SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 32.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,
is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Dovener & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—
12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing.

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send
For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to
DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

March.	H. Sun.	s. Moon	H	W
7 Saturday,	5 33	6 31	Rises	11 35
8 Sunday,	5 31	6 32	7a42	0 6
9 Monday,	5 29	6 33	8 43	0 20
10 Tuesday,	5 27	6 34	9 41	0 50
11 Wednesday,	5 25	6 36	10 36	1 20
12 Thursday,	5 24	6 37	11a30	1 51
13 Friday,	5 22	6 38	0 6	2 26

Full Moon, 7th, 11h. 23m. morning.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

Royal Mail STAGE.
PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Ra't Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.
October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.
Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—
3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, assd. 15-16, 11-16, 13 16, 11 16, 9 16, and 7 16 in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.

SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted and furnished it in a superior manner, and rendered it in every way comfortable and convenient for those who may favour him with a call.

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.
Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

TO RENT,

THE COTTAGE and Premises in Princess Street, Carleton, recently owned by George Wheeler, Esquire, with all the grounds attached to the same, comprising Eleven City Lots, beautifully situated and commanding a view of the Falls and fine scenery in that neighbourhood.—The House is nearly new—is thoroughly built and finished in the most modern style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a genteel family.

The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber, and possession will be given forthwith.
JOS. H. LITTLEHALE.
Carleton, Nov. 10, 1848.

Shirting Cottons.
220 PIECES Superior COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

Printing Paper.
RECEIVED at the Liverpool House ex Beverly from Boston,
10 Reams Royal Printing Paper, 23x33;
10 do. do. do. do. 25x36;
10 do. Fine Blue Ruled Letter Paper. For sale cheap by VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Cartman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: George Leo, junior, Esq.
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St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office.
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 22. Agents for New-Brunswick

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.
Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:
TWO 60 fathoms each ¾ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each ¾ inch do. do. ditto;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do;
1 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
1 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. ⅜ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5 16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1 to 5 cwt:
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can be given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or at the Store of Mr. C. C. MacDonald, No. 5, North side, King-street.
May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

Tea, Coffee, &c.
Per Schr. Beverley from Boston.
22 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
10 bags COFFEE,
10 brls. Bright VARNISH,
5 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 chests caper Souchong TEA.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 2. Prince Wm. street.

IRON & SPIKES.
Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:
30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
July 11. THOS F. RAYMOND, Nelson st.

Iron and Tin.
Daily expected to arrive per ship *William Carson* from Liverpool—
50 TONS Bolt and Bar Iron, common and refined,—well assorted,
6 tons Boiler Plates;
6 tons Hoop Iron and Plough Plating, assorted sizes; 100 boxes Tin Plates, assorted.
Also expected by first Vessel from Clyde—
200 tons Scotch Monkland Iron.
For sale by WM. CARVILL.
March 2 Nelson-street

Castor Oil, and Axes.
Just received, and for sale—
26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of CASTOR OIL;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec 8. *Prince Wm. street.*

Miscellany.

THE DUKE AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

I AGREED with a friend to go to early service (at 8 o'clock a. m.) to the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, on a Sunday morning in February. The fact that the Duke of Wellington habitually attended there was the inducement which attracted us. It was a bleak morning. There had been a heavy fall of snow. One way to the chapel lay through St. James' park. We did not meet a single person. The stillness of London on the earlier hour of Sundays has often struck me. The state of the weather made this stillness seem greater than usual on this morning, and raised a suspicion in our minds that, in so far as our visit to the chapel involved the hope of seeing the duke, it would be attended with disappointment.

Arrived there, however, and with the usual preliminaries admitted within, we found a singularly interesting congregation. The Chapel Royal is remarkable for a large attendance of the aristocracy, and we saw before us a congregation of rank, fashion, fame, power, wealth and wisdom, such as is rarely witnessed. In a word, the congregation consisted of one single person—the Duke alone! Bleak as was the morning, the sun was laden with waste of earth's honours, dignities, and renown than any living man, with but one stain upon his character, intently occupied with the work of worshipping his God, and all alone with the clergyman. Thoughts came flowing in upon us from all quarters, Waterloo, Vittoria, Salamanca; clashing thousands, the wounded, the dying, the silent camp, the imminent deadly breach; glorious victories, admiring millions, applauding senates, grateful princes, gorgeous courts—all, in fact that is viewed as great and glorious in this lower world, with the one exception, as so related to the great personage before us, that they in our minds connected themselves with, and were, by his presence on this occasion, forced before our imagination, and, as it were, seen, felt, realised. Here was the giant spirit which had been raised to sit on the whirlwind and rule the storm, which had, instrumentally, for years decided the fate of nations, and people, and kindred, and tongues, and received more of the incense of human gratitude, thanksgiving, and praise, than perhaps ever before were awarded to mortal. Nor did there fail to mingle with the retrospect thrones overturned, dynasties swept away, hopes which towered to heaven flung into perdition, curses both loud and deep.

This hero, the deliverer, the avenger, the warrior of unmatched wisdom in the hour of hesitation, and forbearance in the hour of triumph, stood before us, his head hoar with age, his body feeble and his voice faint, and the solitary worshipper of that God who had so often shielded his head in the day of battle, and through his arm delivered the British Empire and its countless subjects from invasion and overthrow. The sight struck us as particularly fine.

On our entrance, the Psalms for the day were being read. The duke took alternate verses with the clergyman. He spoke with an utterance that was thick and indistinct, and occasionally stammered a little ere he could get out a word, but still his voice filled the chapel.

Although my friend and I habitually answered the responses, here we felt that it would be more edifying, that we should be silent worshippers. It struck us both that the Psalm was particularly appropriate. After our entrance it ran and was read thus.

The Duke: I will go forth in the strength of the Lord God, and will make mention of thy righteousness only.

The Clergyman: Thou, O God, hast taught me from my youth up until now: therefore will I tell of thy wondrous works.

The Duke: Forsake me not, O God, in mine old age, when I am grey headed, until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to all them that are yet for to come.

Clergyman: Thy righteousness, O God, is very high: and great things are they that thou hast done; O God, who is like unto thee?

The Duke: O, what great troubles and adversities hast thou showed me! And yet didst thou turn and refresh me: yea, and brought'st me from the deep of the earth again.

Clergyman: Thou hast brought me to great honour and comforted me on every side.

The Duke: Blessed be the Lord God, even the God of Israel; which only doeth wondrous things.

Clergyman: And blessed be the name of his Majesty for ever: and all the earth shall be filled with his Majesty. Amen, Amen.

The Duke: Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

Clergyman: As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end.—Amen.

It was impossible not to feel with peculiar force the important of that part of the ritual of our Church through which the congregation is led to take alternate verses with the clergyman in reading the Psalms for the day. In what remarkable contrast with the hardening circumstances of daily life, its sordid cares, its heartless vanities, its corrupting sentiments, do the thoughts of the inspired and royal psalmist present themselves!

The duke was as painstaking in the performance of his duty as ever parish clerk was, and much more so than many of the fraternity whom I have happened upon.

The rubric was punctilliously observed. At the creed he turned to the communion table, repeated the words distinctly and aloud, and all through impressed the spectator with the idea that he was intently engaged in the fulfilment of an important duty of his own. The emphasis in the Litany was strong and marked. "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord." And at the commandments, "Incline our hearts to keep *this* law," was thus repeated on each occasion.

The lessons for the morning were, Genesis ix., and Mark xiv.

The sermon was remarkable, on Exodus, chap. xxiii., 2. It briefly but strongly showed the dangers connected with too great subservicency to the popular voice, and, of course, without any intention on the part of the writer and preacher, dealt some strokes which the duke must have felt.—*Dublin Church Sentinel.*

FIRST LOVE.—There is a sunlight of the heart—a new and delicious element of thought and feeling, when every object in earth and sky comes forth to the delighted vision in hues of purple enchantment. Ah! this is the first glimpse of the young spirit into the Paradise of Love. It is the halo shed over universal creation by young love's first and passionate dream. It is the bright spot in the heart's history, to which the eye of memory is ever turning with fond sadness, amid the jarring selfish cares of after life. It is the single solitary oasis of romance and poetry in the lives of thousands, for whom all nature's charms would otherwise have bloomed in vain! Yes; there are cold and dull spirits, which only the magic touch of the boys-god's arrow can awaken to quicker and warmer measure. There are tame inactive frames, to which the first keen wound of the fatal dart can lend the vigour and swiftness of the bounding roe. There are hearts, which, mute and indifferent to every other emotion, must yet idly struggle to resist the chains of Love. For he is the irresistible tyrant, and the wide world of humanity is his empire. * * * If there is one advice, which more than any other might be tendered to the young, as most needful for their future happiness, (and yet with how little chance of its adoption!) perhaps it is this—*Beware of first attachments.* For who can beware of a danger whose existence is not perceived? The adage says: "To be forewarned is to be forearmed. And whatever difficulties may lie in the way, there are certainly some hints whose usefulness may not be wholly denied, and which are humbly offered for consideration here:—1. Remember that all young hearts, unoccupied by some special attachment, are like parched flowers thirsting for the dews and rains of heaven.—2. This unconscious void in the soul must sooner or later find a supply, and in this very necessity lies danger lies.—3. Whatever we wish we are fain to believe. Hence the risk of self-delusion, in respect to the worth of the object on which our love may desire to rest.—4. Consider the misery of mis-placed affections.—5. Keep a daily constant watch upon your thoughts and emotions.—Recollect that what is once fairly begun is one-half-finished. Lastly, strive to admire whatever is solid and sterling in character. This will be the best safeguard of all. Beauty, the merely shining qualities, so often the accompaniments of shallow and heartless natures; and cling in feeling and imagination to whatever is calm, and elevated, and truthful. Sincerity is the "first of virtues;" and to appreciate sincerity, while it would exalt and dignify all the young indiscriminately of either sex, would do especial service to the daughters of humanity, and save them in their first loves from much disappointment and sorrow.

A MUSICAL CRITIC.—"Ah, Spiffler! what jolly times you have of it—going every night to the opera, and getting up to all these things—compared to us poor fellows in the city, who have to drudge away until foreign post hour! I wish I knew enough of music to be a critic!" "So you do," said Spiffler. "But I don't know anything." "That's enough!"—"What! and music so complicated a science!" "Music may be a science, but writing about music is a dodge, and one dodge is worth three sciences any day in the week—that is, of course, if you know how to work it!" "I don't understand—I——" "Hold your tongue, and I'll make you a musical critic in three words. Call all times 'movements'—never say anything is correctly played, but 'conscientiously interpreted;' whenever you hear a slow air, and then a quick one, fog in a sentence about a *largo*, and a 'cabaletta'—write as much about 'diatonics, major-fifths,' and 'chromatic intervals, as you please, because nobody but fiddlers and piano-forte teachers know anything about them. If you want to do the severely classical, you can always talk of some old Dutchman of the name of 'Bach,' who wrote figures—go into raptures about '*Iphigenia in Tauris*,'—sneer at any one who writes lovely melodies as a quadrille composer—and say, good naturedly, that, of course, Auber and Bellini are very well in their way. Then, as to vocal music, take care you don't get confounding mezzo-tintos with mezzo-sopranos, for that is awkward: but be sure when a *cavatina* comes out, to be great upon the quality of the tones of the upper or lower 'register'—don't forget that word—nor 'flexibility' neither—nor 'wiry'—nor thinbee.' Never call a voice a voice, but always an 'organ;' and above all (and here's half the secret of musical criticism in a word), make it a solemn rule never to conclude an article without complaining that the brass drowned the stringed instruments, and finding fault with the conductor for taking the time of the adagio 'too fast,' or, of the allegro, 'too slow.'"—*From Clement Lorimer*, Part III.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON COLOURS.—There is a remarkable correspondence between the geographical position of a region and the colours of its plants and animals. Within the tropics, where

'The sun shines for ever unchangeably bright,'

the darkest green prevails over the leaves of plants, and flowers and fruits are tinctured with colours of the deepest dye, whilst the plumage of the birds is of the most variegated description and the richest hues. In the people also of these climes there is manifested a desire for the most striking colours, and their dresses have all a distinguishing character, not of shape merely, but of chromatic arrangements. In the temperate climates everything is of a more subdued variety: the flowers are less bright of hue; the prevailing tint of the winged tribes is a russet brown; and the dresses of the inhabitants of these regions is of a sombre character. In the colder portions of the earth there is but little colour; the flowers are generally white or yellow, and the animals exhibit no other contrast than that which white and black afford. A chromatic scale might be formed, its maximum being at the Equator and its minimum at the Poles. The influence of light on the colours of organised creation is well shown in the sea. Near the shores we find seaweeds of the most beautiful tinctures, particularly on the rocks which are left dry by the tide; and the rich hues of the actinias, which inhabit shallow water, must have been observed. The fishes which swim near the surface are also distinguished by the variety of their colours, whereas those which live at a greater depth are grey, brown, or black. It has been found that after a certain depth, where the quantity of light is so reduced that after a certain depth, where the quantity of light is so reduced that a mere twilight prevails, the inhabitants of the ocean become nearly colourless. The sun's rays alone give to plants the property of reflecting colour, is proved by the process of blanching, or the etiolated state produced by artificially excluding them from light.

BOOKS.—A good book is a lasting companion. Truths, which it has taken years to glean, are therein at once freely but carefully communicated. We enjoy communion with the mind, though not with the person of the writer. Thus the humblest man may surround himself by the wisest and best spirits of the past and present age. No one can be solitary who possesses a book—he owns a friend who will instruct him in moments of leisure or necessity. It is only necessary to turn open the leaves, and the fountain at once gives forth its streams. Yea may seek costly furniture for your homes, fancy ornaments for mantelpieces, and rich carpets for your floors—but after the absolute necessaries of a home, give me books, as at once the cheapest, and certainly the most useful and abiding embellishments.—*Family Friend.*

THE COMMON WATCH.—The common watch is in many of its parts a very ill-constructed machine. The train of wheelwork which transmits the motion of the main spring, for example, is contrived on principles so faulty that they should be scouted by every mechanician. Yet there can be no doubt that any attempt to introduce a better machine would utterly fail as a commercial enterprise. Long used methods and ingenious engines have been specially provided to fashion and cut every one of the minuter parts which go to compose the existing instrument.—Mr. Dent, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, stated that every watch consisted of at least 202 pieces, employing probably 215 persons distributed among forty trades—to say nothing of the tool makers for all of these. If we were now materially to alter the construction of the watch, all those trades would have to be relearnt, new tools and wheel-cutting engines to be devised,—and the majority of the workmen to begin life again. During this interval the price of the new instrument would be enormously enhanced. We should again hear men speak, like Malvolio, of 'winding up their watches' as a token of magnificent wealth. Thus, in our complicated state of society, even machines in process of time come to surround themselves with a circle of 'vested interests' which embarrass all our attempts at improvement.—*Edinburgh Review.*

JEWS IN ENGLAND A HUNDRED YEARS SINCE.—The Jewish families who were then (*circa* 1748) settled in England were few, though from their wealth and other circumstances they were far from unimportant. They were all of them Sephardim,—that is to say, children of Israel who had never quitted the shores of the Midland Ocean until Torquamada had driven them from their pleasant residences and rich estates in Arragon, and Andalusia, and Portugal, to seek greater blessings even than a clear atmosphere and a glowing sun, amid the marshes of Holland and the fogs of Britain. Most of these families, who held themselves aloof from the Hebrews of Northern Europe, then only occasionally stealing into England, as from an inferior caste, and whose synagogue was reserved only for Sephardim, are now extinct; while the branch of the great family, which, notwithstanding their own sufferings from prejudice, they had the hardihood to look down upon, have achieved an amount of wealth and consideration which the Sephardim, even with the patronage of Mr. Pelham, never could have contemplated.—*D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.*

AGRICULTURE.

GALLOWAY FARM, Feb. 10.—Since last report we have carted home to the stack-yard the whole of the remainder of the swedes. The weather proving very favourable, the turnip land was last week all ploughed and sown with wheat. The variety used was Hunter's wheat, at the rate of three bushels per imperial acre, sown broadcast; 2 cwt. per acre of guano was harrowed in with the seed. We are now occupied with bean-sowing, which is performed in the following manner: the land, which was trenched-ploughed in autumn, from exposure to the weather, now breaks down before the drill plough, without any other previous operation; 6 drill ploughs, following each other, go a 'bout' in the morning, making 12 drills; a drill barrow which sows 3 drills, then enters, and at a 'bout' finishes 6 drills. By this time the 6 ploughs have again drawn 6 drills, and on returning up the field, they cover the first 6 drills, now sown. They then draw off 6 new drills, and again covers 6 on their return, the drill barrow going at the same rate, and sowing at a 'bout' 6 drills also. A space of 12 drills is left between the opening and the covering, which gives plenty of room for the working of the barrow and the passing of the horses. The drills are 27 inches wide, and are made across the winter furrows. Part of the land was dunged on the stubble, but the part which was not dunged is dressed with 40 cwt. of guano, sown in the drills by hand, and covered in with the seed. 2½ bushels of beans are sown per acre, and with this force we get over from 10 to 12 acres a day. An expeditious plan at this season is of the greatest consequence in taking advantage of a favourable seed time for beans. The horses are receiving at present an extra feed of oats. The fattening cattle continue to be fed with swedes, and cibs. of bean meal, oats, and linseed, mixed. They are all washed with soap and water once a fortnight, besides being daily well cleased with a 'dandy-brush.' They relish their bath extremely, and take to their food afterwards with increased appetite and zest. But we do not anticipate such a profit as your Bedfordshire correspondent, whose cattle consuming not the half quantity of turnips and about the same amount of meal, are expected to leave him 10s. a week for their keep. At the end of the year his accounts will be very interesting, and if they realise his present anticipations, we earnestly hope he will publish his system for the benefit of his brother farmers.—A plan which will increase the profit, and at the same time diminish the expense of feeding, cannot fail to be instructive.—*J. C.—Agricultural Gazette.*

Provincial Legislature.

[*Reported by Mr. Thomas Hall.*]

(Continued from last Friday's paper.)

Dr. THOMPSON said it was no use to talk of building a line of Railway when it would not pay. Nature had made a great Channell of Communication from the Bend of Petitcodiac to St. John down the Bay of Fundy, and if a Railroad was built across from Shediac to the Bend it would have all the effect necessary at present; Vessels could then convey the freight down to St. John, even Steam Tugs could be employed if necessary, and all this could be effected at a small cost as far as he felt inclined to go in that Line. As to the Saint Andrews Line, he was perfectly disinterested quite as much so as in the Shediac Line; he felt just as much for one as for the other, and could therefore give an unbiassed opinion. It was all folly to talk of raising £500,000 in the English market, when the St. Andrews Company could not raise £75,000 the other day even with the Provincial guarantee. It would also be wrong to drop the St. Andrews Line now, and be all the more so into another, and it would be treating the English stock-holders who had taken stock in the St. Andrews Line right; and depend upon it if they were to be served in this way, they won'd be very clear of New Brunswick scrip for the future. He thought the Line across to the Bend to Shediac could be built for £2,000 a mile, and this would be within our reach bye and bye, if it was thought advisable, it could be commenced on to St. John. He thought they were all going wild to talk of undertaking works of so great a magnitude, with our limited means; even suppose the money could be raised to carry on the great work, it would never pay the interest on the outlay. He would much rather see what money could be raised, distributed on the bye-Roads, and employed in building vessels, this would benefit all classes of society. If the Saint Andrews Line was to go into operation, it would give employment to many people along its route; they could send many things to market then which were then comparatively valueless, such as Timber of different kinds, Cordwood, Shingles, and the like; in this way, they could make themselves very comfortable. Besides—Doctor Gesner, had reported, that minerals of different kinds existed in many places along this Line, and by giving the small sum now asked for they would all be made valuable. He would wish to see a Company formed for the Shediac Line before they granted any money, and even then he could not support one, to any greater extent than the other. He would warn the Committee to be careful how they paralized the credit of the Province by voting for so enormous an amount of money; but to wait until private individuals led the way, and then such assistance might be given as could be afforded until this was done he would oppose the Shediac Line entirely. As to the Report he dever could agree to go to such an extent, and unless they proceeded with unanimity in this matter, the result would just be, that they would get no money at all. It was a subject of paramount importance, and they should consider well what they were about, before adopting measures that might be the means of doing a very great injury instead of a benefit.

[Hon. Mr. FISHER made a lengthy Speech against the St. John and Shediac line.]

Mr. RITCHIE rose and said, that the Committee was now engaged in the discussion of a subject of vital importance to the present and future welfare of this Province. In the House had, during the present session disposed of a great amount of business and had passed bills which he hoped would be of great advantage to the general interests; yet, important as these matters were, they dwindled into comparative insignificance when compared with the subject now under discussion. Upon this subject, more than all others, was the attention of the people fixed; and although they were beyond the sound of their voices to day, yet they were waiting with longing eyes and anxious bosoms to learn the result of their deliberations on this all important subject. The trade of the country was prostrate—the manufactories of the country were deserted—the energies of the mechanic and the artizan were paralyzed—the hand of Providence had blasted the fruits of the earth, and the labours of the husbandman had failed. Throughout the length and breadth of the land despondency and gloom hung over the people. In this situation their attention was naturally directed to the members of this Committee, as their representatives, for relief. They called upon them to devise some measures which would instil into their minds a hope of the future—something to revive their drooping spirits and cheer them onward; something to stay the tide of emigration by which the life-blood of the country was fast ozing out;—something which would give employment and bread to an almost destitute people, and prevent them from turning their backs upon the country which gave them birth, to seek a living in a foreign land. Feeling, as he did, the importance of this subject, he could not but approach it with a solemnity becoming the occasion, deeply convinced as he was of the responsibility devolving upon him as a member of this honorable Committee.—This feeling, he trusted, he only held in common with every hon. member around the benches, and he could but indulge the hope that their deliberations upon this subject might result in a permanent good to the country at large. The hon. and learned member for York (Mr. Fisher) had just concluded a speech of some two-and-a-half hours in length, and after listening particularly thereto, he must really express his perfect astonishment at the position in which that hon. gentleman now stood before the Country; and before he concluded he would point out what to him appeared at least a most glaring inconsistency in the course he had chosen upon this occasion. The hon. member had accused him with not having brought forward his facts and figures to show that the Shediac Line would pay, but he had not given him an opportunity to do so. From a feeling of delicacy towards the hon. members for Charlotte, he (Mr. R.) had allowed them to come forward first in this debate; but no sooner had they concluded than the hon. gentleman had taken the floor, and for two long hours and a half had he combatted every supposed argument which would be adduced in favor of the introduction of Railways into the Province; and he (Mr. R.) could venture the assertion that there was not another man in five hundred in this Province, who would take the same course, or who would agree with him on that point. There was another charge which the hon. and learned member had brought against the advocates of Railways, viz:—that they were urging the matter on with a degree of precipitancy unbecoming the dignity of a legislative body. Was the subject of Railways a new thing in this Country? Had they now, for the first time, their attention called to this subject? But, said the hon. and learned member, we are called upon to give a vote in this matter, without having had time to consult with our constituents! and on the evening before the last, over a "hasty cup of tea," he had for the first time read the report of the Railway Committee! For the first time, ever this *hasty cup of tea* had the subject of Railways presented itself to his mind! Ah! if there was in this country one man more than another who was artful and cunning in feeling the pulse of a constituency, it was the hon. and learned member for York! (Mr. Fisher) When he was quietly indulging in this *hasty cup of tea*, a public meeting of the learned member's constituents was convened in this City for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration! and in the midst of the learned gentleman's *deep considerations* upon this subject, in bolts a messenger in breathless haste:—"Oh! Mr. Fisher, there's such a meeting up town there! and they're all opposed to Railways entirely—particularly the Shediac affair!" (Laughter). This had thrown the hon. gentleman into such a state of excitement that this *hasty cup of tea* had burned his throat, and had produced such a fever that he now comes forward and pronounces the whole affair of Railways to be a "great vagary!"—"a gigantic humbug!"—"a gambling speculation!"—an undertaking which would produce "desolation, wailing and woe!" throughout the land. (Much laughter.) Really, this *hasty cup of tea* had been one of the most extraordinary agents he ever knew. (Continued laughter.) But he had a more serious charge than this to prefer against the hon. and learned member of the Government (Mr. Fisher). He would now ask him solemnly before the assembled Representatives of the people of New-Brunswick, now he, as one of the constitutional advisers of His Excellency, how he dared to put such language as this in the mouth of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of