers. And in opening up our waste lands by railways, and we will absorb a large amount of your surplus population—and a population, now a burden, will become a benefit, and aid in sustaining in comfort those who remain, by increasing the consumption of British manufactures.

Having indulged somewhat in the prognostication of certain coming events (now past), as the abolition of the British corn laws, an essential modification of the American tariff of 1842, &c., success emboldens the writer once more to assume the prophetic, and predict the existence, within ten years, of a railway connecting the upper and lower B. N. A. Colonies. As in the former cases, the predictions, indicating this result, are sufficiently palpable to the attentive observer of passing events, and can scarcely mislead him. The French Revolution was foreseen thirty years before it happened, and its scenes described with as much fidelity almost, as if the account had been written after the event. The announcement of the coming event was published in a French Journal of the day, and may be found in a note to England's Letters to History. The writer read the future in the present and the past, with a sagacity, that, to the multitude, would have almost the appearance of inspiration.

We are in the midst of great changes. The miracles performed during the present century, through the agency of steam in its various applications, are not the end, but the beginning, of still greater wonders. It requires but little prescience to look through the dim vista of the future, and catch a glimpse of "coming events which cast their shadows before." A great revolution silent and peaceful, is already in progress—a revolution, created, sustained, and accelerated, by the brilliant achievements of mind over matter, and which is, under Providence, destined to be a potent auxiliary in the elevation of man in his physical, moral, and intellectual condition. Whether we, as a Colony, will bring ourselves within the circle of the onward movement at the present moment, or be forced into it, at a future day, depends much on ourselves. The way is open, if we will not be wanting.

The Home Government will doubtless cause a railway, connecting the upper and lower Colonies, to be constructed without any unnecessary delay. This conclusion is supported by cogent reasons—among which is economy in the defence of Canada in the event of a war with the U. S. The facility, speed, and cheapness of throwing into Canada troops and munitions of war, afforded by a railway, in connection with Atlantic steamers, would at once diminish the chances of aggression, and the expense of a continued preparation in time of peace. Weakness invites aggression. The ready means of transit is preparation and strength, at comparatively trifling expense. The annual cost of a few regiments in Canada would soon amount to the whole expense of the contemplated railway, which would supersede the necessity of keeping them there in time of peace. It would create a stronger feeling of sympathy and interest between the Colonies themselves—a sort of colonial nationality—and check the growing identity of interest between Canada and the U. S., which would be fostered by the Portland and Montreal railway, in the absence of one connecting the upper and lower Colonies—it would, in connection with other colonial railways, open up vast tracts of waste lands to British emigrants, extend population, create a growing and certain demand for British manufactures, and at the same time relieve the mother country from no small portion of the burden which is continually pressing upon her, of a needy population—it would

aid in building up a barrier in these Colonies against the possible aggression, commercial and military, of a neighboring country. The bare possession of these Colonies, with their immensely extended frontier on the U. S., is of itself an important security against a hostile American tariff, from the extensive facilities thereby afforded of evading it on a large scale, by illicit trade—and which armies could not prevent.

In connection with a great trunk railway to Quebec—a grand "system" of railways for the lower Colonies might embrace the following—A railway from St. Andrews to the Grand Falls to connect with the great trunk railway, with a branch to St. Stephen, and others to St. John and Fredericton—a railway from St. John to the bend of Peticodiac to join the great-trunk-railway, and thence to New-castle and Bathurst. When the American Eastern railway is brought down to Calais, as well as with Quebec, and between the principal places in the lower Colonies (with some additions in Nova-Scotia) would be complete. When may we hope for all this?
Yours, F. S. A.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 10, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—George D. Street.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews and North West Coast Commissioners.—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director next week—Jacob P. W. J. Weir, Esq., Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Lindsay.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4. Montreal, Feb. 21.
London, Feb. 3. Quebec, Feb. 24.
Birmingham, Feb. 1. Halifax, Mar. 5.
Paris, Feb. 1. New York, Mar. 3.
Toronto, Feb. 22. Boston, Mar. 5.

THE RAILWAY.

Of late we have not devoted much space to the subject of our proposed Railway—not that we have felt less interest in this matter than formerly; but we have been patiently waiting for the action of the Legislature, with the design of then recalling public attention to this all important question.

It is now known that the Legislature will grant land for the site of the road, wherever it passes through the territories yet belonging to the Crown, and will also make to the Company a gift of 50,000 acres beside. A guarantee of 5 per cent per annum interest on £100,000 for ten years, will also be given by the Legislature.

This it will at once be perceived puts the Company in a position to enter the British market with a fair prospect of success. Assurances have already been obtained from England, that with a Government guarantee like the preceding, little difficulty in selling the required amount of stock need be apprehended. The company have therefore arranged with Gentlemen to proceed forthwith to England, and to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining the assistance of British capitalists. We entertain no doubt that this mission will be entirely successful; and that during the ensuing summer, we shall see a part of the road completed, and a locomotive put in actual operation.

Although the prospect looks very bright, as regards assistance from Britain, yet we strongly advise the true friends of the project not by any means to relax their exertions. If our expectations of receiving aid from England should be entirely disappointed, (a result exceedingly improbable) the work must not be abandoned for that. It must be laid down as a fixed principle, that the ROAD SHALL BE BUILT IN DEFERENCE OF EVERYTHING; that no CIRCUMSTANCE WHATSOEVER SHALL STOP OR DELAY the settled purpose of the Corporation to make the road from this country to the upper Saint John. If we wish to gain complete success in any thing, we must depend upon ourselves. Let the friends of this enterprise take all the foreign aid they can get; but let them put their main dependence in their own exertions. Let them fix unalterably in their minds the resolution, that the PROJECT MUST BE COMPLETED; and let them adhere to it with unswerving perseverance, and the result will be certain.

We have idled away time, and amused ourselves with useless speculation, and vain wishes, long enough. We have quietly looked on, while our strength was being wasted, and our energies decreased, and our means consumed; and while our neighbours with commendable zeal, and activity, and industry, and perseverance, were developing the resources of their country, and becoming rich and powerful. We have not for years been making progress in commercial or other enterprise, if all to be compared with that which we have seen

going on in the parent state, or the neighboring republic. We have depended too much upon others, and not enough upon ourselves; we have relied upon the protection, in matters of trade, afforded by the British and Provincial Governments; and when this was taken away, we failed to arouse our energies sufficiently in following new pursuits, and striking out new paths in the field of enterprise. We have hitherto been sadly deficient in the article of SELF-RESPECT, (we do not mean self-conceit,) but a rational and proper respect, founded upon a knowledge of the natural advantages which we have, and the capabilities of improving them which we possess. A proper confidence in our own resources, would certainly lead to more strenuous and successful exertion.

A most important and inviting field for action is now presented, and every appliance and means to "boot" that can ensure a prosperous termination of labour. Now is the time to make one vigorous effort—to show the British capitalist that the promoters of the scheme are confident in its practicability, and that they are really in earnest in carrying on the work—and to evince a determination that NO OBSTACLE SHALL INTERRUPT ITS PROGRESS, OR PREVENT ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

"RAILWAY MEASURES."—An excellent article under this head appeared in the last "Loyalist," to which we may again refer. We consider the grant made by the House of Assembly a boon; but we agree with the Editor of the Loyalist, that more might have been done. As the matter now stands we are satisfied that the Province will never be called upon to pay a farthing, and if it should have to pay the whole amount, the increase of revenue occasioned by the Railway will alone more than counterbalance this sum. A bonus to survey the line and commence the work ought to have been given, or the time during which the interest is engaged ought to have been much increased. However, for the present we say, "SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The business of the Session is proceeding rapidly. The St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway Bill has passed the Assembly with only one dissenting voice. It has also passed the Legislative Council. A bill to incorporate the St. John and Indian Town Railway has been read once. There were 466 Petitions presented to the Assembly, up to the 3d inst. a large number truly.

CARSON'S GRIST MILL.—We have been shown a quantity of Oatmeal manufactured at Mr. Carson's Mill, Digby, which for quality and manufacture is said to be fully equal to any imported. We understand that he has ground during the last season and up to the present time 7,000 bushels. Mr. James McCready took to this Mill a few days ago 20 bushels of Oats, weighing 45 lbs per bushel which yielded 5 cwt. of clean sifted meal. Mr. Carson informed us that he has in his mill, meal manufactured from Oats the growth of 1842, consequently five years old, and that the meal is still as sweet and fit for use.

The proprietors of the Steamer "Nequiseet," have declared a dividend of \$15 per share. We are happy to announce this fact, as the boat is a large convenience, and deserves patronage.

LARGE SHEEP.—The Editor of the Woodstock Telegraph, says that he saw a few days ago, a carcass of Mutton from the farm of Charles Perley, Esq., that exceeded anything of the kind ever exhibited in Carleton. It weighed one hundred and forty-eight pounds, and sold for £3 0 5d. The skin and wool weighed twenty-four and a half pounds. He would like to hear whether this has ever been equalled in this Province.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the public, to the notice of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, in another column, appealing to his fellow-countrymen to use their endeavours, by petition to the Lieutenant Governor, to obtain him a hearing before a proper legal tribunal. The request is a reasonable one, and we trust, that the petitions from all parts of the Province will be numerous, signed, and that this highly respectable and honorable man, will be sustained in the position which he has assumed.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO.—It is stated in the New-York Journal of Commerce that Messrs. Livingston & Wells have taken the contract to extend the Telegraph from Montreal to Toronto, a distance of four hundred miles, by the first of August next.

FREE FREIGHTS FOR IRELAND.—We learn from a correspondence between Mr. Burnett, the learned Blacksmith, and Lord Russell, that the freight of any provisions or clothing sent by benevolent persons in the United States to Ireland or Scotland, will be paid by the British Treasury.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. came too late for insertion. Our old and esteemed correspondent F. S. A., will observe his letter in our columns. We will be happy to hear from him as often as he can make it convenient.

PENROBE IRON WORKS.—The spirited proprietors of these Works are reaping a rich reward for their enterprise—they are now making 24 tons of iron per day. Why can not the people on this side of the Line get up a company of this description at once?—Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and show our neighbours, that we can follow, if we do not nor will not lead.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We beg to remind our Subscribers that their subscriptions for the last year, became due on the 1st January. They will be called upon with their accounts, when we trust they will—pay up.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

presented the following petition:
From Inhabitants of St. John's, N. B.
From Isaac Budd, praying

From T. Hardy, praying
him to run a daily Stage
drews and St. Stephen's
From T. Sime jun., p.
Day on Broom Bush.

From C. R. Hatheway
and others for a grant to
to build a School House in
From E. Snell for a grant
pay damages sustained by
Miss Picket in the sale of

From John Wilson and
praying to be incorporated
of the "Winder Stream Com-
brought in by Dr. Thoms-
road leading from Lower T-
to St. George as one of the
ed House.

Dr. Thomson presented
Davis to be reimbursed a
Bridge over the Upper Fal-
Mr. Ritchie from the Com-
mitted their Report stating
entitled to receive £78 15
Rail should receive £18 15
notice" that he would op-
ations in supply.

DIED.
On Sunday last, Edward
John Irvine, aged 6 months.

THE MASTER'S ROLL.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLL.
Recent proceedings in the
tion to his conduct in regard to
of and Council, in cases of M-
tells it due to his character, al-
quest that Petitioners to his Ex-
ant Governor may be sent in to
vince, praying that His Excell-
direct that no time may be lost
duct of the Master of the Rolls
at Montreal, or in case any dis-
self in such proceeding, from
of the Master or any Rolls, I
be forthwith directed to the
Court to require under the alle-
ters contained in the Report of
House of Assembly bearing
very last, and approved by the
tation. And the Master
with confidence on the justice
men to suspend their judg-
ment.

A form of Petition will be
the Province, and the Justice
several Counties, and all other
administration of justice, and
to procure signatures, to the
the same, under cover, to D.
quire, at Fredericton, to be
the Lieutenant Governor.
All-Edwards of papers A-
are requested to give the ab-
se to sign in their signatures to the
Fredericton.

Meeting of General.

THE Courts of General
and Common Pleas for
the year will sit at the Court-Ho-
Tuesday the 13th day of April.
At which time and place all
and Constables, of said Court,
quired to be at their attend-
Notified to give their attend-
By order of Her
Majesty's Office,
St. Andrews, March 10, 1847.

TO L.

ENTRY ON
The STORE PRESENTLY ON
Whitlock, fronting on the
moderate. Apply to
March 10.

To L.

From the 1st of May
commodious Dwelling
present by the Rev. M. Pol-
too well known to Court-Ho-
For terms &c. apply to the
March 10, 1847.

Packet to

The Schooner
Master, will
trips on the 13
Andrews and
tion will be paid to Freight-
Passengers taken as usual
March 10.

St. Stephen

A DIVIDEND OF
from the profits of the last
on the 30th of March next.

M. HOUSE

TAILOR
BEGS to inform to his
In general, that he has
from England, a new
for Street, opposite W-
MOCK & WILSON, he n-
age. Mr. H. would at-
all who may do him the
with their commands,
wasting on his part his
and having done his
many opportunities of
Great Establishments in
see that he will give good
St. Andrews March 3.

To b

These STORES
Presently in the
under Curry. Apply



SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of Geo P. McMaster 12th June
Do James Grimmer 26th June

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, demand, or claim whatsoever of GEORGE P. McMASTER, to that certain tract of land, situate at the Ledge, in the Parish of St. Stephen, on the bank of the St. Croix river, known as Lot numbered 121 in the Penobscot Grant, the same having been seized and let out, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of David Pollock, and endorsed to levy \$64 8 4, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
31 Decr. 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 26th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JAMES GRIMMER, of, in and to that certain Tract or Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing 60 acres, more or less, formerly owned by Duncan Campbell, bounded by land owned by one John McDiarmid, and by the road leading to the Pomeroy Ridge.

And, also—that other Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. David, being lot No. 4, in block L, in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 100 acres, more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas B. Abbott, endorsed to levy \$35 0 2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
December 16, 1846.

TO JOURNEYMEN TIN PLATE WORKERS.

HIGH Wages and constant employment will be given to a man who thoroughly understands his business.

THOS. SAMPSON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has removed from the Market House to his own residence on the Market Wharf, where he will continue the sale of Meat.

The Subscriber returns his best thanks, for the liberal share of custom which he has received, and trusts that he will continue to merit a continuance of the same.

JAS. HEALY.
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

Just received and now Opening

10 C

Case Silk and Beaver HATS,

1 do Shell and Gosamer do

1 do BONNETS;

Which, with his STOCK ON HAND, he is positively SELLING OFF at first cost, as he intends changing his business. Those persons purchasing for ready money, would do well to look in and compare prices.

C. BRADLEY.

Those indebted to the Subscriber are called upon to square up their accounts, whether by Note or Book, immediately—otherwise they will be given in for collection.

C. B.

CAUTION.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscriber some time in May, 1846, in favor of William Patterson for \$2400—as he has not received value for the same.

WILLIAM PATTERSON QN, Jun.

St. George, Dec. 13, 1846.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing, or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscriber on the 9th Nov. 1846, in favor of JAMES McMASTERS, for L.8 0 0; payable on the 9th Nov. 1847, as he has not received value for the same.

CHARLES McDIARMID.

St. Patrick, Nov. 28, 1846.

STOVE FOR SALE.

A second hand Stove for sale very low.

ALL MAY BE CURED.

BY

HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT.

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.

Extract of Letter from John J. Martin, Esq., "Chronicle" Office, Toronto, West Indies:—

February 4th, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island—especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your Ointment applied to their sores.

From the numerous benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure Sores and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in the Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

PHILIP FISTULAS AND HEMORRHOIDS.

A remarkable cure by three Pills and Ointment.—A half pint treatment, fully restoring at Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is quoted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general heaving down, of the most distressing nature. He had in consequence undergone all the operations, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this accumulation of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities and restored to his full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST INDIES, OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DANGEROUS SKIN DISEASES.

February 3rd, 1841.

Mr. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown in Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of a disease which he had long suffered from, and which he had been told was incurable. He writes that he had been told that the most dreadful disease, as it was called leprosy, blotches, scales and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that he cured himself by the use of the whole population.

CANCERED BREAST—A WONDERFUL CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, Boatmaker, Totton, near Southampton.

February 9th, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—The Lord has permitted me to witness a wonderful cure of Cancer of the Breast, of fifteen years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The Faculty declared the Cancer past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our mutual astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

Your most grateful and obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD BULL.

Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. L. Gray, No. 1, Gray's Place, Cornhill, London, April 25th, 1845.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic Asthma. My breath, together with my head was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed very often indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently, by my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, but I expect to do so, and I am happy to say that I am now able to walk from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as I did in my life, and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable Ointment twice a day on my chest, and taking ten of your Pills at bed time, and ten again in the morning, for about fifteen months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, "Bad Breasts, Nore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancri, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoeftos, Itches, and Cocco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chills, Chapped Hands, and Lips, also Bunions and soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections, as well as in all cases of general debility, or where there is a want of purity in the blood and fluids, they will insure HEALTH TO ALL.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

WM. WHITLOCK.

Has Just Received and offers for Sale at his Store, South side of the MARKET-SQUARE,

BLENDED and half BLENDED, Sup. Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread, PORK, BEEF, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, Molasses, BEANS, Rice, Chinase, Hare, Vinegar, OIL, Northern Grass & Clover Seed, NAILS, Window Glass, BOOTS, Shoes, TOBACCO, Cigars, SOAP, Candles, PLOUGHS, Hoes, Matine & Hay Forks, AXES, Shingling and other Hatchets, French and American Paper Hangings, Saws, Water Pails and other Wooden Ware, Dried Apples, Salaratus, with a Variety of other Articles, which will be sold at very moderate prices.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Subscribers have received by the "Bristol" June 1st, "Singer," "Pm. Ward," and "Speed" from Liverpool, the "Carnegie," "Farnham," and "Lady Caroline" from London.

840 PIECES CASHMERE, COLOURED, Delaines, Orleans and Lustres plain and printed.

940 Pieces Plain striped, Flaid and Avaré Silk, Tare Satins, De Laines, Grenade, Barthelemy, and Silk Velvets.

500 doz. Ladies and Gents Silk Cotton & Angora Hosiery.

470 doz. GLOVES assorted.

60 doz. white and coloured "FAYE."

304 pieces WHITE MUSLINS in Jackson Null Checked Swiss Book Medium Victoria and Swiss Laces.

Corded Muslin and Marseilles Robes, White Muslin Dresses, PATEL PLAIT and Drawing Book Muslins, TABLETAIN d'Inde.

300 pieces Broad, striped and striped Dimities.

420 pieces Furniture Prints, newest Styles, Linings to match.

142 pieces Damask and Watered MOREENES.

do do Visions HOLLANDAISES.

20 pieces Venetian Blinds.

Counterspan Marseilles Quills and Window Mullins.

An extensive Assortment of Buttons & Tassels, Carpets, Floorings, Borders, Rugs, Carpets, Bindings, Bed Laces, Carpet Bindings, Window Linings and Tassels, German and Toilet Fringes.

Imperial Embroidered Damask Table Cloths, Damask and Draper Table Linens, Towels, Damask Napkins, German and English Oil Cloth Table Covers.

130 pieces IRON LINES & LAWNS, French Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.

A choice assortment of Jaconet and Book Edgings and Insertions.

470 pieces White & Black Lace in every variety.

do do Thread Laces Edgings and Insertions.

500 doz. Lyle Gimpes and Cotton Edgings, German Laces.

670 Black and White Veils, Demi Veils & Squares, Aprons, Flowers, Borders, Rugs, Carpets, Cap Fronts, Infant Caps and Ribbons, Lace and Muslin Collars, Chemise Belts, and Habit Shirts, newest styles, Trimming Gimpes and Fringes.

1150 English and French Parasols, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

940 pieces Printed CALICOES.

do do Regatta Shirts.

do do Lawn and Cotton BED TICKS.

150 pieces BLANKETS.

80 pieces CANTONS and Fancy DRILLS.

Linen DUTIES, Military do.

720 pieces Grey and White COTTONS.

do do Yellow and White FLANNELS.

A general assortment of Black Capes, Parasols, Lingerie, French Merinos and Orleans.

Scotch Ginghams, Rolled Jaconets, a Robes and Linings.

48 pieces Gingham Lastings & Corded Orleans.

7 cases Fashionable Beavers & Silk HATS.

do do SLICERS.

1200 yards of do do Cloth and Velvet CAPS.

147 pieces CLOTH, Cassimere, Blue, Brown, and Black.

Dunkin, Tweeds, Beaver and Pilot Cloths.

Cent's Silk, satin, Muslin and Gingham Tracings.

Newest Styles Satin and Silk Stock Open and Neck Scarves, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Rich Brocade Velvets, French satin, Tulle, Valenciennes and Marseilles VESTINGS.

Ducks, Ostriches, Gimpes, Brown and Black, and all the latest Fashions.

Dressing Combs, Ivory do, Silk Purses, Clock & Carriage's Cotton Reels, Sewing Silk & Buttons, &c. &c.

A further supply daily expected by the "Scutiger," "Vindictive," and "Coronation" & "Sopha" McKinty, from Liverpool.

8 Trunks Ladies and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES and 2000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS newest designs, to arrive by the "Ogema" from London.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

Sign of the Golden Fleece, Prince's Street, St. John, Queen Street, Fredericton, and Water Street, St. Andrews.

May 10, 1846.

Saint Andrews Broom Factory.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Factory, outside of the Market Square, an assortment of CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES, of every variety, manufactured by the best American Corn Broom Makers, which he will sell as low as similar qualities can be manufactured in the Province or imported from the United States.

THOMAS SIME, Junr.

St. Andrews, June 24, 1846.

Extensive Supply of GOODS.

DIMOCK & WILSON.

HAVE just received by the Ship "Coronet," Joseph Porter, Sea King, and other arrivals an EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Consisting partly of

DRY GOODS of all varieties including Cottons, Cloths, Ladies Shawls and Hosiery. Articles of Women and girls wear silk, Clothing of the latest fashions &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Cotton Canvas.

Paints and Paint Oil.

A large and general assortment of STEEL & SHIP CHANDLERY.

Crockery ware.

One Hundred tons IRON.

250 Blis sup FINE FLOUR.

Hoof, Pork, Fish, &c. &c.

Which with their previous large stock on hand together forming an extensive assortment as has ever been offered for sale in this quarter, they will sell at as low prices as any other House in the place.

Dec. 13, 1846.

TO LET.

Two houses with a few acres of land and to each situated on the Post road at Weymouth, about a mile from the mill, or John Wilson Esq. For terms &c. apply to Mr. Wetherill Teacher near the premises or to H. B. Hatch Esq. regt. 4c St. Andrews.

EDWARD DEWOLFE.

June 10.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES.

Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than twenty eight years transacted its extensive business, on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

St. Andrews, Mar. 25. THOMAS SIME.

B. A. FARNSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

JUST received a large supply of B. A. Farnstock's Vermifuge, for expelling WORMS, from the system, a medicine admitted by all who are acquainted with it and can be recommended as an effectual remedy. Certificates of its extraordinary effects can be produced without number.—Being directed from the proprietors, can be warranted genuine.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber.—A liberal discount made to retailers.

THOMAS SIME.

Agent for the Proprietors.

St. Andrews June 3, 1845.

Shoemakers Wanted.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, FOUR JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, who will receive fair wages and steady employment.

August 25. JOHN MCFARLAN.

HORSE STOLEN!

FROM the Subscriber about two months ago, a midling size Bay HORSE, a Duff Ten years old. TWO hind feet white, some small lumps or swellings above the hocks, dull dark eyes, short Bushy Tail, when let. Any person returning him or giving satisfactory information to the York-hire Tavern, Carlisle, or to Silas Williams, St. George, shall be rewarded in full.

PRINCE BAKER.

Sept. 28, 1846.

ST. ANDREWS HOTEL.

W. H. ROSS.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public, that he has removed to the House lately occupied by B. R. Fitzgerald, which has undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up for the reception of Travellers and others. The situation is central being in the immediate vicinity of the Market Wharf. The manager pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction to all those who may favor this Establishment with their patronage, hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon him since his commencement.

N. B.—Good Stabling, and an experienced Hostler.

St. Andrews, May 6, 1846.

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT ANDREWS AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has contracted to run a Weekly Stage with two good Horses and a comfortable Carriage, between St. Andrews and Fredericton, leaving Fredericton every WEDNESDAY Morning at 10 o'clock; and St. Andrews every FRIDAY Morning at 10 o'clock. The Stage Books are kept at Segre's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross and Copeland's Hotel, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and any parcels committed to his charge will be carefully attended to.

JOSEPH LEAVITT.

St. Andrews, 12th May, 1846.

Brandy, Geneva, Wines.

Ex "Sea King" from Liverpool.

5 HDS. best Cognac BRANDY.

1 do do STEEL & OYARD brands.

1 do do Martell cold Brandy, vintage 1841.

1 do do do Pale do.

1 do do Pale Holland (Lily brand).

2 do fine Old PORT WINE.

2 do Brandy SHERRY.

20 Chests Congo TEA.

10 Bags Black PEPPER.

12 Boxes Blue STARCH.

5 Casks Glass, containing Tumblers, Wines &c.

1 Cask PUTTY.

60 Kegs best White Paint.

6 Gross Wine Bottles.

And to arrive in the ship "Ocean" from London.

2 Hds best Old Cond'g Port Wine.

2 do do London Market.

JAMES W. STREET.

BILLS OF LADING.

And other Blanks for sale at this Office.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough dated Villa Messina, Lghorn, 21st February 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir, Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all my friends, had not been able to effect. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my Family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient Servant

ALBION, 21st February 1845.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF PROUSY OF FIVE YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor Esq. dated Stockholm, Sweden 17th April 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I think it my duty to inform you that I, a clergyman, wife of Mr. John Taylor, a respectable farmer of Ashburn, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and the best medical advice without receiving any relief. Hearing of your Pills and Ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that in fact, she has now given them up, being as well and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which the news excited I do again. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the Faculty as incurable. A hen she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, but a such a fearful state. This cure is entirely due to the use of your medicines.

Law, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

A CURE OF INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythe Esq. Esq. dated North Wales, March 2nd 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I consider it my duty to inform you that your Pills, a few Boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits has long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend Authors, and studiously-disposed persons generally, to use your valuable Pills. You wish my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. R. WYTHE BAXTER.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesey, North Wales, January 14th 1845.