

have a patient's right to his doctor's advice that affected the Speaker, and he would not sit there and do nothing to be accused of being biased in his decisions by partisan feelings, and again requested the galleries to be cleared. And soon as the people knew that it was the Speaker's wish they should leave, they began to do so; and with Mr. Smith by their side, the galleries were cleared, and what could not have been very well effected by force. The galleries were soon cleared without any difficulty; but Mr. Smith, in his seat for "order," could not wait, as others did, for the necessarily slow movement of a crowd, and, pointing a pistol at the galleries, said, "Order! and you must leave." This was a moment of intense excitement, and the speaker kept by them, formed one of the greatest arguments against it. Had the Assembly been sitting in St. John, and Mr. Smith had called the audience a mob, it is more likely that he would have been pulled out of the House and rodded in the gutter.

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The sound of musketry instruments now reached the Radicals' expected to hear it—and the guard of Honour turned out to receive his Excellency soon made its appearance, and took up their position in front of the Province House. Both Opposition members of the Legislature were present, and were more violent than before. All sense of propriety, and of shame, seemed to have been forgotten by most of them. Some cried "Order!" and some "Quietus!" Some cheered; some bellowed and howled; and distorted their voices in such a manner as to drown the firing. I leaped at the traps, and turned up the cuffs of his coat and put himself in a fighting attitude; and a scene of disorder ensued which would have been a disgrace to the lowest garrison in the Province. The public heard and saw all this through the windows, and a general shout went up to be an echo of a mad-house ten years, and he never had witnessed such a scene of confusion.

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What might have been accomplished had not the Speaker and other members returned and cut short their deliberations. Thus ended the Parliament of two short Sessions.

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FORTY.

EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE.

"Early to bed, and early to rise,"—
Ay, note it with care down in your brain,
For it helpeth to make the foolish wise,
And uproot the weeds of pain.
Ye who have the strength of care,
Why sigh for a softer bower?—
They can be done in the morning sun,
And make use of the early hour.

FULL STORM A DAY PASTOR IS LOST,
But a day before it ends the morning sun;
The minutes of such have often cost
Long years of brotherly sorrow.

And yo who would win the lasting wealth
Of content and peaceful power,
Yo who would couple Labor and Health,
Must begin at the early hour.

We make bold promises to Time—
Yet alow! too often break them;

We mock the wings of the King of Kings,
And think we overtake them.

But why lower away the prime of the day,
When the sun is about to set?—

It is not safer to make life's hay
In the beam of the early hour?

Nature herself over shows her best
Of green to the gare of the lark,
When the sunbeams of light on the earth's green breast.

Put out the stars of the dark,
If we love the purest pearls of the dew,

If our spirits would greet the rich and the sweet,

Our pleasure and rest are most easily found;

When we start through morning's gate,

To sum up our figures or plough up the ground,

And weave the threads of fate.

The eye looks bright and the heart keeps high,

As man beholdeth the conqueror's power,

When ready and brave, he claims Time as his slave;

By the help of the early hour.

THOU AND I.

Then art the light, and I the shade;

If thou failest, I too fade;

If thy voice be heard no more,

Mine, the echo, then is er-

mine is made forever more!

THE HORSE IN THE STABLE.

He would have a good horse on the road, he
mett take care of him in the stable. To the man
who is fond of that noble animal, the horse, the
stable is no mean place which is the home of his
faithful servant. A part of the secret of the dif-
ference between horses, may be found in the dif-
ference which exists in the stable.

This building need not have the embellishment
of architecture, nor be made air tight; but it
should be comfortable—made to promote the com-
fort of its occupant. It should be well ventilated,
by allowing a draught, especially during the warm
months. Do not allow the air of the stable to be
made offensive and unhealthy by the presence of
mimosa. Keep the stall in your stable as sweet
as it is in your own house; for such is necessary
for both the comfort and health of the animal.

Plants of Paris used freely about the stable, is
quite desirable—both on the score of comfort and
health. It is cruel to foster a noble horse in a
stable where the air is suffocating on account of
noxious gases, constantly generating and escaping
for want of a sufficient supply of fresh air.

The stall should have much inci-
-pition—only enough to allow the water to pass
off. The more level the surface on which a horse
stands, the better.

It is said that "spring knees" are occasioned
partly by standing on steep floors in the stable.

The subscriber wishes respectfully to inform
the trading community with whom he has
closely seen in the fact that when such a stall is
wide, the horse will stand across his stall, in order
to find the most level.

Let the horse feel as naturally as possible in
the stable, and let him have a long neck
in order that he may reach down to feed, he
does in the pasture, and not that he may reach up
and pull out a small look of hay from the rack.

Give a horse a manger to eat off, so that he
can enjoy eating, and not oblige him to steal
from a stall, from a manger, or from spaces, as
though he did not deserve his keep, he
thought that a horse would not waste his hay
if he is fed from a manger; but he will not, if he
has good hay given in proper quantities.

The best horses say, "Come as you do
you." Give him his breakfast, dinner, supper, and nothing between meals. It is a mis-
taken kindness that keeps him continually before a
horse. When he has more hay before him, than
he can eat up clean, he wastes, or eats more than
he should have enough to eat, and then,

If not in use, should stand three or four hours with
nothing before him. Such a course of treatment
keeps his appetite keen, and he relishes dinner.

Let him have a generous supply of good bed-
ding. A horse enjoys a good, nice bed, as much
as a man enjoys a good bed, and a good horse
deserves it. Because he cannot com-
plain of sleeping in the wet and dirt of the stable,
or on a hard plank, let no man think that his horse
does not appreciate such favors as a good bed.

He will sleep during the day occasionally, if
he is well cared for. For sunrise use sand-
wiches, excellent bedding. If cool, and even
and even, and keeps the stall in a healthy condi-
tion.

A supply of fresh, clean water, is indispensable
to the comfort of man and beast. I have no
time to drink the most agreeable water, as
my horse, about eight o'clock in the evening.

Grooming is one of the civilities of the world,
and ought to be attended to daily. It not only
causes a horse to look well, but promotes health.

A faithful grooms is equal to two quarts of oats,
such attention paid to a good horse, will
keep him in the best condition, before he goes
to work.

He who does it, and treats his horse kindly, is sure
of his reward.—*Mane Farmer.*

A German prince in a dream saw three rats,
one fat, another lean, and the third blind. He
sent for a learned Bohemian gipsy to interpret the
dream. "The fat rat," she answered, is your
private minister, the lean rat your people, and the
blind fat is yourself."

A man lately signed the Temperance Pledge in
England, who says he received nine hundred
lashes while in the Army through drink.

It is said that the notorious railway delinquent
Redpath, was in the habit of visiting cafes and
drinking wine at thirty or forty pence per bottle.

Cat Woman.—A safe and simple remedy
to give children for this troublesome complaint, is
to wet the indigo bag used for blushing clothes
and squeeze a few drops into new milk, and give
it for nine mornings in succession. It is a safe
and effectual remedy, and in every mother's reach.

During the hand made of Providence, is
the parent of intelligence, and the noble disease of
excellence: all arts and sciences are at her com-
mand; she crowns all her sons and loves with
riches and honor.

During the last six years nearly 2,000 houses
have been demolished in Paris, while the number
of new ones is not more than 800. The decrease
of these 2,000 houses has led to the removal of
more than 80,000 persons.

FRANCIS M'PHLEM.

General Post Office, Fredericton, January 10, 1857

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

1 CARPET BAGS, Qualities, at

T. H. MALLS, 41 King-street,

front door above the Old Standard.

Lands for Sale.

A LOT OF LAND on Salmon Creek, Parish

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FRANCIS M'PHLEM.

General Post Office, Fredericton, January 10, 1857

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

1 CARPET BAGS, Qualities, at

T. H. MALLS, 41 King-street,

front door above the Old Standard.

Lands for Sale.

A LOT OF LAND on Salmon Creek, Parish

of Johnston, Queen's County, containing 200

acres, part of which is cleared land, with a good

Mill privilege. For particulars apply to

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