Poetry.

The National Anthem adapted to the Time.

The following adaptation of the National Anthem, by the Rev. Newman Hall, L. L. D., was sung on Monday evening at the weekly meeting of the working-classes, held at Surrey Chapel. The immense assembly joined with evident and deep emotion in the chorus of each verse. Mr. Hall had previously made an affecting allusion to the deceased Prince as the friend of the poor man and the patron of industry :—

God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Lord, heal her bleeding heart,
Assuage its grievous smart,
Thy heavenly peace impart,
God save the Queen!

Our Royal widow bless!
God guard the fatherless!
God save the Queen!
Shield them with loving care,
Their mighty grief we share,
Lord, hear the people's prayer,
God save the Queen!

O Lord our God arise!
Bless England's enemies!
On thee we call!
Let sorrow whisper Peace,
Bid wrong and anger cease,
Let truth and love increase,
Make evil fall!

In this our Nation's need,
With Thee we humbly plead!
God bless our Queen!
Her life-woe sanctify,
Her loss untold supply,
Thyself be ever nigh
To save our Queen!

Selected.

BARBARA BLYTHE.

BY SOPHIE MAY.

The snow-flakes were busy making a patchwork quilt for mother earth. They were driving about in a great hurry, and the air was sharp. So the girls had pinned their shawls close, and the boys' caps were tied over their ears.

But the children had something on their minds, and were not thinking of the cold weather. They were talking about a prize which had been promised to the best scholar at close of school. Some pouted, and said "they shouldn't try for it—they didn't care." And these were the stupid ones, you might know. Then others looked nervous, and said "if they hadn't staid at home and got behind, they might try, but as it was, they didn't call it fair play."

There was one little girl with thoughtful gray eyes, who heard what the others were talking about, but said nothing herself. Her name was Barbara Blythe. She was directly behind Willy Harlow, the lame boy, though he did not know it.

Alice Greene was saying—

"I guess you'll get the prize, Willy; I'm sure I hope so."

A pink color finished Willy's pale face, and he looked very eager for a moment, then said, sadly:

"It's no use, Alice; perhaps I might, if it wasn't for Barbara Blythe; but she'll get it, you'll see!"

And as he spoke, he seemed to lean more heavily on his crutch and walk lamer than ever. His words sank deep into Barbara's heart, and her eyes filled with tears; the pleasant excitement she had felt was all gone in a moment.

Now every one had a very tender regard for Willy. It was his sad fate to suffer through life, though he never murmured, poor child! He had been struck by a foot-ball some years before this, and dreadfully injured—beyond hope of recovery, so the doctors told his mother.

When Barbara got home, she did not rush into her mother's room with her hood swinging by one string, and cry out, "Were going to have a prize!" No—she only told her story soberly, and in few words.

"Well," said Mrs. Blythe, looking up from her sewing, "you mean to try, I suppose?"

"I don't know," said poor little Barbara with quivering lips; "I don't care much."

For Willy's words, "Barbara will get it," had gone down to the very deepest place in her heart, and each word seemed to weigh a pound. She could not help thinking how glad old Mrs. Harlow would be if Willy should have the prize, and how few things the boy had to make him happy.

"Oh dear! I wish I didn't learn my lessons so easily," said the child. "Those that study so much harder than I do, and then get marks—it makes me feel ashamed!"

Mrs Blythe saw that something had happenened to grieve her little daughter, but being a wise woman she asked no questions—only desired Barbara to go into the kitchen and tell Jane to put some apple-puffs to warm.

At the tea-table Barbara had to swallow so many tears that she could swallow little besides. Her brother James, who never talked anything but nonsense when he could help it, declared she ate nothing but the *hole of a doughnut*.

That may be, but I know she came down to breakfast next morning with a very bright face. Somehow her trouble was all gone. The truth was, "she had an idea in her head." Perhaps you will see for yourself what it was before long.

She carried her dinner that day, for the roads were drifted a little. Willy carried his dinner too. He usually did, and then played "Simon" or "chip-chop" with the girls, who always like to amuse him. He could not bear the rough sports of the boys, though there was not a boy who did not love him, and not one so cruel as to laugh at him.

To-day there was something in his Greenleaf's Arithmetic which puzzled him exceedingly. He did not care for play. There he sat, leaning his head on his hand—such a hand! You could trace the course of the veins over it like the blue lines on a sheet of white paper.

"Now what is it?" said the sweet voice of Barbara, as she came and leaned over his shoulder, her face covered with smiles. "I do believe you are puzzling over the same thing that bothered me so. Don't you want me to show you? Only a little speck? for you'll be getting the headache if you think so hard."

Willy gave a sigh of relief,

"Well, I don't know, Barby," replied he, looking up with a grateful glance. "Things seem to go right round and round. It's as slippery as an eel. If I could only get hold of something to start with, I could do it well enough."

"That's just the way," said Barbara. "There, now! you see if A and B can do the work in two days, of course they can do just half as much in one day—now *can't* they? And if B—"

But no matter about the rest. Barbara never wearied till Willy's eyes brightened, and he cried out,

"Poh! Wasn't I a dunce not to see through that before? Why, it's just as easy—you do beat all in Arithmetic, Barby!"

Then Willy laid aside his books and whistled a tune—he could whistle like a bird. And Barbara sat down by the stove to eat her dinner, thinking how nicely apple-pie and cheese went together, and how very light-hearted she was. (Conclusion next week.)

The Steamer "Delta."

"The "Delta" belongs to Messrs. Cunard, and usually carries the Mails between Halifax, Bermuda and St. Thomas. She has been chartered by the Military authorities to convey troops, provisions and stores, between this port, Halifax, and St. Andrews. The "Delta" came into port yesterday afternoon from St. Andrews, and very shortly after left for Halifax, to bring on troops, as it may be necessary to forward them.

THE AMERICAN BASTILE.

We republished not long since, from the Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, a letter from a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, in New York harbour, describing the hardships and ill treatment of the parties imprisoned there, without trial, for supposed political offences. That highly respectable paper, the *Chronicle*, vouched for the accuracy of the letter from the known character of the person that wrote it.

The "Colonial Empire" had lately a corroboration of its statements from a native of this Province, who was a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, but through the good services of the British Consul at New York, managed to get a discharge, after which he proceeded to St. Andrews, and remained a short time with his aged father, who resides at that place. He read the letter to the *Chronicle*, as republished in the "Colonial Empire," with great interest and attention, and pronounced its statement exceedingly exact, except in one particular,—instead of eleven persons being crowded into one small room, there were thirteen in the room in which he was confined!

We understand that this gentleman has since proceeded to England with the view of bringing his grievances under the notice of H. M. Government. His vessel loaded at Havana with a valuable cargo, belonging to Spanish merchants there, and sailing peaceably on her voyage, was captured by a Federal vessel of war. She was taken to the mouth of the Mississippi, when the vessel was turned nto a coal depot, without any form of trial or adjudication, the cargo being transhipped to New York, where it was sold for the benefit of the captors. The particulars of this case are of peculiar hardship and oppression, but will in all probability come before the world in official form very soon, we do not mention them, preferring to let the party state his own case.

In the Liverpool *Albion* of December 30th, received Saturday night, we find the following extract from a work just published in England, entitled "The Bastile in America; by an Eye-witness," which bears out the previous statements :—

"THE FEDERAL BASTILLE.—The prisoners arrived at Fort Lafayette at 6. p. m., and were turned into a casemate 60 feet by 22 feet, the furniture of which consisted of guns and a brick floor, not even covered with straw. Their trunks were not even given them. Some of the thirty-four men who were packed in this casemate had suffered excessively from seasickness during the twenty-four hours' journey. The weather was stormy and cold, and the brick floor was the only provision made for their night's rest. A compassionate person, living in Brooklyn, having seen by the papers that a large number of prisoners were to arrive that night from Baltimore, not knowing at all who they were, but considering the dreariness of the weather and the place, had sent a hot supper to the fort to be there ready for them. It was sent back to her by the officer in command. The next morning they were permitted to have their trunks, which served them for seats, and out of which they took pieces of clothing, with which they covered the bricks for the night. On the third night they had straw to lie on, and, after nine days, iron bedsteads and their straw beds. The only water that they have comes to them so filled with tadpoles that it is too revolting to drink it. A regular U. S. officer, who knew the fact well, told me whose testimony this is, that, to his certain knowledge, the tank had not been cleaned for twenty years, and that it had been used in the interim for the commonest purposes. Most of the prisoners being men of fortune, pay a dollar each day for their meals, which are furnished by the sergeant's wife. Those who are not able to pay this sum have a soldier's rations. In the warm weather the pork, of which the rations mainly consist, was often so putrid as to nauseate them all during the moment it was allowed to remain in the room; and the prisoners state that it was generally so raw as not, apparently, to have been heated through. The light in the casemate comes through a large barn-like door, which must, of course, be kept shut in wet weather. The port-holes, although so filled with guns (32-pounders) as to let in but little light, are generous to wind and rain, which comes in freely on the beds nearest them. Five or six beds are packed, touching each other, between the guns, leaving an alley at the end for the prisoners to move about in. There is no room for a table, or seats of any description. There is no fire, and no manner of introducing any. Their money was all taken from them on their arrival at the fort, and they have had no receipt for it, or any account of its disbursement. They are locked in at 6, p. m.; lights, which they are permitted to buy, are put out at 9, p. m., after which no talking is allowed. The officer in charge of the fort was a conductor on a Western railway until September; and the guards, who drive the prisoners from their cell into the quadrangle within the fort, where they take their exercise, and back, are mostly raw German recruits, nineteen and twenty years old. On the night of their respective arrests these gentlemen were all minutely searched. They were removed from Fort McHenry to Fortress Monroe, under military guard, and whilst there held no communication with any one, never having left the room in which they were imprisoned. On leaving Munroe they were again submitted to another rigorous search, and, on reaching Lafayette, the same humiliating process was repeated. Their pocket-knives, on this last occasion, were taken from them. A few days ago, they were all made glad by a present from some citizens of New York of a little pure water to drink."

The Oil Springs of America and Canada.

The following is from a London commercial circular. It affords some interesting information respecting the oil wells of Pennsylvania and Canada:—

"Petroleum, Kerosine, Photogene, or Rock and Well Oil.—The introduction of this article is taking tremendous strides, though it does not surpass the prediction in my first circular, namely, that it would be second only in extent to cotton. I will even go a step further, and venture to assert, that if the rocks and wells of Pennsylvania, Canada and other districts, continue their exudation at the present rate of supply, the value of the trade in this oil may even equal American cotton. Montreal (internally, and likely externally by this time) is lit with the white refined, and I can see no reason why London and Liverpool should not also, for the oil gas distilled from the raw petroleum is immensely superior, and much more brilliant than our own coal gas. For years, we have sent coals to America for her gas works; and it will be a singular freak of events, if she and Canada, should now supply us with a better expedient. Invested interests will perhaps stay it for the moment, but will they ultimately? The refined for burning (known in this country as paraffine oil, and of which about 500 tons a week are sold) has been selling at £30 to £40 per tun (of 252 gallons) for yellow to white, while the crude varies in value, from £6 to £25, according to test. The merits of the petroleum will be better understood, when importers are informed that, beside the uses already named, lubricating oils, of every colour and specific gravity, can be obtained from it; wax also for the manufacture of paraffine candles; naphtha, and consequently benzole (from which the fashionable dyes, Magenta, roseuine, aniseline, &c., are obtained), pitch, &c., all of them having several other applications. It is reported on the very best authority, that they have discovered from it now, an available substitute for spirits of turpentine for paints, and also a solvent for India-rubber, results, I understand, that they have not effected in America or Canada, and the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. In my first circular it was stated that some 7,000 barrels of crude and refined, were on the way to this country, and a London paper of the 13th instant mentions 8,000 barrels on the way to London. There are 10,000 barrels now coming to Liverpool, and 2,000 barrels to Glasgow, in all about 20,000 barrels (or £100,000, and the trade not six months old), a simple tithe of what we want. American hostilities and the ice in the St. Lawrence (although we have still St. John's, New Brunswick) may stop supplies to some extent, but that the future will vindicate the expectations I have so regularly registered in my weekly advices requires little prescience to affirm. All this, if the mineralogists and geologists of the west are correct as to the exudation, and why not? The coal of England is but a bituminous solid, the petroleum of America and Canada a superior bituminous fluid."

PROGRESS OF INDIA.—One of the pleasantest prospects of the coming year lies in that direction. We see great clearings going on in the jungles, and lofty trees falling on the slopes of the ghauts, destined for our timber-yards. We see floods brought back into their channels, and droughty wastes fertilised by the opening of ancient water-works, and the construction of new. We see the cotton plant blossoming over tens of thousands of acres of lapsed lands, and mulberry plantations in the north west, reminding travellers of Lombardy; and the grounds creeping up the mountain slopes; and grain springing up in immeasurable quantities. We see long trains of laden boats descending the great rivers, and cargoes of merchandise carried up among the springheads of those mighty streams, among villages where it is a distinction for any old man to have seen one of the white race, the very existence of which has hitherto been a sort of myth—a theme for the narrators of legends. We see the rail cutting through the forests, and mounting the passes of the ghauts, and dividing the plain, and the third class carriages crowded with native traders or excursionists, while the priests are discussing in private conference the great question of how the merit of pilgrimage is affected by this new facility of travelling. We see the sensible order of colonists sitting down on their new lands, and making up their minds as to the best method of interesting the old-fashioned Hindoo labourers in obtaining good crops; and we see the quickening of the markets within the range of such colonists—markets to which the peasantry bring all the cotton they grow, and where they purchase cloths cheaper than they can now make them at home.—Where the household loom was in its pit under the palm or the tamarind tree, we see the ground filled in, because the family are more profitably employed. We see the children thronging to school, to fit themselves for doing business in European style. There may be yet better spectacles, and there may be worse; but it is certain that the coming year will present much that is new and significant in this direction.—*Once a Week.*

A YOUNG IRELANDER REPROVING HIS FELLOWS.—Among the young Irelanders of the year 1848, one, who was arrested as a state prisoner, tried, condemned, and imprisoned for a considerable period, bore the name of Walter Thomas Meyler. He had been associated with Williams, Ealor, O'Doherty, and others, in the publication of a treasonable print of the period called the *Irish Tribune*. Little has been known of that gentleman since his incarceration, but he now turns up in the shape of a mentor to his former confederates; and interposes to warn them against the follies of the late mass meeting, presided over by the O'Donoghue. Mr. Meyler having seen a manifesto from John Martin, of Loughorn, another '48 man, replies in a letter published in the *Irish Times*, and, after reviewing the history and incidents of the Balingarry rebellion, declares emphatically, that now, in his days of better juggment, he accepts the rule of Her Majesty, and has no other advice to give his compatriots than that they should do the same. "A time," he says, "may rise when political organization may be necessary, and the people of the three kingdoms require and decree the establishment of a cheaper and simpler form of government; but this is not the time to renew animosity, but, on the contrary, let us beg, ay, pray and petition, that no hostilities may be entered into with our brethren. Summon a council of twenty, with O'Brien as a leader! Do you want an Irish theocracy, or King Smith O'Brien? It is a small matter what my opinions are, but under the circumstances, it is only fair to avow them. Republican as I am, I feel myself bound to imitate the virtuous example of Garibaldi, and reconcile my principles, without relinquishing them, to the interests of my country. I behold Ireland awaken after a sleep of political agitation into health, vigor, and prosperity. I appreciate the material social, and moral improvement, which I see around me, the result of thought, moderation, and wisely directed work of energy. I see that prosperity has flourished under liberality, and that liberty is secured by just laws justly administered. We have, in short, come to this—we are as free and as prosperous as any people of this globe; these things have come to pass under the government of Queen Victoria, I accept her reign as a blessing to my native land."

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The following article, which we copy from a late No. of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, will show how fallacious are the reports to be seen in the papers almost daily, of the Reciprocity Treaty to be repealed in a few days:

There has been for many years near the line of our Northern frontier, a steady and persistent assault upon the Reciprocity Treaty, under which certain articles, of produce and manufactures are exchanged, free of duty, with the British Provinces. A small part of this opposition may have arisen from an honest conviction that such free trade is inconsistent with the best interests of the United States; but the greater portion has evidently proceeded from more personal and selfish considerations, growing out of a spirited rivalry on the part of certain millers, and the friends of one or more lines of transportation, with certain conflicting interests on the other side of the border. During this exciting discussion, there has been much misrepresentation of the effect of the Treaty, upon the commercial intercourse of the two countries, with occasional glowing representations of the vast benefits which would ensue to the United States were the contract abolished. When Canada, with an exchequer exhausted by prodigal expenditures for various unproductive internal improvements and other extravagant outleys, set about work of replenishing her treasury, and commenced levying a heavy duty upon certain articles which had entered largely into our trade with her, and at the same time arranged the details of her revenue system so as discriminate against the foreign importation carried on through the States, the agitators had it all their own way for awhile, and the feeling against the treaty became widely prevalent. We took occasion, at several times to interpose the facts against this tide of misrepresentation and abuse, and to defend the treaty from the furious assaults thus made upon it; and when it was asserted that the provisions of this contract had been violated by the Canadian Parliament in the legislation referred to, we proved distinctly that the assertion was erroneous, and vindicated the right of Canadians to make a tariff after their own pleasure, as long as they left untouched the articles especially exempted from duty by the terms of the agreement. At the same time, we questioned the policy of the system adopted by our northern neighbors, and intimated to them that their true interests lay rather in cultivating friendly relations with us, and in arranging their tariff to discriminate for, rather than against, the trade with the States.

The excitement caused by the recent occasion for special diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain has renewed the agitation of this old question, and there is danger that at this time will be discussed with more bitterness than ever before. We deprecate the renewal of this clamor against the treaty for several reasons. In the first place it can do no good. If we are going into war, the interchange of commodities free or otherwise will be suspended without any breach of faith; and if we are not going to war there is no way to suspend this contract (unless by mutual agreement) until near the close of the year 1865, nearly four full years from the present date. Our contemporaries who speak of giving present notice to terminate the treaty when the limit expires, cannot have examined its provisions, The contract provides that "the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further, until expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting powers shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years or any time afterwards." It is clear from this, that the treaty cannot be terminated by either party until 11 years from the date at which it came into "operation." The articles were signed June 5th, 1854, ratified by the U. S. Aug. 9th, 1854, exchanged Sept. 9th and proclaimed by the President Sept. 11th, 1854. It makes little difference which date is taken, the contract runs adding the twelve months' notice after the ten years, nearly four years from the present time We presume that no one whose opinion is entitled to much weight, would advocate the violation of treaty stipulations, even if it could be shown that the bargain is not in our favor. We have not here touched upon the fact that the treaty, besides consenting to the free exchange of certain articles, has very important provisions in reference to the fisheries on the Banks, &c., because an estimate of the value of the compact is beyond the province of our present discussion.

But in the next place, we object to the clamor against the Treaty, not only because it can do no good, but because it is impolitic. It is inopportune, because the object of every true friend of his country at this crisis, should be to allay international jealousies, and to avoid everything calculated to arouse foreign hostility, or to provoke foreign intervention against us. There has been altogether too much of irritating discussion, both in the press, and on the lips of public speakers. A distinguished Cabinet officer was as unfortunate in his allusions to "annexing Canada" uttered a year since at a public entertainment, in this city, as he was in that miserable witticism at the Prince of Wales dinner in Albany. Such ghastly jokes, separated from the good cheer which made them barely tolerable when uttered, rankle in the memory, as we have seen, long afterwards, and are taken as evidenses of cherished hostility. It is impossible to continue these attacks on a mutual agreement which cannot be thus terminated, without kindling a feeling of animosity not easily quieted.

But such a disagreeable contest with our provincial neighbors is highly impolitic. There are the weightiest reasons in every aspect of the case, why we should seek to draw still closer the ties of friendship and uninterupted commercial intercourse. If we have troubles abroad we shall be better off with a friend on our border; and if we cannot have a full alliance, we can at least have some sympathy and not a little good will if we will only be at the pains to cultivate it. But even if we have no foreign complications, we cannot afford, lightly to cast off the trade and commerce of so large industrious, and thriving a population as that which swarms above our Northern frontier. Whether the Southern trade is alienated or not, we shall be none the worse for friendly relations with the Canadas.—The interests of both countries are bound up in such relations, and all that is wanting in legislation to foster and protect them, will not be withheld when time shall have revealed the truth, and conquered opposing sectional prejudice. It is certainly unwise in view of all these considerations, to stir up any more strife concerning the unprofitable subject.

The American Press on the Surrender.

It is certainly more for our interest in the long run than for that of England to have the largest privileges accorded to neutrals. If, by the present decision of our Government, England can be brought to a full recognition of the doctrines which we have for half a century striven to incorporate into the law of nations, not only our interests, but those of humanity and civilization at large will be subserved.—*Providence Journal.*

If the problem which has caused such continued and angry discussion for the last fifty years, can be settled at so easy a rate as the sending off of Mason and Slidell, both sides will have reason to be thankful to Captain Wilkes for having re-opened the controversy, by making the seizure.—*Portland Advocate.*

The matter is now wisely settled, and the damaged goods at Fort Warren are consigned to the order of Lord Lyons for transhipment to a more congenial atmosphere,—*N. Y. Herald.*

There is no doubt that this result will to some extent be regretted by the American people, but they certainly did not set any such value on the persons of Messrs. Mason and Slidell as to make any great disturbance about their surrender. The leading rebels at Richmond will feel much worse about the rendition than we of the North shall.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Laus Deo.—We are not to have a war with England waged by Americans arrayed on the anti-American side of the maritime search question! Our Government has recognized and acted upon the fact that our *true* national honour and our highest national interest alike call for the restitution of the rebel diplomatists taken from a British steamer by force and without authority.—*Providence Press.*

We had all hoped that the retention of the rebel emissaries might be justified by our interests as well as by the law of nations. But when the Emperor of the French as well as the unanimous voice from England, even of our best friends there, tells us we are wrong; when our own Secretary of State tells us our desires cannot be gratified without sacrificing more than they are worth, what is the part of the patriot?—*Hartford Courant.*

The doctrines of international law thus enforced,—doctrines which this nation have ever cherished,—we shall now hold England to, and when this rebellion is ended, then the day of reckoning will come.—*Worcester Transcript*

Deep as is the conviction in the minds of the American people, that England has pursued an unfriendly course toward this Government, and has looked upon our complications at home with a pleasure almost malignant, they cannot afford to go to war with her upon a false issue. At whatever cost of mortification, we dare to do right.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.—The taxation in New York City, according to the message of the new Mayor, Mr. Opdyke, has risen from 44-100 of one per cent in 1835 to 2 18-100 per cent in the past year on the assessed value of property. This is equivalent to about 7s 3d in the pound, according to our method of calculating assessments. This is quite apart from the taxation paid in the shape of custom duties and the new war tax about to be levied.—"Unless," says the Mayor, "this tendency is arrested by the adoption of prompt and effective measures of retrenchment, is to be feared the heavy burdens imposed on the industry, capital and commerce of the city will drive portions of them to cities less heavily taxed, and that we shall thus lose the commercial supremacy we have hitherto possessed, and which with ordinary wisdom and economy, in the city government, we may always retain in virtue of our natural advantages."

American Fishermen and the Bounty.

The Gloucester (Cape Ann) *Telegraph*, of the 15th has the following article on the scarcity of sailors, and the want of inducement to fishermen to enter the Federal Navy:—

"SAILORS.—There appears at the present time to be a great demand for sailors, both for the Navy and merchant service. In New York there is a great scarcity of good seamen. The Government has drawn from the mercantile marine thousands of sailors, and their places are now in good part supplied of necessity by colored men, who not unfrequently compose one half of the crews of vessels trading between New York and Liverpool. Wages of course under these circumstances, are steadily advancing. To Liverpool $30 per month is paid by the packets, and sometimes $35. London $30; Havre $25 and $30; North of Europe $25.

When there is a scarcity of men, and such good wages are given in the merchant service, how can it be expected that the navy will obtain all the men it wants to man an increased number of vessels? The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has appealed to the hardy fishermen of New England, who have been receiving the bounty of the government in years past; and he seems to have obtained the impression that they have not responded to the call of the government. In this, however, he is mistaken. Many young men have gone into the service, and we venture to say, that on board of nearly every vessel in the employ of government, will be found men whose first lessons of seamership were obtained on the deck of a fishing vessel."

The pay in the navy is but $13 per month and on this the Telegraph says:—"It is poor pay enough for a single man to receive; but to expect that men with families will go into the service from patriotic motives, and leave their families, who are as dear to them as the family of a rich man is to him, to go into the almshouse or starve, is asking more than human nature can respond to. They can do better staying at home, and digging clams for their families to subsist on, during the winter months. There is, to be sure, the inducement of an occasional prize for the encouragement of those who enter the navy, in war time; but in the present war that inducement is mighty meagre, for we are now fighting an enemy who have no fleet from which prizes can be taken."

The above is the most sublime piece of patriotism we have yet seen; but the same paper has the following announcement:—

"THE BOUNTY.—The Collector of this port Mr. Webber, received information yesterday that the sum of $115,000 being the amount of the two first abstract, had been charged to his account, and that orders would be immediately given to the sub-treasurer at Boston to honor his drafts for that amount. The collector will therefore be enabled to pay the bounty as soon as he receives notice from the treasurer, which will unnoubtedly be within a day or two."

Those noble fishermen, who have during the last ten years received upwards of three millions of dollars from the Federal Government in bounties, on the express ground that in time of war they should be ready for service of the country at sea, now prefer to remain at home, "and dig clams for their families to subsist on during the winter months," that they may be ready in the spring to go again to the Banks to fish for the BOUNTY!

Miscellaneous.

Proclamation for the Ladies!!

Is 20 Per Cent worth saving!—If so, buy your Furs at Friend's.

GOOD Stone Martin Victoreans from $18 00;
Good Fitch Victoreans made well, from 10 00;
Good Mock Fitch Victoreans from - - 4 50;
Good Mountin Martin Victoreans from - 2 75;
Good Musk Rat Victoreans from - - - 2 50;
Good Mock Ermin Victoreans from - - - 2 50;
Good Stone Martin Boa from - - - - 18 00;
Good Fitch, a well made Boa from - - 9 00;
Good Mountin Martin Boa from - - - - 2 50;
Good Mock Fitch Boa, unequalled from - 3 50;
Good Musk Rat Boa, not to be surpassed, from 3 00;
Good Mock Ermin Boa large from - - 2 00;
Good Fitch Muff beautiful for - - - 8 00;
Good Mock Fitch Muff beautiful for - - 2 50;
Good Mountin Martin Muff beautiful for - 2 00;
Good Musk Rat Muff beautiful for - - - 2 00;
Good Stone Martin Muff excellent for - 11 00;

All the above Goods cannot be excelled in price; quality or manufacture. Every article warranted to be what they are sold for.

P. S.—Please take notice I never exchange old Furs and make them over and sell them for *new*; all my goods are new, good, and sound. So buy your Furs at FRIEND'S, 24 King-street.

nov 1, glbe

Reed's Silver Plating Fluid.

FOR Plating all kinds of Metallic Ware, not containing ron.

This article is one of the best in use for cleaning Silver, Brittania, Albata and Plated Ware.

For sale by P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
nov 22 No 80, Prince Wm. Street.

Cheese, Cheese, Premium Cheese.

10 CWT. Exhibition Premium Cheese, from the Dairy of W. D. Perley, Gagetown. For sale reasonable, at the Lester House, 86 Charlotte Street, or at the corner of Princess and Sydney Streets.

nov12 u p LESTER BROS.

FUSTICK AND REDWOOD.—½ pun Stick and Ground Fustric;
2 do Stick and Ground Logwood;
2 brls Ground Redwood.
Together with Cudbor, Annatto, Indigo, Alum, and Blue Vitrol. Just received and for sale by
J. F. SECORD,
nov 5 King Square.

Butter, Eggs, &c.

JUST Received from Sussex.—1000 lbs Roll BUTTER;
1 barrel EGGS, (Fresh);
30 bushels Bluenose POTATOES.
Cheaper than the cheapest, at the corner of Germain and Duke Streets.

jan 16 u p LESTER & BROTHER.

COUGH REMEDIES,

FOR THE RELIEF OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c, &c.

SHARP'S Balsam of Horehound and Anniseed;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Dr. Leary's Cough Drops;
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
Fellow's Balsam of Liverwort;
Pulmonary Balsam;
Mr. Gardner's Balsam of Liverpoit;
Coleman's Cherry Syrup;
Hunnewell's Cough Remedy;
Tolu Balsam; Stark's Cherry Balm;
Keating's Cough Lozenges;
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
&c, &c, &c For sale by
P. R. INCHES Druggist,
jan 15 No. 80 Prince Wm. Street.

Quinces, Cranberries, Chestnuts, &c.

Ex Steamers New York and Eastern City.

2 BRLS. Extra Quinces; 2 do. Cranberries, extra large; 2 do Chestnuts, 5 brls Apples, 20 do Silver Skinned Onions; 10 do Beet Onions.
Ex schr. Isabella, from Digby
100 Brls Apples, assorted; Russets, Baldwins Spitzenbergs, Pearmains, Bishop Pippins, &c. &c. will be sold reasonable at the "Lester House," 66 Charlotte Street, or at the corner of Princess and Sydney Streets.

nov7 up LESTER BROTHERS.

NEW FALL GOODS

Per Steamer "Europa."

JUST received an assortment of the following articles:—
Dress Goods in Winseys, Linseys, Mohair Checks, &c:
Shawls; Mantles, newest shapes;
Silk Velvets; Silks;
Hats, of the newest styles.
DAVIES & MARSHALL.
sep 27 37 King Street.

SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

DAVIES & MARSHALL are the Agents for a very superior Sewing Machine, at a very low price, and any one by calling at this Store, can examine the same make which they are now using, and have used it in constant use for about two years.
may 10

Miscellaneous.

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Corner of King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B

T. H. HALL,

AT this Establishment may be found a large assortment of Books, English and American School Books. Sabbath School Books and Libraries.

Gift Books in great variety.

New Books, just received.

Family BIBLES, with large Photograph views of Jerusalem and other places in Palestine, with a Scripture Atlas, and Notes by Henry and Scott.

This is a splendid Bible, printed in clear, large type, on fine paper, and magnificently bound.

Bibles and Testaments of all sizes and binding, with and without References and Notes.

Hymn Books, plain or elegantly bound; Church Services, plain and elegantly bound; Psalm Books, plain and elegantly bound; Prayer Books, plain and elegantly bound.

MAPS,
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

MUSIC—Music Books, Sheet Music; the latest Songs and Instrumental Music.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MELODIANS, FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS, FIFES, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS.

oct9 COLONIAL BOOK STORE.

Employment. $40 A Month. AGENTS WANTED!!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE. To a limited number of Travelling Agents we will pay a salary of

$40 Per Month and all Expenses.

To local agents a commission of 30 per cent. on all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
july 10—v t Box 186 Boston,

THE BEST SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPER

IS THE

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Sample copies will be sent on application, to any school that may wish to see the paper.

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D. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
oct 25 Water street.

NEW GOODS!!

DAVIES & MARSHALL,
37, King Street.

HAVE received a splendid assortment of general DRY GOODS, completing their Fall supplies by the importation received per Lampedo.

D. & M. most respectfully solicit inspection of their Mantles. Large size and new style $2 00.—Also of the following New Goods which will be disposed of at reasonable prices:

MANTLE CLOTHS
The newest shape Mantles made to order.
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
TWEEDS, from 9 cent per yard.
RIBBONS,
MOREENS,
PRINTS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS,
Linnen Table Cloths, &c.,
A good make in French Kid Gloves;
RINGWOOD, &c.;
Chenile & Silk Hair Netts;
HABERDASHERY;
FELT HATS;
SKELETON SKIRTS, &c.

oct 22 37 King-street.

HATS AND CAPS!!

THE Subscriber will sell the balance of his Stock of Summer HATS and CAPS at a great reduction in price, in order to make room for one of the Largest Stocks of Ladies' and Gents' FURS ever exhibited in this City, the materials of which were purchased by the Subscriber in person, under the most advantageous terms in the leading houses of the Trade in Great Britain and the United States.

The Stock was purchased in the Raw state—Dressed and Manufactured here, in a manner equal if not superior to those imported, and thereby saving the duty paid on manufactured articles.

Every person who has the welfare of this Country at heart will patronize Domestic Manufactures, more especially when they can get a better article for the price, that they can get of Imported Stock; to satisfy the most incredulous I would most respectfully request them to call and examine my Stock of FURS which will be complete and ready for inspection by the 20th September.

Wholesale Dealers in this City and Country will be supplied on reasonable terms.

A Catalogue of the different articles and the prices will be distributed early next month.

The highest price paid for Raw Fur Skins.

☞ Furs of any description made to order.

A MAGEE,
aug 31 27, North side King-st.

S. K. FOSTER & SON'S

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED BOOTS AND SHOES.

For City and Country Wear!

MEN'S Double Soled Felt *BOOTS*;
Men's single soled to wear under Rubbers;
Men's double soled Balmoral Boots;
Men's Calf and Enamelled Buskins;
Men's strong Cow Hide *BOOTS*;
Men's Felt and Leather Slippers;
Women's double soled Felt Walking *Boots*;
Women's doubled soled Kid Walking *Boots*;
Women's doubled soled lasting Walking *Boots*;
Women's Kid top *Balmoral Boots*;
Women's Felt *Balmoral Boots*;
Women's Felt House Boots;
Women's black, brown and Drab Felt Slippers;
Women's black, brown and Drab Felt Buskins;
Women's stout Felt Boots, peg'd soled;
Women's Leather Boots, assorted;
Women's Leather Shoes, assorted;
Girl's, Boys' and Children's *Boots* and *Shoes* in every variety suitable to the season.

Our half-dollar Leather Shoes are tha best in the Province for the money.

oct 22 d e 2w

Perfumery etc.,

THE Subscriber has lately received from London per steamer, a choice assortment of PERFUMERY, &c., consisting of

Rondeletia,	Patchoule,
Vegetable Essence,	West End,
Extract Flowers,	Frangipanni,
Rose Geranium,	Verbena,
Jockey Club,	New Mown Hay,
Kiss-me-Quick,	Ess Bouquet,
Prince of Wales Boquet,	Spring Flowers,
Victoria do,	Sweet Briar,
Persian do,	Moss Rose,
Ess Wood Violet,	Magnolia,

A Garland for the Rifle Volunteers
Also for the Toilet.

Rowland's Macassar Oil;
do Kalyder
do Odonto;
Areca Nut Tooth Paste;
Farina's Genuine Cologne;
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar;
Oriental Oil for the Hair;
Cleaver's Richine;
" Chrystal Cream;
Cleaver's & Pear's Soaps.

With a large assortment of other articles for Toilet use.

sep 24 P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
80 Prince Wm.-