ven an stone durable than earth,—on this admonitive platform, imperishable as eternal truth,—WE TELL YOU, and oh! that our words could reach the utmost limit of British rule, and penetrate, with thrilling accents, into the very core of every British subject's heart,—WE TELL YOU, with intensity of feeling, on the supreme authority of the Great Being, who shall judge us all at the great day of retribution, that YOU ARE GUILTY, individually and collectively, as an empire and as subjects, of committing the Sin of Idolatry, in maintaining, at the expense of the State, the endowment of

POPERY IN THE COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

YOU ARE GUILTY, individually and nationally guilty,—more particularly so since 1845, when the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed, which bound the three estates in the nation to the fulfillment of that compact, to this breach of the law of heaven. That Act bound every Protestant in the Empire, under the sanctity of an oath, to the teaching and practice of IDOLATRY, not only in Ireland, but throughout the vast empire of Britain; and as long as that law is unrepealed on the statute-book of the Senate, so long shall you be partakers in this ACCURSED SIN!

To retain it there, is to provoke God to judgment, and to set your MAKER at defiance. It is worse than insanity; and, even in a secular and political point of view, it is suicidal in its consequences to to the nation!

## MAYNOOTH GRANT.

In the year 1795 it was thought *expedient* by men of the world, to teach Popery at home to Irish youth, in the school of Maynooth; and, accordingly, the Government then voted from the treasury of the State the sum of about £8,000 *per annum*, for twenty-one years, for this impious purpose.

VAIN MAN! they imagined that domestic education would change and subdue the animus of Popery, and by restraining their youth from the contagion of its refinement in Italy, Spain, and other foreign countries, that thus the votaries of the Papedom would be better affected towards Irish interests, and national pre-eminence. But now we find by bitter experience and costly experiment after fifty-six long expensive years, that the virulence of the Vatican is more ripe and potent than before; and that PIUS the NINTH repays their liberality, by sending a LEGATE, in the person of Paul Cullen, tenfold more hostile, if possible, to British power, than present Pontiff himself.

So much for the payment and pampering of Romanism in Ireland! THEY sowed the wind, and we are now reaping the whirlwind.

In the course of fifty-one years, to the year 1845, £458,425 12s. 1d. of British wealth have been spent, appeasing the hate of pontifical tyranny to British liberty; and that gigantic bounty, is only followed by the insatiable desire for boundless store. Forsooth, the imperial enactment which conveys £31,360 a-year into the coffers of Maynooth and her head at Rome, since the year 1845, for the dissemination of antagonistic principles, does not satisfy the Papacy!! The large bounty of £458,-425 12s. 1d.—the five years' endowment of £31,-360 *per annum*,—the £30,000 voted for the building and enlargement of the College,—making a total of £676,585 12s. 1d., Lord Dunboyne's bequest of £300 *per annum*, and other legacies, are not enough!—ALL THIS PAST TREASURE IS NOT ENOUGH to She must have an Irish University, indeed, above and beyond the rule, and control, and pay of Great Britain, with a magnificent income and georgeous spectacle, to pamper and drill the sons of the Vatican, for the service, at home and abroad, of her High Priest; and ornamented, too, in her first presidential chair, as if to allure benefactors, by the science falsely so called "it of a Protestant apostate, from the learning, and wisdom, and true divinity of her sister, ossablished at Oxford!

We enunciate to you, BRETHREN-SUBJECTS OF BRITAIN, our timely counsel, that this incipient University in Ireland is not merely for the education of Irish youth, in the antisocial learning of Roman Catholic Christendom; or more, than it is for the clerical sacrificial aspirants amongst us.—Their secret and fond desire is, to attract to her halls the sons of Romanism in all nations, and to make Ireland, England, and Scotland to Rome, what she is to the whole world—the NURSE, AND MISTRESS, AND MOTHER OF INIQUITY.

CHRISTIAN FELLOW-SUBJECTS! in the name of truth—in the name of reason—in the name of God! Is it not full time for you to retrace your steps—to stop your suicidal, destructive policy!—to repent, and do works meet for repentance? Be warned in time!

Again look into the Sacred volume for instruction. Take only one example. "Good King Asa, and all his people, entered into a covenant to seek the Lord God of their fathers, with all their hearts and with all their soul; and to put away the abominable idols out of all the land." And in consequence of that national humiliation and repentance, "the Lord gave them rest round about." The zeal of Asa[p] Josiah[q] Jehosaphat[r] Manasseh[s] and Israel[t] against idolaters, is commended by God; and recorded in Scripture by Him, for our instruction and example. And we are, therefore, bound—religiously, nationally, and individually bound, to "break off our sin of idolatry, in the Christian era, by righteousness; and our iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, that our tranquility may be lengthened."[o]

BRETHREN BELOVED! It is clearly, then, our high duty, in self-defence, and our highest obligation as regards Almighty God, to reverse our policy in reference to the Papacy; because she is an insatiable, implacable enemy to the revelation of the Gospel in what Book, which has made the dominions of our beloved MONARCH what they are—

## THE EMPIRE OF FREEDOM.

It matters not what body of men are the Queen's Executive, or what Ministers surround her honoured and exalted throne; you are the human power that originated that Executive—you are the virtual framers of the laws of England. Through your representatives, these laws are devised; and through your voice these councillors are sent to Parliament; and, therefore, you are accountable to God for the enactments of the IMPERIAL SENATE.

We shall not prolong our address, or insult your understandings, by detailing particularly all the reasons, for urging this momentous subject on your heart and consciences. We might point to Maynooth, and the countless swarms that have left her halls, to migrate, and traverse and poison the various countries, that deck our dominions on the earth's circumference. We might dwell upon the late Papal aggression, which convulsed our domestic counsels, and disturbed our international relations;—on the act of savage atrocity, that are being perpetrated abroad, on our fellow-beings, in continental Europe, who are attempting to taste the fruits of religious liberty;—and on the doom the Empire is exposed to, should Rome thus continue to be aided to work her will.

We might sketch the rebellions, the butcheries, the assassinations, the curses, the superstitions, the conspiracies that curdle the life's-blood of Ireland, and blight her nascent prosperity—that pinch her intellect, and emasculate her works of art, industry, agriculture, and commerce, which are undervalues by men of skill, to fertilise her valleys, and to raise her in the scale of nations. We shall not pursue these things; they are known throughout the world; so that Ireland has become a byword, and "an Irish bull," "an Irishman," as a name of reproach.

BRETHREN! let this state of things exist no longer. We call upon you here, from the metropolis of Ireland, which our voice raised to the highest pitch of pulmonic action, to stay this plague—to lay up this Achan-sin, that is wearing the earth with perpetual vexation, and defeating the energies of its noblest creatures.

In the name of God, let there be a beginning made this day, in our NATIONAL REGENERATION.—Let a cry be raised—an universal cry, as high as heaven and as broad as earth; let it be echoed from shore to shore, that Idolatry shall, as of old, be put down, and that that national sin of idolatry shall be swept away from the statute book of England.

Henceforth, let the war-cry be, REPEAL, REPEAL, REPEAL—not of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Erin, but for the abolition of State-Popery from Maynooth, and for the salvation, the everlasting salvation of the dear, the beloved inhabitants of Ireland.

## APPROPRIATION OF GRANT.

We seek not to divert the expenditure of this large gift of British generosity, for improving the condition of Ireland. We counsel and implore you to employ it *aright*; to send it in cementing more closely the two countries together; in uniting the youth of both in a common bond of brotherhood, in establishing the pure religion of the GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST. Let that endowment of £31,360 a-year, be taken from that unfaithful ally of England in Ireland, and be conferred by the sovereign power of Britain, on those who are found *faithful, honest, and loyal* to the best interests of the United Kingdom—on the Reformed Romanist Priests; or, on the

## PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY;

Which has for its chief object the reformation of Priests; and, through them, the reformation and salvation of the whole Irish people. This Society, and Ireland shall be no longer "the difficulty" of English statesmen; but the pride, and glory, and bulwark of Britain.

Nothing is more easy of accomplishment than this transfer. Let a Royal Chapter of Incorporation be granted to this Society, with its present Constitution; or altered, if the wisdom of Parliament shall think fit, with a grant of £30,000 a-year. Or, let it be established on a more sure basis, by an act of the Legislature, with the same amount of endowment for fifty-six years, as an experiment, like Maynooth; and if the results be not diametrically different; if, then, there be not "peace within her walls, and plenteousness within her palaces;" if, then there be not a oneness with England, and an undivided alliance, holy, harmless, and undefiled—then, indeed, let there be no truth in our words—no truth in Protestantism—no truth in the oracles of God. Let Rome, in that case, bear the sway—let Babylon triumph—let the Papacy govern Ireland, and all the nations upon earth.

In solemn earnestness, we fall—we supplicate, the hands and hearts and heads of England to give us this *final trial*. We believe that it is the command of God that they should do so. We rely upon His promises. We are thankful for the past, and we take courage for the future. We have cultivated the talents you have entrusted to us. Irish converts, who have "tasted the heavenly gift" are found amongst the most faithful of the faithful to God, their Queen, and their country; and on the principle, therefore, of the SAVIOUR'S LAWGIVER, let the servants or subjects, "who have been found *faithful* in few things, be made rulers over many things;" a let the unprofitable servant or subject be cast out, not to destruction, but in love and chastisement, to the saving of his country, of himself, and his own soul.

And as it is foretold, that his year, 1852, is to be one, not merely of words, but of action on the Roman stage—for if the voice of the platform be not followed by action, it is no better than empty bombast, and unmeaning sound—let some honourable and honourable member of her Majesty's Commons, or some valiant and pious Peer of the Upper House, come down to Parliament, with a bill prepared, for the abolition of this obnoxious and impious endowment; or, what is better, if God should put it into his heart, to lay before the Senate and the Empire at large, a bill for the transfer of that annual bounty of Britain, to the trustees of the Reformed Romanist Priests' Protection Society; and to stand by that bill, until it be passed and perfected and made the law of the land.

This done, if it were the only political act of his life, will might he exclaim, in the words of the Apostle—"I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith! henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also, that love his appearing."[u]

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we would briefly advert to another subject, no less important to us as Christians, than the former—the law of

## THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

While the law of the Second Commandment, which we have pressed upon your attention, is perhaps more universally broken, because of the natural depravity and proneness of man to idolatry, the law of the Fourth is not less violated in Christendom, by the mere professed followers of Christ, "through the ignorance that is in them." In proportion as God's Word is known and read and sanctified in the heart of the believer, just in the same proposition, is his life holy and his Sabbath kept holy, as the Lord of it hath everlastingly enjoined. This remark is true of families, of congregations, of societies, of nations through the universal visible Church. A glance at the different inhabitants and countries of Europe, and of the civilized world, verifies this statement. It is, therefore, needless to enforce its truth by proofs, which are selfevident, from the life of the most spiritually-minded British Christian, to the habits of the most degrated votary of Popery in the Papal states.

For instance, our propinquity to France has not improved our religious condition. Our intercourse with the people of that country has demoralized the inhabitants of these isles, because faith in, and love to, the ordinances of God, are still less prevalent with them than with us; hence our retrogression to evil. As we recede from the reading, the study of the Word of God, the DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH becomes more common amongst us, and the sin of the nation also, in this respect, has increased.

Men are running to and fro on the face of the earth, augmenting toil and labour, and in quest of amusements; and the powers of steam facilitate that movement at all periods of time, with scarcely any distinction of days; and, consequently, the spirit and letter of his law are violated, ten thousand times more, than in ten thousand degrees. This is then multiplying, and reaches, as it were, to the very heavens, to provoke the Divine Lawgiver to take summary vengeance on the multitudinous transgressors. Read the doom threatened to Jerusalem, for this sin of the Fourth Commandment[v] and that portion of Scripture, as well as many others, are then written for our admonition.

BRETHREN BELOVED,

Let us, then, mend our ways by Christian consistency, as persons to whom are committed the oracles of God, and call the Sabbath holy, a delight, and sanctified the Lord God in our hearts. This sin, no less than that of the Second Commandment, will sink the soul into eternal misery and perdition. But still, the suppression and abolition of that national act of idolatry will prepare the way for the better observance of the day of the Lord; because it will bring the mind of the nation to the more calm consideration of the word of truth.

RALLY—RALLY THEN—RALLY, PROTESTANT BRETHREN, for the accomplishment of this glorious work! Start this day, as it were, with fresh vigour for the prize. Let it be the calling of every man, and let him not cease from the struggle, till Popery be dethroned from her temple at Maynooth. Whilst we manifest our godly zeal against our national idolatry, let us constantly pray in our hearts, that, as Protestants, we have even higher duties to perform, holier privileges we are bound to live up to, we may be enable to fulfil the obligation of individual personal "holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

ROMANISTS, who do not read one word of the Bible, can mark our characters in the daily book of life. Let us, therefore, read and live, and live and act. Any religion, less than this, is only *half religion*, and not the doctrine of the Book of God.

One word more, then we have done for '52. This year will be the last in probation to multitudes of our brethren, whom we now address. Let each and every one of us act from the moment, as if this year were to be the last to us all in our earthly existence.

OH! POPE—OH, ANTICHRIST, OH! against the spiritual despotism of Rome! Love the people, but hate, with an ardent hatred, the soul-destroying tyranny of her system. To enkindle this animosity the more, we need not revive in your memories, the cruelties of her maddened Inquisition—her fetters—her fire—her torture. We need not summon you to read her *modern* character in the chains

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[p] Since the formation of the Society, in 1844, to the close of the year 1850, Fourteen Reformed Priests and Twenty-five Reformed Romish Students have received aid and protection. The Society has also issued from the press 202,670 copies of Scriptural and Anti-Popish publications; while in the past year, 1851, there has been a vast increase in the Society's labour, and greater need for support.

The London *Standard* says.—"Of all the machinery put in motion to effect a moral and religious reformation of the mass of the Irish people, we believe that there is none so promising of success—none that, if supported with funds adequate to its object, would do so promptly effective as the Priest's Protection Society."

[q] Matt. xxv. 26.

[r] Forms of Petition, without the Appropriation Clause, are prepared in the Office; and shall be sent free of expense to every Parish in the United Kingdom, or any part of the British dependencies, if applied for.

[s] 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8. [t] Jer. xvii. 21-27.

## RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

The recent arrival at the Seat of Government of the Honorable Messrs. Hincks, Young, and Taché, members of the Governor General's Executive Council, we look upon as a very important event, and with which the future destiny of our noble country is intimately connected. The views entertained by the Canadian Government, will now be freely and fully communicated to the members of our own—and through them, in due time, the policy entertained by the three administrations which are so deeply interested in the grand Colonial scheme of uniting these fine Provinces by means of a railway.

In all undertakings of a character, so gigantic as the one contemplated, delays are unavoidable.—The Imperal government is distant from us—the interests of the Provinces are somewhat antagonistic to each other—the fulminations of mere partisan writers have only tended to widen the breach, whilst the separate action of three distinct legislative bodies, like that of all others purely deliberative, cannot be hurried, by even the expressed desires of the most sanguine.

Whatever aspect this momentous question may shortly assume, so long as we are perfectly satisfied with the integrity and good faith, which prompted the generous offer on the part of the British government, we feel convinced that the only mode which can ensure the construction of any important railway communication between the Provinces, will be that which will recognise as one of its chief elements the borrowing of Imperial credit or direct capital, in order that certainty of supply may be ensured as well as a comparatively very low rate of interest.

The route of the great trunk line has not as yet been defined, altho' recent disclosures lead to the conviction that a southern line, passing by this city, and hence by the Douglas Valley, to unite with the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway will be the one which will be likely to be adopted. It is at the present juncture a source of pleasure to us to refer to former numbers of the *Chronicle*, wherein this route met with at least the *earliest* advocacy.

We sincerely trust that no factious or merely sectional opposition will be thrown in the way of the stupendous project now before us. If the present sitting of the Legislature should unhappily terminate without some conclusive manifestation of cordiality in agreement between "the high contracting parties," then farewell to every hope for our country's prosperity for years to come.

We anxiously await the result of the present conference.

## REPORTING THE DEBATES.

It was not until after the speech of the Hon. Mr. Gray, as copied from the *Freeman*, was in type, that we received a fuller and really *authentic* report of it, as published by Mr. Simpson, or we should not have hesitated a moment in selecting the true version of it instead of one, which we have since learned has been most miserably garbled.

Our readers will recollect the brutal and cowardly treatment which from time to time Mr. Gray received at the hands of the *Freeman* during the course of the last summer and autumn, and in which congenial pursuit the *Morning News* most cordially united, in such a strain of coarse abuse, couched in worse English, as to induce some of our *virtuosi* to send a few copies of the *News* to Mr. Disraeli, in order to be duly noticed in the next edition of his "curiosities of literature."

Our letters from Fredericton inform us that the able speech of Mr. Gray—many important portions of which have been meanly suppressed by the Freeman—triumphantly exonerated him from all blame, as one of the Committee for procuring reports of the legislative debates, and that a just and honest feeling of indignation was manifested by his auditors against the unmanly conduct of his worthless traducer. One of our correspondents remarks,—"The galled jade winced, no I am wrong, his reckless career proves that he is destitute of feeling."

We well recollect the false and groundless charge preferred against Mr. Gray by the *News* and *Freeman*, in reference to an alleged offer to build the E. and N. A. railway, and the manner in which the foul aspersion was refuted by that gentleman, from the hustings at the close of the election in November last. Since that period, these veritable journals have not manifested sufficient manliness to make the *amende honourable* for their dirty conduct. Now, what are we to think of such men, who add to their baseness by recently publishing in their papers what purported to be the deliberate resolution of a public meeting, and which was *never even read on the occasion*.

Such are only a few specimens of the conduct of our political—our MORAL reformers. God help the country if it falls in the hands of such people, or—which will be worse if possible—under the dominion of those who aid and abet them.

We shall continue to keep an eye upon this brace of worthies in particular, who like the puppets in a Punch and Judy exhibition, are mere automata in the hands of others, equally reckless of truth and moral principle.

"Living and loving in their lives, at their death they shall not be divided."

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NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Whilst one of our Fishermen was occupied on a fine day last summer in bailing the water out of his boat, when off Red Head, near the mouth of the harbour, he was by no means agreeably surprised by a rude tap across his shoulder blades. He then discovered a most uncouth and strange looking fish alongside his boat, and at once learned to what source he was indebted for the compliment. The boat was under sail at the time, and going rapidly through the water; the hero of the story—we mean the bipod interested for the shore, accompanied, side by side, by the monster fish. At length the boat touched the beach in Courtney Bay, and the fisherman immediately "took to his land tackle." His locomotive modesty inducing the belief that he had accidentally got into too good company. To make short an episode or two in the eventful history, we must briefly state, that the strange fish was captured, and proved to be a THRASHER, about 16 feet long. It is one of the great enemies of the whale, and for this latitude a wonderful curiosity. The person who captured the *critter* is now exhibiting it in Crow street, and is willing and able to give many interesting particulars about the "fix" he thought he was in last summer, when he was so suddenly introduced into *fishy* company.

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MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. A. Somerville will lecture on Monday evening next, on "The Arctic Regions."

Mr. Wetmore delivered his lecture on "Eccentricity" last evening, before a large audience.

Mr. Lewis will lecture on Tuesday evening next on "Phrenology." The proceeds to be given to the Library of the Institute.

☞ We have been requested to state that no Member of No. 2. Fire Company had any thing to do with the riot at Portland, and that it was a mistake of the Court in prosecution.

## THE POST OFFICE MATTER.

The repeated alterations of late in the departure and arrival of the Mails from and to this City have made sad confusion, and this is not the worst failure of the case. In consequence of the night travelling lately enjoined, there are loud complaints on the part of the mail carriers, by reason of the additional expense incurred, and the loss sustained in the serious reduction of their passengers.

When these post office affairs were acted upon, Mr. Howe, under the Imperial authority, the interest and convenience of the public were more carefully considered, than at the present time.

It will be seen by advertisement, that a move in the right way has been made with reference to the departure of the Western mails.

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PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—The total Revenue of this Province, from the 1st January to the 30th Nov. 1851, amounted to £117,483, and there was collected at St. John in December, £4,428—shewing an increase over the Revenue of 1850, of £17,711.

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MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advisement this day appearing in our columns, announcing a dividend of no less than *sixty per cent.* for the year 1850, payable to the members of the Mutual Insurance Company, of this City. This flourishing Company dates its establishment from the year 1847, and for that year paid 50 per cent. The success of this Company results from the equitable and judicious system on which its arrangments are based; and its President and Directors deserve the highest praise for the able and economical manner in which their duties are discharged. We sincerely recommend our citizens and neighbours to avail themselves of the advantages held out to those insuring in this Company.—*Courier.*

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

*(From the New-Brunswicker.)*

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20th.

The House was occupied to-day in receiving Petitions. Hon. Mr. Wilmot presented a petition from Carleton against the Bills sent from the Common Council relative to the City Debt. A Bill for the erection of St. James' Parish in this City, was introduced and read the first time. A Parish School Bill was introduced by the Government.—Despatches were sent down in reference to the Revenue Bill, and the Colonial Reciprocal Trade Act, both of which required amendment.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st.

Messrs Hincks, Young, and Taché arrived at a late hour last night. To-day they were introduced to His Excellency, and afterwards formally presented in both houses of the Legislature. The day was principally spent in the reception of petitions, of which a great many were from St. John. The Bill to provide for Building a Registry Office in St. John was committed and passed. Progress was reported on the Bill relating to the Steamboat Landing. The House in Supply, voted the usual grants to Lighthouses, School Teachers, &c.

The Canadian gentlemen will enter upon business with the Executive to-morrow. After they have transacted the business relative to the Railway, they will visit St. John, intending to proceed to the United States by Calais and Bangor, and return to Canada by way of Boston.

*(By Telegraph to the News Room.)*

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

The Canadian Delegates are said to have expressed themselves strongly in favour of the Hall Road route by the Valley of the River St. John. The Government has prepared a project, which will be submitted to the Delegates.

Bills to regulate the printing of the Acts of Assembly, to add the territory obtained by this Province by the settlement of the Canadian Boundary question, to the Counties of Victoria and Restigouche, and to incorporate the St. Stephen's Boom Company passed in Committee.

The Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the Law for the collection and prosecution of the Revenue.

The Bill relating to Public Wharves in Portland passed.

The Auditor General's accounts were laid on the table.

In reply to the Address moved by Mr. Harding relative to the correspondence on the subject of the Judge's fees, the Governor promised to give the information required.

The time for receiving Petitions is extended to Tuesday next.

House adjourned.

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CIRCULAR SAWS.—D. T. L., of Monument Isle, N. Y., writes us that he has had much trouble and perplexity in learning to keep saws in good order, his business has principally been cutting soft timber—pine and hemlock. He has run a 24 inch saw from 1,500 to 2000 revolutions per minute, in timber from 4 to 10 inches in thickness without heating or irregularity of line, and without water. He has seen saws vibrate, because of being too much set. His plan is to have the teeth of equal length, and pointed to a circle just set enough to clear well and carry away the cut dust. If the saw plate is imperfect and requires more set than its thickness will bear, he uses a swedge to make the points of the teeth thicker than the plate. For a slitting saw he leaves the back of the tooth as full as will clear its circle; it is thus stronger and holds its set better.

Mr. Norman Allen, of Unionville, Conn., informs us that a friend of his was much troubled with the heating of the circular saw, when he thought he would try the experiment of drilling a 1-2 inch hole through it at 1 1-2 inches from the point of the teeth and then filed down to it. He was astonished at the result, and thinks he can saw twice as much as he could do before, without heating the saw.

Mr. Geo. W. Cunningham of Athens, Fayette Co., Ky., discovered a plan of like nature to that stated by Mr. Allen, to prevent the saw from heating. He has used large saws for a number of years, but never found much difficulty in running them smooth, but has found it difficult to get others competent to run them. The determined to shut out the friction of the saws heating and cutting out of line. He has a hole made in the saws from near the teeth, running to the centre on the outer edge, consequently it is quite easily worked and thereby obviates all complaints. The cause of the heating is the sawdust getting between the saw and the timber.—In the full of the hole is a remedy. He cuts his about 1-16th of an inch wide, with eight or nine inches towards the centre, from the teeth of the teeth; about six inches can be the saw at usual thickness, and the material and leaves the saw from cutting.

We copy the above from that excellent paper the *Scientific American*. We are well aware of the difficulties which exist, and their consequent loss of time and machine repairers, which the remedies set forth are calculated to remove. Should any of our readers make up their minds to adopt either of them—and they certainly come recommended by their economy and simplicity—we should be gratified if the result of putting either of them into practice, is communicated to us for publication. To advance the interest of our Mechanics, and Manufacturers is always to us a source of great pleasure. —*Ed. Chron.*

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A SERVICE COUPLED TO MAKE HIS VICTIM.—The Bloomington (Ill.) *Reporter* tells a story of a man who came to that town in the fall of 1850, and took charge of the leading hotel there. The girl who had been in the habit of waiting upon table under the former landlord, was quickly discharged or a place found for her elsewhere, and a new girl from the country, who had been gradually working her way into the confidence of the family, was installed in her place. The stranger soon made love to her, and she, poor girl, was so infatuated with him that she consented to marry him. The wedding day was fixed upon, and the guests were invited. The bridegroom elect, however, failed to put in his appearance at the appointed hour, and the bride was left in tears. The following day the mystery was explained. The husband had been cashed by the indignant landlord, and was on the way to Chicago, where he was arrested, and lodged in jail. The bridegroom elect was soon after released on bail, and returned to Bloomington, where he found the bride in the same condition as when he left her. The wedding was consummated, and the happy couple started for the residence of the husband's parents, in one of the northern counties of this State. Here they remained for a few days, when the husband left for Chicago, on business, as he said, promising to return in a few days. He has never been heard of since, and the poor girl has returned to her former home, and to her former employment.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I am an old traveller, and have to say from experience, that the speed and comfort, as well the careful proprietors attention, the capital fare, all renders it the most desirable conveyance to Fredericton.

I. P.

☞ The Hon. Mr. RYAN, of King's County, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* to Fredericton. The Honourable Messrs. GRAY and HAZEN, now in St. John, will very shortly resume their Executive and Legislative duties. Possibly if the *conscientious* "Freeman" and "News," will keep a bright look out, they may be furnished with another text, to enable them to indite profound discourses on the evils of Sunday travelling, and by dint of a small share of labor performed on their part, in type setting on a Sabbath afternoon, the public may be edified by the perusal of their horror struck lucubrations, early in the ensuing week. Straining at knats and swallowing camels is the common employment of our *religious!* friends.

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DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, will be held at Fredericton, on Thursday evening 12th February, at half-past 6 o'clock.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The able article of "A Columbet" is before us. Its extreme length precludes us from giving it publicity in our present issue. We shall endeavour to furnish the communication entire in our next number. The conservative views of our correspondent are duly appreciated. It is refreshing to read them, after glancing at the amount of treasonable twaddle, and annexation doctrine, with which two of our Morning papers so notoriously abound. Almost every community, however, is pestered with the same description of nuisance.

## BY AUTHORITY.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1851.

(No. 416.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that all Timber or Logs cut on located Crown Lands, or on any Lands applied for under the Labour Act, but for which the Grants have not yet actually issued, (even although the whole purchase money be paid, or labour performed,) will be seized and condemned. And all persons who may be so engaged will be prosecuted and punished according to Law.

(3w.) R. D. WILMOT, *Surr. Gen.*

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1852.

(No. 417.)

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of February next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeable to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

*Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber on these Lots under application already made.*

*No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalment.*

WESTMORLAND.

*By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.*

100 acres, lot 39, Salmon River, of Kenebekasis, James Graves;
100 acres, lot 40, Salmon River, of Kenebekasis, Geo. Teakles; these lots to be sold agreeably to Deputy Arnold's survey.

SAINT JOHN.

*At the Government Emigration Office.*

50 acres, lot X, block 21, Musquash, G. Carter.
50 acres, lot J, block 7, Saint Martin, G. Johnston.
50 acres, lot 15, block 8, Saint Martin, G. Johnston.

KING'S

*By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.*

200 acres, lot 46, block E, Sussex, J. Myers.
40 acres, lot C, block 23, Studholm, applicants, John C. Price and Stephen Price.
80 acres, lot D, block 23, Studholm, applicants, John C. Price and Stephen Price.
100 acres, lot C, Springhill, G. W. Kieth, improved.

QUEEN'S.

*By Deputy Collins, at Gagetown.*

100 acres, front half of lot 10, southeast side Gagetown Road, applicants, Archibald McCalister and John Wilson, Jun.; Wilson's improvements to be paid for; also the road work performed by McCalister.
50 acres, lot T, Enniskillen south, applicants, Charles Thompson and Henry Paschall; subject to Paschal's improvements, and Thompson to be repaid for road work.
100 acres, lot 31, block A, Johnston, McCutcheon,
65 acres, lot 17, Rodbank, John Fraser improved.

R. D. WILMOT, *Surr. Gen.*

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1852.

(No. 418.)

THE attention of the Deputy Land Surveyors throughout the Province is hereby called to the necessity in future, of preserving more uniformity in their Surveys of Crown Lands. All lots must be rectangular, and extending not less than 90 chains from front to rear. The direction of the side lines must conform to the nearest general Survey, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, of which a full Report is to be made to this Office, in the first place, for approval.

No Survey of detached irregular sized Lots, will be hereafter recognized; and no Survey is in any case to be made before the issue of the Warrant.

Petitions for the purchase of Land must describe the exact situation wanted as correctly as possible; and if in a tract which has been heretofore partly surveyed and numbered, the particular Lot must be mentioned. When the descriptions are defective in these respects, the Petitions will be set aside.

(4w.) R. D. WILMOT, *Surr. Gen.*

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TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

From the Montreal Transcript, June 16th, 1850.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Some of our friends have derived benefit from this excellent and agreeable medicine, and as the community is found very frequently in want of a remedy for pulmonary complaints, considering it an invaluable assistance to the numerous disorders having their origin in severe colds or constitutional weakness. There are many drugs puffed up as sovereign remedies for all the various ills that flesh is heir to, which in say the least, are quack in their pretence, whilst the counter of the druggist has, among this complexity, items who have for an unbounded list of good effects, will class Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled success attending the efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, has induced a number of unprincipled persons to attempt imitations of the same. This fact is to caution the public against purchasing any of the various spurious articles now offered for sale, and to inform them that the genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry is prepared only by I. BUTTS, and has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

None genuine unless the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

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WANTED.

A GOOD COMPOSITOR to work on a Newspaper in Fredericton, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. L. E. Desbrisay & Son.

ROBERT S. HUTCHINSON.

St. John, Jan. 28, 1852.