WESTMORELAND COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£10 for the road from Dobson's to Ward's; 10 from E. Radworth's to Cape Spear; 10 from Cape Spear to John M. Glasking's; 10 from emigrant road to John Allen's; 5 for road to Otter Creek; 10 from emigrant road to Timothy Savage's; 5 to Fort Monckton; 5 from Great road to John Carey's; 25 from Gaspereau to great Shemogue; 5 from W. Fillmore's to J. Smith's; 5 from little Shemogue to Carman's; 6 for Aboideau over little Shemogue near Anderson's; 5 from great Shemogue road to Little Cape; 5 due Andrew Murray for a bridge; 10 from great Shemogue to Tedish; 10 from great

Coppe's to W. Tingley's, £11 12 balance due on a bridge; 10 from Thomas Hicks' to Alexander Anderson's; 5 from Aboushagan road to Miles Sears'; 40 from Thomas Ayre's, over Beech Hill, to Dorchester great road, one third to be expended between Charters' and the Bonum Gould settlement, £5 10 to be paid for bridge built; 15 from W. Kinnear's to Fairfield; 15 from Jolicure to the Lake settlement; 40 from Point Migie to Great Shemogue; 10 from Emigrant road to Thomas Oulton's; 10 from Allen's creek to Cape Maranguin; 10 from Grand Aunce to Cape Maranquin, by way of Joseph Doherty's; 10 from Stack's Cove to Cape Maranguin; 10 from Church in Sackville to Thomas Milner's; 5 for road to Dorchester by way of Richard Lourisons'; 15 from North Joggins to Dorchester; 10 from Grand Aunce to second Westcock hill; 14 from Sackville to Dorchester, through Fairfield; 10 from Charles Smith's, Beech hill road, to Dickey's; 15 from Towse's to Saint Andrew's settlement; 10 from Dixon's landing to post road in Sackville round Shaw's hill; 5 from Amand Wallett's to Philip Thibideau's; 5 from Thaddy Legere's to Nelson Bishop's; 10 from main road in Dover to great road in Dorchester, via Ayer's mill; 5 from post road to Frederick Melanson's; 5 from David Budrot's to Fort Folly point; 8 from Bellevons' Village to Paul LeBlanc's; 7 10 round the Cormea Marsh and to Powell's on the west side of Memramcook River; 4 from main road through Gaynton settlement; 5 from main road to Bellevon's mill; 5 from main road to Thaddy White's; 7 10 from post road to Bonum Gould settlement, via the lake; 5 from post road to Sackville, via Cook Smith's; 5 10 from post road to Layton Card's, via Bleuis settlement; 3 from Ritchie's farm to Ayer's; 10 from Bonum Gould settlement to Bruno Richard's; 5 from main road to Richard's mill, via Joshua Breau's; 3 from main road to Andrew Godet's; 10 from Dover to great road; 2 10 from main road near the Chapel to and past Louis White's; 3 from main road to Simon Legere's; 7 10 from Mittin's to Asa Filmore's, via John Mittin's; 7 10 from main road to Humphrey's mill; 10 from Shediac road to and through Manudie settlement; 5 from Dorchester road to and past Oliver Bellevon's; 15 from Philip Chapman's to W. Bateman's; 5 for road leading back from Ohio settlement; 10 from Fabior LeBlanc's, Saint Andrew's settlement, to road from Shediac to Shemogue; 15 for road from Frank Legere's, Little Cape, to road leading to Shemogue from Catholic Church at Cape Bauld; 13 from Peter Pabinot's, North side of Shediac River, to and past Newman's mills; 10 for Shediac bridge near Babinot's; 7 10 towards bridge across Aboushagan, near Dominick Cormea's; 13 from Joseph Galouse's to Dominick Cormea's; 3 10 from main road to Flora Donovan's; 20 from Barter's Cove, through the M'Dougald settlement, to Hugh M'Lean's; 30 for road south side of Scoudiac River towards Sackville, via Grindstone Manufactory; 15 from great road to line of Albert County, leading to Robert Stiles'; £3 10 to be expended from bridge to County line; 25 for road and intervale from great road to Butternut Ridge; 15 for road and bridge from Lutz's mountain to Steves' mountain; 10 from Steves mountain to Fredericton road, by Killam's mill; 15 from James M'Fee's to and by Daniel Wheaton's up south side of North River; 10 from Alexander Kinnear's to Joseph Chapman's; 15 from James Blakney's to Cornhill, via North River; 10 from main road at Scott's to Fredericton road, via North River; 5 from Alexander Cain's to County line; 10 from great road to Pollet River, via Haslett's mills; 10 from Butternut Ridge to Cornhill; 5 from County line to John Rider's; 5 from Butternut Ridge road, at John Humphrey's through to Fawcett settlement; 5 from Kinnear road, easterly, to Allwood's; 15 from the Arnold grant, Butler's, to John Killam's, North River mountains; 10 10 from Fredericton road to North River mountains, by George Cochran's; 20 from Fredericton road to Ichabod Lewis', Neyers' brook, by way of L. Eagles'; 15 from Bridge, Petitcodiac, near Blakney's, to Pottot River; 10 communication road from Irish Town to G. C. Woods'; 5 from Hall's Creek to Gaskin's, via M'Farlan's; 5 from M'Farlan's to M'Fetus'; 7 10 from M'Farlan's bridge to the Bend road; 10 from post road to Steves' Mountain Settlement; 15 from Robert Madison's, via Indian Mountain, to M'Laughlan road; 30 from Bend through Irish Town towards Kent County line; 15 from Bend to Lutz's mountain; 10 from Jacob Trites, 3d, to M. M'Farlan's; 20 from Widow Horsman's to Dennis Hailey's, via Somer's mill; 15 from P. Gallagher's to County line, via G. O'Donald's; 15 from Irish Town through Hogan Settlement towards Hugh McLean's; 15 from main road, Harris' mills, to Shediac road, via Jerry O'Neil's; 5 from Shediac main road to O'Neil Settlement; 5 from great road to Frederick Melanson's, via John Gould's; 5 from Melanson's to David Burke's; 15 from post road near Bateman's to road leading from Shediac road to French Settlement; 5 from Aboideau near Dobson's; 10 for exploring a Road from Charters' to Aboushagan; 10 For laying out a road from Shemogue, back from the shore, towards Cape Tormentine; From James McDevitt's, via Irvine's, to Jerry O'Neils 10; 10 From Fowler's hill to Martin Trueman's, to be laid out between the mill pond and Trueman's; 10 for Tedish bridge; 10 for bridge near Budrout'r; 5 from George Reed's to Lamb's, on the road leading from Point Migie to Shemogue; 10 for the road from Point Migie across the bog to North Lake Settlement; 10 from Chappell's, Dorchester, to the Cove; two pounds ten shillings of which to be paid C. Thibideau for building a bridge; 7 10 for bridge near Siles Copp's; 5 for road from Henry Ogden's towards Beech Hill, via the Trout Brook.

☞ Communities, as well as individuals, should know how to distinguish their friends from their enemies, in order that they may avail themselves of the social aid of the former, and avoid the insidious machinations of the latter. The people of New Brunswick, as a body, have scarcely learnt this useful lesson as yet; but too unsuspectingly treat all around and among them without discrimination, and thus innocently cherish the viper that may yet inflict the deadliest of wounds. When the loyal body of Orangemen, whose whole principles and practice are fealty and reverence for Church and State, and whose unwavering object is to promote sincere loyalty, social order, and concord, asked the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, they were met by a counter-proposal, to incorporate also the traitorous association called "Ribbonmen," on the plea that all were equally entitled to such privileges, and that no distinction should be made. If both bodies had equally meritorious objects at heart, and were actuated by equally pure and loyal principles, the argument would hold good; but if the one association be formed for the promotion of the general welfare and the maintenance of the principles of the Constitution in their integrity, while the other is actuated by diametrically opposite motives and pursues an entirely antagonistic course, no parallel can be drawn between them, and common sense must admit that both cannot be equally entitled to favour and encouragement. The following editorial article, copied from a recent London paper, will prove the justice of our remarks; its perusal will enlighten our fellow-countrymen as to what Ribbonism *really is*; and after obtaining that knowledge, let our legislators ask themselves, is such an association one that should be fostered and encouraged in New Brunswick by an act of incorporation?—

THE RIBBON CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Recent events have brought to light the fearful extent and terrible organization of this conspiracy, and have proved its extensive existence in most of the great manufacturing towns of England. A number of documents and correspondence of the conspiracy has been seized; many of the leaders have been discovered; and one of them in high office in the town of Warrington, has turned approver and given evidence at the recent Assizes for one of the Irish Counties. The facts relating to this correspondence are conclusive as to its authenticity; and the correspondence itself, with the evidence, each of which corroborates the other,

racy into full light. It is not in itself either religious or political. It is simply an association of which the members mutually bind themselves to support, assist, and avenge each other. Any member considering himself injured has a right to call on all other members to avenge him. Death is the punishment resorted to; a sum is set apart out of the funds for the executioner; any trustworthy member may volunteer and become entitled to it: if no one volunteer, an executioner is chosen by lot, who must execute the decree on pain of death himself. This conspiracy now extends to every part of Ireland, except the county of Galway, which appears still to be free from it. It embraces America, Scotland, and our leading manufacturing towns, Liverpool, Manchester, Warrington, Stockport, and in fact all in which the Irish are settled in any number. Three "national delegates for Ireland, Scotland, and England," are at the head of it. County or district, and parish delegates, complete the organization. By them new pass words and secret signs are transmitted every three months throughout the whole Association, by which each member can recognise and claim the assistance of all others at any moment. These signs are technically termed in the correspondence "goods," "game," "that game cock." The persons who travel to distribute them are termed "merchants." The Association provides for the safety of its executioners, sending them from Ireland to the care of the local associations in England for a time, and from them to America if it is found necessary.

All this accounts for the murders in Ireland, the difficulty of obtaining evidence, and the arming of its rural police.

We trust that the recent discoveries and convictions in Ireland, and especially the fact that persons in high station in the conspiracy have at last been got to give full evidence, may do much to check it. But it is important to observe, that while it is a legal offence to belong to this conspiracy in Ireland, under acts applying to that country only, it is no legal offence to be a member of it in England. We trust this state of the law will not be allowed to continue now that the extensive existence of the conspiracy in England is demonstrated.

The only thing that gives any appearance of a religious character to the Association is this: that none but Romanists are ever admitted to it. Yet even this distinction is not on religious grounds, for the evidence is clear that neither in England or America are any Romanists admitted except those who are Irish by birth.

So much is clear from the documents and evidence published. But the evidence given before the Grand Jury at the Assizes before mentioned, throws further light on some very interesting points. That evidence, or at least much of it, was not necessary for the conviction of the prisoners, and therefore was not produced in court, and of course was not published. We have been presented with it from an authentic source, on which full reliance may be placed.

The relation of the Roman priests in Ireland to the Ribbon conspiracy, has engaged the attention of those who wished to understand the real state of that country. Many have affirmed that they were the secret leaders of it; but more careful observers have long held that the priests had no sort of control or direction over it; that they were really most hostile to it, but absolutely powerless to suppress or contest it. Either fact would evidently be most important to know. The approver, who is evidently well acquainted with the whole working of the Society, was asked if the priests were connected with it, and replied that they were not; he stated that he had never known or heard of a priest being a Ribbon-man. Being asked how he accounted for such a fact, he replied, "because when we join the Society, it's not much we go to confession, and besides that once we join it we pay no more dues." This derives confirmation from the general prevalence of "the priests tariff" about ten years since, which was well known to be supported by the Ribbon Society, and from which the people were diverted, only by "Repeal:" this was the secret history and object of the "Monster Meetings" of 1843.

The existence of so vast a conspiracy, standing in such a relation to the Priests, shows the real extent and nature of their power. It is true that the violent denunciation and inflammatory harangues of individual Priests may often have stimulated the Ribbon lodges to send forth their executioner to revenge some real or fancied injury; but they are really powerless to contest or suppress the system. It is notorious that a priest who really attempts to do so loses his power. A few years since, a priest attempted it in an Irish county; he preached boldly against the Ribbon lodges, and the greater part of his congregation rose up and left the building.

Hence we may understand why clergymen and readers engaged in the reformation movement in Ireland are not murdered as landlords and agents are. The Ribbon men are Gallios.

This decides the policy of the attempt to govern Ireland by the priests. This vast conspiracy, with its terrible tribunals, is the curse that eats into the vitals of society. The Priests are as powerless with it as they notoriously are with the Romanist aristocracy and gentry. They dare not move a finger against the real evil and curse of the country. Their party politically consists only of the trading agitators, who find their strength in the notice taken of them: to attempt to govern Ireland by the Priests is simply to increase her embarrassments by raising this class of persons to a factitious importance, leaving the main cause of the miseries to which the country is subjected to work uncontrolled.

The most vigorous and fearless administration of the law is the only remedy for such a state of society; and that is precisely what is lost by attempting to govern through the Priests.

The Established Church has fifty-eight places of worship in Liverpool, with seat-room for 63,279 persons; it has an average attendance of only 28,593.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, May 27, 1853.

PRESENTATION OF THE CARLETON FIRE ENGINES.

Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the birth of our beloved Queen, was judiciously selected as a suitable day on which to present the two beautiful Engines, recently imported for the use of the Carleton Fire Companies No. 7 and 8.

Eastern side of the Harbour, and taken down to the Barrack Square, the use of which, for the purposes of the presentation, was kindly permitted by the Commandant of the Garrison. The members of the Carleton Companies crossed the ferry about noon, and were escorted to King's Square, by the Chief Engineer, Captain Thomas M. Smith, and a Deputation from the different Fire Companies.—Soon afterwards the City and Portland Companies, those from Carleton bringing up the rear, proceeded with the Mayor and Common Council in procession to the Barrack Yard, when a hollow square was formed, in which were placed the Engines to be presented. This part of the ceremony was well performed by His Worship, who read the following address:

OFFICERS AND FIREMEN OF ENGINE COMPANIES NUMBERS SEVEN AND EIGHT:

Having recently been elevated to the important office of Mayor of the City of Saint John, I can assure you that it is with no ordinary feeling of emotion that I now recognise the position in which I am placed.

The first of my official acts, to be performed in public, is in the name and on the behalf of the City of Saint John, to present to you these beautiful and costly Engines, which have recently been purchased for your exclusive use. I can assure you that I discharge this duty with the greater satisfaction, when I see before me "the old familiar faces," and bear in mind that you, my respected friends and neighbours, possess the willing hearts and the sturdy arms to perform your duty faithfully, should occasion unhappily demand its exercise.

It is my humble prayer that Providence may avert from this thriving city the awful ravages of fire; yet in the ordinary course of events, we cannot reasonably expect that we should be wholly exempted from this dreadful calamity.

Adopt then as your motto, that appended to the armorial bearings of a Scottish nobleman, "READY, AYE READY," and let your manifestations of good order, and promptness, and your assiduous perseverance in the hour of peril, ever adorn the honored and patriotic name of Firemen.

FIREMEN OF CARLETON!—Receive your engines. Be ever active, vigilant and discreet, so that your fellow citizens shall with one voice be justified in proclaiming, that their most sanguine hopes indulged on the occasion of this presentment, have been nobly realized.

Mr. George Clarke, one of the Carleton firemen, then read the following reply in behalf of the Carleton Companies:

WORSHIPFUL SIR,—

We, the Carleton firemen, avail ourselves of the present occasion to congratulate you upon your assumption of the dignified office of Chief Magistrate of your native city. We feel well convinced that the integrity and strictly moral worth which have marked your private life, will be conspicuously manifested during your official career.

Rest assured, Sir, if the duty which you have just performed, has been to you a source of pleasure, the satisfaction enjoyed by ourselves is greatly enhanced, when we bear in mind that the presentation to us, of those two splendid Engines, has emanated from one whom we proudly recognise as a trusty neighbour and valued friend.

Should occasion require our services in the capacity of firemen, we now publicly pledge ourselves to be prompt in affording them, and ever remembering the excellent counsel you have been pleased to offer, we shall strive to shew by our observance of good order, and by the maintenance of sound discipline, that the fondest anticipations of the present day have not been expressed in vain.

When we recall to mind the zeal, the untiring industry, and, indeed, the contempt of danger which have been so frequently manifested by the Fire Companies, by whose attendance we are this day most highly honored!—when we endeavour to compute (a vain task, indeed,) the value of the property which these patriotic Firemen have saved from destruction, we, the Firemen of Carleton, will never be at a loss for examples, which we shall be "READY, AYE READY," to strive to emulate.

Three times three loyal cheers were then given for the Queen, led by the Chief Engineer, and three cheers each for the Mayor and Common Council and the firemen. A Royal salute was then fired by Portland and No. 2 Fire Companies.

Without particularising all that took place on the Barrack Square, we avail ourselves of the occasion to express our entire concurrence with the following remarks in reference to this display, which we copy from the *Church Witness* of Wednesday:

"While such exhibitions take place, we shall retain the hope, that our Province generally, and our City in particular, will never want for men imbued with the principles of *Loyalty* to their *Sovereign*, and love to their *Country*."

After the presentation, the Fire Companies, led by Nos. 6 and 7, paraded the principal streets of the City and Portland, and ultimately separated for their respective engine-houses from King's Square. The day passed off happily and without accident. The attendance of firemen in their neat uniforms was numerous, whilst their manly deportment and excellent discipline excited a deep interest.

It is not possible, of course, for either an annexationist or a rebel to appreciate loyalty to the British throne, and a proper regard for British laws and institutions. *We can, thank heaven*: whilst we know equally well how to estimate that morbid yearning for republicanism, and that hatred of monarchy and of Protestant ascendancy, indulged in by a paltry few in our community, and whose dispositions are as opposite to those of sound British subjects as gloomy darkness is to the cheerful light of day.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

☞ Our Citizens have, during the present week, enjoyed one of the greatest Musical treats ever witnessed in Saint John. Through the negotiations of Messrs. Wolowski, two distinguished Vocalists, Signora Valentini and Miss J. Harrison, have been induced to visit us from New York, for the purpose of giving a series of Concerts in this City.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings last, these two ladies assisted by Monsieur Sigismond Wolowski at the Pianoforte, gave three delightful musical entertainments; the Vocal portion consisting of Choice Selections from the best Operatic compositions, in several languages, sung by the Ladies alternately; interspersed by brilliant solo performances on the Pianoforte, by Monsieur Wolowski. The last Concert, (called a "Ballad Concert," consisting entirely of English songs), was given last evening. A similar Concert will take place this evening, which will be the last, as the party will leave for Fredericton to morrow. These distinguished *Artistes* have been favoured with large audiences on every occasion; many of the *elite* of the community having attended several times; the superiority of the performance being too attractive for resistance. We speak advisedly when we say, that after nearly a quarter of a century's experience of public entertainments in St. John, we have never heard a female Vocalist in this City equal to Signora Valentini. Her voice is of a truly delightful quality, rich, extensive in its range, clear and harmonious; and her execution is truly admirable; and we are quite sure the impression she has made on the musical portion of our community will not easily be erased. Miss H. also, is a very sweet and pleasing Vocalist, correct, skilful and lady like; she seemed to us to gather energy, and to improve in effect, on each succeeding evening; and we are sure that her performances have given great satisfaction. Monsieur W. executed his share of the labour very well, his solo performances on the pianoforte being very brilliant and effective; while his accompaniments to the Vocalists were thoroughly judicious and in

pronounce these Concerts as among the very best musical enjoyments our Citizens have ever experienced; and we should hope, that after visiting Fredericton and Halifax, Signora Valentini and her fair companion will travel to New York through Saint John, and favor us with two or three more of their delightful performances.

GUY'S WARD ELECTION.—This contest came off on Monday last, when Mr. William King was elected Alderman for this Ward. At the close of the poll at half past two o'clock—when Mr. J. O. Dunham, the other candidate, retired—the votes stood thus:—King, 48; Dunham, 27.

☞ We call attention to the Directors' Meeting of the Loch Lomond and District Agricultural Society, to be held at Patrick Brown's Inn at Loch Lomond, as per advertisement. This flourishing and useful Society are anxious that members may be present to assist in the current duties of the Directors; and we may add that those joining in the business of the day need not leave hungry whilst so good a caterer as Paddy Brown is on hand.

"READY, AYE READY."—The motto suggested for the adoption of the Carleton firemen, in the address of his Worship the Mayor, originated under the following circumstances, as set forth in a note to canto 4, stanza 8, of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." "When James had assembled his nobility at Falla to invade England, and was disappointed by their refusal, Sir John Scott of Thirlstane alone declared himself ready to follow the king wherever he should lead. In memory of his fidelity, James granted to his family a charter of arms, entitling them to bear the border of *fleur-de-luce*, similar to the treasure in the Royal arms, with a bundle of spears for the crest: motto, "READY, AYE READY."

SIGNOR BLITZ COME AGAIN.—This distinguished magician and universal favourite, arrived in the *Admiral* on Wednesday, and will perform in the Institute on Monday evening next.

The Saint Andrews *Standard* of Wednesday remarks, that the man who was recently injured on the railway is likely to recover.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Any man who understands the business, and would erect a Brick Kiln in St. Andrews, or its vicinity, could do a remunerative business for some years. Not a brick is to had within fifty miles of St. Andrews for love or money.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

ST. ANDREWS MAIL ROUTE.—We learn that Mr. George Christie, an old and well known favourite, will again carry the Mails between this City and St. Andrews. As Mr. Christie is a careful driver, and takes extraordinary pains to accommodate all who patronise him, we have no doubt that he will receive a large share of public encouragement, whilst in the enjoyment of his present contract. He richly deserves all the patronage which can be extended to him.

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 14th instant.

Breadstuffs were firmer, owing to the late spring and recurrence of wintry weather. Flour was in good request at 6d. dearer.

No change to notice in Provisions. Beef was firmer for fine qualities. Pork languid.

Freights to the United States very firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market was in good general demand throughout the week.

Parliamentary business uninteresting. The Financial Budget was still debated. Squabbles had occurred among Irish members on the subject of Parliamentary bribery.

Owing to Dockyard exposures, Lord John Russell has brought in a Bill to disfranchise the Admiralty and Ordnance, and employees.

Lord Campbell and five Judge had pronounced decision in writ of error case—Solomans v. Miller, to test the legality of Soloman, a Jew, voting in the House of Commons. Decision of the Lower Court confirmed, which was that no Jews can sit in either House without taking the Christian oath.

General Walter Raleigh Gilbert is dead.

A meeting of the citizens of Lambeth, London, was held to encourage Kossuth.

Newspapers to America containing manuscript are in future to be charged treble letter postage.

The Dublin exhibition was opened on the 12th inst., in presence of 15,000 spectators. Benson, the architect, was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant; but Mr. Dangan, to whose munificent advances of £80,000 the exhibition owes its origin, declined the honor.

The Empress of France recovers but slowly.—The re-establishment of the Death Penalty for political crimes has been agreed to by the Council of State.

The Chamber of Deputies have voted the nominal strength of the Belgian army at 100,000 men. Active diplomatic negotiations are said to be going on between Russia and Belgium but the objects have not transpired.

The passport relaxation in favor of Englishmen travelling in Bavaria is withdrawn.

In Turkey new difficulties have arisen in the question of the Holy Shrine, respecting the guardianship of the Sepulchre, but it is expected the question will be settled as previously anticipated.

GREECE.—The ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia have decided that the three villages in dispute belong to Turkey.

News from India to the 19th March, states that the British under General Cheape had captured a strong hold of the robber chief Meaton, near Bonabew, after four hours hard fighting, with British loss of 102 men.

The insurrection in China is advancing. The Emperor has asked assistance from Great Britain.

The Caffre war has terminated. Treaty of peace concluded.

Flour sixpence lower; Western Canal twenty-three shillings; Baltimore and Ohio twenty-three shillings and sixpence. White Corn declined one shilling, being thirty shillings and sixpence. Yellow corn steady at thirty two shillings.

Freights at Liverpool stiff; deadweight to New York 21s a 27s 6d; New Orleans 32s 6d a 35.

Lively discussions are being had in parliament respecting the Kossuth and Hale rocket affair. Lord Palmerston was taken to task by Bright, Cobden, Wainsley, Lord Dudley Stuart and others, and made to confess that no evidence exists to identify Kossuth therewith. The spy surveillance on Kossuth was admitted by Lord Palmerston, but he denied that his letters had been opened.

Mr. Duffy, an Irish M.-P., in a blundering speech, charged the government with corrupting Irish members. His words were taken down, and he was cited to appear to answer for them before the House.

On Friday the House of Commons decided on the amendment that Ireland be excluded from the income tax. Majority against the amendment 225.

A deputation from the peace conference solicited the Earl of Clarendon to insert in treaties now pending with the United States a clause, to settle all future difficulties by arbitration. Lord Clarendon promised to consider the proposal.

From the Dublin Church Sentinel.

THE Coalition Ministry is evidently in an insecure and unsatisfactory state. It has four defeats within a short space of time. Such occurrences taking place in such rapid succession, show that a crisis is at hand. That the ministerial ranks are full, allow Lord Derby once again to re-iterate his words in the course of this week in Lincoln, where he avowed, with the utmost confidence, that the ministerial majority, which in every case, he had shown, was extremely adverse to the Derby dynasty. It would be quite improper that we should conceal the exact truth from those who may be the *attaches* of the late Prime Minister—*the Protestant party will never rally under his lordship.* "Fortune" gave him a chance, and he threw it away. That "tide in the affairs of men," which is more precious than pure gold, which carries immortality on its swelling surface, came to him, and instead of taking advantage of it for good, he made it necessary to his ruin. We now express it, as our deliberate opinion, that if there were a general election to-morrow, no Protestant would cross the street to return a Derby-Disraelite in preference to an Aberdeen-Gladstonite and consequently that if our Conservative

byite opposition, they will run the risk of being supplanted by rivals of some sort—Aberdeenites, Cobdenites, or Duffyites. The Protestant will not enter into contest for a lesser evil. Nothing short of positive good will draw him into the field. *We stood for Lord Derby, supposing that he stood "for God and his country."* Placed in the balance, he was found wanting. He declared for Maynooth, for five Maynoothian Board of Marlborough-street; and his Chancellor of the Exchequer has been found throwing the weight of his influence into the same scale with the Jewish infidel. Should Protestant Christians exert themselves that such men should attain to power? We should say not. What, then, should our Protestant representatives do? At once make an effort to organize a party in the house, whose rallying cry shall be—"The Protestant religion and the liberties of England." Let them, first of all, do as Nehemiah did, "take counsel each with himself" (Neh. v. 7), and afterwards such good men and true as may be available—Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Spooner, Lord Roden, Lord Roden, Lord Shaftesbury, &c. Let them construct a Protestant party, however for the present contemptible, and point it out to the country, and say, "We stand for Protestant principles with these men; give us the power to carry it into effect!" For such men it would be duty to make a struggle; it is duty at present to be as indifferent to Lord Derby and his claims as it is to be opposed to Lord Aberdeen and his. We plainly tell our representatives that unless this be done, and speedily, a dissolution will make and havoc in the ranks of the "Conservative" battalion.

HOW THE PAPACY WORKS.—A weekly journal, the *Christian Times*, gives in its last number the following statement:—"We are informed that the Hon. M. West, son of the Earl of Delaware, has been passing the winter at Rome, and has been marked out as an object of the efforts of the Vatican. The Rev. Mr. Pollen (late proctor of Oxford, and now a Roman Catholic) and Monsignor Talbot, the Pope's Chamberlain, used the utmost efforts for the purpose, but he always declined controversy. On the 31st of January they asked him if he would like to be introduced to the Pope, to which he consented. During the audience, to his great surprise, the Pope laid his hand on his shoulder, and said he was very glad to hear of his good disposition to the church, and he had better make up his mind to profess the true faith publicly on the 2d of February, when he (the Pope) would be at St. Peter's on the 2d; but on the following day Mr. Talbot requested him to call upon him at his rooms in the Vatican, when he and Mr. Pollen submitted to him a parchment which he called "a faculty," in which Mr. West's name was written in full, and Mr. Talbot said that his Holiness had given him a dispensation to receive him at once, in his room, to the bosom of the church. Mr. West protested against their conduct, and said he had not the slightest intention of becoming a Roman Catholic; and ultimately with difficulty he left the Vatican." We have heard of many similar instances in most of which the manœuvre has proved successful. It is, however, one comfort to feel assured that such tricks can only succeed with vacilating and weak-minded persons. From among such Rome has, of late years, largely replenished her ranks.—*Morning Herald.*

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of vessels now preparing for the various ports of Australia is 55, and the total amount of registered tons is 28,506. The sailings from this port to the Australian colonies during the past week have been nine vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 5,192 tons, as follows:—For Port Phillip, one vessel, of 403 tons; Melbourne, five vessels, 1,615 tons; Melbourne and Geelong, one vessel, 1,600 tons; and Sydney, two vessels, 2,144 tons. From the official returns at the Government Emigration-office, made up to Friday afternoon, we perceive that during the past fortnight the departure of emigrant vessels have been, to the United States, twenty-five vessels, with 11 482 passengers; Canada, two vessels, 615 passengers; Australia, one vessels, 380 passengers: total twenty-eight vessels, 12, 477 passengers. This list of course only includes vessels that come under the Government Emigration Act for ships carrying steerage passengers.

NEW MODE OF TREATING LOCKJAW.—Mr. J. King, of the Clearspring district, was bitten on the wrist by a hog, a week or to ago.—Several days after he was taken violently ill with lockjaw. Dr. McGuill, of this place, was called in, who administered choloroform, and laid the wound freely open, applying an emollient poultice, and continuing the choloroform with opium. In five hours under this treatment the spasms were arrested, and Mr. King is now entirely recovered.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We have not infrequently 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 paid puffs, 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.

FROM LONDON.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS;
2 1-2 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
5 hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
2 hhds. Manatee Bottles [illegible];
1 barrel Nonesuch; 1 barrel Cream of Tartar;
5 casks SALTPETRE.
Also, [illegible]
One thousand [illegible] GLASS, including all sizes, [illegible]
May 27, 1853. [illegible] Street.

LOUIS AND [illegible] TOYS.

THE Subscriber has just received Two Packages from Germany and Two from Germany, forming a good assortment of London and German TOYS, of every description—at Wholesale and Retail.

Also, 25 dozen well assorted Gent's WALKING STICKS. WM. MAJOR.
May 27, 1853.

[illegible]

Received per steamer Canadian [illegible]

SILK, Checked, CACHEMIRE DE ECOSSE, Plaids, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS, Embroidered Circassian, Alpaca, and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.
May 24. Prince Wm. Street.

FIRE [illegible] Plenty Chests now landing ex "Adonis," from Halifax.
April 15. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

WICKHAM, May 21st, 1853.

MR. EDITOR,—This section of the country was first settled by some of the American loyalists, who landed in St. John on the 18th of May, 1783, just seventy years ago. Their loyal descendants, who form the greater part of the population of this district, had resolved to hold a public meeting in honour of their memory on Wednesday the 18th, the memorable anniversary of their landing.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, a large and respectable number of people assembled for that

red-cross banner of old England, the honored symbol of British power and freedom throughout the world. One of the few surviving representatives of the band of loyalist fathers (Mr. Thomas Carpenter, of Long Island,) was chosen to preside over the meeting. He declared his steady allegiance to the Queen and Constitution of the realm, and expressed his hope that this, the refuge of exiled loyalty, might long be called the loyal Province of New Brunswick. After the venerable chairman had resumed his seat, several gentlemen addressed the meeting in appropriate speeches, wherein they described the train of events which led the loyalists to seek a home in this northern wilderness. They spoke of the hardships and privations through which they struggled for many years, and of the fair inheritance which they have left to their prosperous and happy posterity. They also earnestly exhorted all who prized the blessings of civil and religious liberty, which are extended to all on British soil, to remain firm in their attachment to the Queen and Constitution of Great Britain, and true to the principles of loyalty and British connection, for the love of which their fathers had retired into voluntary exile. The meeting was closed by singing the National Anthem, which was performed in part by a choir of children, whose infant voices added a pleasing charm to the performance. The shades of evening were now closing in, and the delighted assembly, filled with loyal enthusiasm, separated amid cheers for the Queen and Constitution, the Loyalist Fathers, &c., all wishing that they might be permitted to celebrate another anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists. A. B. M.

Married.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. E. Clay, Mr. John Kindred, to Miss Maria L. C. White, both of this City.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. William Smith, Mr. John Myles, to Miss Catherine Bailey, both of Portland.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Mr. Israel T. Harris, of Eastport, State of Maine, to Miss Margaret Anderson, of this City.

At St. Martins, on the 10th Feb., by the Rev. J. A. Smith, Isaac Cleveland, to Miss Rebecca A. Cochran.—On the 14th ult., by the same, Mr. Andrew G. Howard, to Sarah A., daughter of Mr. Isaac Bradshaw.

At St. George, on Thursday the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. McGivern, Rector, Mr. Thomas Barry, Merchant, to Miss Jane Russell, both of St. George.

At Moncton, on the 5th ult, by the Rev. James Newcombe, Mr. Early Kay, of Salisbury, to Miss Sarah White, of the former place.

At St. Ann's Chapel Fredericton, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, M. A., Mr. Joseph Dougherty, to Miss Lucy Ann Segee, both of that City.

Died.

On Tuesday, after a lingering sickness, Mr. William Christie, in the 40th year of his age.

At Greenwich, King's County, on the 27th ult., Mr. Abraham S. Jones, in the 26th year of his age.

At Wickam, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Bulyea, wife of Mr. Coles Bulyea, in the 40th year of her age.

At Hopewell, Albert County, on the 17th inst., Mr. William Fearsby, formerly of this City aged, 56 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 6th instant., after a lingering illness, Ambrose Alley, sixth son of Rev. S. D. Lee Street, in the 8th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on the 13th inst., George C., infant son Thomas S. Hicks, Esq., aged five months.

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, Thomas, oldest son of Mr. Hugh Rennick, aged 16 years and 1 month.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, Mary Frederica, youngest daughter of Edmund Kaye, of this City, Merchant, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On Tuesday, 24th inst., Annie Smith, infant daughter of Henry and Sarah Card, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On Wednesday morning, 25th inst., Rachel, wife of Mr. John M'Cready aged 30 years.

At Guayama, Porto Rico, 29th April, last, Jacob Simpson, seaman, on board brig *Aden*, of this port.

Drowned at San Francisco, April 12th, Mr. Douglas Dow, formerly of St. John, N. B.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool, 41—S. Wiggins & Son, general cargo.

Brig Pilgrim, Kinney, Porto Rico, 22—Jardine & Co., sugar and molasses.

Themis, Kavanagh, New York, 4—C. McLauchlan, general cargo.

Brig Victory, Kinney, Porto Rico, 18—Jardine & Co., and J. Y. Troop, sugar, molasses, &c.

Schr. Linnet, Holder, New York, 4—Estabrooks & Ring, assorted cargo.

Resolution, Rogers, New York, 5—Master, flour.

Saturday—Ship Golden Era, Thornick, Baltimore, —Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Staffordshire, Richardson, Boston, 2—to order, ballast.

Barque Elizabeth Holderness, Pridgen, Hull, 62—Cudlip & Snider, coals.

Diana, Toogood, New York, 6—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Margaritta, Easthope, New York, 5—John Robertson, ballast.

Hanfruen, Schroeder, New York, 4—Kirk & Worrall, ballast.

Schr. Laguna, Hartt, Thomaston,—4, Cushing & Co., ballast.

Lady Smith, Boudrit, P. E. Island—Master, oats.

Sunday—Barque St. Johannes, Andreas, Boston, 2—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig P. E Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria—S. Herrey, Whe