PEEL AND POVERTY.—Peel's father made a large fortune by the sweat of other men's brows. He turned politician and stock-jobber, lent Pitt ten thousand pounds, was made a Baronet—died. The son, the present premier of England, supports the Poor Law Amendment Act, which deprives those who made his father's fortune of the means of existence, and even of Christian burial. Peel's daughter is now married to the son of the Earl of Jersey, whose daughter is by this time married to the son of Prince Esterhazy, the richest man in Europe. Another and a better world can alone set all this to rights!

TERRIFIC ACCIDENT.—Last evening, the Boston Roman Catholic Relief Society held a meeting in the Hall over James L. Riddle's auction store, and when about to adjourn at 11 o'clock, the sleepers upon which the floor was laid, *broke through, and in its descent took the floor below with it, hurling about two hundred men among the ruins!*

At the first crash, many jumped from the windows in the second story, and we regret to learn that a Mr. Burns of South Boston, had both legs broke, two others, whose names we could not learn, received serious injuries.

A number of others are reported to be more or less injured.

The noise of the crashing timbers, and the cries of the wounded and terrified inmates, soon drew together a large concourse of people, who rendered efficient aid in extricating the unfortunate sufferers from the ruins.

When we consider the circumstances, the number of people congregated, and the distance they fell, we may look upon their escape as almost miraculous. Five hundred people were congregated in the Hall, the majority of whom were on that part of the floor which was supported from below, and who looked on the disaster, expecting every minute to share the fate of those who had fallen. The building is owned by the heirs of the late R. D. Tucker.

We understand the meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of some of the Catholics who had been engaged in the late riot at St. Mary's Church. The names of those injured as far as we can learn, are Patrick M'Laughlin, who jumped from the third story window, and striking a large swinging sign carried it with him in his descent, and striking on the sidewalk, was taken up insensible. Patrick Arley had his leg broken, and a man by the name of Fleming was somewhat injured.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

POST OFFICE REFORM.—We have entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and indefatigable industry of the Postmaster General; we have a good opinion of the gentlemen composing the Post Office Committees of the Houses of Congress respectively; and yet we fear that another season will glide away, and witness nothing effected toward the renovation of the Post Office service of the Union. This must not be: various and urgent considerations of Public Interest forbid it. It shall not be, at least without a strenuous effort on our part to prevent it. Once more, therefore, we ask the earnest attention of our readers to a specification of the Reform absolutely required.

I. *An Increase of the Revenue.* This is now clearly inadequate. The Department is in debt, and falling behind hand. Mr. Wickliffe has been obliged to deduct ten per cent. from the compensation allowed to Postmasters, meagre as it already was in most cases. We have been urgently appealed to to censure this curtailment, and to demand a restoration. But how shall this be effected? Our friend says, Congress must make a liberal appropriation for the relief of the Department. But how shall Congress exercise this liberality when there is no money in the Treasury, an insufficient Revenue, heavy debts due, and hard work to raise funds for other purposes? This resort, except as a temporary expedient, is clearly out of the question. What then?

II. *Congress may and must increase the Reve- of the Department by reducing and equalizing Rates of Postage and restricting the Franking ge.* This is easy; it is just; it is necessary. We have no doubt that the present extent l Service may be made to pay Half a Mil- per annum, while its operation will be burdensome and more beneficial to the y. For instance—a letter sent from New- Philadelphia, Albany, or Hartford, is 12 1-2 cents; if to Providence, Boston, re, Troy, or Washington, 18 3-4 cents—*hree-fourths* as much as if conveyed to , Dubuque, Natchitoches, or the Yellow e. There is no justice in this, and it is retched policy. This high postage for short distances fills every traveller's pocket with letters which ought to go in the Mail. We cannot doubt that a tariff of 5 cents on each letter carried less than 200 miles, 10 cents under 500, 15 cents under 1,000, 20 cents under 2,000, and 25 cents for still further distances, would produce more annual Revenue than the present rates.—There might be a falling off for one year; but there need not if the Postmaster General would make a manly appeal to the People to send their letters by the Mails, and thus prove their disposition to have the low rates maintained.

Then as to Newspapers, there exists a wretched anarchy in the laws of Congress. The smallest sheet and the 'Quadruple Nation, or 'Jonathan,' as big as a German Principality, are charged just alike; and a New York paper pays just the same if carried to Maryland as to Iowa. Then a paper forwarded regularly to a subscriber pays just the same as one sent casually to apprize some distant relative of a death or marriage. This is all wrong. Some discrimination based on size is manifestly just and necessary; for there have been single editions of a Mammoth Quadruple issued in this city on which the loss to the Department must have been $1,000. So of the chance papers thrown into the mail—each one is a special bother to the Post Officers, and a great part of them are never taken out by those to whom they are addressed, and so are a dead loss. They ought clearly to pay twice as much as those regularly transmitted.

III. Great abuses exist also in the charging of double and higher postage on letters. We have known one letter pass for single, while another, much smaller and lighter, was charged treble.—We have known two small pieces of paper connected by a thread charged treble, though weighing less than a common sheet. These discrepancies should be corrected.

IV. But after all, the abuses of the Franking ege, if they do not swallow up, certainly w all the rest. The Government first ter-writing public with the cost of all correspondence, and that must be when such a multitude of public functionaries and ex-functionaries are permitted to frank their private and business Correspondence, the joke is carried out of the window. It is monstrous. Bushels of letters are (or have been) sent to Washington to be franked all over the country. Business men often solicit and obtain the office of Postmaster simply in order to save the postage on their letters, which amounts to as much as all the receipts of their several offices. We recollect that the most extensive merchant, speculator, &c. in Vermont obtained from Gen. Jackson the office of Postmaster at a place where he did not usually reside; whereby the correspondence of his eight or ten stores was carried on at the expense of the public—he being in Boston much of his time, and very seldom in his Post Office. This is a single instance of a very common abuse. If it be policy to allow the Franking Privilege to Postmasters at all, it should be restricted to—1, Their necessary official correspondence; 2, A permission to frank letters of business or friendship to an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the accruing revenue of their respective offices, or within some other rigid limitations, in return for which they should be required to mail and deliver all Free Letters without charge. Then the Franking of Documents, Speeches, &c. should be brought under some similar regulation.

We have only opened this subject, and will recur to it. Friends of the People in Congress! do not adjourn, we implore you, without revising the laws regulating Postages and the Post Office!

AN IMMENSE ISSUE.—The Supreme Court of the United States has been engaged for several days, and will probably be occupied during the week, in hearing the great case of Mrs. Gaines, against the Executors of the will of Dan. Clark, of New York, and those holding portions of the property by purchase from them. The amount involved in the decision is between $30,000,000 and 40,000,000. The case is without a parallel, not only for the amount of property involved, but for the wonderful character of the incidents, even as admitted by the vastly wealthy possessors of the estate, and for the very important questions raised against the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as for the history or position of the parties concerned—especially that of the heroic and much abused lady, who now comes before the highest tribunal of the nation to exhibit her matchless wrongs, and to secure beyond appeal her rights to her patrimony. Her counsel are Messrs. Key, Walter Jones, and Crittenden. Mr. Key made a powerful exhibition of the enormities practised by the executors and their accomplices in the destruction of the last will of Mr. Clark. It is a perfect romance of real life. He will be followed by Gen. Jones. Messrs. Brent (father and son) have preceded with a very able and ingenious argument for the present possessors. The decision will not probably be given for two weeks. A narrative of it will be very interesting.

On Wednesday and Thursday last, a severe gale was experienced in New York, by which great damage was done to part of the shipping in the harbor, and many of the pilot boats either sunk or broke to pieces. The steamboat Charter Oak, while on her way between that place and Norwich, was caught in a gale, and her rudder chains breaking she became unmanageable and run ashore. Her passengers, however, 60 in number, were providentially all saved.

We cut the following melancholy proof of its effects from the Boston Times:

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The Barque William Fales, Capt. Thomas, from Bristol, R. I., of and for Portland, was lost on Cape Neddock, about 10 miles east of Portsmouth, on Wednesday night, during the severe gale. The captain and seven men out of the thirteen on board, perished.

National Bankruptcy.—The whole world is bankrupt, or nearly so. In England, the ministry are about to call a new Parliament, in order to increase the revenue. France finds herself deficient $10,000,000. Austria obtained a loan $175,000,000. Russia, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal are in the utmost pecuniary difficulty, and would all borrow money if they could. Turkey and Belgium have obtained loans, and Egypt has been obliged to raise the duty on produce. The King of Naples has raised five millions of ducats for Sicily. Texas is a borrower in England.—Lastly, the United States, with abundant resources, is reduced to the necessity of raising a loan of $2,000,000 to carry her through the year.—*New England Farmer.*

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.—The following is the letter from Gen. Jackson, addressed some time since to Major Davezac, which was read in the Assembly of the State, by Mr O'Sullivan. We find it in the Goshen Republican:

"My health is much impaired, and I am for the most part of the time confined to my room, seldom able to visit my friends, and write with difficulty. I am trying to put my house in order to meet that call, which must soon come, to that other and better world from which no traveller returns. In doing this, I pass in review often my whole official life; in which I find but little to regret and much to remember with satisfaction; and particularly all my acts and doings in the successful defence of New Orleans, my conscience fully approves. Still, no one has ever brought to view in Congress the iniquity and injustice of the $1,000 fine with cost imposed upon me by a vindictive judge who deprived me of my constitutional right of being heard in my defence, and this for an act justified by the necessity of the case, and the only means by which the city of New Orleans, with all its "booty and beauty," could have been successfully defended. All now must acknowledge and do acknowledge this—that only by my order declaring martial law, could this city have been saved. Without this we might have gallantly sacrificed our lives, but lost our country, and the city must have been yielded to the brutality of an infuriated invading soldiery. It was for this act and for enforcing it until the country was secure, that this unjust fine was imposed, the record of which still remains an impuation on my memory.

"Congress is the only body whose action could wipe this stain from my memory, by a joint resolution, ordering the fine, with costs and interest, to be returned, it having been so unjustly, so unrighteously imposed, and without my being heard in my own defence, from which you remember I was peremptorily debarred.—This is the only imputation that has not been by Congress expunged from the record; and going out of life, when I reflect how much I hazarded in the defence of Louisiana, (my life, my health, and what was dearer than all, my reputation,) I cannot but regret that this stain upon my name should be permitted to pass down to posterity.

"But be it so. I go hence with a clear conscience that I did my duty faithfully; and although this act of justice has been withheld, still my continued prayers will be for my country's safety and prosperity; and that, if war should again come, the safety of a great city may not be jeopardized from this precedent, which, staring the commanding officer in the face, may prevent him from assuming the responsibility by which alone it may be secured. For you must well know and remember that it was martial law alone by which we were able successfully to defend the city; and that Judge Hall, who afterwards imposed the fine upon me, when the order was first read, exclaimed with uplifted hands, "that by this the city might be saved, without it, it was lost."

"To you, my friend, for the first time, have I unfolded my feelings; determined, if my country would not voluntarily do me this justice, that I would pass to my grave in silence without a murmur. But as this is perhaps the last letter I may write you, I could not refrain from expressing to you my feelings on a review of our privations and dangers together before New Orleans.—*Bangor Democrat.*

Manufacture of Ice by Steam.—"We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the Utilitarians of that city have commenced the manufacture of Ice, by steam. How wonderful is the progress in this matter! Even Fulton himself never could have dreamed of the improvements that have been made. The only trouble is, that hot water will be entirely suspended by snow broth. If they already begin to grow ice in Philadelphia by the steam process, there is no telling how soon they may freeze over the Delaware and make excellent shating by pouring boiling water into its winter waves. If Philadelphians can fill up their ice houses by steam, they will be able in a short time to *burn* plenty of frigidity out of Pittsburgh furnaces, and a man will probably be able before long to freeze himself to death before one of Professor Olmstead's patent stoves, filled with burning anthracite from the Lehigh mines.—*N. Y. Cour. and Inq.*

Bank of the United States.—New and astounding developments are daily being made relative to the rascalities of this institution. A history of the plots and counter plots of this swindling concern, its struggles for existence, the falsehood and gross deception of its President and underlings, with its dying groans, would fill a volume with tales as wild and wonderful as even eastern romance could furnish. Some five or six years since Nicholas Biddle was one evening at a public ball in Philadelphia leaning against one of the pillars in the hall, and from his position and general appearance attracted the notice of a stranger present, who inquired as it chanced, of one of Mr. Biddle's admirers, who he was; the gentleman told him and added, we call him here the greatest man in the United States, and think that upon him and his Bank depends in a good measure the safety of the Union. Comment is unnecessary.—*Bangor Democrat.*

Among the items of expenditure objected to recently by a "retrenching" member of the States' House of Representatives was the sum of thirty dollars allowed to each member for newspapers. It was stated that in the Treasury Department one thousand dollars were expended "for newspapers, periodicals, and poems!"

(From the Charleston Courier.)

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST BRITISH MAIL STEAMER AT CHARLESTON.—LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock, a large steamer made her appearance at the bar, which was soon known to be one of the British West India Mail Steamers, and the wharves were lined with such of our citizens as were made aware of the fact.

She came and anchored off Hamilton & Co.'s wharf, and proved to be the British Royal Mail Steamer *Clyde*, Lieut. Woodruff, R. N., Commander, of 1842 tons burthen, drawing 15½ feet water with a small supply of coals on board. The *Clyde* is from Grenada, via St. Croix, St. Thomas, Turks Island, Nassau, and last from off Savannah. Capt. Woodruff, the commander of the *Clyde*, had charge of the *Britania*, of the Cunard line, in her two last trips to Boston.

By this vessel mails were received from England and the several West India ports, but she brought no English papers. The Liverpool letters are to the 15th January, extracts from which, and also from London, Havre, and Antwerp, will be found below.

Capt. Woodruff informs us that he read London papers to the 16th January, but recollects no news of any particular interest. Much anxiety appeared to exist as to the general existing relations between Great Britain and this country. We are indebted to Capt. W. for files of Br. West India papers down to the middle of January, but they are barren of news.

Mr. Johnson, a passenger in the Clyde, informs us that in conversation with the Harbour Master at Nassau, he understood that the sixteen murderers, who were on board the brig Creole, were still in confinement at that place, waiting the decision of the British and American governments, as to their ultimate disposal.

The Clyde received the mail from England, to the middle of January, at Grenada, to which port it was brought by the steamer Dee.

She left Tybee at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeds this afternoon for New York and Halifax. She will return here from Halifax, via New York, in about a fortnight. Under the proposed arrangement of this line, we are, it is said, to have a boat touching at this port, each way, once a fortnight.

We learn that the U. S. government have decided that there will be no objections to the mail steamers taking passengers from and to the various American ports, as they carry no goods or merchandize or freight.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.

We have just been informed, by a gentleman from Manchester, of a serious accident which occurred this morning on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, and which, he supposes, will be found the most disastrous in results of any that has hitherto been recorded.

It appears, that, about half-past seven o'clock this morning, as a luggage train was proceeding towards Leeds, it was discovered that an engine and tender were returning thence on the same line of rails. Before either engines could be stopped, a fearful collision took place, by which the engines were destroyed and the whole train upset on the adjoining line, rendering the road impassable. Immediately after this had occurred, the early passenger train came up, and before the engineer could succeed in stopping it, it also came in fearful contact with the wreck of the previous engines and train. Our informant states, that the loss of life is very great, but could not, at the time he left Manchester, ascertain the number. He states also, that the carriage and goods were on fire at the period the messenger left the scene of the accident.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Wheat very dull, and prices are now quoted at 8s. lower than at the highest current. The duty has advanced to 24s. 8.—American flour in bonds 30 a 32s.

BANKS AND BANKING.—A Bill, entitled "*An Act further regulating Banks and Banking,*" was reported a few days since, by Mr. DANA of Fryeburg, from the Committee on that subject.

Some of the new provisions, which are proposed to be established by this bill, are:—

1st. The Bank Commissioners may, of their own authority, appoint receivers to wind up Banks which have suspended, and which are adjudged by them to be insolvent.

2d. A suspension of payment by any Bank for thirty days, or in the event of a resumption within the thirty days, a second suspension within six months, works an absolute forfeiture of its charter.

3d. After July 1, 1842, no Bank shall do any new business, or renew more than seventy-five per cent upon former loans, if the amount of its bills compared with its specie exceeds the ratio of 8 to 1; and after July 1, 1843, if the said ratio exceeds 7 to 1; and after July 1, 1843, if it exceeds 6 to 1; with a proviso however, that the prohibition shall not take effect, until twenty days after the above named ratios have been exceeded.

4th. The Bank Commissioners may, of their own authority, appoint receivers for any Bank, not having suspended, the condition of which they shall adjudge to be insolvent, or hazardous to the public.

5th. After the 1st of September next, no Bank shall hold real estate and have due to it an amount exceeding its capital stock by more than seventy-five per cent; provided, that balances due from other Banks, and bills of other Banks held by it, shall not be reckoned as sums due to it, within the meaning of this restriction.

6th. After the 1st of September, Banks may have a circulation compared with their capital, upon the following scale:—

Banks with a capital of $50,000, may have a circulation of 80 per cent thereon.

Banks with a capital of $60,000, may have a circulation of 75 per cent.

Banks with a capital of $75,000, may have a circulation of 65 per cent.

Banks with a capital of $100,000, may have a circulation of 60 per cent.

Banks with a capital of $120,000, may have a circulation of 50 per cent.

Banks with a capital of $150,000, may have a circulation of 45 per cent.

Banks with a capital of $200,000, or more, may have a circulation of 40 per cent.

And a Bank, having a capital of any intermediate amount, "*shall not exceed, in its circulation, the proportion above established for the Banks next below it in amount of capital.*"

7th. After the 1st of September next, no Bank shall have more than 10 per cent of its aggregate circulation, in bills under the denomination of $5.

8th. There shall be appointed four Bank Commissioners; two for the Counties of Lincoln, Kennebec, Somerset, and the Counties lying West of them; and two for the remaining portion of the State.

9th. The bringing into the State, with intent to circulate, any foreign Bank bills of a less denomination than $5, is prohibited; and after the 1st. of June next, the receiving or circulating such bills, is also prohibited; with the proviso, that passing such bills into any Bank, is made lawful.

Such are the principal provisions of this bill, and although in very many respects falling far short of a thorough Bank reform, they approximate to it, and seem to promise useful results.

We ought to except the last provision, which apparently harrasses the people with a prohibition, without any good purpose to be accomplished by it.—*Augusta Age.*

TEMPERANCE.

Ye of exalted rank and high station, read the following. Honour and praise, say we, to the Chief Magistrate of the United States.—[ED. MIRROR.

TEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES.—Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 5th February, 1842—to Edward C. Delavan, Esq.

"At the great and splendid levee given on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, the President of the United States of America had not a drop of wine or other alcoholic drinks furnished. Nothing but cold water was to be had, and on a wedding occasion too. What a noble step—one which will draw to him thousands of hearts, warm and fresh, and will tell on the futures destines of the nation.—*Albany Jour.*

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.—An extraordinary meeting of the freinds of temperance was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, under the direction of the Charlestown Total Abstinence Society. The Hall was thronged with people, including a very large number of ladies. The Naval Temperance Society, numbering about two hundred members, comprising the seamen of the U. S. ship Columbus and others, was also present. The occasion was "the anniversary of the simultaneous meeting of the friends of temperance throughout the world."

The order of exercises consisted of music, which was performed by the band of the Columbus; prayer by the Rev. H. K. Greene; Hymns; Resolutions by John S. Sleeper, Esq. and addresses by several gentlemen. Among those who addressed the meeting were Capt. Joel Abbott, of the Navy, P. H. Sweetser, Esq. Dr. A. J. Bellows, W. H. Davis, A. J. Locke, P. Hill, Morris, McCarty and McLane, of the Naval Temperance Society, and Souther, of Lynn. The addresses were of a highly interesting character, and very much engaged the attention of a crowded audience. It was probably the most spirited and interestiag meeting ever held in Charlestown, and no doubt will be productive of much good. The good cause of temperance seems every where to be taking a new start, and we trust will continue on until the exertions of its friends shall have accomplished its perfect work.

During the afternoon of Tuesday, previous to the hour of the meeting, the Naval Temperance Society, including the corps of Marines and the Band of the Columbus, marched through the a- colu- ion, ded for the & S. P. Hill.—

CAUSE OF TE perance in this regular meetings evening; at which times, th erally addressed by some mer and we are frequently visited other places. We have obtained dred names to the pledge, nearly forty of which are reformed inebriates, and we are receiving additions every week.

Although some few have fallen back to their former habits, still, the number of such is so few, in comparison with those who "stand fast in the liberty wherewith" they have been made free, we consider that we have abundant cause for rejoicing.

At Slatersville, Blackstone, Waterford, Cumberland Hill, Mannville, Albion, &c., we understand the glorious work goes bravely on; but having received no direct information on the subject, we are unable to give particulars.

May we not expect soon to receive a statement of the prosperity of the cause, from each of of the above named places?

There is also a rumor, that in Wrentham, Bellingham, Mendon, Uxbridge, &c. &c., quite "a skaking among the dry bones" has been experienced, and that many are seeking the paths of total abstinence, "with their faces set thitherward." Brethren, why not give us a little light on this subject?

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—This celebration, the order of which was given in our last number, far exceeded our expectations.—The weather was fine. Our city was more full of happy and benevolent faces of both sexes and of all ages, than we ever witnessed before. It was truly gratifying to witness so much interest felt and expressed in our community on a subject every way so worthy of it—a subject so closely connected with the social, political and moral good of our State and our whole nation.—It promises well for the perpetuity of our free and equal institutions. As friends of free suffrage, as a natural and inherent right, we rejoice in the progress of the temperance reform, because it promises us that this right may be extended and enjoyed without danger to the public good. We view the cause of Temperance in this respect as we view those of religion and education. We regard them all as preparing the way for a more free and liberal government than we have of late years enjoyed in this State. The mottos were pointed,—the addresses were appropriate,—the temperance songs were animating. But nothing excited our interest quite so much as "the cold water army" of rosy-cheeked boys. We saw in them a large assemblage of our future good, sober, industrious, and intelligent citizens and sound suffrage men.—*Providence New Age.*

THE RESULT OF SELLING INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—We have been informed that a man from a neighboring village, came to *Woonsocket*, on Thursday, the 10th inst., purchased a gallon of rum, returned home, and in *two days* drank the whole of it. On Saturday he was taken with a fit of *delirium tremens*, and died before night.—Thus we have another evidence of the deadly effects of the traffic in alcoholic liquors. How long shall man continue to deal out misery and death to his fellow man?

We know not who sold him the rum, which, *without doubt, was the cause of his death;* neither do we wish to know: but whoever he may be, we would call his attention, for a few moments, to the dwelling of the deceased; there to witness the dying struggles of him who, but *two days* previous, he had supplied with the maddening draught. Behold the tender wife, as she bends over the dying pillow of him who, had it not been for *rum*, might still have been to her a source of comfort and joy. Listen to her heart-rending sighs, and shrieks of despair, as she beholds him struggling with the grim monster death. Behold the look of wretchedness and wo, depicted on her countenance, as she sees him to whom the fond affections of her youth had been plighted, one for whom she had left the paternal roof, to enter with, on the journey of life; one to whom she had been accustomed to look for protection and support, snatched from her in the prime of life! thus leaving her exposed to the scoffs and jeers of an unfeeling world. See the orphan children, deprived of the protection of a parent, destined to buffet the storms and adversities of life, without the aid and counsel of a father; with nought but the feeble exertions of a distressed mother, to provide for their future wants.

While meditating on this scene, ask yourself this question: *Have I a moral right to sell an article, the use of which is the sole cause of all the misery and distress which is now presented before me?*

PROFIT OF TEMPERANCE.—A worthy mechanic of this city, who, from the force of his own convictions discontinued the use of intoxicating drinks a year ago, celebrated the anniversary of *his freedom* from a bad habit, by inviting a few of his friends, one evening last week, to partake of a clam chowder. After due discussion of the savory mess,—which formed so important a part of the sustenance of our pilgrim fathers, and in praise of which the pen of the latest British traveller in this country runs riot,—the host opened his desk, and took out a drawer of money. He showed his guests that there were more than A HUNDRED DOLLAS in the drawer, and informed them that those were the savings of his "grog-money" for the year. Every day, he had deposited in the drawer the sum he would previously have spent for liquor. and this was the result! Here was absolutely the foundation of a fortune. Think of it, young men and remember that the regular saving of this sum, with its lawful interest, would insure a handsome independence, in old age, for any of you.—*Salem Gazette.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 7.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Municipal Corporation Bill.

His Honor the SPEAKER opened the Debate, showing some of the benefits of the Bill, and also some of the evils that existed under the course hitherto pursued in expending appropriations made for the improvement of the Roads, &c., in the Province; at the same time stating that the Government did not wish to force the measure on the country, but begged they would give it a calm consideration.