woman," a fact which in itself shows that the apostacy, one leading feature of which was to exalt virginity and "forbid to marry," was no longer working in the dark, but plainly brought to light.

In A.D. 378, I think it unquestionable, then, that the Man of Sin was "*revealed*," when Pope Damasus was appointed to the pagan office of sovereign pontiff. The question then arises, Do the well-known 1260 days begin to run from that period? Now, to this the answer is clearly and unanimously, No. It has been almost invariably assumed that "the revelation" of the Man of Sin, and the "giving of the saints into his hands," are one and the same thing. But this is a vast mistake. The Man of Sin *is* he into whose hands the *saints* are given for a time, and times, and half a time, or 1260 days, but the *time* when that gift takes place is *only* when he has become the head of the *ten-horned* beast. Though the traitor was plainly revealed in 378, yet at that time the ten-horned ten-crowned beast did not exist—the western empire of Rome was still undivided. It was not till long afterwards that the ten principal kingdoms of the dismembered Roman empire were all united again into one grand spiritual confederation by the common bond of attachment to the Papacy. It was in 604 that Britain, the last of the ten, gave in its adhesion to the Pope; and then, in 606, for the first time, did the Pope appear at once as the head of the ten-horned beast, and head of the whole church of God, under the title of Universal Bishop.

Now, as we have seen how exactly the Pope's appointment to the pagan pontificate agrees with the terms of the prediction in regard to the revelation of the Man of Sin, so are we now to see, in like manner, how strikingly the character of the *Pope*, as head of the ten kingdoms of Western Europe, coincides with the headship of the Apocalyptic ten-horned "beast from the sea." In many points, as the reader must have observed, the characters of the old Babylonian idolatry have been chosen as types and symbols of the new Babylonian system of the Apocalypse. Here also there is a remarkable coincidence between type and antitype. If there is a beast from the sea presented to us in the Apocalypse, so also was there a beast from the sea that occupied a most important position in the system of ancient Babylon. That was Dagon. The origin of the worship of Dagon was founded, as shown by the Chaldean historian Berosus, upon a legend, which bore that at a very remote period of the past, when men were sunk in barbarism, there came up a beast from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, half-man half-fish, that civilized the Babylonians, taught them arts and sciences, instructed them in politics and religion.† Now assuming, as most of the sounder Protestant commentators have done, that it was in 606, when the Pope became universal bishop, that he appeared as head of the beast that emerged from the sea,‡ or, in other words, came up from the agitations into which society had been cast by the irruptions of northern barbarism, how thoroughly is the correctness of that opinion established by what has now come before us? When the Pope appeared rising supreme above the Gothic sea, while he falsely professed to be the representative of Christ, he actually *was* the representative of Dagon; as such he wore the very mitre of Dagon; and for 150 years thereafter he bore on his head no other emblem of his power than that very mitre. If this does not identify the Papacy with the beast from the sea, I do not see how such identification can be established.

Now, having identified Dagon and the Pope, this brings us naturally and easily to the long-sought name and number of the beast, and it confirms, by entire new evidence, the old Protestant view of the subject. Tammuz, the god whom the Pope represents, was called by many different titles, and therefore, as Wilkinson remarks, he is justly described in the language of Plutarch, as "nominum myriad"—"the god with ten thousand names." Among these ten thousand names, now shall we ascertain *the* name, at which the Spirit of God points in the enigmatical language that speaks of the "name of the beast, and the number of his name." If we know the Apocalyptic name of the *system*, that will lead us to the name of the *head* of the system. The name of the system is "Mystery" (Rev. xvii. 5.) Here, then, we have the key that at once unlocks the enigma. We have only now to inquire, what the name by which Tammuz was known as the god of the Chaldean mysteries. That name was Saturn. As mystery signifies the hidden system, so Saturn signified the hidden god. To those who were initiated, the god was revealed; to all else he was hidden. Now the name Saturn in Chaldee is pronounced Satur; but, as every Chaldee scholar knows, consists only of four letters, thus: "Stur." This name contains exactly the Apocalyptic number 666:—

| | |
|---|---|
| S— | 60 |
| T— | 400 |
| U— | 6 |
| R— | 200 |
| | 666 |

If then the Pope be, as we have seen, the legitimate representative of Saturn, the *number* of the Pope, as head of the mystery of iniquity, is just 666. But still further, it turns out that the original name of Rome itself was Saturnia, the "city of Saturn." This is vouched alike by Ovid,§ by Pliny, and Aurelius Victor. The statement of the two latter, is that Rome occupied the site of the more ancient Saturnia, which was the primeval "residence of Saturn."‖ Thus, then, the Pope has a double claim to the name and number of the beast. He is the only legitimate representative of the original Saturn at this day upon the earth, and he reigns in the very city of the seven hills, where the Roman Saturn formerly reigned, and which, as Ovid testifies, "was long after called by his name."

The evidence on this momentous subject is even yet not exhausted. I have still additional facts to adduce in confirmation of the position I have undertaken to establish. Meantime let me earnestly commend the subject to the earnest and solemn consideration of every adherent of the Papacy. I have reason to believe that not a few of that communion will read the lines that I now write. O, then, let me say to all such, with the deepest affection—ponder your present position. If Rome be Babylon, and the Pope the head of the beast, what an awful bearing on your immortal destinies, have these inspired words of Scripture: "If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation" (Rev. xiv. 9.)

A. H.

* Jerome, apud *Bower*, vol. i.

† Beros, apud *Bunsen's Egypt*, vol. i., p. 707.

‡ The symbol of the sea in Revelation, clearly means the nations in agitation. "The *waters* where the whore sitteth are peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues." These waters in agitation form the *sea*. See also *Daniel* vii.

§ Ovid, *Fasti*, lib. i.

‖ Plin., lib. iii. 5. Aurel. Vict., p. 3.


**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,
And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

From the Boston Post.

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, had an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John.

Bloxham's Ointment and Pills, an infallible Remedy for Blotches on the Skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 23, of Annapolis, N. S., was for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands, being disfigured, with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predicating symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceeding; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.


## COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE.]

*Mr. Editor*—I have from time to time read with a considerable degree of interest, the letters of "A Watchman," published in the *Chronicle*, in opposition to Free Trade. That that gifted writer is well conversant with the whole details of the working of Protection and Free Trade, not alone in this, but in more favored countries, no man possessed of even a small portion of common sense and understanding will venture to deny. None but a headstrong caviller will attempt to gainsay all that he has written on this important subject. But as well, I fear, might he preach to the Hindoo to embrace Christianity, and forego the practice of burning the *living* wife with the body of the *dead* husband on the funeral pile, as hope to convince the advocates of Free Trade that their doctrine is inimical to the future prosperity of this City and Province. Yet a short time will tell—nay, to their cost, will disclose to them, when too late, that while they were grasping at the shadow of prosperity the substance stole away, leaving them (like the blindfolded boy playing at blind-man's buff,) to convulsively hug the phantom while that they were in quest of fled for Protection beneath the folds of the Star-spangled Banner. "They have eyes and see not; ears but will not hear."

In what state is the trade of this City at the present moment? Walk abroad, and behold! the wine merchant, hardware-man, software-man, in fact, all those who could not, some short time since, spare an hour from pressing business, to recreate the body, now standing, with arms folded, at the doors of their stores, or in groups on the pathway, discussing on matters dear to them—such as the probable duration of the war, the probability or improbability of the death of the Czar, what will the next Mail bring, slackness of trade, and the scarcity of money. But why should they wonder at the scarcity of money? Do they not know that the Capital of New Brunswick is fled? They are not altogether so devoid of understanding as not know that an industrious population is the Capital of every country, and where that does not exist there can be neither trade or commerce. Who will venture to point out to me a single establishment in this City, no matter in what branch of business, employing one tradesman for the ten heretofore doing business for them? Where are the carpenters, shipwrights, house builders, house-furniture makers, smiths, machine mill workers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., gone to, whose weekly earnings were expended in this City from day to day? Where are the thousands of laborers, who found ample employment here under the wing of Protection, in every department of trade, before the collective wisdom assembled at Fredericton, in an evil hour, robbed the Province of New Brunswick of her inalienable birth-right, and handed it over to the American Republic, the sworn enemies of Great Britain, as a peace offering to keep those rebels quiet while England was engaged in a war with the Russian despot. As a matter of economy, all who could, followed the trade they were despoiled of here to the States, and such as could not go are happy to obtain temporary work, at short wages, while their wives are going about selling their wearing apparel, to buy food for their poor starving children. But the Government and the Representatives of the People will, ere long, find they were playing the game of New Brunswick's prosperity with a party who held the ace, knave, five fingers and queen in his hand! It was a useless expedient, as John Bull will find before long. And here I will add, an ignoble act on the part of that once great nation, in at all holding parley with rebels, and traders in human flesh.—England! England! why have you robbed your children in the Colonies of their bread to enrich a sworn foe, as much averse to your Crown and Constitution as can be the enemy you are now battling against? But you were goaded to the act. The rewarder of the Canadian rebels—he who plundered the loyalists to enrich the leaders of that rebellion—was inexorable. He courted American popularity—has obtained it—and now, New Brunswick pays the forfeit in her crippled trade. So much for Free Trade versus Protection. Well may Lord Eldon exclaim after the manner of the Irish Mountain Rhymer:—

I did it, I did it, the deed is done,
Eldon the raynard has fought and won.

Well, the deed is done—and if there be any consolation in poverty, it is gratifying to find that the Free Traders are draining to the bottom the bitter dregs as well as the Protectionists. For every shilling's worth they now import from the States, in the shape of manufactured articles, one-tenth of which they cannot hope to sell, under existing circumstances, they were the means of exporting a pound, laid out here by the tradesmen and others, now enriching a neighbouring State. It is a remarkable, and an incontrovertible fact, that a town blessed with the presence of a regiment of soldiers one thousand strong, will have daily spent amongst its shopkeepers, tradesmen, and so forth, A THOUSAND DOLLARS, irrespective of the outlay of Officers. Take away the regiment and you rob the town of this large sum daily laid out there. Is not this single instance a strong argument in favor of that Protection which would increase the trade and commerce of this young and hitherto rising community, by keeping at home the producers and consumers? Will all the *rotten* work, the produce of the States Prisons, imported into this City, compensate the people at large, for the injury they have already suffered from the working of this Free Trade scheme of our Legislative Assembly, who have made themselves the cats' paw of an imbecile Home Government?

Sir—I will give you one instance out of many that have come under my observation of late, of the robbery perpetrated upon those buying Boots of United States manufacture in this City. A person of my acquaintance—nay, one of my family—purchased a few days since a pair of very *good-looking* boots from an importer (whose name it might be deemed invidious in me to mention), at what he considered a *dead* bargain—in short he was surprised at his good luck. He put them on on Sunday morning—went forth to enjoy the sea air from the hill of Carleton, crossing from the City in the Ferry Boat, so that he had not to walk the whole way. When descending in an hour or two after, he found that the boots had taken some "Yankee Notion," in the shape of an Anti-Matrimonial alliance—which was effectually achieved by the *soles*, who disdained to link their fortune further with the *uppers*—preferring to sleep in the snow to performing their office for the toes of an Irishman in St. John. Better for the young man he had paid a few shillings extra for Cork *understandings*, as they would last some months, before shewing indications of slipping the *pegs*, or allowing the soft snow to climb up his legs.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, I defy the importers of such "Yankee Notions," in this City to put their hands to their bosoms, and give an engagement of one month with a pair of boots or shoes coming here from the States.

In conclusion let me ask—will the cringing vacillation of the English Government, and of their no less weak-minded adherents in the Provincial Legislatures of the American Provinces, prevent ambitious Jonathan from leaving no means untried for extending the sway of the "Stars and Stripes," though his doing so should entail Great Britain of part of her possessions? Witness her present conduct with respect to Cuba—I need not speak of her past grinding and lawless behaviour. And not satisfied with all they have got from England, if we can credit Newspaper reports, Jonathan has at the present moment, his sacred allies forming rebellious Clubs in the Canadas, whose avowed object is Annexation.

Who then will dare affirm that "A Watchman" is not right in all he has written? And who will venture to gainsay that all those who have borne a part in passing the Free Trade Treaty between the British Provinces and the United States, were arrant knaves, or else ignorant dolts, whose misgovernment has brought a withering curse upon the population of this City and Province?

Yours, &c.,
PHELIM O'RAPPERTY.

March, 23, 1855.

Mr. Editor—I find from the *Courier* of last week that the cleansing the streets of the City last year, together with the price for Scavenging the Squares, and the Inspector's salary, cost the public over ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, and I do not think the work was ever so badly done. I know in Water-street, Dock-street, Nelson-street, Market Square, King-street, and Brussel-street, the mud was half leg deep during the whole Summer, and when it was scraped up, it lay in heaps, until it was again spread by the carts passing over it. What I would propose is, that the Corporate Body should contract for the cleansing of the various Wards, and appoint a Committee of Management, not belonging to the Corporation, to see the contract properly fulfilled; or if they will give the sum of £600 instead of £1,600! I am prepared to furnish a contractor, who will give bonds for its being properly done.

I think after this offer, the public have a right, both to save the balance, and have clean streets. But I feel pretty well assured that the Members of the Board will not consent to this, as the money would not pass through their hands, nor could they bargain with the scavengers for their votes. Be it as it may, I have made the offer, and am prepared to give my name, and carry it out so soon as the Common Council shall advertise for persons to contract.

I remain, sir, yours,
SCRAPED AND CARRY AWAY.

P. S.—I am prepared to McAdamize Water-street for one quarter of what it has cost during the last ten years, and warrant it for ten years wear and tear, provided it is only kept clean scraped, when necessary.

# The Chronicle.

**Saint John, N. B., March 30, 1855.**

## CIVIC AFFAIRS.

"May curses light upon your City's Charter,
There is no *truth* in Venice."

Shakspeare.

The state of Civic affairs is a theme that has engrossed a thousand pens on a thousand different occasions, and yet no improvement has been attained. In our City matters we have invariably acted so insane, that did we see any other people doing acts half so silly, we should not hesitate to pronounce them fit subjects for the Lunatic Asylum. The good folks of this City have not yet arrived at such perfection in politics, as to establish a platform; neither have the men, whose especial business it is, given themselves the slightest concern in the Election of Civic Officers, but have left it solely in the hands of the *mob* to make and unmake, Aldermen, Councillors, and Mayors, just as it suited their whim or interest. Hence the *filthy* state of our City, the *dilapidated* and *dangerous* state of the streets, and the *disgraceful* state of our *finances*. This more than Barbarous state of things, goes to prove that either we are reckless of the prosperity of the City, or that we are incapable of self Government. Until we had the misfortune of being cursed with demagogues at the Corporate Board, who in the plenitude of their vanity imagined they could improve our Charter (than which a more masterly document never graced a Civic Board,) we had the safety valve in one *uncontrolled*, and *intelligent* person the Mayor, who, by his discretion not only kept the Board from rendering themselves ridiculous in the eyes of surrounding states, but with all the extravagance then practiced, gave us solid improvements and clean streets for our money: two things of which the City, since Electing their Mayor, instead of his being appointed, as formerly, is all guiltless. Faction, says Junius, is the madness of the many for the benefit of the few: and in no town or city has this saying been more fully verified than in St. John. We find, to obtain Office, and be placed "in a little brief authority," men will descend to the meanest line of conduct. Protestants will truckle, cozen and cringe to the lowest Catholic, for sake of a vote, and Societies got up and patronized with *intemperate* zeal by designing men, who, under the guise of morals, render them political stepping stones over which to mount to office. It is then no marvel that men, bankrupts both in fame and fortune, not only offer themselves Candidates for Office, but too frequently succeed in obtaining them.

That under the *radical rule* of what is termed self-government, it requires no rhetoric to prove that we are rapidly retrograding in the management of Civic matters, as witness the falling off of the Revenue of the last two years. His Worship the Mayor, first lifted into Office by the interest of "Teetotalism," found himself bound neck and heels, with the chain of faction, to stultify the highest attribute of his Office, by refusing to perform a very important, and a very imperative part of his duty, that of granting liquor licences, and by which silly act the Public Chest has suffered a loss of £1603 11s. 3d., as well as the number of grog shops being doubled. And here we would observe that the same *conscience* which dictated the criminality of granting licences, should also dictate the propriety of refunding the £803 he has received as a salary for the two years he has filled the Civic Chair, as well as the calling on Nathan Demill for the sum of money which he pledged himself to pay if no licences were granted, but which, it appears, has either escaped his memory, or on mature deliberation, he has thought better of. There is another improvement of *vast magnitude*—the child of Reform—to which we will call attention (viz.) the state of the street and their management. For the first we may state, without the fear of contradiction, that the money spent on them for the last ten or a dozen years, was amply sufficient, under the management of an experienced man, to have thoroughly purged the City of filth, and covered the surface with broken stone. But has this been done? The question needs no reply. The lower parts of the City, where there is the greatest wear and tare, and which nothing short of broken stone will ever keep in repair, has, from time to time, been overlaid with mud, until they are now all but impassable; and with respect to the overseeing: before the *glorious reform* was effected, each Ward had an efficient Roadmaster, the whole expence of which was £150, while now they have one man notoriously incompetent, at a salary of £150. Reader, just look at it! One man instead of Four! with a saving in salary the enormous sum of £10, and a loss, from want of ability, and his not being imbued with the power of ubiquity, of some hundreds. We will point in proof of our assertion, to the two squares, both in excellent order until interfered with under the *Reform* regulation, now completely spoiled, and for which spoliation the public have to pay £200, while the filth of the gutters and the ragged and broken state of the streets remained both dangerous and disgraceful. But it is boodless to talk of what is past, let us look to the future. And here we would ask the public, are you content with things as they are? If so, keep the men you now have—if not, make a clean sweep, and try a new batch—worse you cannot get—better you possibly may.

And with respect to a Mayor, we implore you to reject wholly and without reservation, all who have already been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The Office is important, and of every consequence to the Citizens, with Bankruptcy in prospective, and thousands annually squandered—and to finish the eventful history—Cholera from filthy streets.

☞ The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has negatived the Prohibitory Liquor Bill. In a few days we will have the result of the deliberations of the Council of New Brunswick. The probability is that the Prohibitory Bill will be carried by a Majority of *One!* We incline to our former expressed opinion, that His Excellency should dissolve the House, and have a reply from the Constituency, who are now almost unanimous in their opinion that this event should be consummated.

## A WORD ABOUT OURSELVES.

Little do the readers of Newspapers and Periodicals dream of the hardships the Printer has to endure day after day, and to an advanced hour of the night, while catering for the public appetite the different items of news they wish to have dished up for their evening repast. No thought enters the head or hearts of such men that the Printer has to live upon the proceeds of his hard toil, and that like other members of society, his time is his Capital. Nor do such readers appear to understand that not alone the Printer's time, but his ready money, is daily put in requisition, to circulate, upon the "Wings of the Press," the passing events of the day, at home and abroad. Thus for instance, we have to pay cash down for the paper we print on; the types and ink we print with; we must pay for house rent; for office fuel; and gas light. And as a matter of course, we have to pay our Compositors and Press-men, else we cannot expect them to work.

The yearly outlay of a Newspaper establishment is enormous. And yet we should not dread that expenditure if our numerous *patrons* would evince their anxiety to serve us, by seriously considering our claims upon them. The real "patron" of a Newspaper is he who pays for what he reads.

But many may say within themselves, "what does it signify to the Printer the small sum I owe him?" To such our reply is—numerous small items when collected together, would form a large sum in our exchequer, and place us beyond the possibility of want, together with enabling us to meet all the demands we are liable to on account of those who shamefully forget they occupy an unenviable place in our debtor ledger.

There are over FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS due to our Establishment, by Subscribers and others, in sums varying from one dollar to twenty pounds, and upwards. We have exhausted our patience in appeals to those indebted to our Office, to clear up; but few, very few indeed, have responded to our reasonable request. To those who have paid, we tender our sincere thanks. To those who have not, and yet can do so, by letter, or at our Office, when they visit the City, we say—PAY UP AT ONCE! or else blame not us if we adopt a course to enforce payment, attended by legal costs which, in many cases, may exceed the principal debt.

This alternative we regret being driven to; but surely it is not unreasonable on our part to seek for payment of our outstanding debts. We regret the necessity which thus compels us, on our own account, to appear before the public. Nor would we do so were there any possibility of avoiding it.

## OPENING CROSS STREET.

It affords us much gratification to find, that the Honesty and Justice which could not be found in the House of Assembly has been furnished in the Council. It may have escaped the memory of many of our readers, that under the late Government, a Bill was attempted to be thrust thro' the House by Messrs. *Ritchie, Newlan*, and *John M. Walker*, and for their especial benefit. Those parties have properties in the immediate vicinity of Cross-street, which they contemplated having opened *for public accommodation!!* and which properties would have been greatly enhanced in value by said opening. Of these three worthies, one only has a property in the district to be opened, which property, as it now stands, is all but valueless: the properties of the other two are adjacent, but not in the district, consequently would not be liable to any other taxation than would fall on the City generally. Now here comes the secret: they, like the three Tailors of Tooley-street, imagining themselves to be *every body*, got up a Bill for the opening the street, but were particularly careful that none of the proprietors whose property was to be destroyed should know anything of the matter, as they neither asked their consent, nor could any of them, (so snug was it kept), obtain a sight of the Bill. But the greatest iniquity of the transaction lies here, so determined were they to help themselves, at the expence of their neighbours, that they inserted a section providing that their victims (whose properties lay immediately in the to be improved *district* (who not consenting, nor consulted) should contribute to the expence of opening said street, SEVEN POUNDS!! of the sum allowed them for the destruction of their properties. Our readers then will not be astonished to find that although pushed through the Commons, by the influence of Mr. Ritchie and his friends, the Legislative Council, seeing the enormity of the act, very properly put their veto on it, and on motion of Mr. O'Dell, gave the Bill, what it lacked of Legislation, an honest and just character, by disallowing that section. We congratulate our fellow citizens on their possessing a Council of such sterling worth, as fearlessly to correct, and send to public execration all such iniquities of the Popular Branch.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!**

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS DEAD! SUCCEEDED BY HIS SON ALEXANDER. THE WAR CONTINUED WITH ENERGY! SEVERE FIGHTING BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. FLOUR DOWN!!!

St. John, 27th March, 1855.

The "Atlantic arrived at New York, this morning, bringing dates to the 10th instant. The Emperor of Russia died on the 2nd of March, and Alexander, his eldest son, has quietly succeeded to the throne; his Brothers, together with all other high officers, having taken the oath of allegiance to him. The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward the WAR. There was some severe fighting at Sebastopol; but no change.

Breadstuffs dull; Wheat 2d. lower; Flour 1s. lower; Corn 1s. lower. Consols 92.

At Liverpool, March 8th, ship John Barbour, hence.

RECIPROCITY WITH A VENGEANCE.—The *Boston Times* says:—

"The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular declaring that the following specified articles, decisions in respect to all of which, with the exception of the article lathe, have been heretofore made by the department under the existing tariff act, are to be considered as *manufactures of wood*, and therefore not admissable to free entry, namely: beams, boards, planks, joists, shingles, laths, lattis, staves, hoops headings, mast-spars, knees, canes, palings, pickets, posts, rails, rail ties, or any other article of wood, entered under the designation of timber or lumber, or otherwise if fully manufactured and fit for use as imported, or manufactured in whole or in part by planing turning or any process of manufacture other than hewn or sawing."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March, Edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, L. A. Godey, lies before us. We scarce know which to admire most in its contents of well written tales, original and select poetry, or the numerous illustrations, including a steel-plate engraving of the "Guild plucking Water Lilys," colored "Monthly Fashions," &c. Fair readers, your cut-saddery tables are not complete without Godey's Lady's Book.

## CORPORATION REVENUES.

The Corporation revenues for the ensuing year were sold at public auction on Monday, at noon. By the annexed list it will be seen that there is a marked falling off from the income of last year, owing, we doubt, in a great degree to the present state of business and the prevalence of the opinion that the coming season will be comparatively dull:—

| | 1854. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|
| Market Wharves and Slip | £616 0 0 | £545 0 0 |
| Union Street Slip | 55 0 0 | 23 0 0 |
| North Slip | 40 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Main and Charlotte Slips | 12 0 0 | 17 0 0 |
| Sheffield Street Slip | 25 10 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Germain-st. and Market Slips, Sidney Ward | 80 0 0 | 50 0 0 |
| Weighing Machine, Union-st. | 157 0 0 | 156 0 0 |
| Ditto, Sidney Ward | 2 5 0 | 1 15 0 |
| Ditto, Carleton | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| Anchorage | 520 0 0 | 422 0 0 |
| Breakwater | 270 0 0 | 215 0 0 |
| Rodney Wharf | 130 0 0 | 111 0 0 |
| | £1,909 15 0 | £1,568 15 0 |
| Slippage at Carleton | 3 10 | |
| Weighing Machine North Slip | 80 0 | |
| | £1,993 5 | |
| Brought down | | £1,569 15 0 |
| NEW SOURCES. | | |
| Slippage at Market Slip, Carleton, | | 1 10 0 |
| Brook's Ward | | 2 13 9 |
| Ditto, at Protection Slip | | 80 0 0 |
| Breakwater, Sand Point | | 3 19 0 |
| Market Wharf and Slip, Guy's Ward | | 0 10 0 |
| Slippage at Ludlow-street, Slip | | 0 2 2 |
| Ditto Watson-street Slip | | 6 5 0 |
| Ditto Lancaster-street, Slip | | £1,668 6 3 |

The Weighing Machine at North Slip, not yet disposed of, brought as above, £80 last year.

DOMESTIC ENTERPRISE.—We are always pleased to notice advancements and improvements, in mercantile or manufacturing pursuits, in our own city or Province, and we are called upon this week to record one such, of a very interesting nature. The Ship-bread and Biscuit-baking Establishment of Mr. Thomas Rankine, in this City, has from the first, been a striking specimen of persevering and successful enterprise; and the well-merited fame of his excellent productions is rapidly extending throughout the British American Colonies. Determined to let slip no opportunity of improvement in his line, Mr. Rankine has just erected in his Establishment a remarkable novelty; being the first of its kind, (as we are informed,) ever constructed on this side of the Atlantic. It consists of a PATENT SELF-ACTING OVEN, the apparatus of which is worked in connection with the Steam-Engine which performs various other important operations in the Bakery. The Oven is a large earthenware tube, of considerable length, shaped some what like a gas-retort, and set in brick-work like a steam-boiler. It is open from end to end, the two ends being closed by iron plates, through which pass two parallel endless chains or carrying bands, travelling over two external rollers or pulleys; both the upper and lower length of the chains passing through the whole length of the tube, and being supported therein by bearing rollers. On these parallel chains are place the trays of unbaked biscuits being successively placed on the chains at one end, and the baked articles coming out at the other. The oven is heated by a furnace, which diffuses the heat on all sides of the tube; and the heating power is regulated with extreme nicety, by means of various dampers in the flues. A pyrometer, or heat-indicator, passed through the tube, the expansion or contraction of which points out the variations of temperature; which are externally marked by an Index, (like the hand of a clock,) placed in front of one end of the oven. The speed of movement of the rollers can be adjusted at pleasure, from extreme slowness to great rapidity; which adjustment, combined with the due regulation of the heat, ensures the baking of all articles to a perfect nicety in one transit through the oven. This beautiful piece of mechanism insures superior economy in the process, and better baking, much time and labour being saved, inasmuch as the articles while baking require no attention from the attendants. The Oven above described is now in full operation at Mr. Rankine's Biscuit Bakery in Mill street, and we cordially wish him all the success his patriotic enterprise deserves; as every such improvement in domestic manufacture must be regarded as a public benefit.—*Observer.*

## BYE ROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| County of York, | £1,619 0 0 |
| " Queen's | 1,415 0 0 |
| " Gloucester, | 1,677 0 0 |
| " Charlotte, | 1,671 0 0 |
| " King's, | 1,622 0 0 |
| " Saint John, | 1,210 0 0 |
| " Sunbury, | 855 0 0 |
| " Northumberland, | 1,596 0 0 |
| " Restigouche, | 865 0 0 |
| " Westmorland, | 1,891 0 0 |
| " Kent, | 1,027 0 0 |
| " Albert, | 855 0 0 |
| " Charleton, | 1,111 0 0 |
| " Victoria | 801 0 0 |
| Total, | £17,016 0 0 |

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening the Rev. Mr. Bennett entertained a full house with an interesting lecture on the *Medo-Persian Empire*. To the subject, we conceive, he did full justice. The statements of Xenophon, though his Cyropædia is considered rather a novel, got up for the purpose of conveying moral instruction, than a relation of facts, he preferred to those of Herodotus with regard to Cyrus. Whatever doubt may be thrown upon the biography of Cyrus, by the contradictory statements of Profane historians, yet it is a pleasure to consider him as one of the Heroes of Sacred Scripture and of Scripture Prophecy. This fact itself renders the Medo-Persian Empire a subject of considerable importance. Mr. Bennett gave an interesting account of the manners and religion of the Persians, and especially of the Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster, who had been sent in early life to Judea, where he studied the books of Moses and Salamon and became acquainted with the prophecies concerning Cyrus. It gives us much pleasure to see the interest which is taken in these historical lectures. The result cannot but be beneficial.

Next Monday evening, William Dale, Esq., will lecture on *The History of Greece.*—*Obs.*

THE MURDER OF SPENCER IN CARLETON.—We have satisfaction of stating, that the three men who stand charged with the murder of James Spencer in Carleton, William Mahoney, Martin Ring, and John Ring, and for whose apprehension a reward of fifty pounds offered by the Lieut. Governor's proclamation, were arrested on Thursday morning by Capt. Scoullar and a party of the City Police, and are now lodged in the Gaol of this City and County to await their trial.

We are informed that these men were found in a brush Camp in the woods, about four miles from town, and about half a mile from the main road. Mr. George Stockford was not a party to the arrest of these criminals, erroneously stated in the *Morning News*. Much credit is due to Capt Scoullar for the manner in which he managed to capture them, and even at which every good citizen must rejoice.—*New Brunr.*

COUNTRY MARKET.—Beef, on foot, per cwt 30s. @ 35s.; Beef, by the quarter, per lb. 4d. @ 5d.; Mutton, per lb. 5d @ 6d.; Lamb 5d. @ 6d.; Pork, per lb. 4d. @ 4½d.; Geese 3s. @ 3s. 6d.; Turkeys, per lb. 6d. @ 9d.; Chickens, per pair 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 6d.; Butter, per firkin 1s. 1½d. @ 1s. 2d.; Butter per lb. Roll 1s. 4d.; Eggs, per dozen 16d.; Buckwheat Meal, grey per cwt. 20s.; Buckwheat Meal yellow per cwt. 17s. 6d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 5s. @ 6s.; Turnips, 2s. 6d.; Hay, per ton £4 @ £4 10s.


**India Rubber Boots & Shoes.**

Received on Consignment from the Manufacturers:

110 CASES Ladies, Gents' and Children's Rubber Over SHOES.

The above are warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold lower than any ever offered to the public.

Ladies Metallic RUBBERS, price 4s.;
Gents' do. ditto, " 4s 6d.

A credit of three Months will be given on all purchasers over £15. B. O'BRIEN.

"*Waverley House,*" *King Street.*

P. S.—Also a large assortment of leather Goods. January 5.


## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[*Correspondence of the New Brunswicker.*]

FREDERICTON, March 23rd.

This morning the House went in Committee, and passed all the sections of the Liquor Bill.—The question having fully tested before, there was no serious opposition, except in reference to the time when it is to go into operation, and that point there was considerable diversity of opinion. Hon. Mr. Tilley moved the 1st day of January, 1856, to which Mr. Macpherson made an amendement the 1st day of May, 1856. Only four voted for the amendment, viz: Messrs. MacPherson, End, Sutton and Hon. Attorney General; nays 22. The original motion was then carried. The stringency of the 13th section of the Bill was somewhat modified. In the original a constable was authorised to arrest a drunken man without a warrant, and keep him in custody until he (the constable) thought it to take him before a justice, and then the party would be compelled to give information as to where he got the liquor which made him drunk. Hon. Mr. Tilley moved an amendment to the first of these clauses, limiting the time beyond the peace officer cannot detain his prisoner without bringing him before a justice, and, at the suggestion of hon. Mr. Johnson, he agreed to an amendment that no man shall be compelled to turn informer unless it shall have been proved that he was drunk.

The House then went into Committee on a Bill to open Cross-street, St. John, from Church-street to Princess-street; the Bill passed with very little discussion.

Some discussion took place on the amendments made in the Council to the Election Bill. Colonel Hayward, and others, thought it amounted to a breach of the privileges of the House of Assembly. It was decided, however, that it did not amount to breach of privilege, for although it was a money bill, the amendments were merely verbal, and did not affect the principles of the bill.

The House then in Committee on Supply. After disposing of two insignificant grants, a warm debate took place upon a grant of £60 a year, for 5 years (recommended by the Committee on Trade,) in aid of Steam-Ferry communication between Chatham and Douglastown, Miramichi. Speeches were made in favour of the grant by Messrs. Johnson, Kerr, Street, Gray, Fartelow, Montgomery, McPhelim, Macpherson, Boyd, Cutler, English and Sutton; while Messrs. Smith, Tilley, Ryan, Brown, Connell and McLeod opposed it. When the question was taken the House divided thus:—

*Ays*—Hon. Messrs. Johnson, Ritchie and Brown, and Messrs. Street, Macpherson, End, Sutton, McNaughton, Earring, Fartelow, Landry, Kerr, Gray, Gillmor, Cutler, Boyd, McPhelim and Taylor.

*Nays*—Hon. Messrs. Tilley & Smith, and Messrs. Purdy, Ryan, McLeod, Connell, and Gilbert.

After the Committee rose, Hon. Attorney General brought in a "Bill to provide for the supervision of Great Roads and Public Works," 100 copies of which was ordered to be printed.

March 24th.

On motion of Mr. Gray the House went in Committee on a bill to amend the Act incorporating Rev. Mr. Ferrie's Church, St. John. The effect of the bill would be to deprive the Pew-Holders of all right to interfere with the temporalities of the Church, and rest the power in the Communicants. After considerable discussion a motion to post-pone the Bill three months was carried by a division of 16 to 15.

The House went in Committee and passed a bill to settle the title of certain lands in the county of Kent.

The House then went in Committee on Supply, and passed several grants recommended by the Committee on Trade. On a grant coming up in aid of the French and English Academy at Memramcook, Mr. Landry rose and explained the nature of the application. The French people in Westmorland, anxious for their children to be instructed in the higher branches of education, and particularly anxious that they may learn English, and not labour under the same disadvantages their fathers feel, subscribed their money, and procured the erection of a building that cost £100; they also imported maps, globes and other apparatus, that cost £250. They had secured the services of a competent teacher, and the school was in a flourishing state, some 50 or 60 scholars being in attendance. Several hon. members warmly advocated the grant. The resolution was passed without division, and the blank filled up with £100 by a division of 27 to 2, the dissentients being Messrs. Ryan and Boyd.

KING'S COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gray said the Message of His Excellency communicating the Commissioners' Report on King's College, stood as the order of the day, to be taken up on Monday next, he therefore laid the following resolution on the table, which he intended moving when the House went in Committee on the subject:—

"*Resolved*—That the Committee approves of the principles set forth in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of King's College, communicated to the House by Message of His Excellency on the ninth of February last, and recommends the House to aid in maturing such measures as may be necessary for effectually remodelling the Educational Institutions of the Province."

Mr. Connell then laid the following on the table, and gave notice that he intended to move it as an amendment to Mr. Gray's resolution:—

"Whereas by the Acts 9th and 10th Geo. the IV., cap. 20, and cap. 3, of the Revised Statutes, it is enacted that there be granted to the Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and their successors, for the endowment of King's College and also for the establishment and support of the Collegiate School, the yearly sum of £1,100, to be paid from the Treasury of the Province by Warrant of the Lieut. Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Province for the time being, and with the consent of His Majesty's Council." And further, on the first of May, 1851, it was enacted, "That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council be and he is hereby authorised and required to appoint a commission