in sober truth, to have handed to a foreign potentate—and that potentate a foe to your Majesty, and one who claims spiritual dominion over your Majesty, and over your Majesty's subjects, and interferes even with the temporal laws of the realm—the representation of a great portion of this country, from which representation not "the most beneficial consequences" can be reasonably hoped for, but the most pernicious consequences be justly feared.

7. The working out of the unchristian "Free Trade" policy naturally, and, as a matter of course, must, if perservered in, change the whole constitution of the country, and either lower the dignity of the throne to that level of cheapness and inferiority to which it is reducing everything else, or sweep the throne and the House of Lords clean away altogether. The proposed exhibition of 1851 is a type of Free Trade policy. The British nation, at great expense to itself, builds a store-house for the benefit of the world at large, and guards the world's treasures, therein laid up. It invites the competition of the world, in order that a few may be enabled to procure some commodities at a cheaper rate than they could be obtained in this country, unless the labourer were esteemed not worthy of his hire, a fair day's wages were not given for a fair day's work; and this at the expense of the major portion of the people placed providentially under circumstances which render them, in many particulars, unable to compete against such unequal odds, if even "competition," so called and so understood, were a Christian principle.—The foreigners come and we patronize them; they deluge our country with their goods, and they take our money away in exchange. From the productions of our own soil, on which twenty millions of people rely for their subsistence, and for the payment of enormously heavy taxes to the state, all protection is withdrawn, and from the producers themselves; month after month will add to their poverty, to their misery, to their despair, while their foreign competitors will flourish on their ruin, and grow rich on their starvation. We believe that if your Majesty's ministers were not mad, so ruinous a policy, meant for the benefit of a few, would be forthwith abandoned; for it is a fearful thing to rob the immense agricultural community of the right of protection, to which they are, according to Christian principle and wise policy, entitled, and to make them look with a hostile eye on the state that treats them so unjustly. According as the pressure of poverty increases, "retrenchment" becomes the only alternative.—Instead of endeavouring, with God's blessing, to exalt the nation to a lofty position, and to make all classes of the community prosperous and happy, the statesmen of this generation are content to meet the evil by lowering the dignity of the state to the humiliating position of a nearly bankrupt firm, which by reduction of salaries and a cheapening of wares, may exist a short while longer before the final dreaded crash comes. The unchristian policy springs from the same source as the other evils mentioned—the national rejection of God's holy Word.

8. But we humbly submit to your Majesty that not only is the Free Trade policy suicidal and delusive, but in the attempt to carry it out the claims of the poor, more particularly in the case of women and children in the factories, have been disregarded—nay, trampled upon, and in their case a national compact agreed to, after a thirty years' agitation of the question, has been, in the past session of parliament, dishonourably broken. It is the peculiarity of the Christian religion that when one member suffers all suffer likewise. We feel deeply, may it please your Majesty, for the miseries by which the helpless class referred to have been, and are now being victimized. It is unwise policy to weaken their love for the throne, and their respect for their lawmakers, such as the Factory Act, just passed, is calculated to do; and it adds another to the perils and the evils of the time, that the sufferings and petitions of the poor should be so contemptuously and unjustly treated.

We forbear to trouble your Majesty with any more lengthened details. These will suffice to justify this our humble appeal to your Majesty, to take these matters into your serious consideration. They afford evidences, bright as a sunbeam, of the sin and the danger of departing from the heavenly principles which, in former times, made England "the admiration of the world and the envy of surrounding nations." Now, alas! all things are going wrong. Those principles have been departed from, and national prosperity is departing with them. The light of God's holy Word, which guided former statesmen, and former councillors, is purposely removed, in order that the light of earthly wisdom might display itself in more gay and brilliant colours. The wisdom of man is, however, foolishness with God. He will not alter His mode of governing nations out of respect to human pride. He will not pour down his blessing on that nation that professes His truth, but to trample on it. He will not restrain his heavy wrath from the nation that, knowing what is false and wicked, nationally encourages and supports it. In a word, we humbly submit to your Majesty, that we believe not only the glory, the greatness, and the power of the British throne, and of the British constitution, but the very existence depends upon a reversal of the national policy of late years, a return to the good old principles of the Reformation, and the Revolution, and the carrying out by the State of plans to Christianize the whole population, and cause the light of God's holy Word to shine upon their souls. Then may it be said "Happy is the people who are in such a case—yea, happy is the people whose God is the Lord."

Finally, we pray your Majesty to dismiss your present advisers, and to call to your councils men of truth and of principle, who will grapple with the vast evils under which society labours, and, with God's blessing, make the Word of Divine truth paramount in the councils of the nation.

We remain, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's devoted subjects, &c., &c.

THE QUEEN ON THE LATE PAPAL AGGRESSIONS.—Nothing can be more satisfactory than the steady progress of the great Anti-Romanist movement in England. So far from expending its strength in rant and uproar, and waning like a burnt out conflagration, it every hour gains in volume, favour, expansion. But important as is the popular element in guiding the Protestantism of England, a piece of evidence was elicited on Monday evening, at the meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary-le-strand, respecting an influence which exerts an equally powerful, and at the same time a far more immediate pressure upon the conduct of the Government. We mean the indignant resolution of the Queen herself to resist the invasion of the Pope. The Rev. Dr. Jelf, who made the following disclosure, is principal of King's College, and from his respectable position and the Whig connections of the institution over which he presides, pretty certain to be well informed upon so serious a topic, before hazarding a public statement at once so momentous and so sure of obtaining a publicity nearly universal:—"Her Majesty (said the Rev. doctor) had been the first to denounce the invasion of the Pope upon her authority. (Hear.) When she heard of it she at once sent for Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, who, on obeying her summons, found her Majesty walking up and down the drawing-room in a state of great excitement. 'George Grey,' said her Majesty, '*I am Queen of England, and I will not bear this,*'" We are therefore, struggling for no mere abstraction of prerogative. This disclosure has imparted into the conflict a sentiment of affectionate loyalty which will animate and fortify those sterner feelings of detestation and horror which arm every honest man against the Pope.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

PAPAL AGGRESSIONS.—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—At a recent meeting of the Established Church, Synod of Lothian and Tweedale, the venerable body took up an overture, signed by the Rev. Dr. Muir, and several other members, directing attention to the recent appointments by the Pope, and requesting the Synod to consider the subject, with the view of adopting resolutions protesting against the aggression of Romish power.

Dr. Muir commented at considerable length on the present movement of the Pope, which he looked upon as the necessary consequence of what took place in the country about twenty years ago.—Though on this account he was not surprised at this measure, he felt alarm because of the indication it afforded of the insatiable desire on the part of the Romish power to absorb everything. He was desirous there should be a recommendation made by the Synod to the Presbyteries and congregations within their bounds to take the matter into their serious consideration, with the view of bringing prominently before the minds of their people the great distinguished characteristics of Protestantism. The Rev. Doctor concluded by moving a series of resolutions to the effect that the Synod embraces the opportunity offered by the boldest aggression of papal power which had been made upon Protestantism since the Reformation, of publicly renewing their expressions of ardent attachment to the Protestant faith; that they resolve to memorialize her Majesty, praying that she will protect and maintain those Protestant principles which placed her ancestors on the throne; and that a petition be prepared and sent to both houses of parliament, entreating the immediate adoption of such measures as will defend Protestantism against this intrusion of Romish power.

The Synod adopted the Resolutions, and appointed a committee to prepare the petitions to her Majesty and both houses of Parliament.

DR. M'NEILE AND DR. WISEMAN.—The Rev. Dr. M'Neile, in a letter to Cardinal Wiseman, says:—"In the introduction to your recent publication I find this important statement: 'The canon law is inapplicable under vicars apostolic.' On this ground you argue in favour of a hierarchy. It is precisely on this ground that we object to it. You surely would not have advanced such an argument had you not supposed the British public either extremely ignorant of the canon law, or extremely obtuse to the inevitable consequences of its application. Under the canon law, Popish jurisdiction in things spiritual becomes an engine of coercion and oppositon in temporal things. Temporal authority is subordinated, and whenever the power can be acquired—that is, whenever the canon law can be made really applicable, the civil sword becomes the menial executive of the supreme decrees of the spiritual court. I do not say that the establishment of a Popish hierarchy in England would *at once* enable you to subordinate the civil sword; but it would make it our duty to try to do so, in a sense and to an extent which has not hitherto been the case, because 'the canon law is inapplicable under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will imbibe a wholesome horror of the canon law; and communicate the same in a very practicable shape to the British Parliament."

ROLLS COURT, Saturday, 9th Nov., 1850.

HOLLOWAY V. HOLLOWAY—INJUNCTION.

Before Lord Langdale.

Mr. Turner moved for an injunction against the defendant, brother of the plaintiff, Mr. Holloway, of 244, Strand, the celebrated proprietor of the medicines invented and manufactured by him. The object of the motion was to restrain the defendant from selling any Pills or Ointment described as, or purporting to be, Holloway's Pills or Ointment, in boxes or pots, having affixed thereto or burnt or stamped thereon labels, as described in the pleadings (being those of the plaintiff), so contrived or expressed as by colourable imitation or otherwise, to represent the same sold by the plaintiff; and from printing or publishing the pamphlets or direction papers used by the plaintiff in his business.

Certain affidavits set forth that—

"Thomas Holloway, the plaintiff, and inventor of the Ointment and Pills, had, in the year 1837, invented an Ointment, and, in 1839, a Pill, since known as 'Holloway's Pills and Ointment,' which for several years have had a very high repute with the public for their curative and healing qualities; and that large quantities are now sold in the United Kingdom, and all quarters of the Globe; that the plaintiff had expended £150,000 in establishing the sale of his medicines, which are more extensively sold than any patent medicine in use. About May last the defendant (Henry Holloway) commenced the sale of his Pills and Ointment, at No. 9, Walbrook, and since then advertised to be at 210 in the Strand; and the defendant described the latter to be his manufactory, but the premises consisted of only two empty rooms on the second floor, and were not used by him, consequently only rented by him, consequently only rented for the purpose of more fully deceiving the public, by representing himself and his medicines as of the Strand, and thus to confound his address (210, Strand) with that of the plaintiff (244, Strand). The defendant had stated in his advertisements that he had expended large sums of money in advertising his medicines, which assertion the plaintiff denied, and alleged that he had not expended in advertisements more than one pound per week at the utmost, and that sum only for colourable purposes. The affidavit of Mr. Thomas Young, of Hatton-garden, deposed that he had learned from the defendant himself, that the defendant had applied to the Stamp-office, to have medical stamps struck off for him, with the words, "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," engraved thereon, and similar to those used by the plaintiff, which the authorities refused to do. The defendant had also stated that although possessing no pecuniary means he should carry out his speculation without advertising his medicines, as his brother, he said, meaning the plaintiff, "advertised enough for him."

William Hall, 190, Strand, said the defendant informed him that his Pills and Ointment were prepared and made up for sale in such a manner as to resemble those of the plaintiff, so that they might be sold for the plaintiff's; and to a remark that the initial letter "H." of the christian name of the defendant to the label would betray the deceit, the defendant replied it would never be noticed by the public.

Mrs. Newberry's deposition was, that she had used for a twelvemonth the Pills and Ointment of the plaintiff with good effect for the dropsy; that on the 25th of September last she purchased both Pills and Ointment of the plaintiff for the dropsy; that on the 25th of September last she purchased both Pills and Ointment at a shop in Harrow-road, which proved to be injurious to her on two several occasions, when she took some of the Pills, which, upon examination, were found to be those of the defendant, sold to her as those of the plaintiff. Other affidavits were read, which proved that the defendant had only within these few months obtained his recipe for his Pills from a young medical student, and the recipe for the Ointment from a different party, though they were put up in boxes and pots of the same make as those of the plaintiff's medicines, with labels corresponding in nearly every respect, and in wrappers and direction papers copied almost literally from those used by the plaintiff.

There were other affidavits to prove that the defendant had, by greatly underselling the plaintiff, and doing business on "sale or return," induced a number of Chemists, to vend his Pills and Ointment, which were in many cases sold by them to the public as those of the plaintiff; but it appears that he had failed to induce any of the large wholesale patent medicine vendors to have anything to do with his medicines, notwithstanding the very reduced price at which they were offered; but that three or four small wholesale houses in the country did sell his medicines, and that two of the number against whom legal proceedings were recommended to be taken, disposed of them to retail vendors as those of the plaintiff; that the defendant could not prevail on Messrs. J. Pratt & Co., Potters, of Lane Delph, Staffordshire, to furnish him with pots of the pattern of those they make for the plaintiff, having inscriptions burnt in upon them, purporting to contain the celebrated Holloway's Ointment; that he had given instructions to Gayneau to draw up two direction papers from two of the plaintiff's, to be of the same size, and to consist of the same number of pages, which papers were to be only a little altered in phrases from those of the plaintiff, so as to deceive buyers into the belief they were purchasing the plaintiff's medicines; that he had succeeded in getting a pill-cutting machine-maker to aid the defendant in his deception, that his Pills might be of the same size as those of the plaintiff. The learned counsel (with whom was Mr. Miller) remarked that the case could hardly by possibility be carried further to prove that a gross fraud had been practised on the trade, and the customers of the plaintiff, and that the pirating of the plaintiff's boxes, labels, printed directions and wrappers, fully authorized the court to grant the injunction.

Mr. Roupel, for the defendant, observed, that the plaintiff was fully aware for some time past that the defendant had been making the medicines.

Mr. White followed on the same side.

The defendant's affidavit stated that in May last he had obtained the secrets for making his Ointment and Pills from two different parties, and that they were not similar to those of the plaintiff, and therefore had no connexion with the same.

Lord Langdale said that the defendant could have no right to prepare and get up his medicines so as to resemble those invented by the plaintiff, and thereby deceive the public into a belief that they were those of the plaintiff. It was only necessary to refer to the evidence of Gayneau to see that the defendant had given orders that the direction papers of the plaintiff should serve as a guide or model of the pamphlets which the defendant wished him to prepare, so as to pass with the public as the pamphlets of the plaintiff. THIS WAS A DIRECT AVOWAL OF AN INTENTION TO COMMIT FRAUD UPON THE PLAINTIFF. It was stated also to Hall, by the defendant, that the introduction of the initial letter "H." for Henry to his labels would never be noticed, and the medicines might be very well sold as those of his brother.

The injunction as prayed by the plaintiff's bill was accordingly granted.

CENTRAL GERMANY.—From Frankfort, of date the 20th inst., we learn that another corps of Prussian reserve was announced at Cassel on the 19th. The corps of General Groben had received reinforcements; it had advanced on Burghaun, on the Fulda road. The Federal army of 23,000 men is still in and around Fulda. Having consumed the substance in the districts they occupy, hunger will soon compel them either to advance or retreat. The remainder of the corps in Vorarlberg are now marching upon Bamberg. General Gumbenburg had left Ausburg for the army in Hesse. He is appointed to the command of a division. The Archduke Leopold has passed Augsburg, on his way to Donauwerth. Prince Charles of Bavaria has been appointed to the chief command of the Bavarian army.

Letters of the 22nd state that no movements had taken place amongst the Prussian and Federal troops in Hesse.

Further advices from Frankfort and Cassel of the 24th inst. state that an impression prevailed amongst the Frankfort diplomatists that Prussia would decide on a national war. A summons has consequently been sent to Munich and Stuttgard requiring the greatest despatch in the dislocation of troops. Unauthorised encounters have taken place at Frankfort between the Prussian and Federal troops. It was stated that the agents for Luxembourg and Limburg had been withdrawn from the Federal Diet. On their leaving Carlsruhe the authorities of that city officially thanked the Prussian troops for their protection. This was done by means of an address to General Schreckenstein. The Federal Commissioner, Count Rechberg has decreed and executed the forcible dissolution of the Upper Courts of Fulda and Hanau. Count Irhun, the Austrian agent, has proceeded secretly and by night and in great haste to Wiesbaden and Darmstadt. No movements of troops had taken place in Hesse.

We learn by advices from Frankfort of the 28d inst., that another Austrian division had advanced from the Vorarlberg into Bavaria, and proceeded to Burgau and Gunzburg. Prussian troops had occupied Wiesbaden and other parts of the Duchy of Nassau. A fall of from 2 to 3 per cent. was observable in the value of Austrian paper on the Frankfort Exchange. The armies in Hesse remained in their former positions.

Our correspondents letters are of the 26th inst. The Federal army in Hesse is suffering from the want of provisions. Their commander, Prince Taxis, has informed the Prussian commander that the Federal troops will be compelled to advance. The reply of General Groben has been that the troops under his command would not fall back under any circumstances. In consequence of this reply no change has taken place in the relative position of the two armies. On the request of the Federal Commissioner, the Cabinets of Stuttgard and Munich have promised to accelerate the movements of their troops. A Prussian field post-office has been established at Wiesbaden.

Ladies' Furs.

THE Subscribers are prepared to MAKE, ALTER and REPAIR Ladies' FURS to New Styles, Gent's Fur Caps, &c.

ALSO,—To Dye and Dress urski ns.

We have now an artist who will specially attend to this department for a limited period.

Sept. 20. LOCKHART & CO.

Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

THE Subscribers have received a further supply of Fashionable *HATS, CAPS and FURS*, by the "*John S. DeWolfe*," which are offered at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

LOCKHART & CO.

Nov. 8th. No. 1, Prince Wm. Street

PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 20, 1850.

WE deem it a duty incumbent on us as journalists (albiet not a pleasent one) to give publicity to such part of the presentment of the Grand Jury, as has caused much excitement throughout the city, as well as having produced a hostile feeling between that Body and the Bench of Magistrates. This feeling, it will be found, has had its origin in the Magistrates in Session setting themselves up above the Law, and treating with contempt the labors and honest intentions of the Jury to sustain the majesty of the statutes of the land. The presentment after detailing, an unusual number of breaches of the law in various parts of the city and its vicinity proceeds to say, on visiting the Jail, that

The heating apparatus in the Jail remains out of order, and does not appear to be efficient for the intended purpose. The steam pipe is leaking in many places, and besides the inconvenience to prisoners will speedily injure the building. The roof of the second story, through which a prisoner recently made his escape, still remains unsecured. A plank or sheet iron covering should be laid down in the garret without delay. The Grand Jury have repeatedly presented that the grating in the debtor's gallery should be so secured that the debtors might not be of necessity cribbed up in cells like criminals: although this grievance might be easily remedied, yet it remains year after year in the same state.

The Alms' House, in all its details, exhibit a total want of system and good management. They further state that the waste existing in the establishment having been so often pointed out and commented upon, by this, and other Grand Juries, without producing any effect, that this Grand Jury, will at the present time, simply present the whole as a nuisance.

The Grand Jury found the Lunatic Asylum in a highly creditable state—the cleanliness and comfort of the unfortunate inmates being minutely attended to. The Grand Jury beg to call attention to the necessity of an addition being made to the building for the better accommodation of the pauper class of inmates, they being now necessarily crowded in the basement story, where they are partially deprived of pure air and cheerful light.

The Marine Hospital is in its usual state of good order.

The Grand Jury proceeded to the Provincial Penitentiary—but were refused admission. If the Sessions, or the public think it desirable that such institutions should be visited and reported upon by the Grand Jury, it is for them to take the necessary steps to have the object accomplished.

At the December Sessions of last year, the Grand Jury presented to the Court, a number of persons, for alleged violation of the Building Act, 3 Vic. cap. 1. Having learned on the first day of sitting at this term, that no indictments had as yet been ordered, a Special Presentment was made, requesting a copy of the motions on which said indictments had been passed over, and asking the Court to prepare indictments. In reply the Grand Jury were requested to attend on Tuesday last when the question would be discussed.

During the discussion which ensued, it was alleged by Worshipful Magistrates, as a reason why the Indictments should not be proceeded with, that the law itself was "*unjust, tyrannical and absurd,*" and ought not to be enforced or obeyed—and that it would in all probability be repealed at the first meeting of the Legislature—the question was disposed of by a large majority voting for its delay until this day. The Grand Jury present that such opinions avowed and acted upon are "*immoral, dangerous and disgraceful*" If the chosen guardians of the law thus tamper with their duties, what can be expected from the people? each man will judge for himself, and render obedience only to such laws as suit his interest or his passions. The Grand Jury trust that measures may be taken to rid the Magisterial bench of those who can so far dishonor it.

But this mode of procedure, noxious as it is, even if this particular law were all that it is said to be, is still more so when applied to an act which is in the opinion of this Grand Jury, as salutary and as necessary as any on the Statute Book. Sad experience is every day testifying the danger and the folly of erecting buildings of combustible materials, in large and crowded cities: and it is well known that such is the force of direct prospective interest, such the strength of individual selfishness, that in no other way can the building up of piles for future conflagration, be prevented, than by penal enactments. The Grand Jury trust that so far from repealing the Building Act, the legislature may extend its provisions, to all situations likely to become densely populated.

The Grand Jury further present that Henry McCullogh's Barn in rear of his brick dwelling house in Germain street, (and recently erected) is at least ten feet above the height allowed by Building Act, 3 Vic. cap. 1.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Robert Jardine, *Foreman.*

William Durant,	John G. Sharp,
Stephen Whittekir,	Robert Sheraton,
S. K. Foster,	Joseph Robinson,
James M. Robertson,	Samuel Holman,
Francis Clerke,	Francis Ruddock,
Edward Hippesly,	John Gardner,
John Harris,	Thos. C. Hennegar,
William Garnett,	James Smellie,
Richard Sealy,	James Reed,
John Gillies,	George Hardy.

Robert S. Hutchison, *Secretary.*

After several Resolutions had been moved and lost, the following is the decision arrived at:—Moved by Justice Lockhart, seconded by William Leavitt, Esq.—

That prosecutions by indictment, be immediately commenced against all the parties presented by the Grand Jury, at the last December Sessions, for infringing the provisions of the building Act 3 Vict. Cap. 1.—

To which Justice Street moved the following Amendment, which was seconded by Alderman Needham—

That the presentment of the Grand Jury of December last, with that of the present month, with the names of the several parties presented, for infringement of the Fire Law, be transmitted to the Common Council, the offenders being within the City—the matters set forth in the presentment, being proper subjects for the action of the Common Council, and not a necessary duty of the Sessions—

The Amendment being put, the following division took place—

YEAS—Messrs. Needham, Street, Ansley, Anderson, Simonds, Wilmot, Henderson, Hawks, Kerr, Crookshank—10.

NAYS—His Honor the Recorder, Messrs. Vanhorne, Travis, Leavitt, Lockhart, Gallager, Payne, Peters, Vernon—9.

On the Presentment being read several of the Magistrates rose and opposed in no gentle terms the language in which it was couched; reiterating at the same time, that the Law was *unjust, tyrannical, and absurd, and that it should not be obeyed.* Alderman Needham, who was "the loudest of the loud," in the opposition, to justify the position taken by the Sessions, stated, as a precedent, that many laws still existing in the British Statutes, were wholly disregarded by the Magistrates of that Country. That such may be the case, we are not prepared to contradict, because in the multiplicity of enactments, the accumulation of centuries of legislation, it is not improbable that some of the wisdom of former days may have fallen into disuse, without being formaly abrogated. The law for burning *witches* for instance, if we are rightly informed, unblotted from the Statutes, still stands in musty grandeur, an integer of British legislation. But this we are prepared to say, that we pity the man who having taken the Magisterial oath, can have the hardihood to stand forward unblushingly and advocate the setting at defiance the laws of the land. Our old fashioned idea of moral obligations, is this, that while an Enactment of the Legislature stands a valid document on the Statutes of the country, not only are the Magistrates, whose especial business it is, bound to obey that law, (absurd although it be) but every man, woman and child, in the community. For what we would ask does our Constitution give us the franchised right? Is it not that we may elect our own law givers? and having delegated that power into the hands of our Representatives—what right, we ask have we to set their acts at defiance?—Again, how we would ask, and with what propriety, can a Magistrate punish a less enlightened person who may be brought before him for a breach of the Law, when he himself had set the example. Now we take it that the true philosophy of the matter lies here, that as we by our agents are virtually the law makers, we become doubly culpable when we strive to annul our own actions. If a law be found to answer the description given of the one in question, and be "unjust tyrannical and absurd," still it is the law, and should be acted upon—and the remedy lying as it does in our own hands, we have only to petition the Legislature and the necessary alteration is readily complied with. In the case above alluded to, we find less firmness of action on the part of the *lawgivers* than might have been expected—From the bombastic explosions that accompanied the refusal to comply with the law, we were prepared to see the question met boldly, and settled instantly. But mark the *dodge*—a very tremulous and timid member proposed that the responsibility of violating the law of the land, should be shifted off the shoulders of the Magistrates, (whose duty alone it was to deal with it,) on to that of the Common Council, whose duty it was not—thereby giving the whole thing the go by. Now it strikes us forcibly, that with such rottenness and truckling on the part of the Magistracy, it is quite out of the question to expect that the business of the country can go fairly on, or that this community can prosper. It becomes then the duty, as we trust it will be the inclination of the Executive, to weed this noisome garden, by sweeping off at one fell swoop, that portion of the present Commission, who by their untimely and disloyal opposition to the Law, have lost the confidence of honest men, and permit the people to suggest who shall fill their places. It is only fair to state that there were some few in the Court, who offered an honest opposition to the iniquities perpetrated, and proved themselves on that occasion, firm and unflinching advocates for the conservation of the majesty of the law.

The American Steamer *Creole*, which was noticed in our last as having been purchased by Messrs. OTIS SMALL and F. W. HATHEWAY, arrived here on Monday night from Boston. She is a very commodious vessel, having excellent accommodations for a large number of passengers, was built at New York in 1841; has an engine of 34 inches cylinder, with 10 feet stroke. The vessel is 163 feet in length, 22 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. We understand that it is the intention of the proprietor to run her once a week to Portland during the winter, which will afford the commercial community an excellent means of keeping up their communications with the American Markets.—The *Creole* is advertized to make her first trip to Portland on Tuesday next, taking the inland route, and an experienced pilot has been selected to her command.

CARLETON LECTURES.—The Rev. F. Coster, Rector of Carleton, delivered a lecture last evening, in the Temperance Hall, "on the present and future prospects of Carleton, particularly in respect to our relations with the Eastern section of the City."—After very satisfactorily justifying his own position, in recently assuming the office of a peace-maker, between the Eastern and Western sections of the City, the Rev. gentleman alluded in forcible terms to the "unequal yoke," which had continually galled, and was still galling the neck of Carleton. He pointed out some instances where the Eastern majority of the Common Council had acted arbitrarily and illegally towards Carleton, whereby her interests had been sacrificed, and allusion was made to one daring attempt at tyranny, in the effort to levy an unjust assessment on the Carleton people, which was signally defeated by the intervention of the Supreme Court.

The anomalous position of Carleton was well pourtrayed—having her own revenues, but no control over them—possessing a representation at the Council Board, which—so far as Carleton was concerned—was frequently worse than a nonentity, as without any representation at all, perhaps a sense of justice on the part of the Council might then have accorded to the people of Carleton a portion of their rights, which the power of a majority continually denied to them.

The large revenues of Carleton and their prospective increase were adverted to, and the importance of having them under local control, instead of being subjected to illegal hypothecation and the arbitrary expenditure of this adverse majority.

The Rev. gentleman stated the nature of the proposition he would advise in order that the present and anticipated difficulties should be set at rest forever, which amounted to this:—£1000 of Carleton revenue to be appropriated towards liquidating the City debt, for a number of years, to be agreed upon—an equitable division of certain general revenues—the letter of the charter to be observed so far as the appropriation of the western revenues are concerned, and lastly, a total separation, and the erection of Carleton into an independent City. [Here there was great applause.]

The above imperfect sketch has done no justice whatever to the merits of the lecture which was not less remarkable for the information it conveyed, and the good sound sense it manifested, than for the clear, forcible, and eloquent style of its language.

The delivery of the lecture occupied an hour and a half, which we feel well assured was profitably spent by the large and respectable audience, which was in attendance.

Mr. John Boyd, of the London House, lectures on Thursday evening next.

WINTER TRAVELLING.—We would direct the attention of the Travelling Public to the advertisement of our old friend BRADLEY. This tough old Jehu, the pioneer of the Nerepis route, has through all the vicissitudes of weather incident to this inclement climate, by day, by night, in winter and in summer, through thunder, lightning, hail and rain, fearlessly taken the road for the last 22 years. No weather, no disasters so intimately connected with the wading through rough roads and snow drifts have been able to shake his purpose,—always at his post, kind to his horses, and civil to his customers, he stands a perfect petrifaction, apparently no older, or less vigorous than at the commencement of his career. His opposition at present is very great, yet we trust that an old and tried friend will not be forgot by a generous public.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Some idea may be formed of the immensity of the building in which the great Industrial Exhibition will be held, in London, when we inform our readers that it occupies a space equal in *width* to the distance from Coffee House Corner in the Market Square to Burrill's corner on the East side of Prince William Street; and its *length* would reach from Mrs Crookshank's house on Chipmans' hill, crossing King Street, Church Street, Princess Street, Duke Street, and Queen Street to Reed's Point. Imagine a building of this extent, composed almost entirely of glass and iron, and it will readily be conceived that the house itself will not be the least interesting portion of the exhibition.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Wednesday morning, the dead body of a young woman, apparently about 22 years of age, was found in the Mill Pond, Portland, having several marks of violence about her person. Her name is supposed to be Jane Bell.—An inquest was summoned, which failed to elicit any circumstance as to how she came to her untimely end, and a verdict was returned accordingly, of "Found Drowned."

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PROVINCE.—About three months ago we alluded to some rich seams of Bituminous or Pitch Coal which had been discovered in Albert County, and we have now the satisfaction to state that Mr. Duffy, the party who discovered and has been working the coal mine at Shepody, has sold his lease or mining privilege to Messrs. Allison and Spurr, of this City, for £5000, which does not, of course, include the right of soil. One shilling per chaldron is also payable to the Provincial Government on the coals excavated. There is little doubt that this speculation will turn out very profitable to the parties interested, as the first five hundred chaldrons that can be got out, have been already contracted for in New-York at ten dollars per chaldron. We also learn, that since the bargain was concluded another party, well acquainted with the value of the Coal, would have been willing to have given £500 more for the same lease, had the arrangement not been already made, and it may therefore be presumed that Messrs. Allison and Spurr have made very advantageous terms. The seam of coal is twelve feet wide and sixty-two feet deep.

This Province appears destined by nature to rise into a prominent position, yet, as it contains within itself so many resources, which require only to be known and developed in order to their becoming sources of wealth to their possessors, and beneficial to the people at large.—*Courier.*

THE NEW WATER GAS.—The New York *Organ* states that a new Company organized for the manufacture of the newly-discovered Water Gas had a meeting, recently, of the stockholders, at Jersey City, which was largely attended by capitalists desirous of buying rights for States and parts of States.

The patent rights for New York State, including the City east of the Hudson and Canal to the Lakes, sold $40,000; that for Rhode Island and other Islands of the State, sold for $12,000; New York west of the Hudson and Canal to the Lakes, $33,000; Boston and vicinity, $22,000; Massachusetts, $27,000, purchased by a New York gentleman. The rights for several other States were bought by different individuals at large prices; and it is estimated that this Gas will be supplied at one-forth the price of Coal Gas. This new light having been tested, and brought into use in some of the largest Hotels in the City of New York, will, it is probable, be very generally introduced throughout the Union.

RAIL ROADS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Nov. 13.—There was a great meeting of the friends of the Saratoga and Sackets Harbor Railroad, at the American Hotel, here to-day, to hear the reports of Mr. Tilden, the engineer, who had been engaged during the summer in making a preliminary survey of the route.

The meeting was addressed by several persons living on the line of the Road, in favor of the project. They showed the great need of such an outlet to the immense wilderness of Herkimer, Lewis, Jeffersou, and Hamilton Counties.

Mr. Tilden, the Engineer, gave an account of the route he had surveyed through, and stated that in no case should there be a grade of over 40 feet to the mile. He spoke of the extensive beds of iron ore that laid along the line of the road, and of an immense quantity of lumber that would seek a market through this channel. To show how this region of country had been neglected, it was mentioned that on the whole proposed line of the road from Sackets Harbor, through Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, a distance of over 100 miles, there were only about 20,000 inhabitants, the great lack of communication and access to markets, preventing a settlement on the land. The State gives the Company 250,000 acres of land at a nominal price of 5 cents an acre, and private land-holders have offered nearly as much more as a free gift. Some of the land so given is now worth four dollars an acre, one lot of 5000 acres in particular, presented by P. S. Stewart, of Cathage, being mentioned as worth that sum. The extensive water privileges on the Black River, at the outlet of Lake Piseco and other places, were mentioned as being only partially occupied on account of the great difficulty of getting to market with the produce of the mills already built. One lumberman said he had to take his lumber 40 miles by land carriage to the Black River, and hides are taken from the Canal, 40 miles into the wilderness to the Tanneries erected in the extensive Hemlock forests.

Besides the local freights that could be depended on as sure to go by this road, it was shown that a large quantity of through freight from the West could be depended upon, as a vessel could load say upon the upper lakes with flour or produce and unload at Sackets Harbor upon cars that could run to New York or Boston without unloading.—It was shown to be much the shortest route to Boston.

The meeting was kept up until a late hour in the evening and finally adjourned to meet again in the same place (American Hotel) in two weeks, viz. Nov. 27th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to hear the report of a committee of thirty appointed to procure subscriptions to the Capital Stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars which is necessary to organize the company. There is no doubt that a sufficient amount will be subscribed to organize by that time, and then the company will go ahead. The whole proposed capital was fixed at two million five hundred thousand dollars which will probably be more than sufficient to complete the road to say nothing of the half million acres of land given by the State and individuals.

MONTREAL AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.—The Montreal and Prescott Railroad is destined, we believe, to become a fact. We congratulate the friends of that enterprise on the favourable commencement made yesterday. Success will now depend on those to whom the initiatory proceedings are confided. Their tact and energy have been already most satisfactorily tested. But they must be well supplied with means. The wealthy members of the community will come forward liberally, we doubt not, to supply funds for the survey, which will be entered on with all practicable despatch, and vigorously prosecuted. Yesterday's subscription was a good beginning. It will be followed up throughout the city, for all are interested in the successful issue of the undertaking. Every gentleman—every merchant—every citizen will respond to the call of duty—determined to restore to Montreal what she may