St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, January 23, 1852. | Num ber 50.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Doane & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

☞ THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE is issued at the Low Price of—Two Dollars, if not paid within the Commencement of the Year;

12s. 6d., if paid in Advance;—$2 if not paid before the Expiration of the Year.

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and give the benefits of making good subscribers contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than has heretofore been offered in this Province. He offers to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 8 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, or any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 17 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 34 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertising by the year is six pounds per column, and *half, quarter, or eighth* part of a column in the same ratio.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

CHARLES W. STUCKTON,

Attorney & Barrister at Law,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOUBLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,

State Street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GILBERT DYKEMAN, late of the Parish of Waterborough, (Q. C.,) deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within two months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment within six months from date.

BARNET M. DYKEMAN, } Executors
JOSHUA CALKIN, }

Queen's County, Oct. 31st, 1851.—2t.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by JOHN BROWN. Dated 1st September, 1851.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronise him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand this business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.

Sept. 6. JOHN BROWN.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

GLASS'S HOTEL,

Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAMES GLASS.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY,

GEORGE WOODS

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29, 1851.

New-Brunswick

STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

JOHN CLARKE,

Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver.

North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES and JEWELLERY of the best descriptions.

Having received the services of Mr. DAVID WEBB, from the Establishment of Mr. ROBERT BARRELL, Chronometer and Watch Maker, Liverpool, England, he is now prepared to do any work in the above Establishment, that the trade generally in this city will be executed in a style equal to any house in England. June 6.

LOGS WANTED.

PARTIES having Pine Logs on River the Nashwaak can now have them taken to best advantage by applying at Will Mills, Gibson—safe Booms, and plenty of Wharf room to pile on, *free of charge!* For further particulars, please apply at the Store of

J. N. C. BLACK.

August 29. North Market Wharf.

FREEMASONS! ATTENTION.—I have just opened a large and choice assortment of Freemasons Regalia, viz—aprons and Gauntlets Aprons, plain and figured; also, satin Sashes, blue and crimson. Fancy Arcade, Corner of King and Cross st.

Dec. 19. J. CROUCH.

WHISKEY.—Ex *Argo* from the Clyde, on consignment—10 puncs. of Malt WHISKEY, of superior flavour, which will be sold low while landing. WELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Insurance.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick, that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.

Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.

CAPITAL £100,000.

THE STOCK of this Company is divided into the Mutual and Proprietary, each branch being kept entirely distinct, and liable only for its own losses.

In the Proprietary Branch, Policies are issued in the usual way on Ocean and Inland Marine Risks, and on Fire Risks in Cities and Villages. In the Mutual branch, Policies are issued on Country or Farmers' Risks only, covering losses from Fire or Lightning the insured giving a Premium Note and a small sum in cash; these Policies run from one to five years.

(*Local Directors for New-Brunswick*, and
W. H. STREET, ISAAC WOODWARD, and
CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN.

The Security which this Company affords is undoubted and the Premiums will in all cases be as moderate as may be consistent with safety.

All Notes and Cash Funds accumulating at this Agency will be retained and deposited at the Bank of British North America.

All losses will be adjusted and promptly paid in St. John, without referring to Toronto; and, in case of dispute, the Company consent to actions being brought in this Province.

Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.

CHARLES L. STREET.

Sept. 19.—6m.

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst: Theophilus Deshriney, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Houlton (the Bend) Elias Benford, Esq.
Kingsclear: Edward Williams, Esq.
Richibucto: William Palmer, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B.

February, 1850.

SUMMER OVER COATS. Black Venetian Cloth, a light and beautiful article for Summer Over Coats or Sack Sacks, will be made to order low, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, Prince William street, next door North the *Golden Fleece.*

JAMES T. HALL,
Proprietor.

May 9.

NOTICE.

MR. BOYD's residence is on the North side of Queen's Square, his office over the establishment of Mr. Charles Patton in Prince Wm. Street.

St. John, Oct. 31, 1851.—City papers.

POETRY.

DELIGHT IN GOD ONLY.

A LOVE (and have some cause to love) the earth;
She is my Maker's creature; therefore good:
She is my mother, for she gave me birth;
She is my tender nurse—she gave me food;
But what's a creature, Lord, compared with Thee?

I love the air: her daily sweets refresh
My drooping soul, and to new sweets invite me;
Her shrill mouthed quire sustain me with their flesh,
And with their polyphonian notes delight me:
But what's the air, or all the sweets that she
Can bless my soul withal, compared to Thee!

I love the sea: she is my fellow creature,
My careful purveyor; she provides me store:
She walls me round; she makes my diet greater;
She waits my treasure from a foreign shore;
But Lord of oceans, when compared with Thee,
What is the ocean, or her wealth to me?

To heaven's high city I direct my journey,
Whose spangled suburbs entertain mine eye;
Mine eye by contemplation's great attorney,
Transcends the crystal pavement of the sky:
But what is heaven, Great God, compared to Thee?
Without Thy presence heaven's no heaven to me.

Without Thy presence earth give no refection;
Without Thy presence sea affords no treasure;
Without Thy presence air's a rank infection;
Without Thy presence heaven itself's no pleasure;
If not possessed, if not enjoyed in Thee,
What's earth, or sea, or heaven to me.

FRANCIS QUARLES. (1630).

MISCELLANY.

PRINCE ALBERT'S LETTER TO THE POPE, &c.

SIGNOR Carlo Trobbi, Pontifical Commissioner, has returned to Rome from the Great Exhibition at London, and a few days since had an interview with the Pope, at which he presented the letter addressed to him by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Holy Father was much pleased at the medals awarded by the committee to Roman contributors, and expressed his satisfaction, at the attention the British public had paid to the Roman works of art and mosaic. The Pope has administered the communion to a considerable number of the faithful, at a church near the Colosseum, it being the anniversary of the foundation of some ceremonies yearly held there. Silver and copper medals were presented by the Holy Father to those receiving communion at his hands. On this becoming known that the Pontiff was distributing medals, the church became so full that the religious halo that ought to have been attached to this ceremony was lost in the din of the crowd, and Pius IX., much displeased at the clamour, left abruptly, and in displeasure. The dragoon officers and privates who were arrested on suspicion of spreading Mazzinian pamphlets amongst the troops are still in prison, awaiting their trial. Nothing has since transpired to throw a clearer light on the dark plotting of these friends of democracy. Some Scotch clergymen, members of the Free Church, were at Rome a short time since, and took some steps for establishing a church of their persuasion at Rome; thus putting the professions of Primate Cullen, with regard to the tolerance of the Roman Catholic Church, to the test. No success, however, crowned their effort.—The bishops of Sardinia have addressed a protest to the King against the construction of the new Protestant church at Turin, in which they state that the permission accorded is contrary to the Constitution. A Church is being placed at the disposal of the Protestant residents of Genoa. These acts highly incense the Roman clergy. The Duke de Chambord and the Duchess de Berri are on their way to Venice, where they will spend the winter. The Austro-Italian press still publishes its quotum of political sentences. These offences are unceasing, and even Austrian martial law seems unavailing to crush the subversive spirit of the anti-Austrian league. Many fresh arrests are said to have been made at Florence, Pistoja, and Pescia, and Arezzo, in Tuscany.

A WORD TO OLD MAIDS AND BACHELORS.

"Men should not marry," it is commonly said, "unless they can, not, only maintain for themselves the social position to which they have been accustomed, but extend the benefits of that position to their wives and children. A woman who marries is entitled to be kept in the same rank and comfort in which she was reared." We entirely disavow these doctrines. It should be the aim of every married couple to make their own fortune. No son and daughter who become man and wife, are entitled to rely on their patrimony, but should willingly commence life at a lower step in the social ladder than that occupied by their parents, so that they may have the merit and happiness of rising, if possible, to the top. Imagine the case of an aged couple, who by great perseverance acquired possession of immense wealth, and are living in a style of ease and splendour which is no more than the reward of their long life of industry. Will any body say, that the children of such "old folk" should live in the same grandeur as their parents? The idea is preposterous. They have no right to such luxury, they have done nothing to deserve it, and if their parents are honest in dividing their property among them, they can have no means of supporting it. Yet marriages are contracted on the principle that the married couple shall be able to keep up the rank to which they have been accustomed under the paternal roof. It is such notions as this—engendered by Malthusian philosophers, and fostered by lazy pride—that are filling our country with "poor old maids," with coquettish young ladies with nice, cigar-smoking, good-for-nothing young men.—*North British Mail.*

SEA LIFE.—What can there be in the bare abstract, sea-life, that it is so all-ensnaring, so very seducing? If a man, with reverence be it said, be fond of any one pursuit natural to man or boyhood, he must resign it at sea; if he love angling, or archery, or belles, or billiards, or his children, or cricket, or dancing, or driving, or elegance, or eating, or his father, or family, or fishing or fowling, or gardening, or hunting, or horses, or independence, or love, or music, his mistress, or his mother, or news, or novelty, or research, or racing, or shooting, or skating, or travelling, or tennis, or his wife, or—or—or indeed any thing, in short, save salt beef and salt water, let him stay ashore.—*Society in India.*

To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A writer thus describes it:—Buy everything you don't want, pay for nothing you do; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; hate the country, adore the city; neglect your children, nurse lap-dogs; and go to church every time you get a new shawl.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(From the Morning Freeman.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Gray's Speech—continued from our last.

SATURDAY, January 10.

On the 1st of Nov., he (Mr. Gray) signed the memorandum, and some days after, he could not say exactly how many, it was signed by Mr. Ryan, these were the four that signed it. The hon. member then read the several tenders commenting on them as he proceeded: he would wish hon. members to take all the conditions of Mr. Simpson's tender into account: he agreed in this to publish for the country at the rate of 5s per copy; he would not only publish the proceedings, but would put them at so low a figure, that there was no man in the Province who could not get them, and knowledge and intelligence would be diffused through the Province at the cheapest rate: he desired that the responsibility should devolve on the contractor, so that if any member felt himself misrepresented, he could appeal to the Speaker and have himself set right; he thought they had nothing to do with what was paid Mr. Blatch, that Mr. Simpson could pay him what he pleased, he came more within the terms of the advertisement than Mr. Anglin, who decidedly declined tendering for the Reporting of the Debates of the Council. In the article to which he referred, it was stated that the tender for 500 copies was £205, but there was nothing left open in the tender on which the committee could act—could open any negociation with him. What he (Mr. Gray) complained of in the whole character of the publication, and what was peculiar in it was the colouring given to the statements made, the habit and the facility of giving a colour to suit the wishes of the writer, while the habits and previous character of any Reportor to be employed, should be such as to satisfy every member of the house, that no colouring would be given to their speeches. It was stated that only four of the seven had agreed that the tender of Mr. Simpson should be accepted: he would go into the calculation to show the grounds on which they had done so, and would then read letters from Mr. Hannington and Mr. Steves to prove that he would be almost warranted in putting their names to the memorandum, approving of such a tender. The hon. gentleman read the letter of Mr. Steves, in which that gentleman stated:—"That he would be satisfied if the work could be done agreeably to the Nova Scotia system within the cost prescribed, if not that it would be advisable that the committee should meet at Saint John." The expense in Nova Scotia, was for the Assembly alone £300. There was another point he would refer to. At the first of November, the season was late, the winter had set in with severity, and it was necessary to bring the matter to a conclusion. The letter further stated that it would be advisable to have the matter arranged, so that they could have some controul over the Reporters, and that in his, (Mr. Steves') opinion, three Reporters would be sufficient for both houses: he (Mr. Gray) felt that he had a right to the attention of the house: he had been grossly maligned, and the minds of many prejudiced against him on this subject; he did not intend to reply to every idle communication that appeared in the papers or even every editorial that sprung from motives he did not think correct: he was willing to be tried by the house, to defend his conduct before them, and to abide by their decision: here by this contract, 750 copies, 500 of the reports of the lower house, and 250 of those of the upper would be supplied for the £300, and they could see that the terms of the contract were with the spirit of this letter,

"Heaven first sent letters to some wretches aid,
Some banished lover or some captive maid."

And in this case there was no lack of them: he would now draw their attention to Mr. Hanington's letter. If it was written in hieroglyphics and proved that the gentleman must be deeply versed in Egyptian lore; he would endeavour to decypher it.—[In this letter Mr. Hanington expressed his hope that the work could be got done for the sum prescribed, but thought it could not, and that some negociation would be necessary; he did not like to come to St. John on account of the trouble and expense, but would if necessary; the letter was written on receipt of the advertisement.]

Mr. GRAY proceeded. It was perfectly plain that if the contract could be taken on such terms, this gave perfect authority to approve of the contract on behalf of Mr. Hanington—(Mr. Hanington—No, no.) He had so used the gentleman's name, as he was cautious to do only what was perfectly correct, but he thought he would be warranted in doing so, he would give them the reasons why after calculations he had resolved to accept this tender: he had taken much pains with it, and therefore he supposed, got most abuse: he consulted Mr. Simpson how best he could save the public money, and he would further say, that previous to the acceptance of the tender, he did not say one word to Mr. Simpson as to the employment of the Reporters. Last year the Reporters were paid £300. The Journals cost £340, besides 600 extra copies, which had not been paid for—and here he would contend that no man had a right to be called on for papers for which he was not paid. The revised Journals cost £128, total, £760 for the House of Assembly. For the Council, the cost was £156.—Total expense of Journals and Reports, £914.—What he proposed for 1852—and this was what governed him in accepting the tender—was that, 500 copies of the Journals would be sufficient, at a cost of £250; the Reports of the Debates would for the lower house be 500 copies, £233; 250 copies of the Debates of the upper house would cost £51 5s.; 250 copies of the Journals, £400; total, £614 5s. Saving thus effected, £300.

It may be possible that the Committee neglected their duty; he regretted much that they were not called together; Mr. Needham about that time was absent from St. John, and indeed it was probable that it was never thought of. The election was proceeding at the time and engrossed all their attention; he notified Mr. S. that his contract was accepted. Subsequently about a month after Mr. S. wrote to him for what he called an official acceptance of his tender, and he (Mr. G.) then wrote him this letter. (He here read the letter already published.) And as he considered the tender accepted on the day he spoke verbally to him he dated it Nov. 3d. As the tender was £15 over the £300 he reduced the number of copies to 415 thus saving that amount. There were the tenders and the acceptance—all the papers would be on the files of the house and nothing withheld; he did not wish to withdraw one fact. These were the reasons why he concluded to accept the contract. There was another fact that led to the whole difficulty—that Mr. Anglin was not employed. He saw letters from all the members of the committee published in the paper, and he saw a conclusion drawn from those letters—and printed in *italics*—that the tenders was accepted on condition that Mr. A. should not be employed. In addition to the fact that it was out of his (Mr. Gray's) power to do this, he was hardly so great a fool as this; he now stated most distinctly that there was no such condition. He would state what took place, and he would call attention to one fact, that the straightforward way seemed never to have occurred to the editor of this paper, to have written one line to him (Mr. G.) asking him a plain question. There is no refusing an answer to a plain question. Even when he had secured this mass of letters he did not then write to him to ask him if he were guilty. If he did not believe him (Mr. G.) honest enough to tell the truth at first yet when it had been got at by this mass of letters, would it not seem but fair to ask him if he were guilty; but he was put upon his trial and refused the privilege, never refused to the lowest felon, of saying if he were guilty. This was assumed and these charges were put forward. Was this manly, honorable or straightforward—Not a man born in this country who would not spurn such conduct as this; not a boy in our common schools who would not spurn it; not one who possessed the feelings of a man who would not spurn it; he did tell Mr. Simpson that he would prefer Messrs. Blatch and Grigor to Mr. Anglin, and that he was sure the majority of the house would prefer it, and he said so still. Mr. Grigor was one of the best reporters in the house; and as to his being a supporter of the Government, when Mr. Wilmot—not on the bench—was in the house the accuracy of his reports was admired. Mr. Blatch was a short-hand writer, and his ability as a reporter was admitted. He would admit the abilities of Mr. Anglin, he would admit him to be a clever man, and if he were unconnected with any party and with a journal that violently attacked all who differed from the party to which he belonged, there could be no objection to employ him; he reported, he believed, from memory, and he would do him the credit to say that his reports were in general good, but they wanted men who would do the work at the time; he would go further; he did not want to balk or birk the question; he told Mr. Simpson he would not vote for employing Mr. A. and he would vote against him now; he would prefer his paper's condemnation to its approbation. Seeing the course that Reporter had pursued during the election—during the last five or six months—he felt that it was such that he could not support his appointment; that he would give such a colour to his reports as would suit his party. They could get as good men; he had as good a right as others to give his opinion and he intended to do so; he said to Mr. Simpson at the time "understand me there is no dictation," he had no hesitation in stating his private opinions. Mr. Simpson before the committee stated that he did not state that he *must* not employ Mr. Anglin, but that there were grave objections to his being employed. Why did he not adopt the manly, straightforward way? He need not suppose that he (Mr. G.) was afraid of him; God knows he had done enough, but when the election came it was shown that all had no the weight of that (snapping his fingers) with the country. He (Mr. G.) did not regard statements in papers, and did not take the trouble to contradict them. Some months ago a statement was made relative to Mr. Wilmot, that was false as words could be, and though he had the means of contradicting it in his pocket he did not take the trouble: he would not notice such statements, but when it was necessary he explained his conduct to his constituents, and he was always ready to make any explanation on the floor of the house, and to answer the inquiries of any hon. member, face to face. To show what mis-statements were made in these papers, and how unhesitatingly they attempted to serve the purpose of party, he would draw their attention to a report of a railway meeting held in St. John, published in this same paper. One of the resolutions contained a paragraph deploring that railways should not be undertaken by the Government, and this was in *italics*, to draw the attention of the public to it; he (Mr. Gray) now stated distinctly that no such resolution was passed, or even read at that meeting; he had spoken to several on the subject, to a member of the Upper House, to Mr. Wright, the Advocate General, and others, and they all agreed that it had not passed. Mr. Wright told him that the resolution was shown him, that he said he would oppose it if proposed, and that it was struck out and never brought before the meeting. Another reason why he did not notice such things he would bring before their notice. On his return from Halifax lately, it was stated by an anonymous correspondent in the "Courier," that he had said, when at Halifax, that the Government would carry the Northern route, or something to that effect. No such remark had ever passed his lips. It was always stated that no route was selected by New Brunswick. On another occasion he could tell them what he did say. He sent a friend to the "courier" office to ask the name of the correspondent, but it was politely refused. Would it be worth his while day after day to notice such remarks. Let any hon. member on the floor of the house ask any question and he would answer it without hesitation: he would not make any other respecting Mr. Anglin; he considered after the course he had pursued, that he could not be employed. And what was in fact the language he had been using. Why it amounted to this, that the Government were all knaves, and the Assembly all fools, who were content to let the Government cheat the public if they got their share. The man who took such a part was not the man to report the Debates of that house. Let not however that gentleman's friends suppose that the Government desired to make a martyr of him, or prevent his publishing the Reports and his opinions of them. They were indifferent to his opinions. The house was open to all Reporters, and he may misrepresent every word he chooses, only he should not ask him (Mr. G.) as a member of that house to pay him for doing so: he (Mr. G.) had much humanity, but it was too much to ask that: he did not care how many Reporters there were, but when they came to be the servants of the house, they should be men who would give him and give all of the most opposite views an impartial report. In an after conversation with Mr. Simpson he declined distinctly to select the Reporters: he had since received a letter from Mr. Simpson nominating Messrs. Blatch and Grigor, as Reporters; he had nothing more to call their attention to: he had endeavoured to do what was best for the public service, and this contract he believed if it were approved of, that the statements of individuals would go fairly before the Country: he may have acted wrong, but he had endeavoured to the best of his judgment to perform the duty assigned him by the house.

Mr. NEEDHAM rose to explain what had passed at the Railway meeting alluded to: he was present and asserted that the resolution was read and passed. The mistake arose, he since understood, out of the fact that the chairman was furnished with a seperate set of resolutions. The hon. member being called to order said he reserved his explanation to another day.

Mr. SCOTLAR said the question had occupied the attention of the house every session for some years past, and he was glad it was now about to be settled; he believed the contract had fallen into the hands of a man who would do the work well. That Mr. Anglin was not fairly dealt with was the only objection to the arrangement. Mr. Gray appeared to be the whole committee himself, chairman and all hands; he would like to ask if the hon. gentleman would have had the same objection to Mr. Anglin, as Reporter, if he himself had not rattled since last session. He [Mr. S.] had not belonged to the minority but he never had any complaints to make of Mr. A.; he believed him to be one of the best Reporters that had ever been in the house.—True he occasionally stood under the gallery and reported from memory, but then the reports were well done: he would accept the report, but could not get over the wrong done Mr. Anglin by Mr. Gray's suggesting to Mr. Simpson to leave him out.

Mr. RYAN closed the debate, giving a detailed account of his part in the transaction. The advertisement was prepared by him and Mr. Gray, submitted by him to Mr. Taylor, and left with Mr. Gray. In August he again went to St. John, called repeatedly at Mr. Gray's office and at length found him. He had determined, as the advertisement was not published, to call a meeting of the Committee, and told Mr. Gray so. Mr. Gray then told him he had the previous evening sent the advertisement to the "Courier" office having just received it from Mr. Steves. This was on Saturday. He knew nothing more of it until November, when he saw the contract and signed the acceptance of Mr. Simpson's tender on the 14th, Mr. Anglin's tender could not be accepted, as no proposal was made for the reporting of the Legislative Council, and he read the extract from the advertisement given in the statement of Mr. Anglin, to show that he endeavoured to conceal that fact: he had acted for the public interest and defied all that may be said of his conduct.

The report was adopted. Some resolutions in conformity with it were moved by Mr. Partelow, and carried, and 2,500 copies were ordered for the the lower house. The second 500 by the contract, is furnished at £12 10s. a hundered, and the second thousand, and all besides at £5 per thousand.

Fifth Address:

TO THE

PROTESTANTS OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

PROTESTANTS OF ENGLAND—MEN OF BRITAIN—PROTESTANTS OF THE EMPIRE AT LARGE!

Awake—awake—Put on strength.—Awake, as in the days of old, Awake—Rely on the arm of the Lord, and awake to Righteousness!

The MAN OF SIN is, at this period of time, putting forth all his power in every possible way, to gain ascendency over the physical power in every possible way, to gain ascendency over his physical and intellectual faculties of the human race, wherever it exists on the face of the earth, and to wrest the pure light of Divine Truth from the beings immortal, whom it is, and was, the purpose of the Eternal, the Holy One, to enlighten.

SATAN is, as it were, embodied in the Man of Sin, and his devices are as numerous, as his captives are countless. The evil is tremendous, its extent is boundless. The depravity of man finds in Popery a ready accomplice, in the gratification of its basest and vilest purposes; and hence the success and universality of that embodiment—THE PAPACY.

In Europe, in Asia, in Africa, America, and Australia, Popery is the same: because it is the religion of human nature. She is only discovered with clearness by the pure revelation of heaven, when brought into close propinquity to that light—and, hence, her interminable and unceasing hatred to truth, as revealed in the Oracles of God—the BIBLE. Unregenerate man dislikes this book, and while man is unregenerate Popery shall last in one form or another. Should that contemptible Impersonation of Evil be banished and removed from the Roman city, within the space of the year that has this day commenced its course, he would find a suitable abode in some other region, many a people no less adapted to receive his sovereignty So long as human nature remains corrupt, the system that fosters it most shall raise its head highest among the multitude that do evil.

BRETHREN BELOVED!

Ever bear in mind, that it is not merely the Papacy of Pio Nono that we labour to exterminate; but also universal depravity of man. For the imaginations of man's heart are evil continually.* He is born in sin and shapen in iniquity, since the creation of him, whose disobedience brought the curse of the Almighty Creator upon all the children and posterity of Adam.† As the spiritual children of the REDEEMER we are solemnly pledged to fight against the world, the flesh, and the Devil—and, especially, against that masterpiece of Satan, by which he seeks to gain supreme dominion over all the sons and daughters of men—the PAPACY at ROME.

WOULD! BRETHREN, that we could awake you from your slumbers!

WOULD! that we could provoke you to righteous indignation!

WOULD! that we could inflame you all, individually and collectively, to arm yourselves as the Sons of God, from the armoury of heaven!

WOULD! that we could summon you all into the battle-field against Popery, with the omnipotent spiritual weapons of warfare—the instruments of PRAYER, VOTING, ACTION, furnished from the BIBLE of the Living God!

In that case—with those habiliments, and beneath this banner—not only would Rome Papal tumble to the dust in the year before us; but we should make successful inroads on the territories of our common Enemy; and the inhabitants of Earth itself should acknowledge the improved refinement of her changed condition, and taste the sweetness of the Saviour's sway—the uncring foretaste of the blessedness of heaven.

Wherever knowledge spreads on the wide-expanded field of earth, by means of the printing press, and the marvellous locomotive power of steam, there let the dissemination of the Word of Life extend; and, if Popery have preoccupied the ground of intellect, the continual inculcation of that living principles shall at length supplant it, and produce the fruits of holiness and Christian love. More effective vital organization, within our own dominions, will generate corresponding fruitfulness, and shed its sanctifying influence over the nations that are contiguous to, and beyond, our rule.

In our *Fourth Address*, for the Year gone by, we heartily enforced the surest means, by which National PEACE and PROSPERITY can be produced and maintained. We urged also, from long experience and observation, the best methods, by which PAPAL AGGRESSION can be permanently and irresistibly repelled and defeated, both in Church and State.

We come now to the great subject matter of our FIFTH ADDRESS, and we pray most fervently, that we may approach it with the guidance of the Spirit of Holiness, without which nothing is strong; and in the life of faith, which can overcome every spiritual adversary. Our ENEMY is great, our CAUSE glorious, and our TRIUMPH certain.

IDOLATRY.

WE BELIEVE, with the saints of old, that the greatest barrier to the spiritual worship of Jehovah, in any nation, is the SIN OF IDOLATRY, to which human nature is so prone since the fall of man; and that there is no other transgression of the law of God, that has provoked more tremendous judgments upon nations, as well as on individuals, than this abominable sin against the great I AM. The Holy Law forbids the practice of it to all people,—to heathens as well as to the worshippers of the Triune God.‡ The captivity of Israel and Judah, God's peculiar people, followed as a just punishment and retribution for their idol worship;§ which the Spirit describes in his Word, as "hateful, vain, foolish, bloody, abominable, unprofitable, and defiling;"‖ whilst kings of the people are pronounced "*wicked*," for adopting the practice of it.¶ And the professed followers of Christ, who err from the faith by this provocation, are threatened with EXCLUSION FOR EVER FROM HEAVEN, and the TORMENTS OF ETERNAL DEATH.** The laws of the unchangeable Being, which regulate the universe in its natural existence, shall continue to order its intellectual creatures; and man, the master of the animal creation, is just as accountable now to his Author, as at the moment when first he said, "Let us make man."a "For as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, so death has passed upon all men, for all have sinned."b

The Constitutional law of England, founded on the Divine, has pronounced, with solemn sanctity, the sacrifice of the Mass IDOLATROUS:c and, consequently, that all who are partakers of that sacrifice are IDOLATERS, "and have fellowship with devils."d

BRETHREN BELOVED!

Is not this a frightful sin and fearful state? For it is written in the Statute of Heaven, "Cursed be the man that maketh any graven or molten image, an abomination unto the Lord, the work of the hand of the craftsman, and putteth it in a secret place."e And, sooner than engage in the worship thereof, we are exhorted, by the example of Daniel, to endure the fœtid, loathsome dungeon; or the scorching, fiery flames of the thrice-heated furnace.f

BOTH HUMAN AND DIVINE LAW charge upon ROMANISM the SIN OF IDOLATRY, and the NATION WHICH SHELTERS IT UP AS PARTICIPATORS IN THAT SIN.

BRETHREN BELOVED—BROTHER PROTESTANTS OF OUR EMPIRE!

Standing on this lofty eminence, as high as heaven

* Gen. vi. 5.
† Rom. v. 12, 18.
‡ 2 Kings, xvii. 6-18, 19-23.
§ Deut. xvi. 22; Psa. cxv. 4-8; Ez. xxiii. 39; 1 Pet. iv. 3; Judges, x. 14; Ez. xx. 7.
‖ 1 Kings, xxi. 26; 2 Kings, xxi. 21.
¶ 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10; Rev. xiv. 9-11; Rev. xxi. 8; Rev. xxii. 15.
** Gen. i. 26.
a Rom. v. 12.
b See Homily on the Peril of Idolatry, and superfluous Decking of Churches.
c 1 Cor. x. 19, 20.
d Deut. xxii. 15.
e Dan. iii. 18, 29.
f