

tious awe within us. How often, in the warm daylight, and in the midst of the gay and busy world, does man, roused for a moment by some accidental circumstance to a conviction of the frail tenure by which life is held, think of death and all that may follow it, with no other sensation than a calm melancholy. It is because every object around him, every thing that he sees, every thing that he hears, and every thing that he feels, are so full of life, that he cannot think death near. He sees it but in the dim and misty perspective of future years, with all its grim features softened and indistinct. But when he hears no sound of any living thing—when his eye rests upon nothing moving with the warm energies of animation—when all is as dark as the vault, as silent as the grave—it is then that, if the thought of death presents itself, it comes near, horribly near. Clearer for the obscurity around—more distinct and tangible from the stillness of all things, death becomes a living being to our fancy, with his icy hand upon our brow, his barbed dart close to our heart. We see him, feel him, hear the dread summons of his choral voice; and prepare for the extinction of the light within, the coffin's narrow bed, the mould and corruption of the tomb.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR.

It was a warm and glowing evening, though autumn had spread his brown mantle over the trees, and while fair Arrah Neil and Lady Margaret Langley sat in the old lady's usual drawing room, with the window's open as in midsummer, Annie Walton was seated under a little clump of beeches at the back of Langley hall, with the Earl of Beverly, somewhat recovered from his wound, stretched on the dry grass at her feet.

They were happy enough to enjoy long pauses in conversation; for their mutual love, as the reader has been already given to understand, was known and acknowledged by each; and their minds, starting from one common point, would run on in meditation along paths, separate indeed, but not far distant, and then, like children playing in a meadow, would return to show each other what flowers they had gathered.

"How calm and sweet the evening is," said the earl, after one of these breaks. "One would hardly fancy the year so far advanced. I love these summer days in autumn, dearest. They often make me look on to after years, and think of the tempered joys and tranquil pleasures of old age, calling up the grand calm picture of latter life left us by a great Roman orator, when the too vivid sun of youth and manhood had somewhat sunk in the sky; and we have freshness, as well as warmth, though not the fervid heat of midsummer."

"I love them too," answered Miss Walton; "and I think that in every season of the year there are days and hours of great beauty and grandeur. Though I like the early summer best, yet I can admire the clear winter sky, and the dazzling expanse of white that robes the whole earth in ermine, and even the autumnal storm with its fierce blast, loaded with sleet and hail, and withered leaves. But I was thinking, Francis, of how peaceful all things seemed around, and what a horrible and awful thing it is for men to deform the beautiful earth, and disturb the quiet of all God's creation with wild wars and senseless contests."

"A woman's thought, dear Annie, replied the earl; "and doubtless it is sinful; but, alas! the sin is shared amongst so many, that it would in any war be difficult to portion it out. 'Tis not alone to be divided amongst those who fight, or amongst those who lead; it is not to be laid at the door of those who first take arms, or those who follow; it is not to be charged to the apparent aggressor; but every one who, by folly, weakness, passion, prejudice, or hatred, lays the foundation for strife in after years, has a share in the crime. Oh! how many are the causes of war! Deeds often remote by centuries, have their part; and always many an act done long before, rises up—like an acorn buried in the ground, and—springing into a tree—and is the seed from which after contentions spring. Even in this very contest in which we are now engaged, though we may say and see who is now right and who wrong, yet what man can separate the complex threads of the tangled skein of the past, and tell who most contributed to bring about that state which all wise men must regret. Years, long years before this, the foundation was laid in the tyranny of Henry—in the proud sway of Elizabeth—in the weak despotism of James—in the persecution of the papists of one reign—in that of the Puritans in another—in lavish expenditure in vicious indulgence—in favouritism and minions—in the craving ambition of some subjects—in the discontented spirit of others—in the interested selfishness, the offended vanity, the mortified pride of thousands—in weak yieldings to unjust demands—in stubborn resistance of just claims—in fond adherence to ancient forms—in an insatiate love of novelty and change; and all this spread through generations, dear Annie, all of which have their part in the result and the responsibility."

"Too wide a range, Francis, for my weak mind to take in," replied the lady; "but I do know, and it is sad to see a land that once seemed happy, overspread with rapin and wrong, and deluged with blood."

"To hear no more the church bells ringing gaily," said the earl with a smile, "or to see the market and the fair deserted. They may indeed seem trivial things; but yet they are amongst those that bring home to our hearts most closely the disruption of all those ties that bind man together in social union."

"But there are in the homes of every one more terrible proofs than that of the great

evil," answered Miss Walton. "Never to see a friend, a brother, a father, quit our side, without the long train of fearful enquiries, When shall I see him again? Will it be for ever? How shall we meet, and where? Oh, Francis, how many a heart feels this like mine throughout the land! Danger, accident, and death, at other times dim, distant forms that we hardly see, are now become familiar thoughts, the companion of every fireside; and calm security and smiling hope are banished afar, as if never to return."

"Oh they will come back, dear Annie," replied the earl. "This is a world of change. The April day of man's fluctuating passions has never cloud or sunshine long. No sooner does the calm light of peace overspread the sky, than storms are seen gathering on the horizon; and no sooner does war and tumult imitate the tempest in destruction and ruin, than a glimpse of the blue heaven gleams through the shadow and gives promise of brighter moments at another hour."

"But that hour is often a lifetime," answered the lady. "We are but at the beginning. Shall we ever see the close?"

"Who can say?" rejoined Lord Beverly; "but one thing is certain, Annie. We are under God's will, my beloved. He can lengthen or shorten the time of trial at his pleasure; we ourselves and all the men with whom or against whom we may act, are but his instruments. We can no more stride beyond the barrier he has fixed, than the sea can pass the boundary of sands with which he has surrounded it. Our task is to do that which we conscientiously believe it is our duty to him to do in the circumstances wherein he has placed us; and we may be sure that, however much we may be mistaken, if such is our object and purpose, the errors of understanding will never be visited on our heads as crimes by him who knows the capabilities of every creature that he has made, and can judge between intention and execution. God punishes sins and not mistakes, dear girl; he tries the heart as well as the actions, and holds the balance even between each; and though we may suffer in this world for the errors of others or for our own, there is exhaustless compensation in the hand of the Almighty for those who seek to do his will, and those who wilfully disobey it."

[From an article in the same periodical, entitled "Some new Jotting in my Note-book," we select the following sweet piece of poetry, translated from the Welsh of Dafydd ab Gwilym, a bard of the fourteenth century.]

TO THE LARK.

SENTINEL of the morning light!
Reveller of the Spring!
How sweetly, nobly, wild thy flight,
Thy boundless journeying;
Far from thy brethren of the woods, alone,
A hermit chorister before God's throne!

Oh! wilt thou climb the heavens for me,
Yon rampart's starry height—
Thou intruder of melody
'Twixt darkness and the light;
And seek, with heaven's first dawn upon thy crest,
My lady love, the moonbeam of the west!

No woodland caroller art thou;
Far from the archer's eye,
Thy course is o'er the mountain brow,
Thy music in the sky;
Then fearless float thy path of cloud along,
Thou earthly denizen of angel song!

Provincial Legislature.

An Act to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

Passed 13th April, 1844.

Whereas a loathsome Disease, (supposed to be a species of Leprosy,) has been for several years slowly extending itself among the French population on that part of the Coast of the County of Gloucester immediately adjoining the County of Northumberland, at Tracadie, and also in parts of the said County of Northumberland, and it is absolutely necessary that measures should be adopted to prevent the further spread of the said Disease, and as far as possible to relieve the unfortunate individuals infected with the same;

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to appoint three or more persons to constitute a Board or Boards of Health to have authority in the said Counties, or in either of them, or in such Parish or Parishes, District or Districts of them, or either of them, as he may deem necessary, to be called the Board of Health of such County or Counties, Parish or Parishes, District or Districts for which such Boards of Health shall be respectively appointed, and to displace all or any such persons, and appoint others in the place or such displaced person or persons, and also to increase the number of the Members of such Board or Boards of Health.

II. And be it enacted, That any Board of Health so to be appointed shall have full power and authority, with the consent and approbation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, and Her Majesty's Executive Council, to erect or procure a suitable building or buildings, as and for and to be styled and called a Lazaretto, to be erected or procured at such place or places in the said Counties of

Gloucester and Northumberland, as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice aforesaid, may direct and appoint, and such Lazaretto shall be under the full and absolute control, management and direction of the Board of Health within whose District the same may be erected or procured, subject nevertheless to the Rules and Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

III. And be it enacted, That each and every Board of Health to be appointed by virtue of this Act, and each and every member of any such Board, in their respective Districts, shall have full power and authority, collectively and individually, at all convenient times, in the day time, to visit, inspect and examine any person or persons suspected to be laboring under or infected with the disease herebefore mentioned; and for that purpose to enter into any house, building or enclosure in which it may be suspected that any such person or persons may be found, and to break open the same if necessary so to do, in order to obtain entrance, and by order in writing, under the hand of any member of such Board of Health, to cause to be removed to the Lazaretto, all and every person or persons who upon such examination and inspection shall be found to be laboring under or infected with the said disease, there to be kept and detained, subject to the Rules and Regulations made and ordained, or to be made and ordained, for the government of such Lazaretto.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, from time to time, to make, ordain and establish such Rules and Regulations for the due care, management, support, medical, surgical, and other superintendence of any Lazaretto to be erected or procured by virtue of this act, as to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice aforesaid, may appear expedient and necessary, and to rescind, cancel and annul any such Rules, and in his discretion, with the advice aforesaid, others in their place to make and ordain.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any Board of Health to be appointed by virtue of this act, and for each and every member of the same, to call upon any magistrate, constable or other Peace-Officer, or any other person, to render aid and assistance in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, or of any Rule or Regulation to be made under the authority of the same, or in exercising the powers and authorities hereby given, and all such persons are hereby required to be aiding and assisting such Board of Health, and the several members thereof respectively, when so called upon as aforesaid.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall directly or indirectly obstruct or resist any of the Boards of Health so to be appointed, or any member of the same, or any persons acting in aid of or under the authority, direction or requisition of such Board or member thereof, in removing any person or persons infected, or reasonably suspected to be infected with the said Disease, or shall conceal or secrete any diseased person, or shall assist any such diseased or suspected person in escaping, or conceal or secrete any such person or persons as shall or may escape from any Lazaretto erected or procured by virtue of this act, every person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds, to be recovered on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County in which such offence may be committed, at the suit of any member of the Board of Health within whose District such offence may be committed to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justice, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender; and for want of sufficient goods and chattels, such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of such County, there to remain without bail or mainprize for a period not more than forty days nor less than twenty days; which penalty, when recovered, shall be applied as follows, namely, one half to the person prosecuting for the same, and the balance towards defraying the expenses of the Lazaretto.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may be sued or prosecuted for any thing by him or them done or committed under the powers given, or liabilities created by virtue of this act, he or they shall be allowed to plead the General Issue in such suit and give any special matter in evidence.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the time being, in his discretion, by warrant under his hand, to direct and require the removal to such Lazaretto, of any person or persons who upon examination and inspection shall be found to be labouring under or infected with such Disease, and who may be found in any part of the Province to which the powers hereby given to the Board of Health to be constituted under this Act, may not extend, there to be detained as provided by the third section of this Act.

IX. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Extracts from the Journals.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 10.

Mr Boyd, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of the House of yesterday,

day, relative to an application to Her Majesty's Government to station an armed Vessel in the Bay of Fundy during the Fishing Season, to prevent the infringement of existing Treaties by Foreigners, reported—that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

April 11.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, "Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is an object of primary importance to provide for an annual appropriation to the Bye Roads in this Province; and whereas the withholding of the Bye Road Appropriations previously made has retarded the settlement of the Country and been productive of great injury to the inhabitants of the Rural Districts; And whereas one of the objects the House proposed to attain in passing the several Loan Acts was to secure the Bye Road expenditure; therefore

"Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue, during the coming Season, the Bye Road Appropriations made in 1842."

On motion of Mr. Ead, "Whereas in making the appropriations of seven hundred and fifty pounds to defray the expenses incurred in the preservation of the Peace in the County of Northumberland, to be taken from the Provincial Treasury, instead of being assessed on the said County, the House was mainly influenced by a desire to avoid any measure which might tend to keep alive those angry feelings which have so long unhappily prevailed in that County; And whereas, in the opinion of this House, the further prosecution of those persons who are under Recognizances to appear, or against whom Warrants have issued for alleged riots and breaches of the Peace, connected with the recent Elections in that County, will be the means of agitating those sources of local vexation and ill will, which had much better be buried in oblivion; therefore

"Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to cause measures to be adopted by which those prosecutions and the execution of those Warrants may for the present be suspended."

To which Mr. Partelow moved an amendment—

To expunge the whole of the Preamble to the Resolution, as also all the Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—"That it would be both unusual and improper for this House to express any opinion touching Criminal matters in this Province, while Judicial proceedings thereon are still pending."

Mr. J. A. Street moved as an amendment to the said proposed amendment—

To expunge the whole thereof, as also the Preamble to the original Resolution, after the words "please to cause," and substitute as follows:—

"To be immediately removed from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Northumberland all those Justices against whom Fiats in Bankruptcy have been granted, and also those Justices who it shall be made to appear to His Excellency are insolvent, there being too much reason to believe that the late disturbances in that County have arisen in a great measure from the improper conduct and want of exertions, to preserve the Peace, on the part of the Justices of the above description."

The question being taken upon the last proposed amendment, it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon the first proposed amendment, when the House divided as follows:—Yeas, Messrs. Barberie, S. Earle, Smith, Allen, Partelow, J. A. Street, Jordan, W. H. Street, Barker, Botsford, Boyd, Gilbert, Nays, the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Messrs. Ead, Hanington, Scoullar, Payne, Thomson, Brown, Connell, and it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, The House went into Committee of the whole on the Report from the Committee on Public Accounts on the Accounts of the Queen's Casual Revenue. Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was first moved:—"1st. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Travelling Expenses of those Members of the Executive Council who do not reside at Fredericton, are more properly chargeable on the Surplus of the Civil List; and that an Address should be laid before the Home Government to that effect." Whereupon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—Yeas, 10. Nays, 9. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

The following Resolution was then moved—Resolved—as the opinion of this committee that it is not expedient to pay the travelling expenses from the Provincial Fund. Upon the question for sustaining this resolution, the committee divided as follows—Yeas, Mr. Hanington, Gilbert, Hill, J. Earle. Nays, hon. Mr. Speaker, hon. Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Boyd, Brown, Wark, Barker, Fisher, Taylor, Connell, Payne, W. H. Street, Scoullar, Barberie, J. A. Street, Allen, Partelow, Jordan, Smith, Ead.

April 12.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported to the House:—That he had received a Letter from David S. Kerr, Esquire, an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court in this Province, stating that he had, in accordance with instructions given him by James Doak and Thomas Hill, commenced proceedings against him as Speaker of the House of Assembly, as also the Sergeant at Arms; and being desirous of shew-