# St. John Daily Chronicle,

## AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, July 23, 1852. Number 46.



**THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,**

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

**12s. 6d. in Advance**;—3s. if not paid until the termination of the year;

but as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

**Inducements for Cash.**

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 8 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ 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.



**George Hutchinson,**
SURGEON DENTIST—PETERS' STREET.
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

CHARLES W. STUCKTON,
**Attorney & Barrister at Law,**
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
*Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,*
**State Street, BOSTON,**
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

**MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6¢

**Notice.**

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of "Allison and Spurr" here, and "James Dewolfe Spurr and Co." at Liverpool, G. B., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims upon either of the above Firms are requested to render them for settlement; and all parties indebted will please make early payment to either of the undersigned.

EDWARD ALLISON,
JAMES DEWOLFE SPURR & CO.
*By* EDWARD ALLISON, *his Attorney.*
St. John, 1st March, 1852.

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, 18 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.

**First supply of NEW SPRING BOOTS & SHOES.**

S. K. FOSTER'S
**Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,**
*Foster's Corner, Germain Street.*

**New Boots and Shoes.**

Just received from London per Steamer via Boston:
LADIES English and French Satin SLIPPERS; Jenny Lind, Hungarian, Coronation, and Victoria SLIPPERS and Walking *Shoes*, Ladies', Misses and Children's Prunella, Cashmere and Coburg BOOTS and COSSACKS; Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES, in great variety, with various other articles. (March 26.) S. K. FOSTER.

**1852. Spring Style of HATS.**

G. D. EVERETT & SON
HAVE just received, per *Packet* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low. HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*
G. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and North side King-Street.
March 12.

**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,** Hazelhurst Street St. John.

HAVING put in the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Blinds and outside Frames, Mouldings, Panelling, and other kinds of Wood Work, I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered in this province or Provinces.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

**CHUBB & ALCOCK,**
NOW Sole by the Subscriber: ASSORTED GRAINS, from ⅜ to 1 3-4 inch; Do. ANCHORS of all sizes.
April 23. EDWARD ALLISON.

**NOTICE.**

MR. SEELY has removed his Office to the City, to the building next the Post Office, where he will continue to [illegible]
THOMAS BARNES, Late Commissioner Mechanic.
Having in May last compared his Four Instruments to Richard Shaw and D. V. Sumner, and the engraving and surveying of Timber at Indian Town to Mr. W. Roberts, solicits for them that patronage so liberally bestowed on himself. 3¢ May 7.



**INSURANCE.**

**Royal Exchange Assurance Company.**

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

**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 £61,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS IN ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John R. Grey, 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 Deveber, Esq.
*Chatham*: William Carman, junior, Esq.
*Dorchester*: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
*Dalhousie*: William S. Smith, Esq.
*Fredericton*: J. Henry Peale, Esq.
*Hampton*: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
*Hopewell*: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
*Monkton* (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
*Newcastle*: Edward Williston, Esq.
*Richibucto*: William Rowser, 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,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

**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.

**No. 17, King Street.**

**CHEAP Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,**

THE Subscribers will open their *New Store*, No. 17, *King Street*, on Saturday, May 1, with an extensive variety of new and fashionable GOODS imported by late arrivals, and manufactured expressly for this Establishment.

It being fitted up in the Modern Style and adapted to their trade, and as all articles will be marked at prices decidedly to the advantage of the purchaser; which combined will offer an additional inducement to our Customers and the public to continue their patronage. ☞ Call is requested.
April 30, 1852. LOCKHART & CO.

**TRY AGAIN.**

AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore concluded to do so; and will be most happy to accommodate any of my old friends, or any of my new ones, and do pledge myself to give them as good Food, &c., and at as reasonable a rate, as can be obtained at any other House in the province.
JOHN E. TRAVIS.
Indian Town, February 6th, 1852.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE,**
*And immediate Possession given.*—

A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of Land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Snider—Terms moderate. Enquire of
L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
Feb. 27.

**FLORIST SEED.**

100 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushels Bags.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 12. *Prince Wm Street.*

**Carriage Hire Factory Hands.**—The Subscriber has received per Sir *Harry Smith*, from London—A Quantity of Patent Field, Garden, and Flower SEEDS. Warranted the growth of 1852. (April 29.) S. L. TILLEY.

**Notice of Removal.**

THE Subscriber has removed his business to the Store in the Waverly House, adjoining the store of B. O'Brien, King Street.
JOHN G. SHARP.
May 7 1m

**BY AUTHORITY.**

CROWN LAND OFFICE, July 6, 1852.

(No. 438.)

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

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

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

WESTMORELAND.
*By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.*
156 acres, lot 47, L. M'Nutt

SAINT JOHN.
*At the Government Emigration Office.*
88 acres, lot 33, block 21, Dipper Harbour, R J Jones.
57 acres, lot 85 east, Mount Theobald, R. Hosford, 3d. per acre survey.

QUEEN'S.
*By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.*
50 acres, lot 70, block K, Petersville, Peter Mone.
50 acres, lot 85, Clones, Petersville, P Mone.
100 acres, lot 23, block 60, Ironbound Cove, W. Hughson improved.
ROBT. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

CROWN LAND OFFICE, July 3, 1852.

(437)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land in the Parish of Botsford, near the mouth of Kouchibouguac River, heretofore known as the "Indian Reserve, will be offered for sale in Lots by Auction, by the Indian Commissioners, on the spot, at noon, on Wednesday the eighth day of September next:—

Lot A, 51 acres, Upset price, £5 per acre.
Lot B, 5 acres,—Upset price, £4 per acre.
Lot C, 54 acres, Upset price, £3 per acre.
" D, 32 " do 5s. "
" E, 23 " do 10s. "
" F, 28 " do 7s. 6d. "
" G, 59 " do 7s. 6d. "
" H, 32 " do 7s. 6d. "

The purchaser also to pay the value of the improvements, at the time of sale, to the parties who have made them.

Terms of sale and expenses of Survey will be made known by the Commissioners.
(9w) R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

**AUSTIN'S LIVERY STABLE**

*Charlotte Street, next the Saint John Hotel.*

HENRY AUSTIN gives thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very cordial support afforded him while conducting a

**LIVERY STABLE**

and he begs through this method to inform them, that he has recently imported several first class CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, CHAISES and CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, by which he is enabled to fit out families or private individuals to their extreme satisfaction, and in such a style of elegance, that while he challenges competition, families will be spared the unnecessary expence of keeping up a PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.

Saddle Horses, Waggons and Horses, single, double, tandem, or in any other style, turned out at a moments notice, and in the best and most fashionable manner to suit customers.

The Subscribers COACH having recently undergone a thorough repair, and second to none on the Stand, will be in attendance at the different Steamboats on their arrival at the City; and will attend to all other calls he may be favoured with.

All Orders left at the St. John Hotel, or at the subscribers residence, will be punctually attended to.
May 7, 1852.

**NEW HAT STORE,**
**Number Seventeen, King-street.**

A splendid Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and FURNISHING GOODS, just received by the *Sir Harry Smith*, *Alsiope*, *Cambria*, *Devon*, *Hantsport*, *Cuba*, and *Mary Jane*, from the several markets known for taste and style—

GENTS' Satin HATS, from 5s. upwards;
Gents' Velvet Plush Hats, from 12s. 6d.;
Gents' Black Kossuth and Maygar Hats, from 5s.;
Gents' Drab Kossuth Hats, *very handsome*, from 5s.;
Youth's LEGHRONE HATS, from 2s. 6d.;
Gents' Leghorn and Panama Hats, from 3s. 9d.;
Men's FELT Hats, all colors, from 7d. 1-2;
Gents' Travelling TRUNKS, from 7s. 6d.;
Gents' & Ladies' CARPET BAGS, from 2s.;
Mens' & Youths' Cloth and Fancy Caps, from 1s.;
Mens' & Youths' GLAZED CAPS, from 7d. 1-2;
Goodyear's Patent INDIA RUBBER COATS;
Leather HAT CASES, PEAKS and STRAPS;
Boys' and Misses' Belts; Gold and Silver Laces;
Gents' Shirts, Fronts, Collars, STOCKS, R.kfs.
Gloves, Braces, and other Furnishing Goods.
*** HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, MADE TO ORDER.
☞ TERMS—*Five per Cent. discount for Cash.*
LOCKHART & CO.,
May 1, 1852.

**NOW LANDING.**

M. FRANCIS & COUGHLAN are receiving per "*Faxide*" from London, and "*Admiral*" from Boston, their *SPRING SUPPLY*, consisting of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Youths' and Children's **BOOTS & SHOES** of all descriptions, and of the latest fashion; and feeling truly thankful to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of favors.—Their Stock is comprised of

Ladies, Silk, Prunella and cashmere Boots;
Do. SLIPPERS in White Satin, Kid and Morocco; Misses ditto;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Morocco Legs, Prince George's BOOTS, best London make;
Do. *Oxonian SHOES*, Congress Gaiters, Calf and Morocco Boots and BOOTEES; Youths' and Boys' Boots, Bootees and Shoes, in great variety.

All of which they offer for Sale Wholesale and Retail at a *reduction* on their usual low prices—and as Mr. Francis (a practical man) has made the selection personally, they feel confident that their present Spring supply will give ample satisfaction.

N. B. Purchasers and Country dealers, would find it to their advantage to call at No. 13, Prince William Street, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ A good assortment of Domestic Manufacturing Work, constantly on hand.
April 30.

**Manchester Goods, Dock-street.**

The Subscriber has received ex the "Oburn" from Charleston:

30 HHDS. best Old Brandy, "J. Hennessee & Co., brand; 300 Cases Old Brandy 1 dozen each, Oakle Leaf, "J. Dean Henry Mount, & Co." (May 28.) ARMSTRONG


## COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—If there is one thing above another, which affords me pleasure, it is the developement of our own resources, and the proof of the excellence and enterprize of our own operatives, within the last few years past, stimulated, I presume, by the much agitated question of Domestic manufactures; many of our latent energies and ingenuities, have been aroused into action, and many have been the proofs, that with fair encouragement our mechanics can vie with those of any other country; for proof of which I need only to refer to our late exhibition at the Chrystal palace. These remarks, Sir, are elicited by a visit recently paid to the Bakery of Mr. Thos Rankin of this City. It is yet fresh in the memories of my fellow citizens, that *all the ship bread* used in this port was imported from our republican neighbours; under the erroneous impression that our Bakers were unable to manufacture that indispensible article of consumption. Now it has so happened that my fellow townsman during his short career in this undertaking, has had the misfortune of being twice burnt out, and nothing but an unconquerable spirit of enterprize and perseverence, could have again seen him rise, Phœnix like, from the ashes of his former self, with renewed vigor and determination, and with a degree of perfection in his occupation never before attained in this city. I have visited his establishment and have much pleasure in pronouncing his expensive machinery of the most improved kind, and the pronuctions of his labour which I have both TESTED and TASTED, second to none, either foreign or domestic. To ship-owners and ship-masters, I would say, call and judge for yourselves; and if not sufficiently prompted by patriotism to extend your favours to native productions, let sympathy for the unfortunate plead in the behalf of the HONEST the INDUSTRIOUS and the DESERVING mechanic. Mr. Rankin was the first to venture on the speculation, and is consequently the first deserving the patronage of the public.

And now, Sir, having said this much for the enterprise and industry of one of my fellow citizens, allow me to call attention to that of another. The individual of whom I would make honorable mention is Mr. James Stockford, who has, at a very great outlay, erected a magnificent LIVERY STABLE, upon a scale that while it reflects honor on his enterprise, is also a credit to our good city. The building is spacious and admirably arranged in all its departments, and furnished with "slapping pacers" and "tidy turn-outs." We have every confidence that a liberal and enlightened public will both appreciate and patronise an establishment so fully entitled to public favor.

I remain, Sir, Yours,
FRANK FORWARD.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

EXPLANATION OF ENIGMA IN "CHRONICLE" OF JULY 9TH, 1850.

No. 1. Trafalgar. Celebrated Battle.
2. Henry. English King.
3. Eldon. Protestant Lord.
4. Barrabas. Noted Robber.
5. Ridley. Celebrated Martyr.
6. Isabella. Spanish Queen.
7. Taylor. American General.
8. Innocent. Roman Pope.
9. Sanballat. Enemy of the Jews.
10. Helen. Beautiful Woman.
11. Ali Bey. Traveller who suffered much.
12. Nero. Cruel Prosecutor.
13. Daniel. Inspired Prophet.
14. Frederic. English Duke.
15. Oldcastle. First Protestant Martyr.
16. Richard. English Monarch.
17. Egbert. First sole Monarch of England.
18. Isiah. Ancient Seer.
19. Goliah. Very large man.
20. Nelson. Naval Commander.
21. Boyne. Noted Battle.
22. Isaachr. Son of a Patriarch.
23. Boyle. A Philosopher.
24. Leo. A Pope.
25. Elizabeth. A noted Queen.
26. Scott. British Poet.
27. Ossian. Ancient Poet.
28. Cicero. Orator.
29. Inglis. Provincial Bishop.
30. Elisha. Prophet.
31. Pershatha. Name for Governor.
32. Yesterday. When we shall never see.

The initials of the above words make the sentence "*The British and Foreign Bible Society,*"

Yours &c.
ERRICATON.

☞ Please correct the following typographical Errata, in printing my former elucidation, in the *Chronicle* of July 2d.

No. 1. For *Tallahassee*, read *Tallahassee*.
2. For *Hoangh*, read *Hoangho*.
6. For *Lodrigo*, read *Loango*.
6. For *Vaiser*, read *Venesi*.

## From Late English Papers.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—I am induced by considerations of public policy to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties.—The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your parliamentary labors, have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and trust of great and paramount advantage.

I receive from all foreign powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly disposition towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amiable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States may be so firmly established, as under Divine Providence to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace; to this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

The amicable termination to the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, affords a guarantee for the tranquility of the East, and encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

The refusal on the part of the King of Ava of redress justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that sovereign, and the promptitude and vigor with which the Governor General of India has taken the measures rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation, and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces European and Indian, by whose valor, since the important capture of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished, and in the hope which I entertain that those signal successes may be lead to an early and honorable peace.

Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the slave trade, which at present is wholly suppressed upon that coast.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have adopted for the better organization of the militia—a constitutional force which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighboring powers, but which in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—I thank you for the liberal provisions which you have made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorized shall be applied with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

The recent discoveries of extensive gold fields have produced in the Australian colonies a temporary disturbance of society requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appear to be more urgently necessary for the mitigation of this most serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries.

I have willingly concurred with you in an act which by rendering available to the service of these colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of Parliament on my accession to the throne may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms long and anxiously desired in the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms and diminishes the delay and expenses of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, impairing the authority of the courts, or lowering the high standard of the judicial bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting the extramural interment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils, the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the colonies is always to me an object of deep interest, and I trust that their present native instructions, which in concert with you I have secured for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my crown.

It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my prayer that in the exercise of the high function which, according to our free constitution, will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an allwise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my increased endeavors to sustain the honor and dignity of my crown; to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the civil and religious liberty which is their natural result; to extend and improve the national education; to develope and encourage industry and science, and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people.

### MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued the following address to the electors of the county of Buckingham:—

"Gentlemen,—I take the opportunity of returning to the county to inform you that, on the dissolution of Parliament, which may shortly be expected I shall again solicit the distinguished office of being your member, an honour which your have twice unanimously conferred on me.

"The occasion is critical, and it is as well to disentangle, from the misrepresentation of ignorant or interested persons, what is really at stake.

"In 1842 Sir Robert Peel, at the head of the Conservative party converted a considerable and continuous deficiency in the public revenue into a surplus, by the imposition of an income tax, which also permitted him gratly to mitigate our tariff.

"These measures realise all the success which the Conservative party anticipated from them. In the course of four years £7,000,000 of custom duties were repealed without materially diminishing the revenue derived from that branch, and no domestic interest in the country suffered from the change.

"The principles on which these alterations were effected were the removal of all prohibitations, the reduction of duties to such a scale as admitted 'fair competition' with domestic produce, and the free admission of all raw materials.

"I had the satisfaction of voting for these measures in company with those gentlemen who now honour the present government with their support.

"Since the four years, closing with 1845, during which the Conservative party carried these wise and beneficial measures, two great changes in our commercial system have taken place—the free introduction of foreign corn and of slave-grown sugar.

"The first of these arrangements was not originally contemplated in the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, for he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws within a few months previously to his abrogating them. When he recommended their repeal, it was to meet an emergency; and he stated to Lord George Bentinck, in my hearing, that he believed that repeal would not materially affect the prices of agricultural produce.

"The admission of slave-grown sugar was not approved of by Sir Robert Peel.

"These two measures, unlike the precedidg ones have occasioned severe suffering among the producing classes which they effect. The distress of the agricultural classes has been admitted, announced, and deplored from the throne, under the advice of a Whig Ministry; and the consequences of the alteration of the sugar duties were so disastrous to our free-producing colonies that, within two years of the passing of the act of 1846, a Whig Ministry also found it necessary to modify their own measure.

"The suffering of the agricultural and colonial classes have arisen from their being thrown into unlimited competition with the foreigner on unequal terms with the rest of their fellow subjects. Those unequal conditions result in a great measure from the peculiar imposts and the vexatious regulations to which our agricultural and sugar-producing industries are subject.

"The same precipitation which attended the repeal of the protective duties on corn and sugar, accompanied the repeal of the navigation laws.—Even the proposers of that measure now admit that the shipping interest, exposed to severe rivalry, is subject to burdens and restrictions which impeded its prosperity.

"This is the language of the Minister who himself repealed the navigation laws, and yet left the burdens and restrictions which impede the prosperity of our mercantile marine. This opinion will be found in the recent address of Lord John Russell to his constituents. That address deserves the attentive study of the shipping interest.

"Her Majesty's Ministers would consider these burdens and restrictions with a view to their removal.

"The farmers hitherto have been the persons who have been most injured by the repeal of the Corn Laws, but the diminution of rent in Great Britain is greater than is generally supposed. In preparing the financial statement for this year, it was officially represented to me, that I must contemplate, in estimating the produce of the Income Tax, a diminution of rent not much less in amount than 1,500,000, sterling. Practically speaking, in this country rent has become a return for the capital invested in the improvement of land. Law to secure a return for such investment are not for a moment to be tolerated, but laws which, by imposing unequal taxes, discourage that investment, are, irrespective of their injustice, highly impolitic; for nothing contributes more to the enduring prosperity of a country than the natural deposit of its surplus capital in the improvement of its soil.—Justice to the land in all systems of finance, is equally the interest of the proprietor and the farmer, but it is also equally the interest of the community.

"There is no portion of the United Kingdom that has suffered more from the precipitate repeal of the Corn Laws than Ireland. The claim of that country to the consideration of Parliament is irresistible.

"The time has gone by when the injuries which the great producing interests endure can be alleviated or removed by a recurrence to the laws which previously to 1846, protected them from such calamities. The spirit of the age tends to free intercourse, and no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the epoch in which he lives.—But every principle of abstract justice and every consideration of high policy, counsel that the producer should be treated as fairly as the consumer, and intimate that when the native producer is thrown into unrestricted competition with external rivals, it is the duty of the Legislature in every way to diminish, certainly not to increase, the cost of production.

"It is the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament, as soon as it is in their power, measures which may effect this end.

"One of the soundest means, among others, by which this result may be accomplished is a revision of our taxation. The times are favourable to such an undertaking; juster notions of taxation are more prevalent than heretofore: powerful agencies are stirring, which have introduced new phenomena into finance, and altered the complexion of the fiscal world; and the possibility of greatly relieving the burdens of the community, both by adjustment and reduction, seems to loom in the future.

"But nothing great can be effected by any Ministry unless they are supported by a powerful majority in Parliament. Our predecessors were men who, for personal honour and administrative ability, need not shrink from a comparison with any body of individuals qualified to serve Her Majesty, but they were never sure of a Parliamentary majority; hence much of their unsatisfactory conduct. They were justified, from the broken state of parties, in their continuance in office, which they never evinced any unworthy readiness to retain; but it is far from desirable that such indulgence should become a chronic weakness of our constitution.

"In the brief period during which we have held the reins, although placed in a position of great embarrassment, from the impossibility of at once appealing to the country, we have introduced three measures which it is hoped will soon become the law of the land. One is a measure of internal defence, which, it is believed, will soon prove both popular, economical, and efficient, the second would confer on an interesting and important colony a constitution founded on the right principles which should govern dependencies; the third will at length achieve a complete reform of the Court of Chancery.

"There was a fourth measure which we proposed. Two petty boroughs, long infamous for corruption, had been justly and wisely disfranchised. We recommend to Parliament that these forfeited seats should be transferred to two of the most important communities of the country, distinguished not only for their vast wealth and teeming population, but by all the enduring elements of national greatness. A combination of Parliamentary sections defeated, on a technical pretext, this wise and generous proposition, which would have added strength and lustre to the House of Commons, and have asserted the popular principle in a manner consistent with that maintenance of classes which becomes a free and ancient Monarchy, and which is the best security for order and liberty.

"The time of the House of Commons has been much occupied of late by a discussion, whether the management of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth requires investigation. Without prejudging the question, Her Majesty's Ministers have felt it their duty to support such an inquiry. We have been anxious to subdue the heat of religious controversy, and to deal impartially with all Her Majesty's subjects, whether in communion with the Church of Rome or the Church of England; but we cannot sanction an opinion now in vogue, that since the act of 1829 the constitution of this country has ceased to be protestant. By the Act of Settlement, our form of government is that of a Protestant monarchy; and it is our belief that the people of this country are resolved so to maintain it, not only in form, but in spirit.

"Various schemes have been devised for the extension and improvement of the education of the people; and among others, a measure was proposed by an intelligent community, during the present session of Parliament, to the principles of which we could not accede. The only principle in the present diversity of religious opinion which seems to be just, is that of encouraging the voluntary efforts of the several religious bodies by grants of public money in proportion to the extent to which these efforts have been made. In asserting for all this universal right, we claim for the church, the national depository of sacred truth, that the freedom of her efforts in the cause of education should not be fettered by regulations and restrictions which are not required to afford security for a due application of the public funds.

"I have touched, gentlemen, on most of the topics which now engage the attention of the country. They are not mean issues. The country will have to decide whether it will maintain a ministry formed on the principles of Conservative progress; whether it will terminate forever, by just and conciliatory measures, the misconceptions which have too long prevailed between producer and consumer, and extinguish the fatal jealousy that rankles between town and country; whether our colonial empire shall be maintained and confirmed; whether the material development of Ireland shall at length be secured; whether such alterations, as time and circumstances may appear to justify and require in the construction of the House of Commons, shall be made in that spirit of revolution, which has arrested the civilization of Europe, or in the spirit of our popular, though not Democratic institutions; whether the church of England shall still remain a national church; and whether the Crown of England shall still be a protestant crown.

"I believe that the county of Buckingham is not in doubt on these heads, and therefore I appeal to you with confidence for your support. I cannot vie with the patriots and the statesmen whom, for so many generations, you have sent up to Parliament; but I will promise you this, on my own part, and on that of my colleagues, that if public opinion sanctions the choice of our gracious Sovereign, we will earnestly endeavour that the honor and the interests of the country shall not suffer by our administration.

"I remain, Gentlemen,
"Your obliged friend and servant,
"B. DISRAELI.

"Hughenden Manor, June 2."

### IRELAND.

£700,000, it is estimated, is annually squandered in whisky in Belfast.

In the city of Killarney, with its 24,000 inhabitants, there is not one Protestant magistrate.

The Rev. Bernard St. Patrick, a Roman Catholic clergyman, was drowned whilst bathing at Gnoble, on Saturday.

Archdeacon Manning (who vacated the Archdeaconry of Chichester on becoming a Roman Catholic) is, it is said, to succeed Archbishop Cullen in the see of Armagh.

A deputation from the electors of Belfast has proceeded to London, to wait on Lord Castlereagh, with a requisition signed by 850 electors, requesting him to accept the candidature for the borough.

The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Ireland was held on Monday. A dividend of 4 per cent for the half year was declared, the chairman explaining that for the purpose of making this dividend, a sum of £5100 should be taken from the Rest Fund, which fund, however, would still amount to £1,090,000 after that deduction.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ROSS.—On Tuesday a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards marched suddenly from Kilkenny for New Ross, and a considerable number of the constabulary are under orders to proceed immediately to the same locality.—These precautions, it seems, have been found necessary in consequence of the riots caused by the Duffy-it mob, who attacked Sir Thomas Redington and his friend with such fury during the past few days as to compel the authorities to call out the military.