

intensely anxious. And if you'd any sympathy you'd know it. Yes, a woman with sympathy would have felt for me; you would have turned a face upon me—a face beaming with love and comfort—and not have been all night making up looks of thunder to come to breakfast with.

“Now, Mrs. Caudle, if we wish to continue happy together, understand that I won't have it. If I can't give a little supper to friends, at my own home, I'd better give up housekeeping altogether.”

“Where's my hat and gloves? I dine out to-day.”

CHAPTER VI.
Showing how Caudle brought home some "good fellows" to spend the evening, and found Mrs Caudle with some female friends at tea.

“I didn't choose to say anything to you last night, Mrs Caudle—no; you needn't tell me that; I know I didn't open my lips; don't I say so, woman?—I didn't speak, because indeed I was too tired. But I do think it hard that I can't leave home for a few days, but I must find it swarming with petticoats when I come back. Your friends, as you call 'em! as if women ever could be friends! It's rather hard, with what I'm charged for housekeeping, that I must find the place like a fair. You didn't expect me home till to-morrow! Oh, no! Else I should have found you alone, and as mute as a mouse; and not a word would you have said to me about the pack of gossips you'd had about, you!”

“Now, Mrs. Caudle for the future just remember one thing. Never think to expect me; for you shall never know the exact time when I shall come home. No; I shall always take you by surprise; as every man who'd know what his wife's about should do.”

“Well, I think I may guess now where the housekeeping money goes to! Now I can account for the grocer's bill—and I can't tell what other bills beside—when I see the people you have to eat me up. And then when I bring home a few friends that I find aboard the steam-boat—good fellows, I know, every one of 'em; though I never saw 'em before—when I come home I find my house full of silks and satins—a mountain of bonnets on my bed—and nothing fit for Christians to sit down to. And after such conduct you'll expect me to keep my temper? Yes! you'll open your eyes and affect to stare at me, if I only swear the smallest in the world—when if you'd married some men, Mrs. Caudle, the house wouldn't have held you! Now I should like to know what my friends thought of me last night—what they thought of you? Why, of course they looked upon me as a fool, for putting up with your conduct as quietly as I did—whilst for you, but—I'll respect your feelings—I won't say what they must have thought of you.”

“For an hour and a half, at least, did we wait for supper, if supper indeed you call it; for I blushed at every thing that was put on the table. An hour and a half. There was nothing in the house; everything was to be got! Why that's what I complain of, woman. That's the very fault. I bring home a few friends to supper and there's nothing in the house. But I come home, and find you with I don't know what cotton-box acquaintances, and the house smelling of toast enough to rain one.”

“Now, Mrs. Caudle, if we wish to continue happy together, understand that I won't have it. If I can't give a little supper to my friends at my own home, I'd better give up housekeeping altogether.”

“Where's my hat and gloves? I dine out to-day.”

Communications.

Mr. Editor.
In reference to the communications which have recently appeared in your paper, signed 'P. Williston,' and 'J. Porter,' we beg to say that the differences which thereby appear to exist between us, have been explained to our mutual satisfaction. The subscriber, J. Porter, has understood that his communication is construed to charge Mr Williston with having in his hands money belonging to the parish of Newcastle. He knows of no money belonging to that parish being in Mr Williston's hands; he did not intend to say so; nor does he think that the language used by him will fairly bear any such interpretation.

**P. WILLISTON,
JOHN PORTER.**

Chatham, 18th February, 1846.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. M.

Surrounded by the silent dead,
"Neath many a lowly mound,
She rests in peace, nor heeds the vain
Turmoil that rages around.

Her trials, numerous and severe,
Are now forever o'er;
No death of friends—no earthly care
Can ever grieve her more.

Bless spirit! from thy bright abode
Dost thou in love look down,
With woe'd tenderness on friends
Who mourn that thou art gone!

Or are thy noble powers employed
In heavenly things alone?
Resigning them to Him whose love
Surpasses ev'ry thy own.

Farewell, dear friend, farewell, farewell,
We mourn, but mourn in vain;
Our tears can never call thee back
To this dark world again.

But oh! our heart-depressing loss,
Fond nature will bewail;
A friend sincere, to many dear,
Has left the lonely Vale.

Yet why lament? we too must leave
This mortal vale of tears;
Let us pursue a heavenward way,
And join our songs with hers.

Bathurst, January 26, 1846.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:
CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1846.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF THE SEVERAL MAILS, AT THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

TIME OF ARRIVAL.—Monday.—Nova Scotia, St. John, Fredericton, Dorchester, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Petticoadie, Richibucto, 6 A. M.
Tuesday.—Newcastle and Douglastown, 5 A. M.
Thursday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, Petticoadie, Richibucto, 6 A. M.
Friday.—St. John, Fredericton, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Newcastle, South West, 6 A. M. Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8 A. M.
Saturday.—Newcastle, Douglastown, 5 A. M. Shippigan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisitac, 3 P. M., every fortnight.
TIME OF CLOSING.—Monday, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Fredericton, Newcastle, South West, Douglastown, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8 A. M. Ship, pegan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisitac every fortnight, 5 A. M. Nova Scotia, St. John, Dorchester, Richibucto, Petticoadie, 9 P. M.
Thursday.—Newcastle, Douglastown, and 5 A. M.
Friday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, St. John, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Richibucto, Petticoadie, 9 P. M.
N. B.—Letters will be forwarded upon the payment of a Fee of "six pence," and Newspapers "one penny" each, if posted within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the closing of the respective mails at this Office.

THE SEASON.—Since Sunday last a very agreeable change has taken place in the weather, and the roads throughout the country have much improved.

We are sorry to learn that during the late severe weather the frost penetrated a number of cellars; and in the rural districts a quantity of potatoes, turnips, &c. were destroyed. This will be the more sensibly felt, as potatoes are scarce, the crop being short last season, and that severely affected by the rot. We believe there is no actual want, at present, in the country, but fears are entertained there will be great difficulty in procuring seed in the spring. To obviate this evil, as much as possible, every farmer should endeavour, even at great sacrifice, to put aside sufficient for his spring planting, and care be taken to have them well probed over. If they trust to be supplied from any other source, we are apprehensive they will be disappointed. This is a matter of serious moment to our Farmers, and one which it behoves them to guard against.

HIGHLAND BALL.—The Annual Ball, under the Patronage of the Highland Society, is to come off on Monday evening next, at Layton's Hotel, in Chatham.

CHEAP LITERATURE.—We recommend such of our readers as are desirous of procuring a fund of highly useful, interesting, and instructive knowledge, to call on Mr. JOHN RUE, in Chatham, and look at the publications of Messrs. Sears, for whom he is the Agent. They consist of the Pictorial Illustration of the Bible; History of the Bible; Guide to Knowledge; Wonders of the World; Bible Geo-

graphy; and the New Family Magazine.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.
—The Military preparations in Canada, appear to alarm our American neighbours. We copy the following from a late New York paper.

“Of the military preparations which are in progress in Canada, a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Kingston, published in the Rochester Advertiser, gives some interesting particulars which do not reach us through the Canadian newspapers. The writer is said to be an Englishman. He expresses the opinion that England intends to make war with America, and predicts that she will destroy every seaport on the seaboard during the next summer, unless the Americans recede from their position on the Oregon question. The facts he states are these—

“Even in Hingston see what we are doing. Contracts are out for making a large battery on Navy Point, another on Hemy Point, a third in front of Market Square, and a fourth on Murney Point. Two Martello Towers, one on Cedar Island, and one on the shoal in the harbour are contracted for. Cost of the whole \$500,000. All contracts are out, but not one was advertised. Expected to be out immediately, contracts for two land redoubts, equal in size to Fort Henry. We know that war is expected in Canada, and that every preparation is made to meet it, at almost every point. Depend upon it, England will not wait the convenience of the United States.

“Besides these preparations, it is stated thirteen thousand troops of the line have been ordered to Canada. It is natural to suppose that the American people should feel uneasy at these formidable preparations, but their own indiscretion has been the cause of them.”

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—The Boston Advertiser of the 7th instant, furnishes with the following account of the proceedings of Congress, up to the 2nd of the month.

The first of these were offered by Mr. Dargin, a democrat. It declares the Oregon question to be still the subject of honorable negotiation and compromise and that it should be adjusted; and proposes that the line separating Canada from the United States, should be extended due west to the coast south of Fraser's River, thence through the centre of the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific ocean,—this to be the line between the two governments.

The second was presented by Mr. Tibbatts, democrat. It instructs the President to give 'the notice' forthwith, accompanying it with an assurance of a desire for an amicable settlement of all questions between the two governments, and for the general peace of the world. It proceeds to authorize the President to repel all aggressions upon our commerce, and all attempts at 'exclusive jurisdiction [apparently meaning on the part of Great Britain] over any part of the territory claimed by the United States; to call out for this purpose the militia, and accept the services of—thousand volunteers 'to serve through the war; to employ our regular military force, and to expand and increase the same to any number not exceeding—thousand men; to complete the Navy as now authorized and to equip and employ it in actual service, and 'to build, purchase or charter, arm equip and man such vessels and steamboats as shall be deemed necessary for the purposes aforesaid.' It further appropriates a sum—not named—for these purposes, and authorizes the Treasurer to borrow the money therefor.

Mr. Pettit democrat, offered the other resolution. It is simply an instruction to the President to give notice to Great Britain that the Oregon Convention shall be annulled and abrogated in twelve months from the date of the notice.

In Congress on the 9th Mr Tibbatts offered a resolution for ordering that at 1-2 past 2 o'clock on Monday the debate on the Oregon question shall cease, and the question be taken. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 93 to 91.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon subject, and Mr Bell of Kentucky addressed the House in favor of the giving notice as a pacific measure and in a pacific form.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr Webster's resolution asking of the President copies of any correspondence between our Government and Great Britain, or with our Ministers abroad, on the Oregon question, since that communicated with the annual message, which he may have, and deem proper to communicate, was taken up and adopted.”

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We are glad to perceive by the Journals and newspapers, that our Legislature is progressing rapidly and harmoniously with the business of the country. The irregularity of the mails during the last fortnight, has unavoidably thrown us in arrears with our Legislative news, which we have in some measure remedied by devoting a large space to the same in today's paper.

We select the following paragraphs from a letter dated in Fredericton, published in the Saint John Courier of Saturday last.

“I have been an attentive observer of the proceedings of the House this session, and there appears generally a very good feeling among the members, and an anxious disposition to forward the various interests of the Province.”

“A Bill to vacate the Seats of Members of the House in certain cases, has passed, and been sent to the Council. This bill was opposed by Hanington, Partelow, and others, on the ground that Executive Councillors and others, should be included in the number subject to its provisions, but the attempt to get it so extended failed by a vote of 17 to 11.

“The Bill for Incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop, has not yet been introduced. Hon. Mr. Hazen has presented the mammoth Petition in its favour from St. John, with 1400 signatures; and Mr. Partelow has brought in a petition from the same quarter, with about the same number of names, praying for aid towards a Railway between Saint John and the Grand Falls.”

EXPRESS FROM HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

Such is the anxiety evinced by the public of the United States to obtain news from Britain, that it appears an Express is to be despatched from Halifax immediately on the arrival of the next steamer from England, so as to reach Boston in advance of the mail. On this subject the Guardian contains the following paragraph.

“An Agent has been sent on from New York who will receive the papers as soon as the Steamer reaches the wharf, will proceed, in ten hours to Annapolis, thence by steam to Portland, where an express train will be in readiness to carry him forward to Boston and New York. Much interest, and not a little anxiety is felt as to the success of this experiment.”

CANADA.—The Legislature of Canada is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 20th of March.

NOVA SCOTIA.—In the Legislature of this Province, on the 3rd instant, a question of order arose. The Times gives the following version of the matter:—

“We were not present during the preliminary discussion, but understand that Mr. G. R. Young introduced the Bill of which he had given notice in connection with the resolutions on the subject of the Railroad. Several hon. gentlemen objected to this proceeding as premature, and among the rest Mr. J. B. Uniacke, who adverted to the dissatisfaction which was felt at the proceedings of the London Provisional Committee. Mr. Young expressed his surprise that the hon. gent. from Cape Breton should identify himself with the paltry, mean and malicious party spirit that was abroad in Halifax upon the subject. Mr. Uniacke called the hon. gent. to order, and the words being taken down, the gallery was cleared.”

It is reported that Sir Neil Douglas is to succeed Lord Falkland in the government of this Province.

UNITED STATES.—It appears that the war-fever, which raged with such violence in the United States, and particularly in the Legislature, is considerably abated. A Correspondent of the Boston Courier, at Washington, in speaking of the recent news from Britain, on the subject of the recent Ministerial changes, and the effect it has had on the members of Congress, says:—

“The dominant party in the House of Representatives have shrunk under the impression of such news, from a renewal of the debates on the Oregon question, and since Friday, therefore, not a word has been heard upon the subject.—The prospect of an amicable adjustment of the question was daily more becoming apparent. The 'fifty-four forty' men were gradually receding from their extreme claims, and settling down upon the justice of a compromise based upon the forty-ninth degree of north latitude. It is thought, however, that the notice will be given to England to terminate the joint occupancy, accompanied with the assurance of its being sent as a peace measure. A proposition has been submitted to Congress appropriating the entire proceeds from the sale of the public lands to the building of ten steam frigates, in addition to the ten already proposed by the Committee on Naval affairs, \$2,000,000 are proposed to be appropriated for the commencement of the work. This matter was brought before the Senate on the 21st. by Mr. Fairfield, of Marine, and the Bill was rejected, on a motion to be on the table, by division of 28 to 12; and on a motion to postpone its consideration to the 10th February, of 26 to 19.

“The Debate which was expected to take place in the Senate on Friday the 23rd, upon Mr. Allen's declaratory resolutions as to what interference the United States will tolerate in the affairs of this continent, was got rid of by an adjournment of the Senate till the following