

ocean, others quietly assembling in the haunts of his childhood—shall on that morning breathe forth the same prayers and thanksgivings as himself? Will it nothing tend to keep the heart of the exile free from the vanity, the frivolity, or, perchance, from the idolatry with which he is surrounded, to picture to himself, when the Sabbath sun streams in at his casement, the far off nook in green England, wherein the gray headed old father, and the gentle mother who bore him, and the innocent fair haired sisters, have met together to pray for the well being of the absent one.

From the London Punch.

#### PRINCE ALBERT'S STUDIO.

Ever since the accession of Prince Albert to the Royal Husbandship of these realms, he has devoted the energies of his mind and the ingenuity of his hands to the manufacture of Infantry caps, Cavalry trousers, and Regulation sabretashes. One of his first measures was to transmute the pantaloons of the Eleventh Hussars! and as the regiment alluded to is Prince Albert's own, his Royal Highness may do as he likes with his own, and no one could complain of his bedazzling the legs of the unfortunate Eleventh with scarlet cloth and gold door leather. When, however, the Prince, throwing the whole of his energies into a hat, proposed to encase the heads of the British Soldier in a machine which seemed a decided cross between a muf, a coal scuttle, and a slop pail, then *Punch* was compelled to interfere, for the honor of the English army. The result has been that the head gear has been summarily withdrawn by an order from the War Office, and the manufacture of more of the Albert hat has been absolutely prohibited. Greatness of mind is shown in various ways by different individuals. Hannibal was a great cutter out, for he cut a passage through the Alps; but Prince Albert cut out Hannibal, inasmuch as his Royal Highness devotes his talent to the cutting out of coats, waistcoats, and 'things inexpressible.'

#### THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.

A gentleman, the proprietor of the badge 837, has favoured us with a new reading of the following well-known passage:—

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."

which he supposes to be a figurative allusion to the intuitive habit of taking "something short."

#### THE LEVELLING SYSTEM.

Mr. Brunel has been busy in taking, for the new embankments to Battersea, the level of the Houses of Parliament. The talented gentleman was offered the speeches of Sir Robert Peel to assist him in his undertaking; but he indignantly refused them, as he did not wish to take Parliament at the low level to which Sir Robert Peel had reduced it.

#### EFFECTS OF PUSEYISM.

The progress of Tractarianism in the University has spread such alarm at the west-end, that, at the suggestion of Sir Peter Laurie, a strong barrier is to be erected to prevent Oxford, street from running into Newman-street. An elderly maiden lady in Essex, has imbibed such an extreme horror of Popery that she has renounced the Cardinal virtues.

From the London Gazette.

#### BRITISH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA POSTAGE.—TREASURY WARRANT.

[Concluded.]

Now we, the undersigned, in further exercise of the several powers and authorities vested in us by the said act, do hereby further direct:—

That on every printed colonial newspaper not exceeding two ounces in weight, and on every printed supplement not exceeding two ounces in weight to a colonial newspaper, sent by post between any places within British North America, or within the British West Indies, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid [in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon] one uniform inland rate of one halfpenny, without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed; but this is not to alter or affect the provisions contained in a Treasury warrant bearing date the 31st day of August, 1841, regulating the conveyance of colonial newspapers between the colonies by packet-boat and private ship, which are to continue in full force as if this present warrant had not been signed, and the said inland rate of one halfpenny is to be in addition to any rate payable on such newspapers under such warrant.

And that on every printed newspaper not exceeding two ounces in weight, whether colonial or of the United States, and on every printed supplement not exceeding two ounces in weight to any printed newspaper, whether colonial or of the United States, passing between any places in British North America, or the British West Indies, and any port or place in the United States, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid [in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon] one uniform inland rate of one penny, in addition to any foreign rate to which such newspapers or supplement, if sent from or through the United States, may be liable, and also in addition to any sea postage which may be chargeable thereon; but so that any such newspaper or supplement to a newspaper, if of the United States, shall in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such reduced inland rate of one penny, be posted within the United States, and if not so posted, the same shall [in lieu of such reduced uniform inland rate of one penny] be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post:

And that on every such printed newspaper and printed supplement to a newspaper as aforesaid, exceeding two ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken the like rates of postage as are hereinafter directed to be charged and taken on printed pamphlets and publications sent by the post, provided always, that the aforesaid limitations in weight shall not apply to or affect newspapers or supplements to newspapers sent by the post between British North America, or the British West Indies, and the United Kingdom.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement, or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper.

And we further direct, that on every printed newspaper and printed supplement brought into British North America, or into the British West Indies, by private ship, without having previously passed through any post office subordinate to the Postmaster General, and which shall be delivered at the post office of the port or place of such vessel's arrival, there shall be charged and paid, in addition to any other rates of postage payable thereon a sea postage of one penny; and we direct, that the Postmaster General may allow the sum of one penny on every such newspaper or supplement to the master of the vessel delivering the same at such such post office, by way of gratuity.

And we further direct that no colonial inland rate of postage shall be chargeable on any printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, brought by packet boat or private ship into British North America or the British West Indies, or on any printed votes and proceedings of any colonial Legislature of British North America or the British West Indies, sent by packet boat or private ship to the United Kingdom, and charged with the rates fixed on such votes and proceedings respectively by the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty, or by a certain warrant under the hands of three of the commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1840, or by any other act or warrant which may from time to time be in force.

And no colonial rate of postage shall be chargeable on British or colonial printed newspapers, or printed supplements to such newspapers, posted or delivered within British North America or the British West Indies, and sent to or received by the post direct from the United Kingdom provided that the newspapers and supplements sent from the United Kingdom be forwarded in conformity with the regulations and conditions prescribed by the said last mentioned act.

And we further direct, that on all printed votes and proceedings of any colonial legislature of British North America and of the British West Indies, forwarded by the post by sea or land, or by any lakes or rivers, or partly by land and partly by water, between British North America and the British West Indies, or between places within the British West Indies, without in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage following [that is to say]:—

If not exceeding four ounces in weight, a rate of one penny; if exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of two pence; if exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, a rate of three pence; if exceeding twelve ounces, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, a rate of four pence; and for every additional four ounces in weight, above the weight of sixteen ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of one penny; and any lesser weight than four ounces shall be charged as four ounces.

Provided always, and we direct, that no printed votes or proceedings of any colonial legislature of British North America, exceeding six pounds in weight, or of the British West Indies, exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, shall be forwarded by the post in any one packet or cover.

And we further direct, that on all printed pamphlets and publications printed in British North America, or in the British West Indies, or in the United States, and forwarded by the post between the United States and British North America or the British West Indies, or between any places within British North America or within the British West Indies, or between any place in British North America and any place in the British West Indies (without, in any such cases, passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and paid an inland colonial rate of one penny, for every ounce weight thereof [in addition to any rate payable for the sea conveyance thereof], and any lesser weight than an ounce shall be charged as one ounce; but so that any such pamphlets or publications, if printed in the United States, shall in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such reduced inland rate, be posted within the United States, and if not so posted, the same shall be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post.

And that on all printed pamphlets and publications printed within the United Kingdom, or British North America, or the British West Indies, and forwarded (whether by the post or not) between the United Kingdom or British North America, or the British West Indies, there shall be charged and paid for the conveyance of the same by the post within British North America or the British West Indies, from which the same shall be sent, or to which the same shall be addressed [in addition to any British postage that may be payable for the same if conveyed by the post to or from within the United Kingdom], a rate of one penny for every ounce weight thereof, and any

lesser weight than an ounce shall be charged as one ounce.

And we further direct, that no such pamphlet or publication exceeding the weight of sixteen ounces shall be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that any privilege of franking letters or newspapers, or printed votes and proceedings of any colonial legislature, or pamphlets, publications, or other printed papers, or of sending them by the post under an immemorial privilege of any deputy post master general or deputy post master in British North America, or in the island of Jamaica, shall cease and determine.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers and printed supplements, votes and proceedings of any colonial legislature, pamphlets and publications as aforesaid, shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered under and subject to all such orders, directions, and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations, and restrictions as to the form, size, dimensions, enclosures, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, shall, from time to time, direct; and that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, if he shall see fit, to delay the transmission of any such newspapers, supplements, votes, legislative proceedings, pamphlets, and publications, for any space of time not exceeding 24 hours, or, at his option, one post from the time which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

And we further direct that no printed newspaper or printed supplement, votes or proceedings, of any colonial legislature, pamphlets or publications, shall be conveyed by the post within or to or from British North America or the British West Indies, under the regulations of this present warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and that (except as hereinafter provided) there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent; nor any paper or thing enclosed in or with the same.

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, if he shall see fit, to allow any printed words, writing, or marks, other than the directions, to be put on any such newspaper, supplement, votes, legislative proceedings, pamphlets, or publications, or on the cover thereof.

And we further direct, that in all cases in which a question shall arise, whether a printed paper is entitled to the privilege of a newspaper, or other printed paper hereby privileged so far as respects the transmission of the same by the post under this warrant, the question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster General, whose decision with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, shall be final.

And we further direct, that the several and respective rates of postage chargeable under this warrant shall be charged in sterling money.

And we further direct, that nothing contained in this warrant shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudices or effect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty, or by an act made and passed in the first year of her present Majesty intitled "An Act for the management of the Post office;" or any of the rates fixed by a Treasury Warrant, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1843, on letters passing between France, or other foreign countries via France, and British North America, through the United Kingdom; and all such exemptions, privileges and rates shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that this present warrant shall be in force only in places in British North America and the British West Indies where the Postmaster General has already or shall hereafter establish, posts; and that the term "British North America," in this warrant shall include the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, and their respective dependencies; and that the term "British West Indies," in this warrant, shall include the Bermudas, the Bahamas, and other British Islands commonly called the West Indies, as also the colonies of British Guiana and Honduras, and their respective dependencies; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 5th day of January, 1844.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare, and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being, of her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates now hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates, or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 11th of October, 1843.

HENRY GOULDBORN,  
JOHN YOUNG,  
HENRY BARING.

FATHER MATHEW.—This gentleman is expected to leave Ireland in three weeks, and will then resume his labours at Preston, in Lancashire, and afterwards proceed to fulfill his numerous engagements in many parts of the country.

## Colonial News.

### New-Brunswick.

Fredericton Head Quarters, Nov. 22.

The Weather.—The weather for the last four or five days has been much warmer than the week previous. The ice which closed the navigation as far down as Gagetown on the night of the 14th instant ran out from the Ormotto, and allowed the Steamer *Fredericton* to come up to that place on Saturday last, where she discharged her freight.

This morning the weather is fine, and the ice has nearly all disappeared. The wind is from the southward, and as there is an appearance of a continuation of mild weather for some days it is expected the steamboats and other vessels will resume their visits to Fredericton.

Our readers will recollect that we made an extract a few weeks since from the British American Cultivator, in reference to the production of Wheat raised in the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, in this Province, in which the Agricultural Societies of those Counties are complimented for their extraordinary success in the cultivation of that article. The samples referred to by the editor of that paper weighed 66 and 66 1-2 lbs per bushel.

We have this week received a letter from a gentleman residing at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, informing us that Benjamin Dawson, Esq., raised wheat two years ago, in that district of our Province, which weighed 70 lbs per bushel, thus affording another substantial proof of the capability of the soil of New Brunswick, not only to feed its own population, but to extend its products to a most important and unfailing source of Commercial wealth, if sufficient attention were bestowed on the cultivation of grain.

It affords us much satisfaction to record in our Journal such facts as these, and we are sensible they might be multiplied many fold if our Farmers would take pains to make them known.

It is undeniable that competition gives life and energy to trade, and equally true, that example is better than precept; if therefore, Farmers were to make known to each other, and to the public generally, the result of their experience and the reward of their labors, especially those of extraordinary nature, much good would result to the Province in a very short time, without any expense being incurred, and as their improvements would be followed, of notice, their examples would be followed, and many who now doubt the utility of applying some of the more important means, would not only be induced to study a more proper system than they may pursue, but adopt a course which would insure a bountiful return for their pains.

The easiest method of conveying such information is through a newspaper, [though all do not take a newspaper, neither can all read, yet he that reads will tell to others,] and thus all parts of the Province will receive a mutual benefit.

In conclusion, we would ask, why are those who have obtained useful information not more ready to impart instruction to those who stand in need of it, and in this way manifest an interest in the welfare of the Province?

St. John New Brunswick.

The Timber on the Upper St. John.—We learn that a gentleman deputed by the Government of Canada to arrange all differences with this Province as to jurisdiction in the Upper St. John, arrived here from Montreal, via Boston, on Saturday last, and left the same day for Fredericton. No doubt everything will be settled, and that no difficulty will arise, until the whole question is settled by Parliament.

Our Correspondent at the St. Francis informs us, that very large quantities of Pine Timber are already made on the Fish River, the Atonook, and that a larger quantity of pine timber and logs will be brought to St. John next spring than has been seen for many years before.

Shipwreck.—Providential Escape of One Hundred and Twenty-Five persons!—We learn from the New York Sun, that the packet ship from the New York Sun, that the packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Popham, from Liverpool, New York, October, for that port, when entering New York harbour on Saturday last, about one o'clock, p. m., during a gale, ran ashore on Ronger Shoals, bilged and soon filled. The vessel was in charge of a pilot when she struck. It was blowing a gale from the east and very foggy. The steamboat Wave was sent down to the wreck, and brought the passengers up to the city. The vessel is a total wreck—cargo may be saved in a damaged state. Many of the passengers lost their baggage.

It may be regarded as a special providence, adds the Sun, that the wind abated during the afternoon, and changed around to remain on the thus enabling the sufferers to remain on the wreck and affording an opportunity for the Wave to receive them. To this circumstance alone are the one hundred and twenty-five souls indebted for their safety.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA we have late intelligence. Bolivia had threatened Peru with war. In Lima a formal declaration was daily expected. The ports of Iquique, Colija, and Arica were blockaded to prevent the introduction of ammunition into Bolivia.

A slight outbreak of a revolutionary character occurred recently at South Peru, which, however, was soon put down.

Two French vessels of war, filled with troops and supposed to be destined for the Marquesas,