origin, early history, and subsequent progress.

For bearing a renewed public testimony to the Divine character and claims of the Bible, and to the right of every individual of the human family to possess and read the same; and

For promoting, by new and vigorous efforts, the widest possible circulation of the Scriptures, both at home and abroad.

It will be observed, that in this Resolution, we are led *at once* to disregard self, and elevate our thoughts to God. Further, we are reminded, that as the success which has attended this Society is not to be attributed to ourselves, so we ought to mix, even with our Jubilee, the language of humiliation.

of forty-seven years spent in promoting its interests, with something of a homage of a lover and the fidelity of a servant, it is no injustice on my part to claim the distinction, nor any usurpation to wear it. I can assure the assembly, that among the highest objects of my desire, and what I consider to be one of the richest glories that can lie upon my humble brow, is to be regarded as one of the patriarchs of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Birmingham was once designated by that great philosophic statesman, Edmund Burke, "the toy shop of Europe," and he might also have added, its armoury. But Birmingham has other things to boast of besides the manufacturing of jewels for the fair, or arms for the brave: it has the distinction of giving birth to John Rogers, the proto-martyr in the reign of Mary. It is therefore meet that

deserves great honour for the zeal it displays in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, but, of course, according to its constitution, it circulates other books besides; and I allude to that Society, in order to bring forward an incident which I am sure will be gratifying to the audience, referring, as it does, to no less a personage than Dr. Watts—a name which will never be listened to but with respect, reverence and affection, by those who love the songs of Zion, in whatever section of the Christian Church they pour forth his songs. A Letter has come into my possession, written by Dr. Watts not long before his death, and addressed to the Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian-Knowledge, agreeing to take one thousand five hundred copies of the Welsh Bible printed by that Society. Now, when we consider that Dr. Watts was a

Stowe at Alnucks, London—large crowd, mostly Quaker ladies—Joseph Sturge presided and Professor spoke—Address is long and flowery—Assembly filed past Mrs. Stowe and exchanged courtesies, afterwards adjourned to supper where marble bust of Mrs. Stowe, by Barnard, was exhibited.

Meeting of Society of Friends of Italy held in London, P. Taylor presiding—Kossuth attended meeting but made no speech. Mazzini has arrived in England from his concealment on Continent—he remained in Milan 3 month after, known to

The Chronicle.

Saint John, June 16, 1852.

The Royal Mail Steamship "Canada," which left Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, arrived last Monday evening at Halifax, and the Mail for this City was received here on Wednesday morning. The principal items of European News will be found in our columns to day.

The most important topics for comment, included in the news by this mail, are the peculiar occurrences in Turkey and in China. The Ottoman Empire, although essentially of the Mahommedan reli-

and treated the passengers engaged, without allowing them to land here at all, which would prevent such unprincipled kidnappings and seductions from duty as above alluded to. The Steamer *Maid of Erin* was chartered to convey to Saint Andrews the labourers and their families who came in the *Endeavor*.

☞ In connection with the above we may mention that we are credibly informed, that the Labourers at present employed on the Saint Andrews Railroad complain of insufficiency of accommodation for themselves and families; and we feel assured that it is only necessary to call the attention of Mr. King, the indefatigable managing contractor, to this fact, to ensure a speedy remedy of the difficulty.

old, the day on which it commenced was emphatically called the Day of Atonement. We are called upon at the present time "to commemmorate the Divine goodness, so abundantly vouchsafed to this Society. Every syllable of that brief but pregnant history of the Society's life of half a century just read must remind us, if it reminded us of nothing else,—of the Divine goodness. But, in order to observe this, we need not direct our attention exclusively to the more distant operations of the Society; at home we may similarly recognize that the mercy of God has been vouchsafed to us from the beginning. This is apparent, whether we look at the Councils of the Society, or at those by whom those councils were regulated. We see the Divine goodness in directing the choice of the founders of the Society. A more suitable or efficient man than Lord Teignmouth could not have been found for its President; and the same might be said of his successor, Lord Bexley. We see the manifestation of the providence of God again in the choice of one whom I will not name. In his presence I dare say nothing of him; but for him I think I may venture to say this, that of all the tributes to worth which have been rendered to him by a grateful Christian nation, there is not one His Lordship appreciates more highly than that he has been thought worthy to succeed to the chair of a Teignmouth and a Bexley. I might remind the audience of others to whom the friends of the Society owe a debt of gratitude, and for whom we have reason to be thankful. I allude to our Secretaries our earliest Secretaries, those men of God, Owen and Hughes. A more candid, a more kind, a more devoted, a more catholic spirited man never existed than the late Joseph Hughes. And to him I must add one, who though not now in our secretariat, still lives to rejoice in this day of Jubilee; and if he join not in the note of praise with his voice, still sounds the same acclamation by means of his pen, and aids the Society in its work and labour of love—I mean Dr. Steinkopff. Another name will occur to you all, of one not now with us, but gone to his rest, I mean the late Reverend A. Brandram. May I not also refer to our two friends now in office, Mr. Collinson and Mr. Browne? In them, also, we witness the evidences of the Divine goodness and mercy.

I will not weary the Meeting by enumerating further the various points which might be referred to in proof of the mercy and goodness of God vouchsafed to this Society; but there is one point on which I must venture to make a few observations. We have been reminded that this Society first sprang into existence in the year 1804. Now I think I see the Divine goodness specially marked in God's having put it into the hearts of his Servants to establish this Society at that particular epoch. Never, perhaps, according to human observation, was there a period in the history of the world, when such a Society was less likely to have had a sphere of labour. It was in that year the power of Napoleon had culminated to its zenith, and the French empire was founded. It was then that all commerce was interdicted, and that all enterprise was prohibited between this island and the nations of the Continent; and yet, it was at this period that the little seed was dropped which was destined to become to great a tree, whose leaves were to be for the healing of the nations.—Well might the Scriptures declare that the ways of God are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts. The Society has passed the infancy of its existence, prepared its Bibles, and got its machinery into order, when the doors of the Continent were opened as the result of the downfall of the French Emperor; and thus the British and Foreign Bible Society was enabled to carry to the people of those nations the book of peace, instead of the implements of war.

I am reminded, by the second part of the Resolution, of that which is the glory of the Bible Society, that it has ever borne its "testimony to the Divine character and claims of the Bible;" and it would have been strange indeed if it had not.—We might expect to find that the supremacy of the Word of God, would be the motto of the Bible Society, and that it would proclaim, with daily voice, that men "had a right to possess and read the same." The Society could not go forth with note or comment on the Scriptures, but it could accompany the volumes with prayers, and see that its Agents were men of devotion; and, in fact, it is a standing testimony against Infidelity, Latudinarianism, Popery, and nominal Christianity under every form, and in every place, throughout the nations of the earth. This very Resolution illustrates what I say, that the Society proclaims the right of every individual to possess and read the Bible; and some of the best friends of the Society, in their writings, have zealously inculcated this truth. The late Joseph Gurney said, on one occasion, to the Reverend Edward Bickersteth, "We have given the people Bibles, and now we must teach them to read them;" and out of this suggestion grew the "Help to Devotion," which has indeed proved to many Christians a help to the study of the Holy Scriptures. Now, a retrospect of the whole life of this Society encourages energy and action. Notwithstanding the vast issue of which they had heard,—from 4,000,000, (the number supposed to have been printed before the formation of the Society,—to 43,000,000, the supply whether at home or abroad, is by no means equal to the demand. The progress of the past, however successful it may have been, should serve only as a stimulant to further exertion, remembering that dying people are waiting upon the faithfulness and energy of Christian men. All the records of this Society go to prove the fact, that there is an increased desire on the part of the people to possess the book of Life. The communications of all our Agents prove this. There is a growing consciousness that nothing but the word of God is capable of stopping the progress of error; and it becomes the duty, therefore, of Christians, to place it within easy access. Popery, of course, will oppose with all its might the success of our efforts, and the reason is plain. It is remarkable how Popish priests themselves have borne witness to the fact, that their system and the Bible are diametrically opposed. Pope Paul V. said on one occasion, "The Holy Scripture is a book to which, if any man keep close, he will quite ruin our faith." That is the testimony of Rome herself to the danger she is in from the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. Upon real Protestant Christians such testimony will have no other effect than that that it will stimulate them to increased exertion for the circulation of the word of God, looking to Him for a blessing, and doing with the simple desire of being made the humble instruments of promoting the glory of His adorable name. In conclusion, I will just observe, that there is just this difference between a modern Jubilee and the Jubilee of the Israelites of old—the Jewish Jubilee cancelled debts; our Jubilee doubles them. It reminds us of past obligations very imperfectly discharged, or perhaps not at all, and of the obligations which rest upon us for the future. Let the result, then, of this Jubilee, be the making up of past obligations, as well as the putting forth of an earnest effort for the present.

The Reverend J. A. Jones—I rise to second the Resolution, which has been moved with such christian eloquence, such Christian piety, and in a spirit of such true catholicity, by the Right Reverend Prelate, with whom I feel it at once an honour and a happiness to be associated in this work of faith and labour of love; an association for which we are indebted to the Society which has brought us together on this platform. And I am sure that the Right Reverend Prelate will agree with the sentiment which I now avow, that this is just as it should be, and as our Society exhibits it—the Churchman with the Dissenter, the Dissenter with the Churchman, and both together with the Bible; a position which is not altogether unlike that which was occupied by the cherubim on the ark of the covenant, with their faces downward to each other, and both bending with lovely reverence towards the mercy-seat, under the overshadowings of the cloud of the Divine presence. I have been invited to this Jubilee Feast as one of the writers, and therefore one of the oldest, and I rejoice to be one of the warmest, friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society. After a period

provincial town in the kingdom to perceive the advantages of this noble Institution, and to organize in its support. I appear on this platform, therefore, as the representative of the first-born of that numerous family of affiliated Societies to which reference has been made, to present—which I now do with reverent affection—to our august, and I think, I may add, my prolific mother, our cordial congratulations on the arrival of this happy day of her existence, fervent expressions of undiminished filial regard, and profound wishes for many, many happy returns of this her natal day, sincere assurances of co-operation with her in the future, and, at the same time, our earnest and believing prayers to Him for His blessing, "without whom nothing is wise, nothing is strong, nothing is holy."

It may be permitted, perhaps to one like myself, who has almost reached the period of senility, to be a little garrulous, perhaps a little egostified, on the present occasion. It is one of the most precious, and therefore cherished recollections of my humble history, that the very day that I was ordained to the pastoral office according to the rites of Protestant Dissenters, I attended the first Public Meeting in the town of Birmingham for the formation of an Association in support of the Bible Society. On the first day I bowed with reverence at the altar of truth, and pledged myself before God and many witnesses to preach the faith as I understood it; and on the next day, with no less reverence, I bowed before the altar of charity, and on that occasion, I once more pledged myself other witnesses to be a minister of love. It was the conviction of my youth, and which still cleaves to me in maturer age, that the chiefest homage that can be paid to truth is to offer it the sacrifices of love; and indeed he is but an imperfect Minister of the one, who does not take care to enforce the other. On the first of these days, I went within the barrier of one particular section of the Church of Christ; and on the next, I soared above those barriers into the amplitude of the Church of the First-born, breathed its pure air, basked in its sunshine, and enjoyed the brotherhood and liberty of those whose names are written in heaven. On the first day, I stood before the witnesses I have alluded to, and said, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church, and in the communion of Saints." Nearly half a century since that time has rolled over me, and I am here with the shades of evening gathering around me, not to speak of the good that I have done to the Society, but of the benefit I have received from it. Like most young men, I set out in life with a character compounded of principles and prejudices; but in the communion of such men as the Rev. Edward Burn—a name ever to be cherished by this Society—and subsequently in the communion of the Rev. Thomas Moseley, late Rector of Saint Martin's, and then in the society of the venerable Dr. Marsh, now sitting at my side, and still in communion with my excellent friend, the Rev. John C. Miller, the present Rector of Saint Martin's, I have dropped my prejudices, but retain my principles.

I will take the liberty to allude to the first Bible Meeting it was my privilege to attend. Of course I was very young, and had all the ardour and rapture of youth, in seeing what was novel.—The Meeting was not held in Exeter Hall; we had not at that time emerged into so much publicity; but it was in Freemason's Tavern. Here, thought I, is a meeting of men of all creeds in religion, men of all parties in politics, and all grades in society, and it appears to have something about it of the solemnity of a funeral and the merriment of a wedding; in fact, there was something of both and it struck me that we had met together at the burial of bigotry, and, by a very strange conjunction of circumstances at the marriage of truth and love. There was one peculiarity, in that Meeting which happily does not exist in the present.—There were ample folds of broadcloth, but no costly folds of silk and satin; abundance of hats, but not one humble bonnet reared its form; no feather waved, no ribbons streamed; for, with oriental delicacy and monkish prudery, that sex which is now the grace, ornament, and efficiency of our Meetings and our Society, were all excluded, except a few heroines, who, venturing into the gallery, threw furtive glances on the proceedings, and went forth animated with a desire that gallantry should take its place by the side of charity, and that our efforts should be shared and participated in by them. And since, that illustrious friend of the Bible Society, now grown grey in its service, Charles Stokes Dudley, has marshalled the energies of the female friends of the Society, they have to be spoken of with gratitude and affection, as the most important agency connected with its operations. But to go up from the area to the platform—and what a platform! I am not going to look back on past times with regret, considering whom we have had, and whom we have lost, when I look around upon those who are occupying seats on this platform. When I see the nobleman who at present occupies the Chair, and presides over, not merely the business of this morning, but of the Society, had I tears I would wipe them away, and bless God that there have been found those who are willling to be "baptized for the dead," and worthy of them. But on that platform, as today, there were peers of the realm, dignitaries of the Church, and members of the Council. There was Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bexley, the warm and eloquent defender of the Society, and author of an able pamphlet, which floated over the land with that beautiful sentiment upon which the friends of the Society had ever acted, "If we cannot reconcile all opinions, let us endeavor to unite all hearts." There was Grant, who always lent his influence to the Society. There was Thornton, a name dear to every one with any feelings of philanthrophy in his soul. There was Macauley—father of the most eloquent of our English historians. There also was Stephen, father of the present Professor of History at Cambridge. What a galaxy then surrounded the chair of the noble President, Lord Teignmouth! There was the eloquent and accomplished Owen, the charm of every assembly whom he addressed; there was the silver-tongued Hughes, the father, as we have been told, of the Society; and there was the venerable man who sits by my side on this platform, Dr. Steinkopff, and the only member of the original Committee present at this Meeting. It is most delightful for me to reflect upon those names, and to remember that I have been privileged to act with them. But there is one name I distinctly remember being announced from the Chair, the very sound of which in an instant brought up a thunder of applause that shook Freemasons' Tavern to its very foundation, and made even the pictures of the Royal personages that adorn its walls vibrate with sympathy—it was the name of Wilberforce. There he stood, with his laurels green upon him, which he had lately won as the liberator of Africa. His diminutive, and, to all outward appearance, insignificant frame, seemed instinct in every muscle, as well as every limb, with life; and the intelligence with which he wielded the great cause of negro emancipation through twenty long years beamed in his eye, and all the benevolence which he carried to the cause sat on his countenance, and it seemed as if a glory from heaven irradiated his brow. I remember, and shall remember to the latest period of my existence, one part of the speech which Mr. Wilberforce delivered on that occasion, so characteristic of the man, and of the Society which he rose to advocate. Alluding to the treaty of alliance which had been formed between the King of France and the King of Spain, the former, rejoicing in the act, exclaimed, "The Pyrenees are no more! The Pyrenees are no more! Would that illustrious man were present to-day, with all his catholicity of feeling, with all his philanthropy, with all his wisdom, and with all his eloquence. Perhaps, unseen by sense, he is present; and who would not say, "Enjoy thy repose, illustrious man! thy name is still fragrant, and thy example is animating the minds of multitudes, who are still endeavouring to break off the shackles of slavery from the body as well as from the mind."

Before I refer to the Society itself, I will make a passing allusion, and for a purpose which will be immediately apparent, to another Society, more exclusive in its constitution than this, but which

times the price paid for them at the present time, if might fairly be asked, Whose zeal for the circulation of the Bible, in the present day, can compare with the zeal of this great Nonconformist, whose name is connected with those songs, some of which will never cease to be sung till they are lost in the new song of heaven?

Just for a moment or two, let me refer to the Society. I will not traverse the ground which has been covered by the arithmetic of millions, and to which we have just listened in the Statement made by the Secretary, but there are one or two general features to which I will allude. In the first place, it has solved the problem never proposed, perhaps never thought of, from the commencement of English history down to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whether it is possible to have unity without uniformity; co operation without incorporation; practical working without heretical latitudinarianism; and this has taught the bigots of all churches, all countries, and all future ages, that there may be freedom of thought, expression, and action, but all combined with union, among those that differ, without subverting the throne of truth, relaxing the bonds of society, or disorganizing any Church in existence. This is a great lesson for the world—a lesson for all time, and will go through all ages. We have been told that the principle upon which this Society is founded is calculated to disorganize society; that it is a vast quicksand; that it will crumble to pieces by its own weight. Now, has it? Where are the prophets? Where are their anticipations? The prophets are dead, and their predictions, like the leaves of Sybil, are scattered to the winds. But where is the Society? Here in all its integrity, and bearing full proof, not merely of its past success, but its present usefulness, and giving promise of yet much greater glory in the future. This Society has done much towards repelling the rising tide of Popery. I confess that I did not partake of the panic of many people on this subject. It was once said by Sheridan, in relation to a corrupt ministry, "Give it the prerogative of the Crown, the keys of the Treasury, a venal House of Commons, but give me the liberty of the press, and I will explode it all." Now I will say something like this of Popery—Give it a triple crown, give it all its claims of keys and swords, give it the Inquisition, give it that detestable grant to Maynooth, give it a Cardinal Wiseman, canon law, and a hierarchy, and with that little instrument, the Bible, with freedom for its universal circulation, and, by the blessing of God, I will effect its complete destruction. With the Bible at the low price of tenpence, with education going out, as I hope it will go out, over the length and breadth of the country, on Bible principles, and that Bible in every man's hand, and every man taught to read, to write, and to practise it, and likewise to understand it, I think we may allay some of our fears about the aggressions of Popery.

But, not to trespass more than another minute on your time, I will just turn from the past to the future. I am full of hope, however, I must confess unmixed with fear. In taking a retrospective view we have more reason to feel humiliated that we have done so little, and not done it better, rather than elevated by the thought that we have done so much. Let us regard our position with the spirit concerning which the Right Reverend Prelate has so beautifully admonished us, ascribing all the glory to God and none to ourselves, and let us go forth to the future with earnest prayer, and in the spirit of dependence upon God. The next generation—the present will soon be off the stage—will see greater things than have yet been witnessed.—Let none of us, however, forget that a time of success is a time of danger. When an instrument becomes mighty, there is a tendency to repose upon itself; and it becomes all the more important, therefore, that we should not forget that our sole dependence must ever be upon the Most High. Go on, then, I would say, go on, my country, to support this and kindred Institutions; go on to guard the sanctity of the Sabbath from desecration; go on to elucidate God's word, and exhibit in all thy conduct; go on, to consecrate thy power, thy commerce, thy wealth, thy science, thy art, to consecrate thy power, proceeds greatness, and then never will come the time when thou shalt be seen, like ancient Tyre, a dreary and barren rock for fishermen to dry their nets upon; but thou wilt be preserved in thy strength and thy majesty, and be foremost among the nations that shall bring their glory and their honour into the new Jerusalem, the most munificent contributor to the splendor of the millenium, and the largest and happiest sharer of its ineffable felicity.

(To be Continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, bringing dates to the 28th ult. The news is highly important.

MARKETS.

For American corn there was a good steady demand daily throughout the week, but no change in prices. The arrival of bread stuffs was liberal, and weather fine, yet the Grain Trade had ruled firm, and a fair amount of business was doing in leading articles at fully previous quotations. Flour has risen 3d.; sales large. Wheats—Prime dearer, all sorts very saleable; white 7s.a7s. 2d., red 8s. 7d.a7s. 9d. Indian Corn not being freely offered was a shade easier; good white sold at 31s., yellow 32s.a32s. 6d. Oats dearer.

Timber quiet—St. John Red Pine per load, 40s. Yellow Pine, per 50 cubic feet, 50s.

Deals—White Spruce, 3x9—£15 17s. to £18.

Freights varied—not so firm.

American Cotton—there had been a good steady demand daily throughout the week, but having been freely met by stockholders, no change in prices had taken place. Sales of the week, 54,500 bales. Quotations without animation, were for fair Orleans 6¾d., middling; 6d. fair Mobiles and uplands; 6¾., middlings, do.; 5¾d.; to 6d.; ordinary, 4d. to 5¼d.

ENGLAND.

The business in Parliament of local interest was principally respecting Church rates. On Friday night questions were put to the Government in both houses to ascertain the position of England with relation to the crusaistate of Turkish affairs. Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords and Lord John Russell in the Commons, stated that the French and English Representatives at Constantinople were acting in concert, and that the integrity of the Porte would be maintained. They said it was hoped Russia would insist on nothing incompatible therewith, but in the present condition of the matter, the British Government could not give further indication of the course they were to pursue.

A Cabinet Council on Eastern Affairs was summoned for the 28th, being the day the steamer left.

Grand Soiree and Address from Committee of Anti-Slavery Society given Mrs.

O'Donohoe, Irish Convict, escaped from Australia, is reported to be on his way to America in safety.

Submarine Telegraph successfully laid between Port-Patrick and Donaghadee.

Dublin Exhibition attracts 5,000 visited daily. Queeen will visit soon.

The Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh, has been destroyed by fire.

Sir Richard Comyng, the historian, is dead.

Frederick W. Conway, Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, a man of considerable abilities long connected with politics, and chiefly remarkable of late years for being the chief apologist of Lord Clarendon's Government in Ireland, is dead.

FRANCE.

The Empress has gone to St. Cloud.

It is now positively stated that the coronation of the Emperor will take place about the 29th of July, and that it will be conducted on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

Constantinople news caused violent agitation on the Bourse, which was increased by a false report that the Rusian army had entered Turkey. It was generally believed that Napoleon had informed the Russian Minister, that much as he wished peace he would not hesitate to change his policy if Russia forced measures hostile to France and the East.

Madiai and wife will reside at Geneva.

HOLLAND.

The new Government will have a majority of 25 in the second Chamber. No answer has been received to the note sent by the government to the holy See. Meantime Catholic prelates are active.

SPAIN.

The Gazette publishes the reformed tariff, extending to 456 articles which will be admitted duty free.

SWITZERLAND.

The Austria Charge d'Affairs is about to withdraw.

ITALY.

The Pope has gone to Anselmo. Uncle Tom's Cabin is now prohibited in the Papal States. Magnetic table moving is all the rage at Rome.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh papers report a victory over the Caucassians on the Hill of Kaseldama, May 1st.

TURKEY.

The Porte has refused to accept the Russia ultimatum. Menshikoff has embarked on board of a Russian ship of war for Odessa. The Ambassador of France had ordered the French fleet to the Dardanelles, it is supposed to prevent an attempt of Russia to seize or pass the straits but on the 26th the French fleet was still at Salamis. The British fleet remained at Malta on the 18th awaiting reinforcements from England. Despatches to the British Admiral Dundas, state that Menshikoff remained on board the vessel, and had given the Porte to days to re-consider, threatening, if again rejected, to finally withdraw. Redschid Pacha, the able anti-Russian statesman, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Despatches to Paris, on the 19th, confirm the rupture of diplomatic relations, and adds—"Russian troops receiving reinforcements. Situation appears critical. Turkish brig Salim, sent with important orders to the government of Jerusalem and French Consul there."

CITY CUSTOM.

JAMES GARRETT & CO., would call the attention of their City Customers to r lot of French Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to anything of that description of goods heretolore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to measure at from 30s. to 35s.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon, by our brethren of the press, not in jail juffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowle, the general agent to believe that he would thrust this, or any other medicine upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy,—in confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results, by taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—New England Washingtonian, Boston.

From the Batavia (New York) Spirit of the Times.

This is one of the very patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence, to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

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

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

VULCANIZED RUBBER SOLES, for Ladies and Gentleman's Boots and Shoes. This soling is most highly recommended for its durability, comfort and economy, securing that great desideratum, dry feet, so indispensable to health. It will be found entirely unaffected by heat or cold, and will wear longer than leather. A single trial will satisfy the most sceptical of its utility.

Furnished by the Subscriber, of all thicknesses, from the thinnest slipper to the heaviest boot.

N. B.—Vulcanized India Rubber Soles neatly put on to ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, at the shortest notice. JOHN M'BRINE.

February 11. *St. John Boot Store, North Side King-street.*

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned not to come in contract with the WHARF now sunk at Reed's Point, as in the event of any damage received, they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JAMES STACKHOUSE,
GRIFFITH STACKHOUSE.

Oct 15, 1852.

Our Contemporary, the *Courier*, in consideration of the Provincial Revenue, as evidenced by an increase of upwards of £11,000 on the past quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, appears to find a difficulty as to the disposal of the money, and complacently recommends a reduction of the Tariff; apparently fearing that too much income and prosperity may be dangerous to the public welfare. We should like to ask our Contemporary whether, if he found his private income increasing in similar proportion, he would not know what do with the additional funds; or whether he would incontinently reduce his rents, the prices of his merchandize, and the charges to subscribers and advertisers, lest he should be in danger of becoming rich too fast? Another contemporary asks, "what shall we do with the money?" We will answer that question, while expressing our total disagreement with the proposition of the Courier. Our extensive and most important chain of Railroads is now actually being commenced; the faith of the Province is pledged for certain guarantees and aids towards the cost of their construction. Credit in commercial and monetary matters can only be maintained by the appearance of good assets, and prudent management. The confidence of Stockholders in these works, will be in proportion to the visible means of redeeming the pledges we have made. It is our manifest interest to foster our provincial revenue, both for the realisation of ample assets to meet our engagements, and for the maintenance of faith and confidence in our provincial credit and resources. We shall want all our means for our own purposes of internal improvement. This is no time, then, to reduce our tariff, and thereby to weaken our resources and our credit; on the contrary, we should in every way encourage domestic industry and ingenuity, by adequately taxing all competing foreign productions; we should husband our means, and promote our internal prosperity, by making foreign importations maintain our revenue.—Let this policy be steadily pursued; let the imitation of money grants be vested in the Executive; let the Government be clothed with authority to disburse, to a limited amount and with proper responsibility, the provincial funds for the promotion of the internal improvement of the country; and we shall then easily know what to do with the money, and how to apply it so as most effectually to advance the general interests of the Province.

The packet ship *Red rose*, from Liverpool, arrived on Monday last, bringing 225 steerage passengers; about 200 of whom, we understand, were Mechanics engaged in England by the agents of Messrs. Sykes and King, for the works of the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg and Quebec Railroad. The ship came up the harbour on Tuesday, and with that commendable liberality and anxiety for the comfort of all in their employ, Messrs. Sykes and King immediately sent on board an ample supply of fresh bread, cheese, and ale, for the refreshment of the newly arrived labourers, their wives and families after their voyage. We understand, however, that a number of unprincipled villains in the shape of men who have no regard for honour or [illegible] succeeded in enticing away a considerable [illegible] of the men, (although under pay [illegible] to Messrs. Sykes and King) [illegible] their expense [illegible] higher wages; and [illegible] fraud and swindle. [illegible] all future cases [illegible] immediately [illegible]

and treated the passengers engaged, without allowing them to land here at all, which would prevent such unprincipled kidnappings and seductions from duty as above alluded to. The Steamer *Maid of Erin* was chartered to convey to Saint Andrews the labourers and their families who came in the *Endeavor*.

☞ In connection with the above we may mention that we are credibly informed, that the Labourers at present employed on the Saint Andrews Railroad complain of insufficiency of accommodation for themselves and families; and we feel assured that it is only necessary to call the attention of Mr. King, the indefatigable managing contractor, to this fact, to ensure a speedy remedy of the difficulty.

Christians of the Greek Church, who are ecclesiastically governed by their own Patriarch or Metropolitan and Bishops. The Emperor of Russia is, in his own dominions, the head of that Church; and this territorial ecclesiastical supremacy affords him a pretext for extending his imperial paw over his weaker neighbor, the Ottoman, under a pretence of claiming a religious protectorship over the members of the Greek Church in the Turkish Empire. Nicholas virtually seeks to acquire an influential share of dominion in that much-coveted territory, and thus to introduce the entering wedge, which shall open the way to its final and complete conquest and annexation. This final result is as the manifest interest of England and France to prevent, since the absorption of Turkey by Russia would entirely destroy the balance of power in Europe; would give the Russian Colossus an overwhelming preponderance and might, and would be fraught with the most imminent peril to the political and commercial relations of other powers. England and France, therefore, have the deepest interest in frustrating the insidious movements of the "Great Bear" of Europe; and unless these movements, as regards the Ottoman Empire, are checked or voluntarily relinquished, the result must inevitably be a general European War; England, France and Turkey combining to oppose the aggressive progress of Russia; while Prussia and Austria, though apparently at present unconcerned in the affair, will probably find it necessary for their own preservation, to rank themselves on the side of the defensive alliance.

The progress of events in China is of a wholly different character. That country has for centuries been subject to the dominion of a conquering and usurping dynasty; whose restrictive and jealous apprehension of change has sorely oppressed the native population, and closely barred the country against foreign intercourse and influence. The Tartar Monarchy has ever been odious to the Chinese nation, and they are now vigorously struggling to throw off the galling yoke, and to restore their native dynasty. Things have arrived at such a crisis, that the Imperial Government has been compelled to solicit aid from European Powers; from those "*cutting barbarians*" whom, till the lesson so recently taught them by England, they formerly held in such supercilious contempt; but European Governments appear to consider themselves as in no way called upon to interfere, farther than for the protection of their own subjects and interests; and it is therefore by no means improbable, that the usurpation of the Tartars will ere long be terminated, and a new order of things established in "the Celestial Empire." We confess, that we view this movement as a link in the mighty chain of causation, that is advancing the material improvement of the world; and that the result of the Chinese struggle will probably be the opening of that east Empire to European and American enterprise and unrestrained intercommunication, to the free circulation of the Gospel of Peace, the introduction of Christianity, and the emancipation of its millions from their present bigotry, superstition and intolerant exclusiveness.

present than the immediate building of a first-rate Hotel. We have, it is true, a number of very good Hotels, well conducted and provided in every respect, as far as their extent will permit. But they are all too small; none of them can accommodate comfortably more than 60 or 80 boarders at a time. But the greatly increased travelling custom requires accommodation on a much greater scale; we want an Hotel that can furnish the accommodations for about 200 first class travellers. Every Steamer that arrives from the United States swarms with passengers, visiting us either on business or for a pleasure trip; numbers of whom find the greatest difficulty in procuring a temporary resting place. A really extensive, first class Hotel at St. John, therefore, would command a most profitable revenue; and the wants of the travelling community loudly call for such a convenience.

The Saint John Hotel.—This interesting enterprise of the Lakes, Niagara, Saint Lawrence, and Saguenay rivers, making in all a Grand Tour of no less than two thousand miles; is still open at the Mechanics Institute. Those of our readers who have not taken a seat this panorama, had better go and see it at once; as it is not everyday they have an opportunity of enjoying a pleasure excursion on the Saint Lawrence river.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

By an arrangement made by the different Lodges during the tenure of the Kenebec, consisting of Waterville, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Richmond and Bath, the coming anniversary of that ancient and most respected order, will be celebrated in this city on the 24th of June next. The anniversary of St. John, who was the key stone of the Royal Arch, upon which this order stands, has been duly observed for centuries, notwithstanding the attempts made to bring the order into ridicule and disrepute. It has passed through a fiery ordeal, and has come out unscathed. Masonry now extends from East to West, from North to South—it was founded in purity and sustained by the great and good of all ages; the immortal Washington blessed it with his approval, while with him stand the names of Lafayette, Clinton, Franklin, Marshall, Warren, and a host of others that we might enumerate. The order stands as its great founder was pure and spotless, and happy are they who enjoy its benefits and live up to its sacred teachings.

Invitations will be extended to all the Lodges, Chapters, and encampments in this State, to be present and join in the celebration, which it is anticipated will be promptly responded to. They will meet on the morning of Twenty-Fourth at the City Hall, where a procession will be formed under the direction of Maj. Charles N. Bodfish, who has been selected as Grand Marshall for the occasion, which, preceded by a full band of Music, will move through our principal streets to the Methodist Church, where an Oration will be delivered by a distinguished member of the order. The services at the church being concluded, the procession will be re-formed and proceed to Kennebec Hall, where they dine, and spend the remaining portion of the day in social communication.

An efficient committee of the Hermon Lodge of this city have the whole matter in charge and we feel assured that nothing will be left undone by them, to make every thing pass off to the satisfaction of all; they will issue their circulars and invitations in a few days, when we shall take occasion to speak again of the celebration. The procession will be a rich and imposing one, such as our citizens have not seen for many years.—*Gardiner Transcript.*

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council met yesterday. (Wednesday.) Several accounts passed. A petition of several merchants, praying an amendment of the Ordinance, regulating the placing of bales, &c., in the street, was referred to the committee on bye laws, though Alderman Smith stated that no such bye law as the one complained of exists. Several petitions from Messrs. Lockhart & Co., Myles & Howard, &c., praying the remission of fines imposed for allowing goods to remain on the street over night, were also referred to a Committee, as was the petition of the Chamberlain, asking an increase of salary for his clerk, or to himself to enable him to pay Mr. Lugrin more than the £175 he now pays him out of the £250 he receives. The petition of the Superintendent of Police, asking an increase of salary, was refered to the Police committee.

In reply to a communication from the Police Magistrate, Ald. Fairweather moved that an additional policeman, or twenty-six in all be allowed. Ald. Smith moved an amendment that the Council do not wish Sergeant Nixon discharged, but expect that the former resolution—that the force be reduced to twenty-five men, be complied with.

A committee was appointed to consider the best means of leasing Navy Island and report to the Board. Councillor M'Avity, in proposing this, said that it was become absolutely necessary to provide further deep-water wharf accomodation, and they ought to be prepared and have their arrangements complete, so as to go to work next fall.

£40 was voted in aid of individual subscription, towards the improvement of the sewer East of Brussels-street.

There was a long talk about the Bell Tower. Some wanted it finished and others wished it to be removed—Ald. Fairweather making a motion to that effect. Coun. M'Avity said that the contractor gave him as a reason why he did not proceed with the work—that an influential member of the Board advised him not to do so, as it would be removed; and when a discussion was maintained, and Ald. Fairweather pressed his motion, he said Ald. Fairweather was the man. The Alderman denied having said anything of the kind, and told Mr. M'Avity to take that back to Mr. Lugrin or to the public. Mr. M'Avity wished Mr. Lugrin to be called on to confirm his statement. A warm discussion followed which ended in nothing, and the Bell Tower remains just as it was, and as it probably will be for some time.

An order passed to advertise for tenders for completing Pitt Street, and a motion for an Ordinance for the recording St. Andrew's-St., was referred to a committee.—[Freeman.

[In the foregoing report of the Common Council proceedings, it appears that there is a desire on the part of that body to continue the police force at the reduced number of 25 men. We consider this to be a very injudicious resolution; a penny wise and pound foolish mode of proceeding. The inadequacy of the present force has been repeatedly proved of late, by numerous entries on private premises, including gardens and enclosures, orchards, retailing shops, &c.; all of which might have been prevented, had the number of policemen been adequate to the extent of the city. Serious losses and injuries are inflicted upon individuals, who are taxed for the maintenance of an insufficient force; and in case of the absence of the unfortunate sufferers from home, during their attendance at public meetings, &c., or their employment in business, they have no redress, and are left to the mercy of the depredators, who, in the majority of cases, escape with impunity. The expense of the police is a charge on the community, we admit, but we think it is the duty of the Common Council to provide a sufficient police force for the due protection of the community. We perceive that the Superintendent of Police is seeking an increase of salary, and we think that the onerous duties of his office justly entitle him to it.]—*Ex. Chron.*

NEW YORK.—A very fine looking Ship called the *Morning Star*, was launched this morning from the building yard of Messrs. McLauchlan & Stackhouse, in Carleton. She is built throughout and especially built of hackmatack, white oak, and white pine, to class seven years at Lloyd's, and is, we believe, the finest construction built on this side that ever left this Province. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length on deck, 195 feet 6 inches; length of keel, 187 feet 5 inches; breadth of be