their greatness. Washington had a greatness peculiar to himself, which was probably more the result of circumstances than of original character. He had led a life of turmoil, and had learned during that life, to attach little importance to hereditary honors; he had built up American fame just as he had been the architect of his own fortune, and he had imbibed a spirit of independence which he cherished for himself as much as he did for his country.—Cromwell destroyed a kingdom—Washington erected a nation. The greatness of Washington then, can bear no comparison with that of Monro, or Jackson, or Tyler, or Polk, or Taylor, or Fillmore; nor can the greatness of either of these other United States Presidents be compared with each other's. Nay there is the greatest difference imaginable between the characters of Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore. Polk possessed of brilliant talents, was ambitious, almost insolent any tyrannical. A democrat, he verified the proverb "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the Devil." Storming at England, he jeered at Guizot's "balance of Power," claimed the whole boundless continent, pounced upon Texas and upon Mexico, and was indeed, only American, neither fearing nor caring for anything besides. Taylor, the perhaps unwilling instrument of Polk, was only a fortunate soldier and distinguished more for sagacity and a high sense of duty than for any other quality. But he was far from being an ordinary man; he was honest and steady of purpose—one not knowing his duty merely in every situation in which he was placed but fulfilling it and acting accordingly, caring nothing for applause and little if anything for party. That which Fillmore is we learn from his Message. He is honest, prudent and of an understanding far above that of the general run of men. The introduction or first part of the Message is very beautiful. "The great law of morality, says he, ought to have a national as well as personal and individual application.—We should act towards other nations as we would wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other states, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them." This doctrine it will be observed is the very opposite of the Munro and Polk doctrines—President Munro and President Polk would not suffer any European power to colonize America—they would have had the whole boundless continent—their aims were "more power" and "self interest," through "national aggrandizement." But if there is any paragraph in the speech or Message with which we are rather more particularly pleased than with the others it is that one which speaks of the policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of government from duties on goods:—

"A duty, says the President, laid upon an article, which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer.—But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and the industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process, creates the skill and invites the capital which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life, renders us independent in war as well as in peace."

"A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it."

"Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied."

This speech has indeed induced us to form a high opinion of the Chief Magistrate of the neighbouring Republic, and to feel satisfied that there will be no bravado about eagles treading upon lions, no wars to maintain any theory of a balance of power, no instigating of revolutions, and no piratical sympathising during the administration of American affairs by Millard Fillmore, suddenly called by Divine Providence to the responsible situation, which he now holds.

From Europe.—The English Mail steamer Africa, arrived at New York from Liverpool, on the 27th ult. with dates to the 7th.

A great scarcity of Silver in England has drawn considerable attention to the subject, and a rise has taken place in the value of that metal.

A postscript to a letter from Paris dated the 5th says—"I have been assured that a telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris, within the last half an hour, announcing that on Monday a convention was concluded and signed between the Prussian and Austrian Governments, which completely regulates and terminates the difficulties between the two powers."

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, for the purpose of denouncing the "Popish aggression." A strong police force was deemed necessary to prevent the intrusion of a dissentient mob, but they were unable to prevent a good deal of confusion and uproar from taking place.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has had conferred upon him for some years the "Cardinal's Hat," but that for certain reasons his grace has kept the conferred honour a profound secret.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY.

The following Address from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the whole of the suffragan Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, (with the exception of the Bishops of Exeter and St. Davids), has been agreed to, on the subject of the recent aggression by the Pope of Rome.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England.

May it please Your Majesty—

We, the Archbishops and undersigned Bishops of the Church of England, approach Your Majesty with sentiments of veneration and loyalty, at a time when an unwarrantable insult has been offered to the Church and Your Majesty, to whom appertains the chief government of the Estates of this Realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil.

This, our country, whose Church being a true branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacramenss are duly administered according to Christ's ordinance, is treated by the Bishop of Rome as having been a heathen land, and is congratulated on its restoration, after an interval of three hundred years, to a place among the Churches of Christendom.

The return of our people is anticipated to a communion, the errors and corruptions of which they deliberately renounce, and which continues to maintain practices repugnant to God's Word; inculcates blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits, and prescribes as necessary to salvation the belief of doctrines founded on no warranty of Scripture.

It is a part of the same arrogant assumption that, in defiance of the law which declares that "no foreign prelate or potentate shall use and exercise any manner of power, authority, or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical, within this realm," the Bishop of Rome has pretended to exercise spiritual dominion over the people of this country, and, in nominating certain Roman ecclesiastics to particular places or sees in England, has re-asserted the claims of supremacy over the Kingdom, and has interfered with the prerogative constitutionally belonging to Your Majesty alone.

We consider it our duty to record our united protest against this attempt to subject our people to a spiritual tyranny from which they were freed at the Reformation. And we make our humble petition to Your Majesty to discountenance by all constitutional means the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions are fostered, and the labors of our clergy impeded in their endeavours to diffuse the light of true religion amongst the people committed to their charge.

Signed J. B. Contuar, T. Ebor, C. J. London, E. Dunelm, C. R. Winton, R. Bath and Wells, J. Lincoln, C. Bangor, G. Rochester, H. Carlisle, J. H. Gloucester and Bristol, C. J. Ripon, E. Salisbury, G. Petersborough, H. Worcester, J. Lichfield, A. T. Chichester, T. Ely, S. Oxon, Thos. Vowler. (St. Asaphs), J. P. Manchester, R. D. Hereford, J. Chester, S. Norwich, Iglandaff, and J. Sodor and Mann.

The Bishop of Exeter, having refused to sign the above, has sent, through the Home Secretary, a counter Address to Her Majesty. The Bishops of Scotland have also addressed the English Episcopate at this crisis, for which we have not space this week.

The Romish Church.—We speak from a knowledge of the facts of the case when we say that circumstances will transpire in the course of ten or twelve days, perhaps sooner, which will startle the religious world, accustomed though it has been to hear and see very strange things within the last few months. Something resembling a regular organized conspiracy will be proved to have been entered into by a number of influential Tractarian clergymen with the heads of the Romish Church in this country, with the view of destroying the Anglican Establishment.—We believe that documentary evidence of the fact will be forthcoming before a fortnight has elapsed. We do not think it would be judicious to say any more on the subject at present.—*Morning Advertiser, Dec. 5.*

EARLY CLOSING.

The following excellent remarks on early closing of business places, we copy from a late number of the Quebec Chronicle:—

The ability for labor, mental ormanual, most people know, is much affected by the state of the health. An individual, of the most lively disposition, bustling and energetic, becomes dull, indifferent and indolent on being affected with a cold.—The most acute logician, the man of the firmest nerve, of the clearest intellect loses coherence, will, and brightness by indigestion; and constant application either at the desk, in the library, in the shop, or at the loom, but too frequently produces an unhealthy condition of stomach and its consequence—diminished energy. Tait tells us that Napoleon lost the battle of Leipsic, in consequence of an indigestion brought on by eating an ill-dressed piece of mutton, and that in 1848, the influenza reduced Louis Philippe, who, without a cold, had acquitted himself creditably on the field of battle, had taught respectably in schools, and had contrived for himself the succession to a kingdom, at once and ingloriously into simple John Smith in a scratch-wig. Since the state of the body then has so important an influence on our energies, it surely becomes important that these energies should be impaired as little as possible.—The difference in energy between the sallow, languished shopman of a large city, and the robust country lad is well known. Hardly any of the class have ever got above mediocrity. A working man does sometimes reach above the ordinary level—labour giving him appetite, health, and vigour—there are learned Blacksmiths and poetic ploughmen,—but who ever heard of a shopman of very vigorous understanding? The country fact, has produced our Campbells, and our Burns', and our Macphersons; the shop or the desk some men of substance, but with broken down constitutions, with a feeble and sickly offspring, but too frequently incapable of sufficient energy to keep together that which has been scraped together for them by unremitting application at the expense of health. Our *dry* goods stores—an excellent name by the way—mummify young men. The constant rolling and unrolling bits of ribbons, folding and unfolding of pieces of cloth, has not sufficient excitement to arouse the mind, nor is it exercise sufficient for vigour of body. Of all businesses, none is so ruinous to the general health as the dry-goods, if the hours are long and there happens to be time for out of door exercise only one day in seven.—Were the attendance at the desk, in the counting room or in the banking house to be as constant, the effect possibly would be even worse; but the wholesale merchant, who is generally a sharp sighted, far-seeing personage, understand human nature well, and takes care not to lose on the one hand more than he could gain on the other.—A few hours extra work, a day, he is sensible, would soon reduce the capability of his clerks for work, until they would perform in 14 hours less service than they now do in 10. The labouring man is indeed, only required to work from sunrise till sunset; and, every time he begins afresh to work, he begins with renewed life. But the shopman drudges on from early morn until late at even day after day, and rises in the morning almost in miserable a disposition for labor as when at midnight he put the shutters on the shop. For the sake of this class then we are glad that in this city, the better grade of drygoods merchants have resolved upon shutting early so that their young men may each day begin their labors with life, and with a will. This determination is both wise and humane. While, however, we are glad that the dry goods merchants have resolved upon closing early, we are not disposed to run into extremes and demand that all men in business shall shut their shops on the approach of night. The question has been put to us—are we in favor of grocer's closing at the same hours as the linen drapers? We of course have no objection; but we are loath to run into extremes and to insist upon it. The grocer's assistant breathes another and a healthier atmosphere than the dry goods' clerk. And more, a grocer's early closing is a matter that affects the laboring man, and the housewife, who may not be able to get their almost necessaries of life, their candles and their oil as the ladies can their dresses during the day. The grocers may and ought however to make the labor of their assistants as far from being incessant as possible, and this they could do by allowing them to go any where in turn, early in the evening. We have, however, no idea of going wholesale into anything and therefore shall not insist upon the total abandonment of all business every evening at seven, lest by doing so we should be the means of bringing back to the counter those now employed *constantly* in-doors.

The following, further particulars, of a melancholy accident, noticed in our last, is taken from the Fredericton Amaranth:—"Mr. John Coulthard, with his wife and one child, a few months old, dwelt in the Parish of Queensbury, about 25 miles from Fredericton. On that morning about five o'clock his neighbours discovered the interior of his house to be on fire, and on approaching the spot it had made such progress that nothing could save it. Fears for the safety of the family were entertained, but nothing positive could be ascertained until the fire was extinguished. The remains of the husband, wife and child were then discovered on a half consumed bed. The wife was lying as though she slept with her child on her arm. The husband had, apparently, raised himself up and thrown himself across his wife. He was lying in that position, with his head burnt off! The unfortunate man was an inveterate smoker, and it is supposed that he laid down with a pipe in his mouth, and thus set the bed on fire. They were probably suffocated by the smoke.

Atrocious Murder.—We have this week to perform the painful duty of recording the murder of Mr. William N. Montgomery, of Andover, by Daniel Finnimore, of Greenfield. The particulars of the case as we have received them are that Mr. Montgomery was stopping for a few days at the house of his son in Simonds, and on Sunday evening the 22d inst., Finnimore came in and called for liquor, it was refused him, and he proceeded to break the decanters and tumblers in the room; a scuffle then ensued between him and one of the persons present. Finnimore went out to the yard and deliberately unhooked a whiffle-tree, which he brought with him into the house, and before any one present was aware of his intention he struck Mr. Montgomery with it on the back of the head, and would have repeated the blow had he not been prevented by a bystander; his unfortunate victim lived about 48 hours after he received the fatal blow. The Coroners jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Finnemore, who is now in jail here to await his trial.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was in the 50th year of his age. He came to this country when quite young, and has resided in the county of Carleton about 15 years; he was a remarkably quiet, peaceable man, "slow to take offence; and offering none." He has left a large circle of relatives end friends to mourn his untimely end.—[Carleton Sentinel.

WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,
And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, Pains and Weakness in the Side, Breast, &c., and all other diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!
The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.
Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy ever known, there will be, and NOW ARE found those so villanously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.
This is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that HAVING THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF I. BUTTS on the wrapper. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.
Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass. to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents throughout the country.
None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.
For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Domestic Manufacture.—Garrett & Skillen have determined to charge only *Twenty Shillings* for CANADA TOP COATS. Such low prices will have the effect of doing away with the imported slops that our city has been inundated with for the last 30 years. Dec. 27.

Wolf Cloth Top Coats.
THESE COATS are particularly adapted to this severe and changeable climate—not confining the perspiration and injuring the health, like the unhealthy Fur Coats, which article they have entirely superseded, at less than half the cost.
PANTECHNETHECA,
Corner of King and Cross streets, St. John.
Jan. 1851.

Married.

At St. Ann's Chapel, Fredericton, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Mr. John P. Segee, of Lincoln, Sunbury County, to Miss Rachael Carpenter, of Fredericton.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the house of the bride's father, near Woodstock, by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, of Fredericton, James, eldest son of James Rankin, Esq., to Lydia, youngest daughter of John Shea, Esquire, all of the Parish of Northampton, County of Carleton.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Abner Merserean, Mr. George Webb, Junior, to Miss Catherine Boone, both of Blissville, Sunbury County.

At Boston, on the 22d inst., Mr. James Magee, to Miss Elizabeth A. Allison, both of Saint John, New Brunswick.

On the 28th Nov. at St. Mary's Bow, (London,) James Gillespie Price, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to Juliet, youngest daughter of the late W. M. Price, Esq., H. E. I. C. S.

Died.

On Saturday morning, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., a native of Dunse, (Scotland,) in the 74th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss. Mr. Nisbett has been long a highly respectable inhabitant of this City, where he gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

On Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. James Allen, aged 61 years, leaving a wife and ten children to mourn their bereavement.

On Saturday morning, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. James H. Spencer, aged 27 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Saturday last, at Indian Town, after a severe illness of a few days, Susan, aged 23 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas C. Robertson, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Theal, of Carleton, leaving a large connexion of relatives and friends to mourn their sudden and unexpected bereavement.

On Sunday last, after a short but severe Illness, of Consumption, Susan Malinda, third daughter of Mr. Charles Godsoe, aged 9 years.

On Friday last, Eleanor Charles, colored woman, aged 89 years. The deceased came here with the Loyalists of 1783, and for the last 50 years, up to the time of her death, was in the service of Chief Justice Chipman's family.

On Monday 3d December, Mrs. Elizabeth Calkin, wife of the late Mr. James Calkin, of Hopewell, Albert County, in the 91st year of her age. She was a native of Horton, N. S., and eldest daughter of the late Zebediah Wickware, of that place.

At Woodstock, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth McIndoe, widow of the late James McIndoe, in the 75th year of her age.

At Pictou, on the 21st inst., Mr. Daniel Fraser, Senior, in the 81st year of his age, formerly a Merchant of this City.

In Boston, on the 5th inst., Mr. S. W. Barker, formerly of Fredericton, in the 62d year of his age.

At Sacramento City, on the 23d October, of the cholera, Mr. Angus McKenkie, formerly a Merchant of this City.

At San Francisco, California, on 23d Nov. William M. Hoffman, Esq., Justice of 2d township of that city, aged 35 years, eldest son of Dr. Matthus Hoffman, of Halifax.

In India, 10th October, Capt. Martin Hunter Hales, of the 10th Bengal Light Infantry, aged 40 years.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Amelia, Holder, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

Schr. William, Haynes, New York, 8—Master, tobacco, &c.,—In the gale on Monday last, had sails split.

Thursday—Barque Eliza, Durkee, Boston, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Nancy, Parker, New York—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig F., Furness, New York, 7—master, general cargo.

CLEARED.

Dec. 28th—Brig Albert, Robinson, Matanzas, lumber, &c.; Schr. D. Phillips, Small, Eastport, flour, &c.; Echo, Andrews, Boston, scantling.

30th—Brig Britannia, Dwyer, Dublin, deals; Daring, Douglas, Barbados, fish & lumber; Brigt. Richard Cobden, Corning, Kingston, (Ja.) lumber.

Jan. 2nd—Brigt. Sylph, Crow, Antigua; Victor, Kinney, Matanzas.

The Sarah Millidge.—Letters posted in the News Room during the week, state that the ship Sarah Millidge, from Liverpool, for this port, with a general cargo, which struck on the Brazil rock on the 11th inst., and was subsequently taken into Shelburne, is much strained, and has one of her beams broken. All the goods between decks was discharged previous to the 18th inst. The damage is greater than was at first anticipated. Much of the tea and a number of the bales of the dry goods are wet—cordage chafed—crates broken—iron rusty. The chains and anchors had not been got out, and the sugar is not mentioned. Lloyd's agent at Yarmouth was to proceed to Shelburne on the 23d or 24th inst., but awaited instructions from the consignees of the goods in St. John, to know what was best to be done.—The Captain, who has been very ill, was recovering.

Cleared at San Francisco, Nov 6th, Bark Teal, Gray, and brig Acadian, Gardner, for Callao.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.—The Montezuma, Leavitt, from Bristol, for New Orleans, (previously spoken,) put in here to-day, leaky, with loss of rudder, and cargo shifted.

Disasters.—We record the following list of disasters during the gale of Monday week, and fear that we shall hear of more:

The Schr. *Margaret*, from Hillsboro, County of Albert, became waterlogged during the gale of the 23d inst., and lost sails, anchor and cable, and drifted into Gulliver's Hole, 9 miles below Digby Gut, and became a wreck.

The Schr. *Spitfire*, of Margaretville, Wilmot, N. S., went ashore at Gulliver's Hole, and we are informed is totally lost.

The Schr. *Copy*, of Digby, N. S., loaded with coal, from up the Bay, had her sails blown away, and was driven ashore at Quaco. She is badly injured.

The Schr. *Chancellor*, of Hillsboro, lost boat and deck load of deals and boards, &c., and got into Digby, on the 24th.

The crews of all the above vessels were saved, but some of them are badly frozen.

NEW BOOKS.
Just Received from New York:—
COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY on the Bible, containing Mattew Henery, condensed with Critical and Explanatory notes by Scott, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, &c., &c., 6 vols. 1000 Engravings.
The Modern British Essayists (Complete);
Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols;
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature (Illustrated);
Chambers Information to the People;
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea;
Laynard's Ninevah and Remains;
The Poetical Works of Moore, Byron, Shelly, Campbell, Burns, Milton, Young, Pope, Tupper, Ossian, Hemans, Cook, &c., &c.
Annuals for 1851, in great variety.
Dec. 27. B. O'BRIEN.

Dr. Rushs' Refined Liquid Soap,
FOR WASHING.—7 CENTS PER GALLON.
THE Subscriber will import for any party 20 CASKS of this fluid, at the above price, duty paid.
J. CROUCH.
Dec. 13. South Side King Street

THE LAST NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been suspended from his office in consequence of being a defaulter, takes this method of informing those persons who are indebted to him for the Postage of Letters, and whose neglect to pay him has been the cause of his present difficulty, that unless the amounts due by them are paid up within ONE WEEK from this date, the names of all defaulters, with the amounts due, will then be published, and suits instituted for the recovery of the same.—It is with him not a matter of choice, but one of necessity, as by his making up what he is deficient, he will be again reinstated in his situation.
STEPHEN DALY.
Jan. 3, 1851. *Letter Carrier.*

Fishery Draft.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Eastern side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the Names of Freeman and others entitled to a Draft, on Monday, 6th day of January next, at the City Court Room in the Court House.—The books will be kept open between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., until Saturday the 11th day of January, on which latter day they will be kept open until six o'clock, p. m., after which time no names will be received. The Draft will take place on Monday the 20th of January, 1851.
B. COXETTER.
JAMES STOCKFORD.
St. John, Dec. 20., 1850. *Directors.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Western side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on Monday the 6th of January next, at the Store of J. C. Littlehale, Carleton.—The Books will be kept open every day during the week, from 10 o'clock a. m., to 4 p. m., until Saturday, 11th January, on which latter day they will be kept open until 6 o'clock p. m., after which time no names will be received. The Draft will take place on Monday the 20th January.
JAMES M. BRITTAIN.
JOHN CHAMPER.
Carleton, Dec. 20, 1850. *Directors.*

Inland route to Boston
BY RAILROAD AND STEAMER.
UNTIL further notice, the steamer "CREOLE" will leave St. John on TUESDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. for PORTLAND, keeping the inland route, touching at Eastport and intermediate Ports. Passengers will be conveyed to Boston by the Railroad, and the Freight to and from Boston by the Steamers St. Lawrence and John Marshal, one of which leaves Portland and Boston every night. Returnidg, leaves Portland Thursday evenings, on the arrival of the Cars from Boston,
For further particulars apply on board the *Creole;* to John Ferris, Boston, and Abial Somerby, Portland.
F. W. HATHEWAY,
OTIS SMALL.
Dec. 20.

Office of the St. John Water Company,
11th December, 1850.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the *Eighth* Instalment of Twelve and one-half per Cent. (being Twelve Shillings and Six Pence on each Share) on the additional Stock of the St. John Water Company, is requested, to be paid in at the Company's Office, within one calendar Month after this date.
JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.
RESOLVED, that no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two newspapers in such County where newspapers are published.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 7th April, 1849.
WHEREAS the number of applications to this House from School Teachers for Grants of Money have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusion; therefore
RESOLVED, That this House will in future sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way, and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her school on account of any improper conduct.
CHAS. P. WETMORE. *Clerk.*

Favor's Package Express.
FAVOR'S Package Express for the United States, will be made up to go by the Steamer 'Creole,' on TUESDAY morning next. Goods, &c. purchased, Notes and Bills collected, and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.
I. H. WATERHOUSE,
Dec 27. Agent.

Fredericton, May, 1849.
THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.
SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

Wm. Youdell, Tailor.
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed to the North side at King's Square, over Mr. Lockey's Shop, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the favours of his old friends.
All orders in the above line will be attended to with despatch.
Clothes cleaned and neatly repaired.
St. John, August 23, 1850.

BUFFALO AND SLEIGH ROBES.—100 very fine Buffalo and Sleigh ROBES, for sale cheap.
LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

Co-partnership Notice.
THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, beg to give Notice, that the Business heretofore carried on by *WILLIAM CARVILL*, will in future be conducted under the firm of *William* and *George Carvill.*
WILLIAM CARVILL,
jan. 1. GEORGE CARVILL.

New Books.
Received per Steamer *Creole*—
CARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for January;
Graham's do. do.;
Holden's do. do.;
Blackwood's do. for Dec., price 1s. 3d.;
The Ladder of Gold, by Robert Bell;
Mother's Recompense, by Grace Aguillar;
Olive, a Novel, by the Author of the Ogilvies;
No. 7, Pendennis, by M. M. Thackeray, &c.
Remainder of January Magazines by next Steamer. (jan. 1) B. O'BRIEN.

For Sale,
AT the Furniture Ware Rooms, King Street, a choice assortment of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood VENEERS, just received.
The highest prices paid for Live Geese Feathers.
sept. 30. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Anchors and Chains,
ON CONSIGNMENT.
Now Landing ex ships *Thetis* and *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool:—
24 IRON and Wood Stock ANCHORS, ass'd. 7 cwt. to 36 cwt.
12 Best Proved Studded Chain CABLES, ass'd. 15-16 inch to 1 3-4 inch.
For sale low. WILLIAM CARVILL,
oct 2. *Nelson Stre*

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.
IMPORTATION.
JUST Received per *Cuba* and other arrivals at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, A variety of New Style Fur CAPS—in *South Sea Seal Nautria, Otto, &c.*
Fur CAPS—from 2s. 6d. upwards.
WOLF & BUFFALO COATS.
A splendid lot of Buffalo Skins—from $4 upwards; Ladies Furs, Muffs, Boas, Victorines and Cuffs—*in rich Furs.*—Also, a large variety of French Hats—selling off cheap to close the years business. ☞ *Cash Paid for Furs.* ☜
LOCKHART & CO.,
dec. 23. No. 1, Prince Wm. Street.

Winter Arrangement.
STREET'S EXPRESSES
Leave as follows until further notice:—
FREDERICTON, *Daily;*
ST. ANDREWS, *Daily;*
Other parts of the Province, *Semi-Weekly;*
All parts of Nova Scotia, *Weekly.*
Light and heavy Freight, Parcels, &c., carried on reasonable terms, Bills, Notes, &c., collected.
dec. 4. CHAS. L. STREET
(usual papers.)

Great Bargains!!!
SELLING OFF below cost, all the valuable Stock of Goods, comprising GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Agnew, King Street. The Public are invited to call.
dec. 27.

Iron, Tin, Spikes, &c.
Ex Olive and John J. De Wolfe from Liverpool:
80 TONS Refined IRON, well assorted;
50 do. Common do., do.;
100 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
Daily expected per Sarah Millidge and Blanche:
20 tons Sheet IRON, No 19 to 26;
75 do. Refined and Common IRON;
2 do. London OAKUM;
5 do. Boiler PLATE, best Staffordshire;
2 do. Spring Steel;
11 1-2 do. Iron Chynch Rings;
50 do. boxes TIN, IC DC & IX.
For Sale Cheap by
nov. 6. (INSP.) SMITH & HAWS.

EXPRESS PER STEAMER CREOLE.—A My Express for Eastport, Portland, Boston and New York, will go Weekly per "Creole," closing Monday Evenings, at 9 o'clock.
dec. 20. CHARLES L. STREET
[usual papers.]

JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King and Germain Streets,
HAS received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of *Fancy* and *Staple DRY GOODS*, suitable for the *Fall* and *Winter* Seasons, consisting of—
Ladies' Dress Materials, in great variety;
Gala Plaid, and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS; GINGHAMS;
Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White *FLANNELS;*
Shirting Stripes and *Bed Ticks;*
LINENS; LAWNS; HOLLANDS
DAMASK TABLE LINENS;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette Covers;
Lawn Handkerchiefs;
WOOLEN YARN;
Pelerines; *COMFORTERS;*
Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES; *HOSIERY;*
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
do. Fancy Woolen *HOODS;*
do. Woolen POLKAS;
do. Victorines, Mantillas & Muffs
Black and Col'd. Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black *Gro. De Naps;*
Thread Cotton, and Egyptian Laces; Edgings, and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin Ribbon;
Muslins,
White and Coloured *STAYS;*
Sewed Habit SHIRTS, and Chemizettes;
Infant's Frock Bodies, Robes, and Caps;
Sewed Insertions, and Edgings;
Gent's Shirt Fronts, and COLLARS;
do. Silk Pocket and Neck Handk'fs;
Cotton BATTING; Pound Cottons;
Combs, Brushes, Whalebone,
Smallwares, &c., &c.
MILLINERY.
The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by *strict attention* and *low prices* to merit a continuation of past favours.
nov. 1 JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Embossed Letter Paper.
JUST Received at the Morning News Book Store—Embossed LETTER PAPER, of a superior description.
Also—BRISTOL BOARD for Drawing purposes, a superior article. nov. 13.

A NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE Society
OF LONDON!
Capital £500,000 Sterling,
SURPLUS £82,000 Sterling.
The following are some of the advantages offered by this Society:—Moderate rates of Premium.
Loans of half the Premiums for whole term of Life with no further security than Endorsation thereof on the Policy.
Fifty per Cent. of the Premiums paid in, advanced when required.
Division of Profits made annually to Policy Holders, either in Cash, added to the Policy or allowed as future reduction of Annual Premium, at the option of the assured.
Proposals accepted and Policies granted by the Local Board without referring to the London Office.
Blank forms of application, Tables of Rates, and every other information may be obtained on application at the office of W. J. STARR,
nov. 22.—6m. Manager and Agent.