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Ecliptic Almanack.			
Month	SUN	MOON	FULL
MAY—1840.	Rises Sets. Rises. Sets.		
20 WEDNESDAY	4 27 7 25 11 27 1 18		
21 THURSDAY	4 26 7 26 11 58 1 54		
22 FRIDAY	4 25 7 27 12 2 33		
23 SATURDAY	4 24 7 28 0 23 8 21		
24 SUNDAY	4 24 7 29 0 45 4 13		
25 MONDAY	4 23 7 30 1 6 10 10		
26 TUESDAY	4 22 7 31 1 4 2 6 31		

Low Quarter 24th, 8h. 45m. morning.

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Bills of Exchange, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the day immediately preceding the Discount Day.

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THESE Medicines are indicated for their name to their manifold and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human form is liable, the happy effects of MOPFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND VEGETABLE BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently rest.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human form is liable, the happy effects of MOPFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND VEGETABLE BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently rest.

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The Garland.

A FATHER'S WELCOME TO HIS WIDOWED DAUGHTER.

Come to thy home, thy childhood's home,
My pilgrim, lone and broken-hearted!
Here let thy footsteps cease to roam,
Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

Bring in, bring in thy light-haired boys,
Bring in thy youngest blue-eyed blossom;
Here 'tis thy mother's gentle voice,
Calling the tremblers to her bosom.

Now rest thee, love, check now the tears
Down thy pale cheek each other chasing;
For well I know that brighter days
Thy busy thoughts are fast intruding.

Gems sparkled once on thy fair brow,
Thy sunny locks with care were braided,
Thou wert a happy bride, but now
Thy matron brow is thinly shaded.

Thou thinkest on that many form
That stood that morn in love beside thee,
That voice that roved through every storm,
Of future life to shield and guide thee.

Thy voice is hushed, that form is cold,
'Tis this that prolongeth thy bitter weeping,
To think that one of beauteous mould,
In the dark grave is silent sleeping.

Yet cheer thee, love, look on thy boys,
Blight not their bloom with early sorrow,
Oh! let them hear their mother's voice,
Greet them with words of hope to-morrow!

Tell them that He who kindly hears
The ravens from their rocky dwellings,
Will guide and guard the orphan years,
And soothe thy heart with anguish swelling.

Then cheer thee in thy childhood's home,
My pilgrim lone and broken-hearted!
Here let thy footsteps cease to roam,
Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

Miscellaneous.

A PASSAGE IN HUMAN LIFE.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

In my daily walks into the country, I was accustomed to pass a certain cottage. It was no cottage, it was a house, and it was a house of the most picturesque and beautiful description. It had a little garden and its vine spreading over its front; but beyond these it possessed no other beauties. The old man of the post or a novel writer, and which might induce him to people it with beings of his own fancy. It appeared to be inhabited by persons as little extraordinary as myself, a good man of the middle class, but he was never visible. The only inmates that I ever saw, were a young woman, and another female in the wane of life, no doubt the mother.

The dame was a comely, fresh, mid-looking cottage girl, always seated in one spot, near the window, intent on her needle. She had a regular bustle, and to and fro in household affairs. She appeared one of those good housewives, who never dream of rest except in sleep. The cottage seemed to be near the road that a fire at the end of the room allowed you, without being truly inquisitive, the whole interior in the single moment of passing. A clean hearth and a cheerful fire, shining upon homely, but neat and orderly furniture, spoke of comfort; but whether the dame enjoyed, or merely diffused that comfort, was a problem.

I passed the house many successive days. It was always alike, the fire shining brightly and peacefully; the girl seated at her post by the window, the homely wife going to and fro, contriving, dusting, and mending. One morning, as I went by, there was a change. The dame was seated near the daughter, her arms laid upon the table, and her head upon her arms. I was sure that it was sickness which had compelled her to that attitude of repose; nothing less could have done it. I felt that I knew exactly the wrong she was in. She had a warm, smiling, and kind expression; but she had a sadness upon her face, and she had a sadness upon her face, and she had a sadness upon her face.

The next day, when I passed, the room appeared as usual; the fire burning peacefully, the girl at her needle, but her mother was not to be seen; the blind was up, and I perceived the blind closed down in the window above. It is so, I said to myself, disease in its progress. Perhaps it occasions no gloomy forebodings of consequence, no extreme pain, yet you know how it may end? It is thus that begin those changes, that draw out the central bolt which holds together the various parts of our mortal frame, and lay waste our affections.

opic and published in England. Professor Stewart has lately reviewed a book referred to in Scripture, and the many yet to be discovered, joined to the singular signs of the times in relation to the chosen people, give great interest to this and similar works. This Book, which makes nearly three hundred pages, clear up some points somewhat obscure in the Bible, and is very full in detailing the events of the reign of Nimrod, the building of the tower of Babel, and the confusion of tongues; the course preceding the destruction of the domed cities; the sacrifice of Isaac, and the life of Joseph; and has some curious facts about the deluge. As we shall have occasion to refer frequently to this Book hereafter, the present notice will be deemed sufficient to call public attention to it.—*New-York Star.*

TRAVELLING AT FIFTY-SIX MILLS AN HOUR.
The ten feet wheels attached to the locomotive engine employed on the Great Western Railway, not being found fully to answer the expectations of the directors, they have altered their plan, and in future wheels of seven feet diameter only are to be employed. The result has been the attainment of fifty-six miles an hour. On Saturday, the 25th ult. the Fire Fly, a new engine manufactured on this principle by Messrs. Jones & Co. of the Vauxhall Foundry at Newton, made an experimental trip from Paddington to Reading, and the following is a statement of her performance.—She left the station at Paddington at 13 minutes 18 seconds past 11 A.M., and reached Reading at 59 minutes 43 seconds past 11, having passed the first mile post at 11 hours 15 minutes 57 seconds, and the 35th at 11 hours 58 minutes and 44 seconds, which is equivalent to one mile in one minute and 15 seconds, or nearly 45 miles an hour. During the journey one of the tender springs broke and caused some additional friction on the axles. The total time was 22 minutes and 2 seconds. At 3 hours 19 minutes and 2 seconds the party started on their return to London with two carriages. They stopped to take in water at Tewford, which detained them 14 minutes, and 44 seconds, and finally arrived at Paddington at 21 minutes 3 seconds past 4. The 23rd mile post from London was passed at 3 hours 44 minutes 50 seconds, and the 2nd at 4 hours 16 minutes 21 seconds, which is equal to the speed of one mile in 1 minute 11 seconds, or an average of 50 1/2 miles per hour. The greatest speed attained was from the 20th to the 24th mile post, which was done at the rate of 56 miles an hour. This is the greatest speed at present attained in the history of locomotive power; what will ultimately be the greatest it is impossible to foretell. Messrs. Jones & Co. have since forwarded a second engine from their works in London, and they have four others in progress of erection for the use of the Great Western Railway Company.

BEST RECIPES FOR COOKS.—TO MAKE A MATCH.—Catch a young gentleman and lady, the best you can—let the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender—put the gentleman at the dinner table—put in a good quantity of wine, and, while he is talking, stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss—this will help to make him bold. When getting red in the face, take him out into the drawing-room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea—then set them at the piano, and blow the flame till the lady sings—when you see the gentleman sigh it is time to take them to the parlour, and let them sit down by themselves in the corner of the room on a sofa, and there let them simmer together till the balance of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken, as they are very apt to turn sour.

THE NATIVE BEAUTY.—She has a form delicately moulded, slight, graceful, faultless. Her hair is the raven, shaded, lightened, brightened with a golden streak in the very throne of a curl, and intellectuality; her eyes dark, brilliant, and deep with holier passions than man can know, pulsating upon the heart of the listener, and teaching him the majesty of female virtue. 'Tis not fancy's sketch.—*Natalie Fox Trader.*

Who is she? what her name? Send her along this way, and we'll see if we can't produce a match for her.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

DECREASE OF MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.—It has been ascertained that marriages have decreased fully a third in all the districts in which the ten-foot system has been introduced. This is a curious and important fact—one, however, which might well be anticipated. The day does not seem far distant when Ireland will be quite a new country.—*Morning Register.*

NEW MODE OF PICKLING SALMON.—A Capitalist, "said the captain," where does Billet get it from? By the by talking of that, did you ever hear of the pickled salmon of Scotland? We all replied in the affirmative. "Oh, you don't take. I don't mean dead pickled salmon; I mean live pickled salmon, swimming about in tanks, as merry as grigs and as hungry as rats." We all expressed our astonishment at this, and declared we never heard of it before. "I thought not," said he; "for it has only lately been introduced into this country by a particular friend of mine, Dr. Mac— I cannot just now remember his jaw-breaking Scotch name; he was a great chemist and geologist, and all that sort of thing—a clever fellow. I can tell you, though you may laugh. Well, this fellow, sir, took nature by the heels and carried her, as we say. Well, what does he do but he catches salmon and puts them in to tanks, and every day added more and more salt till the water was as thick as gruel, and the fish could hardly wag their tails in it, and then he began to dilute with vinegar till his pickle was complete. The fish did not half like it at first, but habit is everything, and when he showed me his tank they were swimming about as merry as a shoal of dace; and black pepper corns." "Come, Doctor," says I, "I trust no man upon tick, I don't taste I wouldn't believe my own eyes, though I can believe my tongue." We looked at each other. "That you shall do in a minute," says he; so he whipped one of them out with a landing net, and when I stuck my knife into him, the pickle ran out of his body like wine out of a claret bottle, and I ate at least two pounds of the rascal, which he flapped his tail in my face. I never tasted such salmon as that. Worth your while to go to Scotland, if it is only for the sake of eating live pickled salmon. I'll give you a letter, any of you, to my friend. He'll be glad to see you, and then you may convince yourselves. Take my word for it, if once you eat salmon that way, you'll never eat any other."

REGENCY OF GENES.—Gibbon, in speaking of his own genealogy, refers to the fact of Fielding being of the same family as the Earl of Denbigh, who in common with the imperial family of Austria, is descended from the celebrated redoubt, of Hapsburgh. "While the one branch," he says, "have contented themselves with being sheriffs of Leicester-shire, and justices of the peace, the others have been Emperors of Germany, and Kings of Spain; but the magnificent romance of Tom Jones will be read with pleasure when the place of the Escorial is in ruins, and the Imperial Eagle of Austria is rolling in the dust."—*Times.*

GREAT PEDESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.—West, the celebrated pedestrian, yesterday undertook for a wager of £20, the amazing task of walking twenty miles in three hours and twenty minutes—a feat twice before attempted, but without success; and for a further wager of £5, to pick up fifty shillings in a year's part (the distance being 2,550 yards) in thirteen minutes. He started at twenty minutes to three, and at eighteen minutes past four had walked the first ten miles. At this period he appeared much fatigued, but continued his labor with great perseverance, accomplishing the whole twenty miles by two minutes to six, winning by two minutes. He then rested for a quarter of an hour, and won the other bet.

The recommendations to offices and posts of honor, mutually practiced by those who are already in the service of a State, constitute a lasting conspiracy against the public welfare.

SAVINGS.—In England alone, the capital lodged in the operatives, in the Savings' Banks, now amount to 16,000,000 sterling.

The loving instrument now at work for the Artillery, in the shape of a gun, has reached the depth of 508 metres, or 1,666 feet. The tool brought up is still a greenish clay. It requires four horses and 12 men to keep the apparatus in action; and it is daily hoped to see the water burst up. The temperature increases a degree in warmth for every 30 yards penetrated downwards.—*Galignani.*

From the New-York Morning Chronicle.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES.—The personalities indulged in by our representatives in Congress, and the foul language hurled between the journals of the two great political parties, and applied by them to the greatest and best men in the country, are a scandal to the nation. The dignity of Congress is almost daily degraded, and the Press, which should be the conservator of public morals, continually made the vehicle of the most atrocious libels—base, infamous, and full in prolixity. It may be argued, that what is uttered in the heat of passion, and printed to subvert the purpose of party, is not taken by any one for fact. If such be the case, then the inference is a poor compliment to those who fight with such diabolical weapons. What confidence can the people place in a legislator who is destitute of all self-respect, and who wastes the time that should be devoted to their interests in mere wrangling? They do not send men to the state or national councils to be the organs of party, but to reason calmly and dispassionately to exercise their minds and voices for their country, and not to gratify personal animosities and revive old quarrels, to the delay of public business, at the expense of the public purse. And what shall be the way of remedying this? Shall we urge our legislators to these disgraceful exhibitions by the applause they bestow upon the combatants? We can only convince them to their complicity and associates, the attitudes of a prize fighter.

We presume political editors consider fabrications for party purposes only *utile in re*. The vice has become so common among them, that they are in a measure insensible of its moral turpitude. But do not let us be misled by the plausible character of the party press. What man in these days is green enough to look for unadorned truth in the columns of a party newspaper? he would be disappointed.—(so stated) has the public eye become, from the unwholesome food that has been administered to it.) the found a fact unvarnished, that was calculated to tell against his party.

New in this country, probably, did the ravour of fashion rage with such fury as at the present crisis. In North Carolina, we are told that families which have ever before lived in amity with each other, say members of the same family, differing in their political views, was become personal foes. The blessed spirit of compromise, which the foundation of our institutions had laid, appears to have departed, and political disagreements seem to be but another name for mortal hate.

CHINA.—The following is from the Canton Free Press:

"We have heard much about the probable issue of an attack upon the Celestial Empire. There are circumstances which render it extremely impossible that China would be obliged to throw down the gauntlet to any civilized nation. A great trade of vital importance, and an habitual desire on the part of the government to avoid open hostilities at every risk and cost, have hitherto marked the measures of this country, which have been diametrically opposed to any warlike enterprise on the part of the Chinese. The opinion most generally entertained about the Celestial Empire, is that it is impregnable. There are no less than 300,000,000 of inhabitants, strong and patriotic; frontiers guarded by deserts and mountains, &c., and constant in a great part unknown. We believe, however, that the resources of China are much overrated—that the government would find it difficult to maintain an army

of 30,000 men in one spot for any considerable time; to protect a coast of 1,800 miles the Celestial government would require an army of 300,000 men, and fortresses to withstand a regular siege. But supposing the government were based upon the love of the people, and that they would wield the sword to protect it, the case would be altered. They will not fight for their tyrants, who squeeze and oppress them. The Chinese government stands alone; even in commerce the friendly intercourse of a mandarin with the people is forbidden—there exist no ties of affection or interest, and the rulers must fight out their own cause. But the enemy who attacks the people, burns down their villages, and robs them of their subsistence, puts his hand into a beehive, where he will be stung, and, however great his power, he will be compelled to retire. Declare the government alone your enemy—tell the people you will not injure a hair of their heads, and keep religiously your word, and you will soon find that your antagonist is weak and contemptible. Already do the soldiers of the Celestial Empire complain of the hardships they endure. What would be their conduct if they had to go through a regular campaign? We believe that society is more disorganized in China than it has been for the last half century. What would be the result of the destruction of the Chinese navy? The seas and rivers of the Celestial Empire would swarm with pirates, as they did during the reign of Keaking. When the Japanese, in the 15th and 16th century, disturbed the coast, where were the terrible men of war? The whole country was open to their inroads—no same would speedily be the case now, if the Chinese fleet be annihilated, as it must be if attacked by any strong British force. The civil power of China must be superior to the military, or the Celestial Empire can not be what it is. But to have 30,000 men commanded by one man, can't be expected that they would obey edicts, if flushed with success, issued from Peking. The government will most assuredly play a most dangerous game if they enter into a war with Great Britain. The steps taken by the Chinese authorities have not succeeded in putting down the opium trade, and from information we have received from the Chinese just arrived from Amoy, they will send the junk to sail to Singapore to take in opium. The opium lately introduced into China has sold at the price of 1,400 dollars per chest, the cost price of which was scarcely over 450 dollars per chest."

EUROPE.
From the Liverpool Correspondent of the N. Y. Star.

In the course of the summer, the Queen and Prince Albert will pay a visit of ten days to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth. In 1832 the Duchess of Kent and the Queen (then an interesting child of 13) were at Chatsworth for a week, and expressed their gratification at the visit. The Queen Dowager will also visit Chatsworth this summer, but it is believed that it will be either before or after the visit of the Queen Regent.

The first drawing room of the season was held at St. James' Palace on Thursday. The attendance is said to have been most numerous, and the dresses of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and the Princess of Wales, and along the whole line from Buckingham Palace to St. James', to view the progress of the Queen and Prince Albert, who arrived at St. James' Palace on Wednesday. The attendance of the Ministers and great officers of state was very full, and the foreign ministers mastered in full force. The general company included "all the rank and fashion," in the metropolitan. The Prince stood by his wife, as he stood by the Queen Dowager, and the Princess of Wales were present, and bowed to each. The newly created Duchess of Inverness (lately Lady Cecilia Buggins), was among the company. The dresses were brilliant. Among the description of two:

THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty wore a white tulle dress, trimmed with white satin, tastefully trimmed with red and blue flowers; the body and sleeves splendidly ornamented with diamonds and emeralds; train of white satin, and elegantly trimmed with blue and satin. Head-dress, feathers, diamonds and lappets; necklace set with diamonds.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.—Her Royal Highness wore an elegant court dress of white crêpe trimmed with rubies and pink flowers, over a rich white satin slip; manton of superb pink watered silk, equipped with blonde and flowers to correspond. Hair dressed, orange pink, blonde lappets, and diamonds.

The report gains ground that Prince Albert's elder brother Ernest is paying his addresses to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. One of the bonnet lassies of the Court, the Countess de Bunsen, her name is not given, to Brussels, there to take a miniature of her husband's cousin, the Princess Victoria, who is on the eve of marriage with the Duke of Nemours. The King and Queen of the Belgians (with the Duke of Saxe Coburg and his daughter, Victoria) are to arrive at St. Cloud on the 23d, and the lady will be married to the Duke of Nemours on that or the following day. The nuptials would be quite private.

The newly created Duchess is an Earl's daughter—being daughter of the second Earl of Arran, his third wife, a Miss Underwood, of Pallis. In 1815 she, being very poor, was glad to marry a widower, who was very rich. This was Sir George Buggins, Knight, a London Attorney. In time, Buggins acquired a pretty fortune, and went to reside at Tansbridge Wells, where the Duke of Sussex made his acquaintance, and became a frequent visitor at his house—so, to this very hour, he would at the house of any man who has the means and will to give him a good dinner. Buggins died. His widow kept her fortune, but growing ashamed of his name, would not keep that. She could not resume her maiden name of Gore, so she took her mother's of Underwood, and has long been known as Lady Cecilia Underwood, and as said to have been privately married to the Duke of Inverness. The giving her the title of Duchess of Inverness is a sort of acknowledgment of the union, as the Duke is Earl of Inverness, in the Peerage of Scotland. It is said that William the Fourth had an intention of elevating her to the peerage, as Countess of Inverness.

Prince Ernest went down into one of the sporting counties a few weeks ago, but it appears that English fox hunting was a note about the German. He came home minus a front tooth, which had been knocked out by a fall from his horse. The Marquis of Westminster (who has an eye to a Dukedom) has presented a magnificent chest to Prince Albert. It was bred at Eaton Hall (his seat in Cheshire) and is by Conductor—age 5 1/2 years; colour, coal black, without a spot; height 15 1/2 hands.

The various public societies in London are trying to get Prince Albert as a member. He has accepted the freedom of the Goldsmith's Company, but cannot be sworn in until he be 21—which will be in August.

There will be a grand dinner at which the Queen

will be present. The Prince has accepted the honorary office of Patron of the Horticultural Society, and, at the same time, Miss Barrett Courtis was elected a member. Of her marriage with Lockhart of the Quarterly Review, there is now not a syllable.

The Birmingham button makers have sent up a deputation to present an address to congratulate Prince Albert on his marriage, and entreat him to patronize their trade. This is killing two birds with one stone. They exhibited to him and many of the Court, specimens of their workmanship, than which nothing can display more beauty and ingenuity. It is surprising how much metal buttons have gone out of fashion. Within the last ten years, black has become the general attire of gentlemen of all degrees. Consequently a new trade—that of making silk buttons—has sprung up and very actively pushed the brass button manufacture out of the market. I doubt whether any thing—even the example of a dozen Count D'Orsay—could bring blue coats and brass buttons into fashion. It is strange how trade is affected by a mere trifle. The town of Wallis, in Staffordshire, was famous some forty years ago, for the manufacture of shoe buckles. The Prince of Wales, who was fond of novelty, told Beau Brummell that, just commencing his brilliant and brief career of fashion, that he would go to Court for the fun of the thing, in a pair of dress pumps tied with ribband. He did so, and at the next Levee not a fashionable wear a buckle! Thus, the trade of Wallis was suddenly and utterly ruined. Since that time buckles have been of the Past!

From the Courier.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Address of the Congregation of St. Stephen's Church to their Minister, the Rev. Wm. Andrew, on his departure for Scotland, and the Rev. Gentlemen's Answer.

REVEREND AND DEAR PASTOR.

We desire to embrace the moment, at which you are about to leave us for a short time on a very important errand, to express our attachment to your person and Ministry.

During the four years which have elapsed since you commenced your Ministerial labours among us, leaving out of view some untoward circumstances which threatened to disturb our harmony, we assure you we have enjoyed much happiness in personal intercourse with you, and reaped much instruction and spiritual profit from your preaching and lucid interpretations of Scripture.

Our most ardent gratitude is due to you also for the very interesting lectures you have given in the junior members of our families, and especially for that zealous and judicious course of instruction, which you have given at the Sabbath School. The lessons in Scripture History and Scripture Geography, which, interspersed with spiritual instruction, you there gave to our youth, we hope will have a lasting effect upon their intellect and their heart.

If a great and unfeigned pleasure also to state to you, as another highly satisfactory proof of your usefulness, as a called Minister of Christ, that from various parts of the country that you have visited, the most unequalled expressions of approbation have been received. Knowing that every good and perfect gift cometh from God, we desire to ascribe to Him the glory of the benefits which we have derived from your ministrations of those gifts and graces which he has bestowed upon you.

We assure you it is with a mixture of pain and pleasure that we bid you adieu for a season—yet we are glad you will be deprived of your wholesome and instructive Ministry—and with pleasure, because we have reason to cherish the hope that you will return to us in the same manner, and as he has the honor of the unvarnished tale of his life before the unjudged members of the Rev. Presbytery of Edinburgh, they will pass a liberal and decision in your favour, worthy of the Church of Scotland and worthy of the cause of God and Truth.

For a season then we bid you farewell. We commend you to the care of the Lord our Father, and to the prayers of your Ministers. May he give you favour before the eyes of our Heavenly Father, and as he has the honor of the unvarnished tale of his life before the unjudged members of the Rev. Presbytery of Edinburgh, they will pass a liberal and decision in your favour, worthy of the Church of Scotland and worthy of the cause of God and Truth.

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Chairman of Trustees of the Congregation.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN!

The kind and affectionate expression you have conveyed to me of your regard and love, in the prospect of a short separation from you, is to my mind in an amiable degree comforting and supporting—affording evidence that my Ministry has not been unavailing amongst you, and that, out of the services of the sanctuary, and the holy duties of religion, in which you have for nearly four years been engaged together, there have sprung up between us a mutual confidence and attachment, derived from higher and far different sources than the friendship of the world.

Beloved Brethren—If we have sought only to worship together the God of our Fathers, in peace and in willing obedience to the laws of our Church, faithfully and righteously administered—If we have, in simplicity, sought (though it may be of us both, in health and strength, and deeply imbued with divine grace.

As of good courage, and strong in the Lord. If your past walk with you Pastor in the ordinances of the Holy Gospel, has been recognized from above, and we yet not proof of divine approval on the part of the Lord, I call upon you to believe, with me, that the same righteous God who has already protected and delivered you, even the God of Jacob, will be your protector and deliverer still, and that if the God of the Gospel has yet work for him in unworthy sinners, do as you would your children, assuredly the hostility of men shall not overthrow that work.

Dear Brethren—When the Under-Sheriff withdraws for a season, let not you have the promise that then the Great Shepherd will take you up. Put honour on the Sanctuary—put honour on the Lord's Day—and if in your Sabbath Assemblies, during the absence of your Pastor, the remembrance of one who ministered to you at the altar, in weakness, yet in truth, mingle with your devotion, give him the benefit of your belief; that wherever he is, whether on land or sea, on that day he too, specially bears you on his heart, in warm desire and love, at a throne of grace.

Farewell, dear Brethren—Go in happiness, but not otherwise than in hope and trust, for you and myself. We have tasted joy and sorrow since we sought to walk together in the Lord, but I trust that neither of us hath "so ill learned Christ" as to be unable to say that "much as we have already suffered, we are yet willing to love many things, if it shall appear to be for the name of Jesus, and in the cause of truth."

If our purpose in the past was approved of by our Divine Master, and if it shall seem to the wise disposer of events to be for his glory and your spiritual good—the separation between you and your Pastor will be temporary.

I purpose, if spared, after a period of three or four months, to return to you, trusting then to be strengthened—so to come to you, and to be speaking face to face, out of the comforting truths of the glorious Gospel of the Redeemer—our joy together in the Lord may be full.

Your faithful and affectionate Pastor,
WILLIAM ANDREW.
Saint John, 23d April, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to call at the Office of Wm. S. SANDS, Esq., Attorney at Law, (in Mr. Smith's Brick building, south side of the Market Square,) and settle, who are authorized to give discharges for the same.

RICHARD SANDS.
St. John, Feb. 18, 1840.

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POETRY.
SPRING SONNETS.
By FAME BENJAMIN, Editor of the "New World".
I.
The virgin May, young, coy and blushing, trips
Along the fields with downcast, modest eyes—
And, looking round her with a sweet surprise,
Smiles to behold the delicate, green tips
Of tender leaves, and buds that ope their lips
To the moist kisses of the amorous air,
Whose rill is the bee. Oh, false and fair!
The sky is angry with you, waiting tips!
To yield your honey-dew to ungrateful May,
That she her blossoming favors thus bestows—
And so keen darts from misty quiver throes;
And the Spring's darling weeps the morn away,
Capricious nymph! At once more she plains;
For other, flitting airs, come whispering softer
strains!

II.
The birds sing cheerily, the streamlets shout
As if in echo—tones are all around—
The air is filled with one pervading sound
Of merriment. Bright tresses fling a flound—
Slight asps of emerald glitter from the ground,
And frequent flowers, like helms of bloom are
found!
And, from the invisible army of fair things,
Flows a low murmur like a distant sea,
I hear the clarions of the insect-king,
Marchal their busy cohorts on the lea.
Life, life in action—'tis all music, all—
From the enticing cry of children free
To the swift dash of water as they fall;
Released by thee, oh Spring, to glad, wild liberty!

THE NIGHTS-LEAF.—He that at midnight,
When the laborer sleeps securely, should
hear, as I have often, the clear airs,
The sweet descants, the natural rising and falling,
the doubling and redoubling of her voice,
might well be lifted above earth, and say,
Lord, what music hast thou provided for the
saints in heaven, when thou offerest bad men
such music on earth.—Walton.

THE EVENING OF LIFE.—Amid life's varied
streams, and sources of transport and pain,
often mingled and often alternating, we learn
at last to prefer those milder and more certain
or enduring pleasures which calmly soothe
us, in the bustle, the labor and the excitement
that engage and animate our youth and
mature strength. Agitation and emotion at
length loose their charm; they disturb more
than they amuse us. As age advances to its
sober evening, we perceive and appreciate the
value of conscious life without pain; of se-
date tranquility; of repose; of joy not in ac-
tivity; of gentleness, without perturbation;
of patient hope of resting movability; of
sensations that please, but do not agitate;
of intellectual rumination; and of those solemn
aspirations of sacred foresight, of prospective
gratitude, and of humble reliance on the
great mediatorial Benefactor, which close our
mortal days with true dignity, and make even
dissolution an inestimable blessing.—[Sharon
Turner.]

MODESTY.—Beauty is never so lovely and
attractive as when it is hidden beneath the
veil of retiring modesty. The most beautiful
flower of the garden that most attracts and
charms the senses, never appears so lovely as
when it is heled sweetly peeping from the
midst of its curtain green leaves, which serves
to partially protect it from the sun and ele-
ments, and renders its charms doubly interest-
ing and beautiful.

Spring Importations at the WOOLLEN
CLOTH MART,
CONSISTING OF:
Cases Extra Superior CLOTHS, Ribbed
Wool dyed. Blacks, Laville Greens, Ruffs
Greens, Blues, Bicolors, Printed and patterned.
Do. Superfine ditto Blacks, Blues, Laville
Greens, Olives, &c.
Do. Burkin STRIPES, an extensive assortment
of colors and patterns.
Do. Black Cassimeres, wool and cloth dyed.
Do. Patent Velvets, various colors and patterns.
Do. Albert, Fawn, and Melbourne STRIPES.
Bales Sattinets, Antwerp, &c. printed and patterned.
Do. Buffalo Cloths in Drab, Olives, &c.
Do. Printed drab Cassimeres, summer patterns.
Do. Cotton Warp, various colors, blue and white.
Do. MOLESKINS, printed and plain.
Do. Shirting Cottons, Grey Cottons, &c.
Do. Silicious in various colors, printed and
plain.
Bales of Prints, Shirting Stripes, Summer Slips,
Blue Jackets, Threads and Sewing Silks, Padstons,
Winter Slips, and a few pieces of scarlet and
Cloth, Drab suitable for Carriage and Pew Linings.
JOHN RHODES.
St. John, April 25, 1840.

IRON, ANCHORS, &c.
The Subscriber is now landing ex barque
from Liverpool, the following Goods which will
be sold for good prices:
3000 B Iron, Common IRON, assorted,
from 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 by 1/2, 2 1/2 by 1/2, 3 1/2 by 1/2,
4 1/2 by 1/2, 5 1/2 by 1/2, 6 1/2 by 1/2, 7 1/2 by 1/2,
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