The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 5, 1851.

The Radical Papers, and more particularly the *Freeman*, are busy agitating for universal suffrage, and vote by ballot." To those engaged in the management of this paper (viz. the *Freeman*,) universal [illegible] and dangerous advantages. A great proportion of our City population are Irish, and principally Roman Catholic Irish: take away then the property qualification, and give votes to all indirect tax-payers, and each of those, ignorant as they generally are, and indifferent as to who should govern, the leaders of the Catholics, whether Priests or Journalists, would have the ball at their feet. Hence the agitation noticed. Does any one in his senses believe that a change of government, such as these people desire, would benefit the country. They talk, it is true, loudly and perseveringly of reform, but except taking away every personal inducement to men of spirit, talents, and education entering public life, by reducing public salaries so low as barely to buy necessaries, and certainly not enough to support the proper dignity of men who may have taken upon themselves a mighty responsibility—we say, except reducing official salaries, we know of nothing the Liberals, as they call themselves, have yet proposed, worthy of the name of reform. And what after all would this so much boasted of reform amount to; verily it would save a meal yearly to every family in the Province, and a poor meal it would necessarily be, little better than potatoes and point. Away with such trifling. The theme of reducing salaries has, in fact, been made quite threadbare, by every sucking politician making it the wedge by which to enter public life. What has W. J. Ritchie, for example, done in the five years he was in the Legislature: he brought about a saving perhaps of some £1000 a year, while, by his constant opposition to everything and everybody, his late twofold attempt to change the Government for his peculiar benefit, and his tedious speeches on all points, he caused a loss to the Province of £1000 twenty times told. This is ever the case with these Radicals: they are to do wonders till tried, when, alas! they are found of no value whatever.

Mais revenons a nos moutons. Universal suffrage even in the United States, with vote by ballot to the boot, does not prevent corruption, and will not prevent it so long as man continues a corrupted and corrupting being. Hear what an eye witness says on the subject.

"Speaking of the elections I may observe, that bribery is carried on so extensively by both parties, to secure voters, that to a person who gets for the first time behind the scenes, as I did during the past election, the system of universal sufferage and vote by ballot, with all its popular advantages, seems to lead to a greater amount of corruption than any other system that could be practised. Every laborer, native to the soil or adopted, above the age of 21, of course has his vote; and also, as a matter of course, nine-tenths of this class know nothing of political or national affairs, and care still less how the elections go. Still, they are individually great men on election day, each man possessing as much power as the most intelligent person in the community, in electing the officers of Federal, State, or Municipal government. * * * * * Money has a great influence everywhere in deciding the turn of an election, but in the old countries of Europe, in England the sums paid were at least respectable. We hear for instance of a member in perspective suddenly recollecting as he passes by a grocer's that his wife has no tea in the house, and he prudently and thoughtfully, as a good husband should do, goes into the shop, and purchases a pound of that article, and then discovers that he has nothing less than a £20 note in his pocket book, and sooner than go without his tea he lays the note on the counter and leaves the shop. In this city, however, they do things more economically, and on election day I was much amused to hear people who had just rushed breathlessly into the office from the polls, cry out "I want $4 more, and——is certain for ward. There are twenty fellows won't come up for less than six dollars, I only had two left, so quick and hand out the dimes," and again after the election was over and the defeated were lamenting the turn things had taken, similar remarks were frequent "——would have gone in for Alderman for certain if there had been only $20 left, could'nt raise it any how, so had to let it slide."—*Cor. Montreal Gazette.*

Thus it always was, is, and will be; and all that can be done is that monied men should cease giving an example, by keeping their money in their own pockets.

On the whole we have no particular objection to the ballot box on a condition, which the *Freeman* does not like, however, that is, that there should be with it a registry of votes. The lists of the Assessors of Municipal taxes would be an excellent basis for such a list, those who might be too insignificant to be called upon, and those shirking their payments, to lose their votes in consequence of neglecting to come forward. The suffarage, Heaven knows, is sufficiently extensive, with the exception perhaps, that men holding personal property to the value of £100 should have votes for City members.

We have every reasonable regard for our fellow Colonists the Patlanders, but are not inclined to suit our election laws to their particular interests or views; and more especially when they belong to a Church which, itself intollerant to all others, claims taleration for itself as an inherent right.—Such unreasonableness speaks but badly for their claims as politicians.

To give votes to men altogether without fixed property, who are here this week and may be in Canada the next, would not we think be very judicious. Such persons generally care little and understand little of what would be beneficial, in political measures, even to themselves.

ISAAC WOODWARD.

In the *New Brunswicker* of yesterday we have Mr. Isaac Woodward's politico economical confession of faith.

Mr. Woodward is master of that sort of argument called begging the question, that is to say he assumes all his conclusions correct without troubling himself with proving any one of them. It would be a waste of time to combat such loose assumptions as those put forth by Mr. Woodward. They are the mere creatures of imagination, and the mind that would require a confutation of them is incapable of following out a train of argument. If Mr. Woodward be correct in his deductions, then are all the world in error. Politicians and statesmen of every name and of every country differ with our townsman. Even the free-traders of England hold no such opinions as his.

Mr. Woodward illustrates his theory by comparing a country protected by a Tariff, to a man running a race with his legs tied together, and one not so protected, to one with his legs free. Now it appears to us that, on the contrary, the protected country ties its neighbours legs together, while it keeps its own free—it extends its transactions far and wide, while it guards itself from injury at home. It would have been a much more just similitude if Mr. Woodward had said the protected country had walled itself round, with sally ports to let out all things whatever, and sluice-gates to prevent any thing not absolutely wanted (coin and bullion particularly welcome) from entering: while a country without a protective Tariff was open to all comers, while they, on their part, shut it out from entering (except at an immense disadvantage) their precincts.

As for direct taxation for government support, there is just one objection to it unsurmountable, and that is its told impracticability, putting out of view the many other minor objections which political economy dictates; but Mr. Woodward sets at naught all difficulties, and all arguments that may stand in the way of his new creed.

Mechanics' Institute.—Last Monday evening we had the pleasure of hearing a Lecture from Mr. [illegible] sophical reasoning, more interesting and valuable facts, and evincing more study and research than a dozen of the flimsy lucubrations which so please the populace. We are bound in truth, however, to add that the language and reasoning used were little adapted to such an audience as attended Mr. McLardy's lecture. Nothing is more difficult for a man advanced greatly in the study of his subject, than lowering his language, and simplifying his reasoning to suit meaner capacities, or less advanced minds. Mr. McLardy seems deficient in this quality. His lecture is more suitable for the closet of the student than for the ear of an ignorant audience—ignorant, we mean, of the very first principles of the subject he handled. There are so many causes for the differences of temperature on the earth's surface, as shown clearly by the lecturer, that we cannot venture to give even an outline of them. We hope Mr. McLardy may be induced to publish his lecture, making some trifling alterations for the sake of unity of design.

This lecture, and others from the same quarter, prove how difficult it is for genius to confine itself to mechanical or mere industrial pursuits. It soars, or endeavours to soar above its fellows, in spite of any antagonistic circumstances with which it may be surrounded. Mr. McLardy, in the field of science would have reached a high standard, had his powers been dedicated solely to such pursuits: he loves to expatiate on high and difficult subjects, spurning away from him, perhaps in some cases, too much, commonly received opinions.

☞ Beware of Thomas and Edward Merril, from Sackville, Schooner "*Ellen*," for passing counterfeit five dollar gold pieces, and leaving without paying their bills.

Restigouche Election.—Mr. Barberie has been returned by a large majority.—The result, we learn, is, Barberie 144; Carter 67; majority 77.

☞ The Lines of Y. S. E. have been received, but too late for this insertion: they will be attended to in our next.

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Mayor's Court, were opened in this City, on Tuesday. The Calendar exhibited only one prisoner in gaol, who stands committed for trial before the Supreme Court; and the only criminal business before the Sessions is an indictment against W. Dougan, standing over from the last Court. There were four Civil causes entered for trial. Robt. Jardine, Esq., was elected Foreman of the Grand Jury. After the usual preliminary proceedings, His Honor the Recorder charged the Jury, and in the course of his observations brought under their notice the subject of the apportionment of the taxes upon the several Parishes, and suggested enquiry into the correctness of the rate. A Bill was read before the Jury preparatory to its being laid before the Legislature to provide for the payment of the interest on the House of Correction Debentures. Tuesday next was appointed to take in to consideration the subject of a motion introduced by Mr. Justice G. A. Lockhart, declaring the expediency of repealing all Laws relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of spirituous liquors.—*Church Witness.*

Bridge over the St. Lawrence.—Mr. E. W. Serrell, the Engineer who has in charge the construction of the Suspension Bridge over the Falls near this City, has been employed by the Corporation of the City of Quebec, to ascertain the practicability of thrown a Suspension Bridge across the St. Lawrence, near that city. Mr. Serell left here for the purpose of making the necessary surveys about four weeks since. We now learn that Mr. Serrell has reported to the City Council of Quebec that a Suspension Bridge across the St. Lawrence is quite practicable, in a scientific point of view, at the distance of six miles above Quebec—and may be constructed there with a span of 1600 feet, and a roadway 160 feet above high water.—*N. Bruns*

The members of Saint Andrew's Society celebrated the anniversary of the patron Saint of Scotland, by Supping together on Monday evening, at the St. John Hotel. About Fifty sat down to supper, which was served up in Messrs. Scammell's usual sumptuous style, and

'The nicht drave on wi' sangs and clatter'

until "the wee short hour ayont the twal," when the members sought their domiciles, much pleased with their social meeting.

At a fixed hour, a Toast was given by Telegraph, simultaneously in Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Boston and New York, by the sons of Scotia assembled in each of those places, to honour the day.—The toast was

"Brither Scots!—Our hands we cannot, but here's our Hearts.

The accomplishment of such a union of soul and sentiment, with persons so widely separated, is one of the many wonders of this wonderful age.—*Obs.*

St. Patricks, Society.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the St. Patricks, Society, on Monday evening:

Thomas Parks, Esq., President. George Carvill Esq., Vice President; Mr. William Hutchinson, sen., Treasurer; Mr. William Patton, Secretary; Wm. Hutchinson, Jun., Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Emigration Returns—Eighty five thousand six hundred and three emigrants left the ports of the United Kingdom, at which there are government officers, in the quarter ending September 30, 1851. This is at the rate of 930 a day; 6510 a week.—13963 sailed from Irish ports, 4378 from Glasgow and Greenock, and 67,262 from three English ports—namely, 10,062 from London, 2799 from Plymouth, and 54,401 from Liverpool. Of the total number 68,960 emigrants sailed to the United States, 9268 to British North America, 6,097 to the Australian colonies, and 1,278 to other places. The emigration has hitherto been greater in 1851 than it was in the corresponding quarters of 1850.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Town mission, the Rev. William Johnston stated that there are 600 public houses in Belfast, and the quantity of whisky sold in the town annually, as shown by the excise return, amounts to £230,000.

The question as to profitable manufacture of beet-root sugar in Ireland is likely to be brought to a test in a very short time. It appears that 500 acres of beet-root have been grown in the Queen's County, which has been contracted for at 15s. per ton, to be delivered at a sugar factory constructed at Mountmellick, to go into operation next month.

Father Gavazzi, at one of his lectures recently delivered in England, stated that the priests had formed a servants' society, for the purpose of introducing servants into respectable families to act as spies.

The late Mr. O'Connell, when Lord Mayor of Dublin, admitted to the freedom of the city those who had married the grand-daughter of freemen!

Lord Brougham's act to amend the Law of evidence came into operation on Oct. 8, and renders every party to a suit, and every person on whose behalf it is brought or defended, competent to give evidence on his own behalf, and compellable to testify on behalf of any of the other parties.

The Ministry.—Report speaks of difficulties attendant on Lord John Russell's new reform bill. It is said he is in a glorious minority of three among his colleagues. What, in this dilemma, will the Premier do? Will he dissolve his administration, and construct a new one? Hardly!—What then? Will he come down to parliament with a reform bill which in his own cabinet is to be an open question? Or, better still, will he do with his reform bill this year, as he did with his ecclesiastical titles bill last year; introduce some crude measure, in the hope that it will be tinkered for him by the different parties in the house—as the ostrich lays her eggs in the sand, and leaves the sun to hatch them: Whatever the noble lord may determine to do in the difficult position in which he finds himself placed, two things, we take it, are quite certain—that he will not resign; and that he will shape his measure to the exigencies of continuance in office, whatever they may be.—(John Bull.)

"The First of May, 1851."—The Duke of Wellington [illegible] repaired to Buckingham Palace, to present a jewelled casket to his Royal godson, on the first anniversary of his birth. The infant Prince was asleep. Her Majesty, returning from the Park at the same moment, without stopping to be divested of the robes of state, hastened to the apartment of the slumbering child, and, flinging only a shawl over him, brought him in her arms to the illustrious visitor awaiting him, a bunch of lillies of the vlaley (the German May flowers) in his little hand. Such is the interesting incident which, by Royal command, has been perpetuated by the pencil of Winterhalter, and the graver of Cousins.

An analysis of the railway traffic returns of the United Kingdom, published by *Herapath's Journal*, shows the total receipts on 6,430 miles to be £279,128, which gives an average of £43 10s per mile per week. In the corresponding week of last year, the amount was £249,981 on 6,122 miles, or £40 10s per mile per week. There is thus an increase in the gross amount received of 29,147, or 10.85 per cent., an increase in the mileage of 2.83 miles, or 3.84 per cent., and an increase of £3 in the amount received per mile per week. The *Railway Times* estimates the total receipts on 6,300 miles, since the 1st of July, at £5,548,511 averaging £800 14s 3 3-4d per miles, and as the receipts for the same period of 1850 were only £4,687,970 on 5,994 miles, £782 2s 1-2d per mile, the difference is shown to be in favour of the present year to the extent of £93 12s 1 1-4d per mile.

On Friday last, Mr. Barrett, cheap coast officer at Carne, descried the sea disgorge at some distance from the station, several pieces of spars, sails, and other materials belonging to a ship's rigging. He immediately had his boat launched, and near the north end of the Bayley shoal, picked up several articles, which proved to belong to a vessel but recently sunk. They could not have been long immersed in the water, as they presented the appearance of having been but very lately painted. On sounding, the hull of a vessel was found under ten fathoms water, and beside her there was a depth of thirteen fathoms. From the size and appearance of the masts and spars picked up, it would appear that she was a brig of about 200 tons burthen; and that, perhaps, she struck on the Splaugh Rock, rolled over, and was carried with the tide to where she now lies. Nothing whatever is known of the crew of this ill-fated vessel.—(Wexford Independent.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Arrangements are being made for trying, through the instrumentality of the submarine telegraph, some remarkable curious astronomical experiments, and it is considered that facilities for a sidereal observation in all parts of the continent will be greatly increased by means of it.—The Southeastern Railway Company, with a view to the promotion of the object, have consented to carry a wire or wires from their telegraph to the Observatory at Greenwich, so as to connect it with the submarine wires, which will also be connected with the Observatory at Paris, and simultaneous observations be made between the Astronomer Royal here and Professor Arago in Paris. The transit of a star over the meridian of London and Paris can thus be notified in a minute, together with the time of its transition. The longitude of both places on the Continent can also be easily obtained, the most accurate records of comparative astronomy be recorded and preserved. Several hitherto undreamt of, because hitherto impracticable, diversions are in contemplation by means of the submerged cable. One is the firing off guns simultaneously from the Invalides, the heights of Dover, and the Tower of London; and another the practical playing of a game of chess, through the wires, between the chess-players of London and Paris.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 22d ult.—The *Gazette* publishes an Apostolic of the Holy See, dated the 5th of Sept., relative to the Concordat. It begins by stating that the convention, undertaken by Pope Gregory XVI., of happy memory, did not produce the desired result, but that the present Pope, on the prayer of his well beloved daughter in Christ, Maria Isabella, Catholic Queen of Spain, had sent to that kingdom the venerable brother John, Archbishop of Thessalonica, to regulate the affairs of the church and of religion. "In the negociation for the Concordat," says his Holiness,

"A great consolation was given to us by the decided will of our beloved daughter in Christ in favour of religion. We have decided that in this Concordat it should be established before all, that the Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church, with all the rights which it enjoys by divine institution, and by the sanction of the Holy Canons, shall entirely regulate and dominate, as in the past, all the kingdom of Spain— so that the calamities of past times cannot cause it any detriment; that, to the exclusion of all other forms of worship, the Catholic doctrines shall be taught with purity in all universities, colleges, seminaries, and public and private schools; that the inviolable rights of the Church, principally in spiritual things, shall be strictly preserved; that the prelates and sacred ministers shall be free in the exercise of their episcopal functions, and in the holy ministry especially to guide the faith, and to defend the doctrine, customs, and ecclesiastical discipline; and that setting aside all difficulties and obstacles, all and each shall accord the consideration and authority due to ecclesiastical authority and dignity.

The apostolic letter concludes by stating that whoever shall have the audacity and temerity to attack that document, ratified, and confirmed by his Holiness, must know that in so doing he will incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul. The letter is sealed with the leaden seal.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

The *Birkenhead*, Capt Robert Salmond, reached Plymouth on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19. She left the Cape September 12, called at St. Vincent October 4, and sailed therefrom on the 7th.

The intelligence from the Cape is anything but satisfactory. The hostile Caffres so far from being subdued, continue to disturb the frontier, and Sir Harry Smith has found it necessary to concentrate his efforts in that direction. Additional Troops, to the number of 10,000, will, it is said, be required to restore peace in the disaffected district.

The *Birkenhead* took out the 2nd Royals, four of whom were killed and 16 wounded shortly after landing, in an action on the Fish River, about the 27th or 28th of August.

The *Birkenhead* left Cape Town on the 15th of August for the Buffalo, with Major Hogg, and Mr. Owen, Commissioners; the Hon. Mr. Montague, Secretary; and 200 horses for the 12th Lancers. On arrival they lay there 10 days, and effected a landing on the 20th of August, disembarking 300 Levies and the horses. She left Buffalo, September 5, encountered a severe hurricane, landed Mr. Montague at Mossel[illegible] in 37 days.

There is no intelligence of the *Sir Robert Peel*, Cape mail-packet; she was supposed to be at St. Helena.

The Commodore and the *Hermes* steamer were at Simon's Bay on the 12th of September.

The accounts from East London of the 6th ult. state that the Basuto chief Moshesh and his ally Molitsane, had announced their determination to take part with the enemy, and had sent messages to the chiefs who still remain neutral, urging them to join the war party and unite with the Gaikas and Basutos in "driving the white men into the sea."

By the *Birkenhead* a report was also received of a severe action which was said to have taken place in the Fish River Bush and in which our Troops were reported to have suffered a repulse, with considerable loss. In the *Graham's Town Journal*, of the 6th ult., we find some more definite particulars concerning this action, which seems to have been a well-contested affair. It took place on the 1st ult., near Committee's Drift. The Detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, 2nd Royals, encountered a body of Stock's, Seyolo's and Botman's Caffres, with a number of Hottentots.—Several desperate charges, it is said, were made by the men of the 2nd, who though unused to this kind of fighting, are stated to have displayed great spirit. Two men of this Regiment were killed—one Serjeant and one Private—and five wounded; of the Royal Sappers and Miners one was killed and one wounded. In the Cape Corps and Armstrong's Horse, five men were wounded. In the whole three men were killed and eight (or according to another account 12) wounded. The dead and wounded were sent to Fort Peddie, and the Detachment returned to King William's Town. On their march the Caffres are said to have attacked them again. Very heavy firing was heard by persons at Fort Peddie in the direction in which the Troops had gone, but the result was not known.

On the 2nd ult. the Caffres attacked some waggons on their way to Graham's Town from below Southwell, and succeeded in carry off five spans of oxen, worth £300.—The affair was reported to Major-General Somerset, when pursuit was immediately made, and 18 of the oxen recovered.

On the 3d ult. the 12th Regiment arrived at Graham's Town from Algoa Bay.

From Lyendoch intelligence has been received that most of the Tambookie servants who had hitherto remained faithful have joined the enemy, and have assisted in driving off their masters' cattle, horses and sheep. Some sharp conflicts had taken place between the colonists (Messrs. Pringle, Scott, Niland, and others) and the marauders, several of whom were shot. In these actions, unfortunately, two burghers were killed and others wounded.

The burghers of Graaf Reinet, Cradock, Zwagers' Hook were to assemble at Somerset on the 4th ult., and to proceed on the 6th to drive the Caffres out of the Kaga mountains.

The enemy had reappeared in Oliphant's Hook and Lower Albany, as soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre left that part of the country. They had committed several depredations, and had kept the burgher patrols continually active in pursuing them, though with little success.

Medical Society of London.—At a special general meeting of this society held on Friday week, the following resolutions recommended by the council were unanimously adopted: "1. That, in the opinion of this society the practice of homœopathy, or the prescribing medicines in what are called 'infinitessimal doses,' under a pretence that they are useful in the cure of disease is founded in palpable error, is a delusion on the part of a practitioner, a deception on the public, and manifestly dangerous to its welfare. 2. That the fellows of the Medical Society of London cannot honorably hold any communion with homœopathists. 3. That, consequently, any fellow of this society who shall hereafter practice homœpathy, or who shall knowingly meet in consultation any professed homœpathists, will thereby render himself unworthy of the fellowship of the society."

Curious Fact.—It is not generally known that Isabella Kelly, a celebrated vocalist in her day (fifty years ago,) is alive at ninety years of age, residing at Brompton, and retains all her faculties and reads the smallest print without spectacles.—Connected with the highest families in Scotland, she boasts she was born in a castle (that of Caernboco) nursed in a cottage (by one of the family cotters,) and bred at court. Her father, Captain Fordyce, was the last carver and cup bearer to George III. Sir Fitzroy Kelly is her only son.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—In reading the *Morning Times* of Wednesday, I was struck with the following observation, whilst the editor is treating of the prospects of "the E. and N. American railway."

"But we do not think that a ton of freight would come on the line from any place west of Bangor, (we are speaking of those articles which are the staples of trade,) because it is impossible for railways at the lowest rate they can run, to compete in the carrying of heavy goods with steamers and sailing vessels, which could afford to bring freight at a fourth the rate from Boston, &c., that would pay the rail."

The conduct of the *Times* in venturing this statement, shews that he is not very intimately acquainted with Railway statistics, or else he would not have hazarded his assertion. The want of even a reasonable share of such knowledge has frequently led both readers and editors into serious error, and has often created an unfounded prejudice against the construction of railways.

I now beg leave to present the following statement of facts, in favor of railway competition—and successfully—with the low rate of freight charged by steamers and sailing vessels, in order that the erroneous views expressed by the *Times*, may be abated, at least to a certain extent.

"Coal is carried from Saint Helens in Lancashire (195 miles,) to London, at one half-penny per ton per mile."—(Herapath's Journal.

"On the Reading Railway in Pennsylvania, coal is transported 95 miles, at a cost to the company of 62 cents per ton, or 65-000 of a cent per ton per mile; the trains being fully loaded in *one* direction."—(Morton's Report, p.p. 72-73.

"If trains can be uniformly loaded to the capacity of the engine, the cost may be reduced to a very low rate, on roads having favorable gradients."—Ibid, 72.

"When the New York and New Haven railway was proposed, it was an almost universal opinion that it could not succeed, from the fact that it was located along the shore of Long Island Sound, and would have to sustain a direct competition with steamboats of the most superior character for speed, elegance and comfort." * * *

"In opposition to these opinions, the railway was built, and when completed and opened for travel, there were two first class steamboats running to New Haven, one to Bridgeport, and one to Norwich, touching at the intermediate towns. At the present time there are no first class boats on the route, and but *two freight boats*, and though their fares but half that by the railway, they [illegible]

"The results in England, in low cost of transport on long lines of railroad, well managed, are, every day, still more astonishing. Mr. W. S. Lindsay, an eminent London Shipowner and Broker, in a letter to the *Times* of 23d July, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, states, that he has it from undoubted authority, that coal can be conveyed at a profit, *at 1s. stg. per ton per hundred miles*; and in a subsequent letter to the *Times*, he says, "since I addressed you on the 23d inst., I find that there are contracts, at present, in force, for the conveyance of coal, inclusive of waggons, and all other charges, at the rate of 1-4d per ton per mile, or 2s. 1d. per ton per 100 miles; that these contracts were made some time since, and have proved a source *of very profitable employment to the railway proprietors*. I have also had the very important statement, made to you in my last, confirmed by various gentlemen of undoubted character and intelligence;—namely, that when the arrangements are completed for conducting an extensive trade, the great trunk lines of railway, will be enabled to carry coal, at a profit, for 1s. per ton per 100 miles."

Mr. Hunter further observes that "Inferior qualities of lumber, which scarcely find sale, and are of little or no use at the points where produced, or is so remote from cheap conveyance, as to prevent its removal, may be forwarded to market by railway conveyance, at such rates as will ensure a ready sale for large quantities at reasonable profits.

"This is not a matter of conjecture, but is practically demonstrated by the experience of numerous railways in the United States. Lumber has been transported on one line, 200 *miles, and this, in competition* with canal navigation. Ship timber, masts, spars, curled maple and birch for ornamental work, fence posts, railway sleepers, and even fire wood, are transported *long distances* on railways to market, and command a ready sale at high prices, which, without this means of communication would be left to decay in the forests, or be burned as a useless incumberance of the soil."

Mr. Pryor in his recent pamphlet observes that, "A *new country* is enriched by railways far more than *an old one*. Thus in England land had already reached its maximum value before her costly system of railways was constructed. The Western States on the contrary rested like unworked mines, awaiting the developement of their boundless resources."

In England it has been seriously contemplated to drain off several canals, and to run railroads for the carriage of goods, and freight along their beds. Between Liverpool and Manchester, there has existed for upwards of seventy years, an excellent water conveyance, by the river Mersey and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, yet canal stock has fallen off in price nearly one half, whilst the Liverpool and Manchester railway shares, have more than doubled in value.

So much for the competition between steamboats, sailing vessels, and canal traffic, with the new and revised system of carriage by railway.

Nov. 26, 1851. TYRO.

AUCTION SALES.

Books, Paintings, Engravings, &c., BY AUCTION.

At my Sales' Room, Prince William Street, commencing at 7 o'clock on MONDAY evening the 8th inst.:

THE largest and most general assortment of BOOKS and PAINTINGS ever offered at a Public Sale in this City.

See Catalogues, to be had of Mr. Bond, Carleton and from the subscriber. WM. GARNETT.

December 5. *Auctioneer.*

For Sale at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the Eleventh day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Coffee House Corner, in the City of Saint John:—

ALL those two certain tracts of LAND, granted to John Wilson and described in the grant as follows—Two certain Tracts of Land, situate in "the Parish of Waterbury, in Queen's County, in "our Province of New-Brunswick, and described "on the plan thereinto annexed, as the first Tract "and the second Tract, the said first tract contain"ing two hundred Acres more or less, with an allow"ance of ten per cent. for Roads, and waste and "bounded as follows to wit,—Beginning at a "marked maple tree, standing on the South West"ern side of a Reserved Road, which said maple tree "is distant by a course of the Magnetic needle "South, sixty degrees East, one chain of four poles "from the most Western angle of lot number two "of a Survey lately made by Deputy Foulis for the "said John Wilson and others in that district, thence "running South thirty degrees West, one hundred "and ten chains along the line of another reserved "road, thence South sixty degrees East twenty "chains, thence North thirty degrees East one hun"dred and ten chains to a marked Fir Tree, stand"ing on the said side of the first mentioned reserv"ed Road, and thence along the line of same to the "place of beginning. And the said second Tract "containing fifty three acres more or less, with an "allowance of ten per cent. for roads and waste and "bounded as follows to wit:—Beginning at a mark"ed Birch Tree standing on the Southern Bank "or Shore of Salmon River at the North Eastern "angle of the lot number three, granted to Asa Up"ton, in the grant to the said Asa Upton and his "associates, thence running South forty one chains "along the Eastern boundry line of same or until "it meets the North Western boundry line of the "grant to James Tapley, thence North thirty de"grees East fifty-three chains along the said boun"dry line of the said last mentioned grant to a stake "standing on the said Bank or shore of said River "and thence following the course of the same "Westerly to the place of beginning," together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appertenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of October, A.D. 1838, made between the said John Wilson and the subscriber, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Queen's County, on the 4th day of January, 1839.

For particulars apply to C. W. Stockton, Barrister at Law, St. John.

Dated 1st day of November, A.D., 1851.

WILLIAM HUGHSON.

HALL'S

Clothing Store, Prince Wm. Street.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

TOP COATS—Beaver, Pilot, Whitney, Buffalo, Tweed, Canada Grey, Satinette and fine Cloth, in every shade, quality and price.

REEFING JACKETS—Beaver, Pilot & Satinette. Cloth, Frock, Dress, Sack and Paletott Coats, in all qualities, colors and prices, from 20s.

PANTS—Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed and Satinett, all prices from 10s.

VESTS—Every variety of Vests, Silk, Satin, Velvit, Cloth, and fancy styles, cheap.

CLOTHS—Every description at present worn, a large stock to select from, and a competent cutter, and the best workmen in the City. Gentlemen ordering clothes at this establishment may rest assured of a perfect fit.

FURNISHING GOODS—Of every description for Gentlemens wear.

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, all prices and qualities.

BOOTS and SHOES—An assortment of Girls fine and stout Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c.

☞ Remember Hall's Clothing Store, Prince Wm. Street, opposite Messrs. Jardine & Co.

JAMES T. HALL, Proprietor.

November 7.

Removal.

THE undersigned has taken the Office formerly occupied by George Blatch, Esquire, over the store of Messrs. L. H. DeVeber & Son.

PETER STUBS. Attorney, Barrister at Law, and Notary Public.

November 7, 1851.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDERS AT SEA

The Steamships Alabama and Cherokee arrived at New York, on Saturday last, bringing dates from California to Nov. 1st.

The papers state that the Captain and mate of the clipper ship Challenge, which had arrived at California from New York, had murdered eleven passengers on the voyage. The excitement in San Francisco [illegible] The mate had been arrested and imprisoned, but the Captain had managed to elude the vigilance of his pursuers, and make his escape.

The accounts from the mines are cheering, and new discoveries promised to reward the labours of the miners.

The shipments of gold by the steamers which left San Francisco on the 1st, amounted to nearly three millions of dollars.

Murders, duels, and robberies are still recording and appear to be increasing, rather than diminishing.

The drama flourishes away off on the Pacific most satisfactory. Already they have two magnificent theatres on the Atlantic coast; one of them erected at a cost of $145 000. Both are nightly crowded, although the performances are not above mediocrity. More dramatic talent is demanded, and in no country in the world will it pay as well. Common stock actors receive from $100 to $300 *per week!*

The weather is most agreeable—warm and pleasant. The dust and wind of the summer months have gone, and they are now enjoying the "winter of their *content*."

A lump of gold has been taken out by the "Sugar Point Mining Company," on the Middle Fork of the American River, which is by far the handsomest specimen ever seen. It is shaped very much like a shoemaker's lap stone, and weighs three hundred and twenty-five dollars. The same company have taken out from their claim, within ten days, $30000.

The merchants of the gold encircled city—Nevada—have resolved to pay more respect to the Sabbath, and therefore will close their stores during church time every Sunday forenoon.

The markets at San Francisco were improving. Building materials were in request, and lumber was steady, with a good demand. Cement and lime were scarce, and wanted at full prices. Flour brisk. Gold dust was worth 17 dollars per ounce.

The Texas Monument informs its readers that corn crops on the Colorado have turned out much better than had been anticipated.—Many of the farmers will have "enough to spare." Some by hundreds and others by the thousand of bushels.

The Brazos Delta, published at Richmond, says that the river Brazos is now at its lowest stage, with no prospects of a rise.

The same paper states that the corn market opened in that section at $1,25 per bushel, but can be now had at $1.

Fire in Portland.—About ½ after 11 o'clock, last night, a house at the Straight Shore caught fire, and communicated to the adjoining buildings. At the time of going to press, one house was consumed, and 3 others were on fire.—Several engines were on the spot, but were doing little service. With but one engine playing on the devastating element which was raging with fury, and the wind blowing in a direction which would communicate the fire still farther, many more may yet be burned.—Two of the houses were owned by Messrs. Logan and Wainscot. Two of these on fire were insured. A dead child, we were informed was in the building consumed, and in the other houses, we were told that a person was at the point of death, and several lay on sick beds.—*Morning Times.*

Provincial Appointments.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, Thomas Gilbert, of Queen's County, David Wark, of the County of Kent, William H. Steves, of the County of Albert, and John H. Ryan, of King's County, Esquires, to be Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known thereon.

TO SAMUEL H. GILBERT, ESQ.

SIR,—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to call our old and tried Representative—Thomas Gilbert, Esq.—to a seat in the Legislative Council of this Province, and by that elevation a vacancy has been created in our Representation: We the Subscribers, Freeholders of Queen's County, anxious for the prosperity of this Province, and convinced that the time has arrived for the young men of our land who have a stake in the country, and possessing independent opinions in politics, to come forward and occupy responsible and important positions in the Legislature of the Province, do therefore request you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate to fill such vacancy. Signed by

John Currey,	Amos Plummer,
George W. Currey,	Charles Estabrooks,
Jarvis Estabrooks,	George W. Currey, Jr.
A. Cowperthwaite,	John Marshall,
John Robertson,	D. M. Robertson,
Richard Robertson,	William E. White,
William Currey,	Gilbert Currey, Sen.
Joseph Coy,	Charles Coy,
David Coy,	Albert Coy,
George W. Coy,	Charles Gunter,
Charles Currie,	George Chase,
Arthur Mullin,	Samuel Coy,
James R. Currey,	Daniel Currier,
George Currier,	Luke Appleby,
Archibald McAllister,	William Hamilton,
James Thompson,	Michael Law,
John Davies,	Thomas Allingham,
Lewis Dingee,	James McAllister,
David Ferguson,	James P. Chase,
George B. Chase,	Gerrard Simpson,
Edward McMulkin,	Chas McMulkin,
John Maxwell,	Edward Simpson,

And 40 others.

THE REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your requisition, so respectably and numerously signed, requesting me to allow myself to be nominated as a candidate to fill the vacancy recently made in your Representation, I have to say that I consent to become a candidate for the vacant seat; and sincerely hope that the confidence you have placed in my ability, and the knowledge of your wants and necessities, may not be misplaced. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. GILBERT.

To the Freeholders of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many Friends, I have consented to become a candidate at the approaching election, and must therefore beg leave respectfully to solicit your suffrages, and should you think proper to honor me with your confidence, I can assure you I shall use my best exertions for the public weal, and for that of my native country in particular.

I shall—if elected—give my support to all measures calculated to promote the welfare of the country, which may be introduced into the Legislature, whether brought forward by the Government or otherwise. I shall always advocate retrenchment in the Provincial expenditure, and will support any measure which has a tendency to advance the agricultural, commercial, and mechanical prosperity of the Province in general, and of this county in particular. In concluding, Gentlemen, I shall only remark that I must reserve to myself the privilege of forming my own conclusions upon political questions, readily promising to listen to the arguments which may be employed on both sides of the question, and of giving my vote, not according as private interest may sway me, but according to sincere conviction.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL H. GILBERT.

Queen's County, Dec. 5, 1851.