## PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LITTLE BESSIE:
AND THE WAY IN WHICH SHE FELL ASLEEP.

Hug me closer, closer, Mother,
Put your arms around me tight,
Let me coil and twist, Mother,
And I feel so strange to-night!
Something hurts me here, dear Mother,
Like a stone upon my breast,
Oh I wonder, wonder, Mother,
Why it is I cannot rest.

All the day, while you were working,
As I lay upon my bed,
I was trying to be patient,
And to think of what you said—
How the kind and blessed Jesus
Loves his lambs to watch and keep,
And I wish'd he'd come and take me
In his arms, that I might sleep.

Just before the lamp was lighted,
Just before the children came,
While the room was very quiet,
I heard some one call my name;
All at once the window opened—
In a field were lambs and sheep,
Some from out a brook were drinking,
Some were lying fast asleep!

But I could not see the Savior,
Though I strained my eyes to see:
And I wondered if he saw me,
If he'd speak to such as me;
In a moment I was looking
On a world so fresh and fair,
Which was full of little children,
And they seemed so happy there.

They were singing, oh how sweetly!
Sweeter songs I never heard;
They were singing sweeter, Mother,
Than can sing our yellow bird;
And while I may breath was holding,
Ore, so bright, upon me smiled,
And I knew it must be Jesus,
When he said, Come here my child.

Come up here my little Bessie,
Come up here and live with me
Here the children never suffer,
But are happier than you see;
Then I thought of all you'd told me,
Of that bright and happy land;
I was going when you called me,
When you came and kissed my hand.

And at first I felt so sorry,
You had called me; I would go:
Oh! to sleep, and never suffer;—
Mother don't be crying so!
Hug me closer, closer, Mother,
Put your arm around me tight:
Oh how much I love you, Mother;
But I feel so strange to night!

And the Mother pressed her closer
To her overburdened breast;
On the heart so near to breaking
Lay the head upon her vest;
In the solemn hour of midnight,
In the darkness calm and deep,
Lisped on Bessie's bosom,
Little Bessie fell asleep!

*N. Y. Observer.*

### CANADA.

The profound calm which marked the first few weeks of the session of the Canadian Parliament has given place to a political storm of extreme violence. The same agencies which in past years rocked the Provinces from one extremity to the other are again in agitation. The animosities of religion and race are once more thoroughly aroused and at their dangerous work. The chief cause of this unhappy condition is the decided stand which the government and its supporters, in the Lower Province, have taken against the bill for the secularization of the clergy reserves. These reserves originally consisted of nearly two and a half million acres of land, and the revenue is almost altogether distributed between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. The question of diverting these funds to educational purposes has been before the public mind for a quarter of a century, and has been especially advocated by all who favor a separation of the Church and State. On fourteen different occasions previous to the rebellion of 1838, the representatives of Upper Canada voted for secularising these reserves, and were only thwarted by the action of government. The force of public opinion in the Upper Province on this subject may be inferred from the fact that since the last session of the Provincial Parliament more than half a million of signatures have been appended to the petitions in favor of the proposed change, while the signatures on the adverse petitions scarcely number three thousand. The present ministry have not till lately committed themselves upon the matter, but rather sought to leave the disposal of it with the mother country. They have however, boldly announced that the French party, with which they are identified, will firmly oppose the secularization of the reserves. The declaration excited intense feeling, and brings to the Upper Province into direct antagonism with the Lower, as will severely test the strength of the Union: There are unhappily other questions, affecting the interests of religion or race, to increase the violence of the controversy—as the charter to be granted to the new Church University, and the proposition to alter the Act of Union so that it should not require two thirds, but a simple majority of both branches of the Legislature, to alter the basis of representation.

Every year's experience makes it more evident that the union of the provinces in 1840, from which much was expected, has secured few substantial advantages. Upper and Lower Canada have been incorporated politically, but in no other respect. The two Provinces are just as alien in interest and feeling as ever. The one is ardent, ambitious, enterprising, quick to discover and adopt all the improvements of its republican neighbor; the other, by descent and by habit, is ignorant and inert, wedded to forms, and constitutionally non-progressive. The wants of the two Provinces are so distinct, that in spite of the Union which made them a unit in the eye of the law, important acts have been passed every session applying to the one and not to the other. The inequality in the country one of the old causes of dissension, and the mutual hatred has been rather aggravated than allayed.—There is no doubt that the Upper Province has sustained no small detriment by the measure.—It is no longer governed by its own Legislature, and has no important question of local policy to settle. Though it pays a hundred times more than it ought to the French party, who almost uniformly vote together on all subjects. Time is adding wonderfully to the population of Upper Canada, and in a few years would so affect its representation as to give it its just predominance in the Provincial Parliament.—But even Anglo Saxon patience gives way to repeated provocations, and there is great danger that in the turmoil of political passions the difficulties between the two provinces will be brought to a crisis before Time can work an adjustment.

No definite action has yet been taken by the Canadian Parliament on the commercial relations of the colonies with this country. A spirit of retaliation, for our refusal to reciprocate free trade, is almost universal, but it hesitates on the specific form it ought to assume. The closing of the Welland canal to American vessels passing from one American port to another, meets with but limited favor. It has come to be quite well understood that such a measure would only benefit the Erie at the expense of the Welland canal, and Buffalo at the cost of Oswego and Ogdensburg: and that it will injuriously affect the American trade with Montreal, while Canadians will still find it their interest to forward their produce through the Erie Canal, and sell it in bond in New York. The more popular plan is the re-establishment of the differential duties, and resolutions for that object are now before the Assembly. It proposes to discriminate between tobacco, sugar, molasses, cotton, and manufactured goods, when brought over the American frontier and when imported by the St. Lawrence, subjecting them in the one case to duty, and in the other not. The Provincial Government are empowered by the Imperial Parliament to pass a measure of this kind, but whether it will be ventured upon, in view of the retaliatory measures it might provoke, time will determine.
—*N. Y. Courier.*

*One of the big Lumps.*—We were on Wednesday permitted to look at and *heft* one of the big lumps of California gold. Mrr. H. Stambaugh, of Lancaster, has it, and has returned from the gold regions, and has in his possession a lump of pure gold weighing 87 ounces, and worth about *fifteen hundred and fifty dollars.* It was a magnificent specimen of the raw material. Mr.S., we understand, returns after a three years' absence, with a pretty full purse. He has his saddlebags full of this kind of *rocks.* Persons troubled with sore eyes are advised to call on him, look at the *pile, and be cured.*—*Columbia Journal.*


### Sea Bathing—Cape May, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL is now open for the reception of Visitors. The proprietor, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully solicit those intending to visit this popular bathing place the present season, to make his house their home. His arrangements and accommodations, he trusts, will be more satisfactory to customers than any which have heretofore been provided upon the Island. The subscriber has taken pains to procure cool and attentive waiters, and feels confident the convincen that they are best suited to the customs and wants of a majority of the sojourners at this place.
W. B. MILLER.
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## MEDICAL.

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SO SAYS NATURE, to have a healthy appearance; and persons who do not perspire, are liable to the most disgusting Skin Diseases. Now, Jayne's Hair Chemical Soap causes a free perspiration, and at the same time, moulds and softens the skin, giving it the appearance of an infants.

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