I followed, and observing him enter a public-house, unhesitatingly down the street. It was a house of call and general rendezvous for foreign servants out of place. Valets, couriers, cooks, of many varieties of shade, nation and respectability, were assembled there, smoking, drinking, and playing at an unmeaningly noisy game, unknown, I believe, to Englishmen, and which must, I think, have been invented in sheer despair of cards, dice, or other implements of gambling.—The sole instruments of play were the gamesters' fingers, of which the two persons playing suddenly and simultaneously uplifted so many, or so few, as they pleased, each player alternately calling a number, and if he named precisely how many fingers were held up by himself and opponent, he marked a point. The hubbub cries—"cinq," "neuf," "dix," &c.—was deafening. The players—almost everybody in the large room—were too much occupied to notice our entrance; and M. Levasseur, I soon perceived, was an intimate acquaintance of many there; and somewhat to my surprise, for he spoke French very well, I found he was a Swiss. His name was, I therefore concluded, assumed. Nothing positive rewarded my watchfulness that evening; but I felt quite sure Levasseur had come there with the expectation of meeting some one, as he did not play, and went away about half past eleven o'clock with an obviously discontented air. The following night it was the same; but the next, who should peer into the room about half-past ten, and look cautiously round, but M. Alexandre le Breton! The instant the eyes of the friends met, Levasseur rose and went out. I hesitated to follow, lest such a movement might excite suspicion; and it was well I did not, as they both presently returned, and seated themselves close by my side. The anxious, haggard countenance of Le Breton—who had, I should have before stated, been privately pointed out to me by one of the force early on the morning I visited Oak Cottage—struck me forcibly, especially in contrast with that of Levasseur, which wore only an expression of malignant and ferocious triumph, slightly dashed by temporary disappointment. Le Breton stayed but a short time; and the only whispered words I caught were "He has, I fear, some suspicion."

The anxiety and impatience of M. Bellehon while this was going on became extreme, and he sent me note after note—the only means of communication I would permit—expressive of his consternation at the near approach of the time when the engagements of his house would arrive at maturity, without anything in the meantime having been accomplished. I pitied him greatly, and after some thought and hesitation, resolved upon a new and bolder game. By affecting to drink a great deal, occasionally playing, and in other ways exhibiting a reckless, devil-may-care demeanour, I had striven to insinuate myself into the confidence and companionship of Levasseur, but hitherto without much effect; and although once I could see, startled by a casual hint I dropped to another person—one of ours—just sufficiently loud for him to hear—that I knew a safe and safe market for stopped Bank of England notes, the cautious scoundrel quickly subsided into his usual guarded reserve. He evidently doubted me, and it was imperatively necessary to remove those doubts.—This was at last effectually, and I am vain enough to think, cleverly done. One evening a rakish-looking man, who ostentatiously and repeatedly declared himself to be Mr. Trelawney, of Conduit Street, and who was evidently three parts intoxicated, seated himself directly in front of us, and with much braggart impudence boasted of his money, at the same time displaying a pocket-book, which seemed pretty full of Bank of England notes. There were only a few persons present in the room besides us, and they were at the other end of the room. Levasseur, I saw, noticed with considerable interest the look of greed and covetousness which I fixed on the same pocket-book. At length the stranger rose to depart. I also hurried up and slipped after him, and was quickly and slyly followed by Levasseur. After proceeding about a dozen paces I looked furtively about, but not behind; robbed Mr. Trelawney of his pocket-book, which he had placed in one of the tails of his coat; crossed over the street, and walked hurriedly away, still, I could hear, followed by Levasseur. I entered another public-house, strode into an empty back-room, and was just in the act of examining my prize when in stepped Levasseur. He looked triumphant as Lucifer, as he clapped me on the shoulder and said in a low exulting voice, "I saw that pretty trick, Williams, and can, if I like, transport you."

My consternation was naturally extreme, and Levasseur laughed immensely at the terror he excited. "Soyez tranquille," he said at last, at the same time ringing the bell; "I shall not hurt you." He ordered some wine, and after the waiter had fulfilled the order and left the room, said, "Those notes of Mr. Trelawney's will of course be stopped in the morning, but I think I once heard you say you knew of a market for such articles."

I hesitated, coyly unwilling to further commit myself. "Come, come," resumed Levasseur in a still low but menacing tone, "no nonsense. I have you now; you are, in fact, entirely in my power: but be candid, and you are safe. Who is your friend?"

"He is not in town now," I stammered.

"Stuff—humbug! I have myself some notes to change. There, now we understand each other. What does he give and how does he dispose of them?"

"He gives about a third generally, and gets rid of them abroad. They reach the Bank *bona-fide* and innocent holders, and in that case the Bank is of course bound to pay?"

"Is that the law also with respect to bills of exchange?"

"Yes, to be sure it is."

"And is *amount* of any consequence to your friend?"

"None, I believe, whatever."

"Well, then, you must introduce me to him."

"No, that I can't," I hurriedly answered, "He won't deal with strangers."

"You *must*, I tell you, or I will call an officer." Terrified by this threat, I muttered that his name was Levi Samuel.

"And where does Levi Samuel live?"

"That," I replied, "I *cannot* tell, but I know how to communicate with him."

Finally, it was settled by Levasseur that I should dine at Oak Cottage the next day but one, and that I should arrange with Samuel to meet us there immediately afterwards. The notes and bills he had to dispose of, I was to inform Samuel, amounted to nearly twelve thousand pounds, and I was promised—£500 for effecting the bargain.

"Five hundred pounds, remember, Williams," said Levasseur as we parted; "or, if you deceive me, transportation! You can prove nothing regarding me, whereas I could settle you off hand."

The superintendent and I had a long and rather anxious conference the next day. We agreed that, situate as Oak Cottage was, in an open space away from any other building, it would not be advisable that any officer except myself and the pretended Samuel should approach the place. We also agreed as to the probability of such clever scoundrels having so placed the notes and bills that they could be consumed or otherwise destroyed on the slightest alarm, and that the open arrest of Levasseur, and a search of Oak Cottage, would in all likelihood prove fruitless. "There will be only two of them," I said in reply to a remark of the superintendent as to the somewhat dangerous game I was risking with powerful and desperate men, "even should Le Breton be there; and surely Jackson and I, aided by the surprise, and our pistols, will be too many for them." Little more was said, the superintendent wished us luck, and I sought out and instructed Jackson.

I will confess that, on setting out the next day to keep my appointment, I felt considerable anxiety. Levasseur might have discovered my vocation, and set this trap for my destruction.—Yet that was hardly possible. At all events, whatever the danger, it was necessary to face it; and having cleaned and loaded my pistols with unusual care, and kiss my wife a more than usually earnest farewell, which, by the way, rather startled her, I set off, determined, as we used to say in Yorkshire, "to win the horse or lose the saddle."

I arrived in good time at Oak Cottage, and found my host in the highest possible spirits.—Dinner was ready, he said, but it would be necessary to wait a few minutes for the two friends he expected.

"Two friends!" I exclaimed, really startled. "You told me last evening there was to be only one, a Monsieur Le Breton."

"True," rejoined Levasseur, excitedly; "but I had forgotten that another party as much interested as myself very would like to be present, and invite himself, if I did not. But there will be enough for us all, never fear," he added with a coarse laugh, "especially as Madame Levasseur does not dine with us."

At this moment a loud knock was heard.—"There they are!" exclaimed Levasseur, and hastened out to meet them. I peeped through the blind, and to my great alarm saw that Le Breton was accompanied by the clerk Duburle. My first impulse was to seize my pistols and rush out of the house; but calmer thoughts soon succeeded, and the improbability that a plot had been laid to entrap me recurred forcibly. Still, should the clerk recognise me! The situation was decidedly a critical one; but I was in for it, and must therefore brave the matter out the best way I could.

Presently a conversation, carried on in a loud menacing tone in the next room between Levasseur and the new-comers arrested my attention, and I softly approached the door to listen. Le Breton, I soon found, was but half a villain, and was extremely anxious that the property should not be disposed of till at least another effort had been made at negotiation. The others, now that a market for the notes and securities had been obtained, were determined to avail themselves of it, and immediately leave the country. The almost agonized entreaties of Le Breton that they would not utterly ruin the house he had betrayed, were treated with a cruel contempt, and he was at length silenced by their brutal menaces. Le Breton, I further learned, was a cousin of Madame Levasseur, whose husband had first plunged him at play, and then suggested the crime which had been committed as the sole means of concealing the defalcations which he, Levasseur, had been the occasion and promoter.

After a brief delay, all three entered the dining-room, and a slight but significant start which the clerk Duburle gave, as Levasseur, with a mock ceremony, introduced me, made my heart, as folk say, leap into my mouth. His half-formed suspicions seemed, however, to be dissipated for the momentarily by the humorous account Levasseur gave of the robbery of Mr. Trelawney, and we sat down to a very handsome dinner.

A more uncomfortable one, albeit, I never assisted at. The furtive looks of Duburle, who had been only partially re-assured, grew more and more inquisitive and earnest. Fortunately Levasseur was in rollicking spirits and humour, and did not heed the unquiet glances of the young man; and as for Le Breton, he took little notice of anybody. At last the terrible dinner was over, and the wine was pushed briskly round. I drank much more freely than usual, partly with a view to calm my nerves, and partly to avoid remark. It was nearly the time for the Jew's appearance, when Duburle, after a scrutinizing and somewhat suspicious look at my face, said abruptly, "I think, Monsieur Williams, I have seen you somewhere before?"

"Very likely," I replied with as much indifference as I could assume. "Many persons have seen me before—some of them once or twice too often."

"True!" exclaimed Levasseur with a shout, "Trelawney, for instance."

"I should like to see monsieur with his wig off!" said the clerk with increasing insolence.

"Nonsense, Duburle; you are a fool," exclaimed Levasseur; "and I will not have my good friend Williams insulted."

Duburle did not persist, but it was plain enough that some dim remembrance of my features continued to haunt and perplex him.

At length, and the relief was unspeakable, a knock at the outer door announced Jackson—Levi Samuel I mean. We all jumped up and ran to the window. It was the Jew, sure enough, and admirably had he dressed and now looked the part. Levasseur went out, and in a minute or two returned introducing him. Jackson could not suppress a start as he caught sight of the tall, moustached addition to the expected company; and although it drove the Jewish dialect in which he had been practising completely out of his thoughts and speech, as he said, "You have more cam pany than my friend Williams led me to expect?"

"A friend—one friend extra, Mr. Samuel," said Levasseur; "that is all. Come, sit down, and let me help you to a glass of wine. You are an English Jew, I perceive?"

"Yes."

A silence of a minute or two succeeded, and then Levasseur said, "You are of course prepared for business?"

"Yes—that is, if you are reasonable."

"Reasonable! the most reasonable men in the world," rejoined Levasseur with a loud laugh.—"But pray where is the gold you mean to pay us with?"

"If we agree, I will fetch it in half an hour. I do not carry bags of sovereigns about with me into *all* companies," replied Jackson, with much readiness."

"Well, that's right enough: and how much discount do you charge?"

"I will tell you when I see the securities."

Levasseur rose without another word, and left the apartment. He was gone about ten minutes, and on his return, deliberately counted out the stolen Bank-of-England notes and bills of exchange. Jackson got up from his chair, peered close to them, and began noting down the amounts in his pocket-book. I also rose, and pretended to be looking at a picture by the fireplace. The moment was a nervous one, as the signal had been agreed upon, and could not be changed or deferred.—The clerk Duburle also hastily rose, and eyed Jackson with flaming but indecisive looks. The examination of the securities was at length terminated, and Jackson began counting the Bank of England notes aloud—"One—two—three—four—five!" And as the signal word passed his lips, he threw himself upon Le Breton, who sat next to him; and at the same moment I passed one of my feet between Duburle's, and with a dexterous twist hurled him violently on the floor; another instant and my grasp was on the throat of Levasseur, and my pistol at his ear. "Hurra!" we both shouted with eager excitement; and before either of the villians could recover from his surprise, or indeed comprehend what had happened, Levasseur and Le Breton were handcuffed, and resistance was out of the question. Young Duburle was next easily secured.

Levasseur, the instant he recovered the use of his faculties, which the completeness and suddenness of the surprise and attack paralysed, yelled like a madman with rage and anger, and but for us, would, I verily believe, have dashed his brains out against the walls of the room. The other two were calmer, and having at last thoroughly pinioned and secured them, and gathered up the recovered plunder, we left Oak Cottage in triumph, letting ourselves out, for the woman-servant had gone off, doubtless to acquaint her mistress with the disastrous turn affairs had taken. No inquiry was made after either of them.

An hour afterwards the prisoners were securely locked up, and I hurried to acquaint M. Bellehon with the fortunate issue of our enterprise. His exultation, it will be readily believed, was unbounded; and I left him busy with letters to the firm, and doubtless one to "cette chere et aimable Louise," announcing the joyful news.

The prisoners, after a brief trial, which many readers of this narrative may perhaps remember, were convicted of felonious conspiracy, and were all sentenced to ten years transportation. Le Breton's sentence, the judge told him, would have been for life, but for the contrition he had exhibited shortly before his apprehension.

As Levasseur passed the ex hunting the dock, he exclaimed in French, and in a desperately savage tone, "I will repay you for this when I return, and that infernal Trelawney too." I was too much accustomed to threats of this kind to be any way moved by them, and I therefore contented myself by smiling, and a civil "Au revoir—allons!"

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

Windsor, Jan. 10, 1851.

To the Editor of the British North American.

Sir,—I have to thank you for inserting my last letter, as well as former one under the signature of "An Englishman."—Your columns are always open to fair discussion, and therefore whatever may be your own opinions of those which I now urge, I am sure you will give insertion to this letter. In approaching a subject like Free Trade, I am fully aware that there are many who will differ from me, and who from their talents and acquirements, would be far too powerful for me to attempt to enter the lists with. It may be considered rather presumptuous in me thinking that any thing I could say, would throw any fresh light upon this question; but discussion upon important subjects is generally productive of good, and if I make but a poor attempt in urging my views, perhaps others agreeing with me, but more competent from their talents and abilities to deal with this question, may gallantly come to my rescue. I shall commence by asserting that Free Trade is not known as yet; by this I mean, that it has only been partially adopted by England, (and to a certain extent by some of her Colonies,) towards other nations; but it cannot be said that Free Trade in its true acceptation and meaning exists.—Now, as regards England I assert, that were she to take off every duty from every foreign import, she would then be only offering Free Trade to the world, and until they reciprocated, Free Trade could not be fairly said to be established; as yet, she has not offered it herself, or established it between herself and any one nation. And without venturing upon an opinion as to the effects which would be produced by the universal establishment of Free Trade between all nations, it does not appear (notwithstanding the Prophecies of the late Sir Robert Peel and other Free Traders,) that other nations are inclined to try the experiment, but feel satisfied by turning to their own advantage the opening that England has afforded to them, without giving her any corresponding advantages in return. People in this Colony are constantly citing the United States, as a nation showing a very acute knowledge of what will best conduce to their own interests. I fully agree with them in opinion, and surely if this opinion is correct, it is worth while to consider what they think of Free Trade. How, then, does the case stand with the United States,—Surely I am correct in saying, that they are decidedly in favor of Protection to Native Industry. In the Halifax Sun of the 27th of last month, I read an extract from the Boston Daily Mail, which after stating the injury done to the operatives in the United States, by their merchants acting upon the false idea that they should purchase things abroad which could be produced in their own country, contained this very true and important statement:

"It is a fatal delusion for a farmer to suppose that he can purchase an article cheap 'that his boys ought to have made or produced; and it is equally fatal to a nation to purchase abroad, that which compels its people to stand idle in default of encouragement to produce at home.' But it may be argued that this is but the opinion of a newspaper. What however, does the President of the United States say in his recent address to Congress? After setting forth the advantages of Protection, he says, 'the continuance of this process creates the skill and invites the capital, which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artizan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life, renders us independent in War as well as in Peace.' The late President, General Taylor, who was elected by the people, expressed himself very strongly to the same effect. Now, let us look at home, and see how the case stands with us. It is an axiom, and therefore cannot be denied, that if the balance of trade was in favour of Nova Scotia, she would then be in a far more prosperous state than she is at present. Now for argument's sake, if for our Imports we pay yearly £100,000 more than we obtain for our exports, could we even produce in this Colony, enough to avoid this amount of Capital being lost to us every year; in fact balance our imports and exports, we should feel the good effects which would arise from our keeping that amount of Capital in Nova Scotia, (which would produce more Capital) instead of its going to increase the wealth of another country.—Now, I will take the article of *Corn*. I maintain that if there was a fair Protective duty levied upon that article, the farmers would find it was to their interest to clear more land, and grow more corn; and it would be an encouragement to emigrants to come here, and clear our forests for the same purpose; and though we might in consequence pay a little more for corn than we do now, we should be more than repaid, by the increased and increasing prosperity of this Colony. Land would become more sought after, and consequently more valuable. Farmers better off; more money spent amongst the Merchants and Storekeepers; in fact it would tend to the individual prosperity of every one. The same remarks would equally apply to Manufacturers, and I hope the day is not far distant, when Nova Scotia may boast of many Manufactories.

The neighbouring Republic is often brought forward, as an instance of what has been done under a Republican form of Government. I do not think that it deserves the credit for all its prosperity, but rather its Commercial Policy, which has been Protection to the industry of the people, and acting upon the principle of producing all they can at home; thus gradually becoming independent of other countries. Had the people of the United States acted upon what is called Free Trade Policy, I maintain they would not have been in the same flourishing position we now find them, nor would they have had the same amount of Emigrants pouring into their country. But they have acted upon the sound advice given them by the illustrious Washington. That great man was strongly impressed with the necessity of Protecting Native Industry, and by so doing, encouraging the people to produce everything that their country was capable of producing. Now, if we look at the condition of the poorer classes in the Manufacturing and Agricultural districts of England, (deducting of course those who being out of employment are supported by the Poor Rates) under what is termed by many "the blessings of Free Trade, although the loaf of bread may be cheaper, are they as well off as they were under Protection, or will their present condition bear a favourable comparison with the same class in the United States? I think it must be allowed that they are not as well off as they were, neither can that comparison be a favorable one as regards their present condition. Thus when England is held up as an example for us to follow her Free Trade Policy, so far from our doing so, I think we may derive a lesson from what we see in England, and consider that as the strongest, as well as the best argument for our protecting and fostering the Native Industry of this Colony, by placing a fair duty upon all foreign imports which could be produced in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; this combined with what I have already urged in my first letter to you (which appeared in your Paper on the 27th of December under the Signature of "An Englishman") would be the means of establishing Manufactories, encouraging Emigrants to come to our shores; clearing our wild lands; and not only keeping the Capital (which is yearly produced) in this Country, but bringing a Capital from Great Britain for investment; and lastly, producing Prosperity, bringing in her train Plenty and Contentment, throughout the length and breadth of Nova Scotia.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CHOLMELEY EDWARD DERING.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent to one address for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 21, 1851.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting has recently been held in Halifax, and a Prospectus published, for the establishment of a Society, of the above name, and having for its object the dissemination, in the British Isles, of correct information, as to the extent and nature of the resources of the Province. The measure appears to have emanated from the leading men of the city of Halifax, among whom we find the names of Captain Dering, J. W. Johnston, junr. J. Outrim, T. R. Grassie, Wm. Lawson, W. B. Fairbanks, and John H. Crosskill, Esqrs.—These gentlemen, seeing the depressed state of the Province, and being actuated with a laudable and patriotic spirit, have voluntarily come forward, with a full determination to remove the cloud of darkness which has too long obscured the destinies of that fine province, and to place her in that light to which her intrinsic wealth, and geographical position, so well entitles her, and to cause her to assume her true position among the nations of the earth. The movements now making in Halifax, are quite as important to this Province, as if they were made by ourselves, and as we appear to be so perfectly indifferent as to what may befall us, it happens very fortunately for us that all public spirit has not yet "died out" in our sister city. Our immediate proximity to Halifax, and placed as we are in resources and position so decidedly similar, her fate must be our fate, and her prosperity our prosperity. We cannot think however, that it would be asking too much of our fellow citizens to step forward and second the work so bravely going on among our neighbours, by either establishing a similar association for similar purposes, or if more approved of a branch of the same. Our present depressed state of affairs calls quite as imperatively on us to make a struggle for relief, as that of Nova Scotia possibly can do, and as the Legislature will so shortly be called together, a more appropriate opportunity for such a movement could not be afforded. In making these suggestions, we would be understood as calling upon the same class of individuals in this city, as those who have taken the initiative in Halifax—we mean our Representatives, merchants and magistrates, the most influential part of the community. To recapitulate our distresses, for the purpose of stimulating our fellow citizens to exertion, would be worse than useless. It is too palpably felt and acknowledged that our glory has departed, our occupation has gone, and our land is fast depopulating. If these are not motives sufficiently potent to spur our flagging zeal, then were it vain to preach and still more vain to implore.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The *Nova Scotian* says—that the Sons of the "Temperance Atheneum," of Halifax, have issued a Circular, for the purpose of offering three premiums, one of £15 and two of £7 10s. each, for the three best Essays, founded on the Geographical and General Statistics of that Province. The successful competitor is to be gratified by seeing his Essay published in a British Periodical. We feel highly pleased that Nova Scotia has at length discovered a method of making her teeming resources better known to the British public than heretofore. Nor are we without a hope (faint albeit it be) that some patriotic individuals in this city will follow this very laudable example set them by the patriots of our Sister Province. We suggested a few weeks since, that this *terra incognita* of ours might be brought to light through the medium of the British press. We again urge it, and we again insist that the only legitimate method of accomplishing that great, and long neglected desideratum, is to be found in a Legislative grant, made annually for that purpose.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—We learn from the *Head Quarters* that Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, of the Volcano Foundry of this City, has forwarded a Model of a newly invented Steam Boiler, for the purpose of obtaining a patent therefor, to the Authorities at the Seat of Government. The construction is said to be both simple and efficient, and we are informed will, if adopted, reduce the bulk of Steam Boilers, as well as the fuel consumed by them, to one third of their present dimensions. Our knowledge of Mr. Craig's ingenuity in such matters leads us to form a favorable opinion of the invention, and we heartily wish him a successful and remunerative compensation, for the skill and enterprise he has displayed in the completion of so useful and ingenious a piece of machinery.

☞ In this impression will be found the concluding letter of Captain DERVSE, being a continuation of a communication, published by that gentleman in the Halifax "British American," and signed "AN ENGLISHMAN." This writer although comparatively a stranger to the Province, has taken, as we conceive, a most comprehensive and correct view of the position of this country, and has with an enlightened mind and a patriotic disposition, bent his energies to the developement of the best, and indeed the only method by which the people of these lower Provinces can ever arrive at that state of prosperity, for which nature has so admirably adapted them. We sincerely trust that at the next meeting of the Legislature, a Committee will be raised for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of restoring us to our former prosperity, on principles that will not be subject to those fluctuations which have been so fatal to the province generally. Nor are we without a hope, that among the many good suggestions continually emanating from the press, some system may be found for the adoption of the legislature, that shall again set this teeming land on the right road to permanent prosperity.

THE COUNCIL.—His Lordship, the Bishop of FREDERICTON, preached twice, on Sunday last, at St. Paul's Church, Portland, (the Valley Church,) to large congregations. The Sermon in the afternoon was for a special object; viz. in aid of a collection, which was made after the sermon, for the purpose of raising funds towards defraying the expenses incurred in providing an Organ for the Church. The sacred edifice, on this occasion, was crowded to excess; and the discourse of His Lordship, which was on the duty of christians generally to unite, in public worship in the decent and harmonious service of singing praises to the Most High, was peculiarly appropriate and impressive. The new organ, also, (which though small, is of good power and fine tone,) and the effective singing and chanting of the numerous Choir, satisfactorily assisted the congregation, and added much to the due solemnity of public worship. His Lordship the Bishop, will preach on Sunday next, in the morning at St. Luke's Church, Portland, in the afternoon at Trinity Church.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.—The *Kingston Argus* says:—A most gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this Colony is afforded by the first issue for 1851 of many of our Provincial journals. A proposition was made some time since, we believe at Montreal, that a copy of each Canadian Newspaper, the first number for the year, should be sent to the World's Fair, to be held next Spring at London. The pains taken by the publishers of several of the Lower Canada, and Toronto, journals to fill the columns of their specimen numbers with suitable matter, is deserving of the highest commendation; and the variety of statistical information published by them, even if unnoticed on the other side of the Atlantic, when filled for exhibition, must, in the meantime, prove of value to us in America.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* arrived at New York early on Saturday last, in less than 14 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th instant.

We regret to state that the Asia brings no intelligence of the United States Mail steamer Atlantic, which left Liverpool on the 28th December.

The news of the Asia are of a cheering nature as regards Commercial affairs.

Trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts continued brisk at advancing prices.

The news from Germany and other parts of the Continent is considered more satisfactory. No further collision between the contending armies is reported.

Belgium has officially announced the discontinuance of gold coinage to the extent of about fourteen million francs.

The Cashmere shawls prepared by Maharajah Gouleb Singh, of Jammoo, for the Industrial Exhibition in London, are valued at £10,000, and are bestowed in free gift on the trustees. Another chief sends a suit of steel armor, inlaid with gold.

The Empire City left New York for Chagres on the 13th, with only 70 passengers for California.

A diamond watch, valued at $10,000, has been seized by the Custom-house officers at New Orleans, on the authority of a despatch from New York, stating that it had been smuggled.

Miss Cruise, a young lady of sweet sixteen, is now being exhibited at the Boston Museum, and weighs 456 pounds well up to the balance.—Ex.

ARONOOTOOK COUNTY, MAINE.—The editor of the Maine Farmer has recently been on a visit to the upper portion of this state, where such liberal offers have been made, and are still held out to actual settlers. In the vicinity of Aroostook River, the land is so free from stones, that there are hardly enough to be procured for the purpose of stoning walls and cellars, and cedar is often used. He saw one tree of this species that measured a few inches above the ground eight feet in circumference.

PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.—In the U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday, a motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution granting the use of the House to Asa Whitney, to explain his project for a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, resulted in the suspension of the rules, and the adoption of a resolution granting to Mr. Whitney the use of the House for next Saturday evening.

An octavo volume of 356 pages has been just published in London, entitled "Britain redeemed, and Canada preserved. By F. A. Wilson, and Alfred W. Richards;" the object of which is the advocacy of a scheme for building a railroad from Halifax, across Canada to the Pacific. It is developed at length and with great force of argument. This route, say the writers, is fifteen hundred miles shorter than that proposed by Mr. Whitney. The work they estimate will cost £5000 per mile, or £14,000,000 for the whole.—They would have it built by removing at first convicts, and then the paupers of Great Britain, and employing them in the work, the entire cost of which will be less than half the present annual expense of pauperism in the United Kingdom. At the same time Canada should be incorporated with the Kingdom, not as a Colony, but as an integral part, the same as Ireland or Scotland.

It is proposed that twenty thousand convicts should be placed at once upon the road to work it, and that the paupers of the United Kingdom be colonized upon the line, and there sustain themselves by their own labor. It is estimated that five millions of the British population can be spared from home, and that this is the very material to build the proposed road. The adoption of this plan, it is claimed, will regenerate Great Britain, cure all her maladies, relieve her of her burdens, and give her the command of the commerce of the world.

GRAND JURY ADDRESS TO HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The GRAND JURY on Wednesday presented an Address to His Honour Chief Justice Carter which was read in open Court, by the Foreman, H. P. Sturdee, Esq., which together with the reply we subjoin—

To His Honour

CHIEF JUSTICE CARTER.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Grand Jury for the City and County of St. John, Court of Oyer and Terminer, beg to congratulate your Honour on your recent elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Province, on the retirement of the respected and honoured Chief Justice Chipman.

The Grand Jury have full confidence in the high integrity, ability, and fitness of your Honour, for this most important Office; and from your strictly, impartial, talented and honourable career, as a learned judge of this Province for many years, are satisfied that the administration of Justice by your Honour will be guided by truthful and sincere convictions, as well as high legal attainments.

The Grand Jury sincerely hope your Honour may enjoy your well earned elevation for a lengthened period, accompanied by the happiness springing from the satisfaction of a mind that has faithfully discharged a most important duty.

Grand Jury Room, St. John, N. B., 16th Jan. 1851. } (*Signed,*) H. P. STURDEE, *Foreman.*

HIS HONOUR'S REPLY:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen:

I thank you for the kind and complimentary congratulations contained in your address, and I am especially gratified that such congratulations should be founded on my public conduct during the period of more than sixteen years of my judicial career in this Province. A firm and inflexible purpose to administer the charge entrusted to him, according to his country's laws, by the light of his own mind and the guidance of his own integrity, is the only means by which any man holding a judicial station should seek; and I believe the only means by which he will permanently obtain the good opinion of those, the enfoncement and protection of whose rights are entrusted to him.

I have a consciousness that I have always endeavoured to make this the rule of my judicial conduct hitherto; and I have a fixed determination not to swerve from it in the path which lies before me.

When I found there was to be a vacancy in the first seat on the Bench, I felt a natural, and I trust not an improper ambition, to succeed to it; and I feel deeply grateful to Her Majesty for having conferred on me that appointment.

But you may believe me (for I speak in all sincerity and truth) I should have been much better satisfied had the occasion of that appointment not existed, and had your much respected fellow townsman, the late Chief Justice, been able to continue his services in the position which he has so long and so ably sustained. Bodily infirmities (ordained by that Power to whose appointments no man ever submitted with truer Christian resignation) have prevented his discharging the duties of his office with satisfaction to himself; and he has wisely for his own comfort, withdrawn himself from that station, accompanied, I know, by the affectionate regrets of those with whom he has so long and harmoniously laboured; and with, I firmly believe, the well earned respect of the country, which, in many capacities, he has faithfully served.

You have expressed kind wishes for my future life, for which I truly thank you; and you must allow me to add one for myself, that when it is my turn to pass away from the scene of my labours, I may leave behind me a judicial reputation as unblemished as his, to whose place I have now succeeded.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., pursuant to notice, a meeting of the members of the Bar now in St. John, was held at the Court House;—present

The Hon. the Attorney General; His Honor the Recorder of St. John; W. Wright, Esq., Advocate General; A. L. Street, J. M. Robinson, W. Jack, D. Robertson, C. Johnston, J. H. Gray, W. J. Ritchie, W. R. M. Burtis, E. H. Peters, C. Duff, J. J. Kaye, A. R. Wetmore, H. T. Gilbert, B. B. Kinnear, J. G. Campbell, H. Parker, jun., A. Mackenna, N. DeVeber, C. Watters, G. Blatch, W. H. Hatheway, W. C. Drury, E. Porter, junr., H. W. Frith, J. W. Stockton, W. Hutchinson, jun., and G. G. Gilbert, jun., Esquires;—

The Hon. the Attorney General being unanimously called to the Chair, explained the object of the meeting.

George Blatch, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then moved and passed; viz—

1. *Resolved unanimously*; That His Honour Chief Justice Chipman having recently retired from the high official station, in the first judicial tribunal of this Province, which he has for so long a term of years eminently and honourably filled; it is but a just tribute of respect, that the members of the Bar residing in this City and those now in attendance at the Circuit Court, at present here sitting, should present an Address to His Honour, to express their feelings on the occasion, and their high estimation of his valuable services, during his judicial career.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it at this meeting; and that Messrs. W. Jack, J. H. Gray, and W. J. Ritchie be such Committee.

Whereupon, the Committee having retired for that purpose; returned, and submitted the following an Address, which was unanimously adopted, and therefore,

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary do engross the same, and make a Copy thereof, and that the Committee be appointed to wait on His Honour the late Chief Justice with such Copy, and to ascertain when His Honour will be pleased to receive the same;—and *further Resolved*, That Messrs. C. Johnston, J. H. Gray, and A. R. Wetmore be such Committee; and that Messrs. J. M. Robinson and G. Blatch be a Committee to afford the members of the Bar an opportunity of signing the Address.

It was then moved and seconded, that the Chairman do leave the Chair; whereupon, on motion of W. Wright, Esquire,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Hon. the Attorney General for his able and courteous conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) J. A. STREET, Chairman.
(Signed) G. BLATCH, Secretary.

The following is a copy of the Ad[dress] which was adopted at the above [meet]ing:—

TO THE HONOURABLE WARD CHIPMAN [illegible]

The members of the Bar assembled at [the] John Circuit, cannot permit this, the first o[illegible] of their having met together since the resig[illegible] by your Honour of the responsible duties [illegible] Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court [illegible] Province, to pass, without expressing the[illegible] regret for the cause, and their high appreci[illegible] the motives, which induced that resignation [illegible] without also publicly testifying their convic[illegible] the able and honorable manner in which tho[illegible] ties have been by you always discharged.

They believe they but express the opinion [illegible] people of the Province, when they say, th[illegible] administration of justice, under your guid[illegible] has been distinguished by a strict adherence [illegible] Law, and the most unflinching impartiality.

The language of flattery it would be unb[illegible] in us to offer, and unworthy of yourself [illegible] but the Reports of the supreme Co[illegible] the last sixteen years, afford, in language wh[illegible] man can pervert, and which all may read, [illegible] ing records of the vigorous application of [illegible] mind, and the sound conclusions of your judg[illegible] upon the various questions of Rights and Pro[illegible] which conflicting interests have brought be[illegible] tribunal for adjudication; and in the calm [illegible] ons of private life to which you have now r[illegible] it must be a source of gratification to reflect [illegible] your decisions are cited and referred to as a[illegible] ties, in the Courts of the United States and [illegible] joining Colonies, in cases of a similar chara[illegible]

We cannot permit ourselves longer to tre[illegible] on the privacy you have chosen; but we fee[illegible] if the recollection of a public life usefully d[illegible] to your country's service, and of a private [illegible] unsullied purity, can shed repose over the [illegible] ning evening of your days, then it will be i[illegible] power, like the Roman of old, to clothe yo[illegible] with the remembrance of the past, and ex[illegible] "*Mea virtute involvo.*"

In conclusion, we wish you every happine[illegible] world can now afford you.

St. John, N. B., January 22nd, 1851.

The foregoing address was signed by the f[illegible] ing fifty members of the Bar, viz.:

The Hon. the Attorney General, the H[illegible] L. Hazen, Recorder, &c., Wm. Wright, [illegible] Advocate General, A. L. Street, R. F. H[illegible] Peter Stubs, J. M. Robinson, M. H. Perley, [illegible] Wheeler, Wm. Jack, Geo. D. Street, D. R[illegible] son, Chas. Johnston, J. H. Gray, J. W. P[illegible] R. Boyard, W. J. Ritchie, C. W. Weldon, [illegible] covil, W. R. M. Burtis, E. B. Peters, R. [illegible] bert, Chas. Duff, W. T. Peters, Gustavus [illegible] vis, J. J. Kaye, A. R. Wetmore, Geo. T. R[illegible] Chas. Doherty, H. T. Gilbert, B. B. Kinne[illegible] G. Campbell, C. A. Hartt, R. Parker, Jun[illegible] MacKenna, N. DeVeber, R. S. Armstrong, [illegible] Stevens, Chas. Watters, S. R. Thompson, [illegible] Blatch, W. H. Hatheway, W. C. Drury, [illegible] ter, junr., H. W. Frith, J. W. Stockton, [illegible] Hutchinson, junr., G. G. Gilbert, junr., E. [illegible] and B. L. Peters, junr., Esquires, who, at [illegible] past 1 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, (being the [illegible] appointed for the purpose,) waited in a body [illegible] his Honour the late Chief Justice, at his res[illegible] for the purpose of presenting it.

The Hon. the Attorney General having, [illegible] name of the Gentlemen assembled, stated to [illegible] Honour the purpose of their visit, then rea[illegible] presented the Address; to which His Hono[illegible] a voice almost choked with emotion, and in a[illegible] of deep feeling, read the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is impossible for m[illegible] receive this Address without deep emotion. [illegible] indeed most gratifying to me to be assured [illegible] I retire from Public Life with the esteem [illegible] good opinion of those among whom that P[illegible] Life has been passed.

With regard to the Decisions of the Sup[illegible] Court to which you allude, it must be remem[illegible] that a full share of any merit they may po[illegible] is owing to the hearty and most efficient co[illegible] ration of my Brethren on the Bench.

Gentlemen—I bid you farewell with [illegible] most sincere wishes for your prosperity [illegible] happiness.

It was a most gratifying circumsta[illegible] to observe, that in order to do gre[illegible] Honour to the occasion, and to add [illegible] testimony of respect for the vener[illegible] Gentleman who had so long been a[illegible] ciated with them, all the Judges [illegible] living, who had sat with him on the Be[illegible] viz., the Hon. Chief Justice Carter, [illegible] their Honors Judges Botsford, Parker [illegible] Street, together with his Honor the M[illegible] ter of the Rolls, were assembled toge[illegible] to witness the presentation of the Add[illegible] of the Bar. The scene was altoge[