over the vessels of holy water in the Church of S. Carlo, in Rome. There it is not under a curtain, like some of the miraculous pictures, but where every eye can see it.

"The Church proposes Holy water as a remedy and assistant in many circumstances, both spiritual and corporeal, but especially in these following. Its spiritual uses are:

"1. It drives away devils from places and persons.

"2. It affords assistance against fears and diabolical illusions.

"3. It cancels venial sins.

"4. It imparts strength to resist temptations.

"5. It drives away wicked thoughts.

"6. It preserves safely from the passing snares of the devil.

"7. It obtains the favor and presence of the Holy Ghost.

"Its corporeal uses are:

"1. It is a remedy against barrenness, both in women and beasts.

"2. It is a preservation from sickness.

"3. It heals the infirmities of the mind and body.

"4. It purifies infected air, and drives away plague and contagion."

This is the substance, though not a literal or full translation of the document. Must not, Sir, the common-sense, equally with the religious sentiment of the world, brand all this as a vile and wicked imposition?

But this is not the worst or lowest use of holy water. You have heard, no doubt, of the good Saint Anthony, of blessed memory. He was a rare personage, and his festival is on the 17th of January. Balacius, king of Egypt, when persecuting the Christians, was exhorted by this saint to permit God's people to live in peace. The king tore the letter in pieces, and resolved to make Anthony his next victim. Five days after, when riding out, his remarkably tame horse threw him to the earth, and then turning round, bit and tore his thigh so terribly that he died in three days. From this, or some other legend equally veracious, Anthony is made the patron saint of horses, and they have gotten up in Rome the blessing of horses on Saint Anthony's day, and this is done by sprinkling them with holy water. On that day, the horses, mules, and donkeys of the city of Rome and of the surrounding country, gaily dressed, are paraded before the church of this saint, where a priest takes them under the care of holy Saint Anthony, and then sprinkles them with holy water, receiving some small remuneration for each horse, mule, or donkey which he thus purifies. And the poor people of Rome are made to believe that, unless their horses, mules, and donkeys are thus besprinkled with holy water, they will stumble, or fall, or die, or receive some serious injury through the year! These, Sir, are some of the various uses and benefits of holy water! Is it possible to conceive of impositions more barefaced or dishonest! And all this is under the eye of the Pope, who patronizes the iniquity by yearly sending his own horses for a sprinkling.

And the question arises, Whence this custom, so wicked, so foolish? There are no traces of it in the Bible; there is scarcely a pretension to this by Papal doctors. It is purely a heathen custom, transferred by the priests from heathenism into the Church for the purpose of facilitating the passing over of the heathen from Paganism to Popery. What was at first a matter of policy became soon a matter of faith; and now a font of holy water is of far more importance to the complete finish of a Romish church than the Bible. Indeed, while the Bible is supplanted by the Mass-book and the Missal, the font of holy water is never absent. Your own acquaintance, Sir, with classic literature and heathen mythology will supply you with the proofs which establish the Pagan origin of holy water. And if you have not time to look them up, I would refer you, for some of them, to "Dr. Middleton's Letter from Rome."

You, Sir, know how much is made of holy water in the Church with which you hold a nominal connection. Its origin, beyond all question, is Pagan, and is so admitted by some Papal writers. And as I have seen priests in Ireland passing thro' crowded chapels, followed by boys bearing a tub of water, in which he ever and anon dipped a big brush and scattered it over the people—as, in the Madeleine, in Paris, I saw an old monk standing by the door in the railing which fences out some and fences in others, holding a brush wet with holy water in his hand, that the polite Parisians might touch it with their fingers—as I saw the thing manufactured by tubs-full in Rome, and by the priests of St. John Lateran, the holiest church in the world, "Ecclesia urbis et orbis, mater et caput ecclesiarum." I could not help thinking that so far forth, these Papal were Pagan priests, practicing a Pagan rite, and for no other motive but the gain which it brought them.

I shall return to the Paganism of Romanism in my next.

With great respect, yours,

KIRWAN.

THE CLERGY RESERVES QUESTION.

The Clergy Reserves Resolutions, brought before the Canadian Assembly by Hon. Mr. Hincks, enunciating the principle that the Colonial Legislature has alone the right to legislate upon their disposal, passed the House Sept. 18, by a majority of 46. In so far as the abstract right is concerned, we do not quarrel with its assertion, whenever a case occurs in which it can be legitimately exercised; for instance, in every case in which the Imperial Government has not acquired a previous right of interference: but it may with much truth be asked, what right the present almost stranger population of Canada, heterogeneous in race as in religion, have to participate in a portion of the conquest of England, set apart by her for religious purposes, when the act could not have interfered with any one public interest. Certainly, if under these circumstances the Clergy Reserves are handed over to the Canadian Legislature, it will be a palpable fraud upon the interests under whose management they are placed, and it is easy to foresee the proceeds would be applied to any other object than the benefit of those interesst. In the course of the debate the Members of Administration were frequently asked to state their intentions with reference to their future disposal; but as any opinion of this nature would have withdrawn the support of many who now form the majority, they took good care to confine themselves within the scope of the Resolutions. Mr. Hincks, therefore, found no great difficulty in prevailing upon a Canadian Assembly, loosely constituted as it is, to take a step towards the unlawful possession of so rich a prize, although the assertion of the principle in this instance, has not gone to the extent of his wishes, or committed the House to the bravery of a collision with the Imperial Parliament.

The peculiar temperament of Mr. Hincks, has given rise to a supposition, that his object by these Resolutions, is as much to embarrass the Derby Ministry, by whom, according to his own account, he was somewhat cavalierly treated, as to secularise the clergy reserves, which could only be a rather too hasty co-operation with the designs of the separatists; and if the first is attainable, and the second rather problematical, he will gain at least one wish of his heart. It is some consolation to find that the loyal people of Canada are not quite blind to the game which this dangerous character is playing at the high places of the Queen's dependency; and we are glad to find, that even their representatives, carried away as they have been by the unjust assertion of a plausible principle, have taken the edge off the Resolutions, and rendered them in no small degree vapid and unmeaning. The feeling against the present settlement of the Clergy Reserves, is thereby proved to be not so strong as Mr. Hincks' naked Resolutions would lead us to believe. The spirit of disaffection is not sufficiently evoked; and whether it remain in latent strength to work the will of a master, has yet to be proved by subsequent events—all previous action on the part of the people, based upon the present attempt, discountenancing the idea

It is somewhat difficult to prejudge the action of the British Ministry upon the Address to Her Majesty which will be based upon the Resolutions of the Canadian Assembly; but we hope in this matter the Mother Country will not lose sight of that principle of common justice which is due to all concerned (to the Church especially), in the settlement of the question. She stands with reference to the Canadian Parliament, and to the Canadian people and all their separate interests, in the position of an arbiter, to prevent spoliation and wrong by a party; and if she suffer the enemies of any one of these interests to prevail against it, either by legislation, or popular clamour, she weakens in the loyal the feeling that her power is equal to their protection; and increases that disaffection which it is idle to think has ever been subdued by all her acts of paternal kindness, and which is insidiously pursuing its career, and seizing upon every advantage which will enable it to consummate its designs.—[*Halifax Church Times.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, October 8, 1852.

LAW REFORM—FORECLOSING A MORTGAGE.

The expence and delay attendant upon this proceeding have become proverbial. We can see no just reason why the entire transaction should not be brought to a close in the same time and with the like cost, as are necessarily incidental to the collection of a note of hand. A promissory note is evidence of a debt due by the maker to the payee.

A Mortgage Deed presents similar evidence, beside affording collateral security, by the conditional transfer of real estate. A note is soon drawn, and sooner executed. The making of one has become such an every day, common place transaction, that the act of thus becoming indebted, is neither considered solemn nor ceremonious, and hence, notes too hastily given, are frequently "advertised" on the ground of fraud, or failure of consideration.

Not so with mortgages—a deed requiring time and deliberation is first prepared—it is signed, sealed, and formally witnessed, and afterwards the mortgagor appears before a magistrate, and formally acknowledges the execution of it. It rarely occurs that a march is stolen upon a mortgagor, whilst it often happens that a Johnny Raw is entrapped, and his signature improperly obtained to a promisary note. Then, why must a long time elapse and a large amount be paid, before the money due on a mortgage can be collected, and all this too, after the understanding between the debtor and creditor is so elaborately set out, and solemnly perfected, when comparatively, a very limited period is required, and a trifling sum is expended in order to obtain the amount secured by a note, the making of which presents such a simple transaction?

It may be answered that in the case of a mortgage, there is an equity of redemption, which a court of law cannot take into consideration, therefore, he who seeks his money due on this security, must resort to a court of equity—hence delay and expence. To this remark, we reply, that if a judgment is obtained on a note, the land of the defendant is sold under an execution by the Sheriff, and there is no equity of redemption—that a court of law can consider this species of claim in nineteen cases out of twenty, just as effectually, and determine as accurately as it can be adjudicated upon in a court of chancery, besides the title to the land taken to pay the note, should be quite as sacred as the title of the land, actually, but conditionally, conveyed in the instance of the mortgage. And in the latter case, if chancery must be resorted to, there is certainly something wrong in a system, the dilatoriness and cost of which, are so vexatious and burdensome. When the note is given to secure a debt, the coercive sale of land is not pointed at, or even thought of, but where the mortgage is granted, the land conveyed thereby is the main, and frequently the only source to which the creditor must look for payment. And thus, in the one case where land does not enter into the arrangement, it is taken and sold without an equity of redemption, whilst in the other instance, where it is specifically granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, equity steps in and interposes an equity of redemption and its attendant expence and delay, to interfere with a deliberate arrangement made between the contracting parties themselves.

In the Province of Nova-Scotia, an act was passed some years ago, by which a mortgagee is enabled to resort to the Supreme Court, at which tribunal he can have all the benefit of a foreclosure in a very short time, and at a moderate charge, whilst, in consequence of the promulgation of a few very simple orders, by the present Master of the Rolls in the sister colony, the proceeding of foreclosure in Chancery is very much simplified, hastened and improved.

We have before us, the copy of a bill of foreclosure, as used in the Court of Chancery in the sister Province. It contains a brief history of facts in plain language, wherein the high-sounding title of 'Orator' is not once mentioned, and the silly relation of a 'conspiracy' which never existed, except in the pleader's imagination, is happily dispensed with. The Bill itself occupies just half a sheet of letter paper. All the information which it is desirable that the mortgagee should be apprized of, is plainly conveyed in the subpœna and its endorsement, which are predicated upon this simple bill.

The following extract from a letter we recently received from a professional friend, who resides and practices in Nova-Scotia, will furnish a full history of the *modus operandi*, as adopted in that Province:—

"Annexed, I send you a draft of a bill of foreclosure, with subpœna, and notice to defendants. We make in this Province, every person having an interest in the mortgaged premises, defendants; for instance, judgment creditors, subsequent mortgagees and purchasers of the property, on which the mortgage has not been released, and serve them with the subpœna and notice, the forms of which you will find annexed. In cases wherein the complainant or complainants is, or are not the original mortgagee, or there are more than one mortgagor, on whom the complainant seeks to foreclose the equity of redemption, or there are prior incumbrances, or if there are persons interested who are lunatics, infants, femes covert, or persons of unsound mind, or persons absent from the Province, or, it may be necessary to set forth any other facts, not mentioned in the draft annexed the necessary statements are made briefly and in plain language, and all the documents which establish the complainants case, together with accounts, notices and other papers, whereby the right to sue, or the right to defend are established, or may be affected, are all annexed to the bill and filed with the registrar, and their contents are briefly referred to in the bill itself."

There is another important requirement to which our correspondent alludes, and the adoption of which, frequently prevents unnecessary expence—

"If the defendant resides within 20 miles of Halifax, notice to him to pay the sum due on mortgage must be given to him, on or before the fourth day, after the day on which by the suppœna he is required to appear; and if he resides more than 20 miles from Halifax, on or before the 9th day. Orders to annex the bill, before answer filed, shall, unless when the order is granted, it be otherwise directed, expire in 30 days from the date thereof."

"Upon foreclosure of mortgage under £150, the solicitor, where there is no [illegible], &c., must, before he commences Chancery proceedings, serve, or cause to be served, upon the party or parties interested as mortgagor, or their legal representatives, a written notice, stating that he is retained to file a bill, &c., and the amount then due for principal and interest, and giving the option of payment with costs in 30 days, from the time of service of such notice, and also requiring the party, in case of non-payment, to give within the said 30 days, consent in writing, signed in the presence of, and witnessed by one of the solicitors of the court, submitting to, and authorizing the foreclosure, sale, &c. Upon such consent being given, the facts are laid before the Master of the Rolls in a short bill, when the proceeding is speedily and cheaply terminated. The Registrar of the County, where the lands are situated is bound to aid the suit by giving a certificate, stating the amount and particulars of any incumbrances to which the lands may be liable."

We have thus given a brief history of the mode of proceeding to foreclose a mortgage in Nova Scotia. It is to be hoped that in due time, it may attract the attention of our Law Commissioners, who are now busily engaged in revising the laws and practice of the Courts in New Brunswick; because, when once adopted here, much expence, trouble, delay, risque and unmeaning verbiage will be forever abolished, and a new and better system will present itself, which, after being well tested in the sister Province, has been found to answer every purpose.

Four Days later from England!

The steamship *Atlantic* left Liverpool on the 22d ult., and arrived at New York a little before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, making the passage in ten days five hours. She had 120 passengers.

The Asia arrived out on the 20th ult., having experienced strong head winds during the entire passage.

There is no change to notice in Flour and Grain. Indian Corn is also unchanged in either demand or value.

The Cotton market was quiet.

Public attention is still occupied with the recent death of the Duke of Wellington, and the proposed honors to his memory. The obsequies will be at the cost of the nation, and probably according to the programme of the funeral of Nelson. It is expected that the body will be buried from St. Paul's Cathedral, but nothing definite is yet decided.

Lord Derby, it is thought, will be elected the Duke's successor, as Chancellor of Oxford University, without opposition.

The Secretary at War, Peresford, is acting as Commander-in-Chief till the Duke's successor is appointed.

During the night of Friday the 17th ult., the ship Bluntjore, which cleared from Liverpool the previous day for New Orleans, went ashore on Long Bank, near Wexford, Ireland, and has since gone to pieces. She had on board 35 crew and 180 Irish emigrants, all of whom were saved excepting five, drowned.

Hon. S. Cunard, in a letter to the London Times, says the Admiralty does not interfere in the construction of his line of steamers, and further that they are not in the habit of racing across the Atlantic. The Arabia is now getting boilers in.

A deputation headed by Earl Devon, concerned with the Board of Trade on the subject of Oceanic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

INDIA.—Calcutta papers to the 7th of August are to hand. The Bombay mail failed. From the Seat of War in Birmah, we learn that the town of Prome has been taken by a fleet of light steamers, without resistance; 28 guns were taken.

CHINA.—Hong Kong advices to the 23d of July are received. The rebellion was exciting more alarm; the insurgents having appeared in the nothern province of Honan. Troops were sent from Canton to oppose them.

The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga ran on to Mariner's reef while going out of the harbour of Amoy. Her starboard battery had to be thrown overboard, with a large quantity of shot; when with the assistance of the British war steamer Semiramis, she got off without damage. At the latest dates she was at Whampoa—the susquehanna at Amoy—the Plymouth had gone on a cruise.

Ship Osceola, for Liverpool, from San Francisco to Hong Kong, was lost on Babuen Island 8th July. The crew succeeded in reaching the shore, and the chief mate and five men had gone in the long boat for assistance. A steamer had been in search of them. On the 26 of May, westward of Bashas, the ship Tremelga, from Macao, with 310 Chinese for San Francisco, was dismasted in a gale, and after thirty days beating about, made a coast and sent a boat to her for assistance. On the 21st July, the Wm. Watson, McFarlane, was totally dismasted and otherwise damaged; and, same day, ship Vancouver, Lunt, from Boston for China, put into Mauritius, dismasted in a white squall.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices to the 1st of July have been received. The Price of gold had risen at Sydney to 65s per ounce; it had also advanced at Port Phillip, and the mining accounts are favorable. On Peel River and at Hanging Brock the yield is stilled to be large. Severe floods had been experienced in many districts, and communication had been interrupted. The anticonvict movement carried on with energy—Another public meeting on the subject had been held at Sydney.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA!"

BOSTON, 7th October.

The Royal Mail Steamer Asia, has arrived at New York, bringing English dates to 25th ult.

The Steamer America from Halifax, was going into Liverpool, when the Asia came out.

THE COTTON Market was rather dull, and prices remained same as last quoted.

The market for Breadstuffs remains much the same, and the value of Wheat, Corn, and Flour, unchanged.

The exact details for the Public National Funeral of the Duke Wellington will not be finally decided upon until the meeting of Parliament, which will be about the 11th November. His remains, however, will be deposited along side of Lord Nelson.

Sir Henry Hardinge has been apointed Commander in Chief of the British Army.

All accounts from France appear to show most evidently, that Louis Napoleon is about to seize the title of Emperor.

Other News not important.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at Liverpool, 22d. Sept. Ships Hope, and Tirrell, from S. John.

Sailed 21th, Ship Kitty Cordes for Mobile.

Loading at Ditto, Ship Speed for Staten Island.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Sir J. Packington is a gentleman of wealth and great respectability in Worcestershire, and has for a long time represented the town of Droitwich in Parliament. He was raised to the dignity of baronet a few years ago; and no gentleman in England was more worthy of such an honor from his Sovereign.

Sir John visited the United States in 1833, accompanied by his lady (who is since dead) and his son, and soon after proceeded to Canada, in company with the celebrated Dr. Dunlop, so well remembered in that part of the Queen's dominions. As Sir John's visit was not one of mere pleasure; or idle curiosity, he could not be in better company, than that of the lamented gentleman just named, from his great knowledge of the colonies he was fully able to impart the information Sir John was seeking. His observations were extensive, and his reflections on the vast and noble country before him were such as became a well educated and patriotic Englishman.

On his return to Great Britain, he devoted himself to the study of Colonial affairs receiving journals from this country, corresponding with those whose acquaintances he had made during his sojourn, and frequently speaking on Colonial questions from his seat in Parliament. A zealot against he certainly is to which the Colonies will have no objection; and as a Conservative, he is one, who while he upholds the just prerogative of the Sovereign, has a deep and innate sense of the value of public liberty. In stature, he is somewhat below the medium size; exceedingly mild, affable and gentlemanly in his manners; an optimist, not a croaker in British Affairs, and a firm friend of the Colonies.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—The *Leinster Express* of Saturday last has the following paragraph:—"Considerable excitement has created in a south-eastern county by the elopement of a titled lady, the spouse of a wealthy commoner, with a gallant scion, who is there on the military establishment, a relative of her own, and who was before on very intimate terms with her husband. We *Globe* believe the parties alluded to are Lady Elizabeth, Bryan, daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham, and wife of George Bryan Esq., of Jenkinstown county, Kilkenny, and Captain James George Hay, of 92nd Highlanders. Lady Elizabeth Bryan is in her twenty-third year, and was married to Mr. Bryan (who possesses a very large property in Kilkeny) some two years ago. Captain Hay, the partner of her flight, has been quartered, for some months past, at Carlow, with the depot of the 92nd. Mr. Bryan is said to be in pursuit of the fugitives.

Provincial Exhibition.

The river steamers have been crowded with passengers to and from this city and Fredericton, during the present week, although they have started from each place, three times per day. Early in the week three Fire Companies proceeded to Head Quarters with their Engines, where they took their place in the procession, prior to the opening of the Exhibition. A large number of the brethren of the "Mystic tie" were also present. The manufacturing display was excellent, whilst the agricultural and horticultural productions exceeded all expectations. The Exhibition closes to-morrow evening. The following is from the *Head Quarters* of Wednesday last:—

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The subject of so much labor, conjecture, fear and hope, was formally and successfully inaugurated yesterday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

At an early hour of the forenoon, the Firemen of Fredericton and St. John, and the Masonic fraternity, headed by the Band and Pipers of the 72nd Highlanders, under the direction of Sheriff Wolhaupter as Grand Marshal, marched through the principal streets of the city, and in their varied and showy costumes, with badges, banners, and insignia, made an imposing and gay appearance.

Precisely at 2 o'clock, p. m., His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and Patron of the Exhibition, was received as the Hall of the Exhibition by a Guard of Honor, of the 72d, and entered the building under a salvo of Artillery, when he was again received by the President and officers of the New-Brunswick Society.

At the moment of His Excellency's entrance the scene and circumstances were deeply impressive. The vast area of the Hall was densely crowded by men of all ranks and conditions, from localities near and remote, old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, men of thought, and men of action all were here collected, while the effect, both picturesque and moral, was increased by a large admixture of the mothers and daughters of our country. The fine full band of the 72d, occupying the south-western balcony, and the united choirs of all our churches, the north eastern, struck at once in the full volume of massive and magnificent harmonies into a glorious rendering of our time honored national anthem—every head uncovered, every ear intent, every heart inspired, while the telling tones of instruments and voices united in the noble prayer so fraught with powerful emotion to every loyal and patriotic heart. At the conclusion of the national anthem, the full choir, accompanied by the band, sang to the venerable measure of old hundred, the appropriate hymn beginning

"With one consent let all the Earth,
To God their cheerful voices raise."

The address was then presented by Judge Street as President of the Society, and replied to by His Excellency. Of these, though at a small distance, we could not catch a single perfect sentence, and so cannot pretend to give any idea of their merit—of course they will both be furnished to the Press in due course.

After the reply, the opening of the Exhibition was officially declared, and was received by a round of thorough old fashioned British cheers, with a genuine Bluenose one or two more.

Now it will not be expected that we could to day enter into detail, let it then suffice till our next number, that the Exhibition in quality, quantity, and variety of specimens, both agricultural produce and manufactures, outdoes the utmost expectation of the warmest friends of the enterprise, and at once a triumphant refutation of all the apprehensions of the timid, and the disloyal prophecies of the "ruin and decay" men.

If any New-Brunswicker can stand in the presence of the industrial treasures which the soil and climate of our Province, and the labour of our agriculturists have piled up on those shelves before him, and the noble edifices which skilled ingenious and successful manufacturing industry have arrayed around, above, and before him, if standing thus he hesitates to "thank God and take courage" his mind and heart must be head to the veriest possibility of faith and gratitude. These are not mere evidences, they are "demonstrations strong as proof of holy writ," that in every substantial element necessary to the comfortable sustenance of human life in food and raiment New Brunswick will give as much, and as good, as any other country on which the sun looks down. The trophies of mechanical skill and ingenuity in vast varieties of form, are equally abundant and demonstrative. He who falters in his faith while he looks at these, would fail to believe "though one were raised from the dead."

The character of the exhibition, the constant comparison, converse, and communion of men and commodities, must inspire faith in the willingness and ability of New Brunswick to render generous wages for fair work. This faith will be "attributed to us for righteousness."

Now there is just one thing more we have to say at this time, and we say it now because it ought to be said, heard and believed, remembered, and repeated by all from every part of the Province, who are now congregated in Fredericton; it is this.—The merit and advantages of this collection and exhibition, vast and innumerous as these are, are attributable under Providence to the astonishing patience, perseverance, and prudence of David S. Kerr, Dr. Robb, Judge Street and Robt. Fulton. Many others have laboured with them manfully, judiciously, unsparingly, still the chief and all but entire merit is theirs. The indomitable industry, the imperturbable courage and self reliance of David S. Kerr, lies at the very foundation of the Society's existence—without him it would never have been at all, without just such a man it could never have been what it is, and proudly is to-day. Then the unceasing assiduity, the extreme caution, the aptitude in doing the right thing at the right time, in the right way, of Dr. Robb, and the rare and fortunate combination in him of a pleasant manner, with a prompt judgment and firm determination, have been of incalculable value equally in the thousand and one jealousies and differences which were inseperable from the preparations for this great Show. Judge Street has been just the President for the time—industrious, persevering, confident, and dignified, he has been of signal service, and is entitled to great praise; while the unobtrusive and almost unknown but arduous and constant duties of the Recording Secretary's office could not possibly have been more admirably and zealously performed than they have been by Mr. Fulton. On these the laborious preparations have chiefly rested—they have been cheerfully sustained, and most successfully completed. Others, in different degrees, which it would be indelicate and perhaps injurious to particularize, share and share largely in the magnificent accomplishment which is here before us. The Society and the Province are under a heavy obligation to them all. As one of the many, we offer them with great respect and cordiality our portion of that gratitude which should be participated in by every man who loves New Brunswick.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

Another fine day and great crowds attending the Exhibition.

The Judges are to make their Reports this Evening.

The Ploughing Match came off to day.

The Judges were Hon. James Brown, Robert Gray, and Robert Keltie.

The first prize was awarded to Gilbert Ross, with W. H. Odell—the second to James Robertson with Alex. Martin—the third to James Agnew with Dr. Peters.

Sixteen ploughs started from all parts of the Province.

THE MAYOR OF HALIFAX.—We congratulate the Conservatives of Halifax upon the recent victory they have achieved in the election of the Honourable Alexander Keith to the Mayoralty of their city. Mr. Keith is as sound in his private principles, as he is in his political avowals. He has maintained his present elevated position by dint of good character and honest industry, and we can assure the citizens over whom he has been called upon to preside, that as a man of strict integrity, the Hon. Alexander Keith is as highly appreciated abroad as he is at home. The election being by ballot, as a cotemporary has observed, there could be no chance for the exercise of ledger influence, and if there had been, we feel well assured that Mr. K. would have been the last man in Halifax to have used it. His Sovereign had already bestowed upon him a more elevated office, than any which is in the gift of his fellow citizens, and thus, had been established his claim to public distinction.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The U. S. Supreme Court has recently confirmed the decision of the District Court, where judgment was given against the barque Delaware, in the case of a collision of that vessel with the steamer Osprey. Judge Grier thus states the matter:—

"The case before us is briefly this: a steamboat and a sailing vessel are meeting one another in a very dark night in the Delaware Bay, six or seven miles within the Capes. The barque has the wind free. They are approaching each other at the rate of 16, or at the least calculation, 15 miles an hour, and therefore approximate in a right line at the rate of a mile in four minutes. The steamboat has three lights out. The barque has none. The barque sees the steamer approach. Sailing before the wind, she has the power to give the steamer a wide berth, and obviate all possible danger of collision."

In conclusion, the Judge says:—

"The Court cannot establish any rule to bind vessels navigating the high seas after night to carry signal lights; but where one party does this and the other does not, we can and will treat (in a case *ceteris paribus*) the dark boat as the wrong doer, and liable to make reparation. In rivers and narrow channels, and in harbours, there are generally local regulations requiring it. But if there be not it would still be advisable for vessels sailing either in close or open channels, to keep proper signal lights on dark nights, if they expect a remedy in courts in case of collision."

RAILWAY ROUTE TO THE AMERICAN LINES.—We have good reason to believe that several lines will be explored by Mr. Jackson's engineers, and that in the end, the one which *they* may consider to be the best, will be that which will be adopted. In England, the shortest route is the one which always meets with the most favour, and we are well assured *by those who know*, that the shortest line here, will also meet the highest consideration. Hen roost influence will not operate in favour of a departure from a straight line, merely because eggs and poultry can the more easily be brought to market. The European and North American Railway is not recognised as a mere parish, or even county affair, but as a WORLD'S HIGHWAY, hence, village jealousies, or even county *Buckoism*, will have no weight in the determination of the line, which is ultimately to be adopted.

ERICSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.—Our late English exchanges, as well as the London Mechanics' Magazine, and Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine of New York, allude to this recent invention. All the scientific journals which refer to the matter, seem impressed with the conviction that Captain Ericson has succeeded in affecting the most valuable discovery of the age. If the predictions of the ingenious inventor himself and those of our cotemporaries, turn out too well founded, the day is not far distant when a voyage around the world may be performed without once stopping until the voyage is completed, and not only will this wonderful machine be applied to maritime uses instead of steam, but in due time, it is more than probable that the latter power will also be superseded by the universal use of the other. An interesting article on the subject of the Caloric engine will be found on our first page.

EXHIBITION SONG.—We have been favoured by Messrs. McMillan, with some excellent lines, from the pen of William Watts, Esq., of Fredericton, in commemoration of the Provincial Exhibition, and which have been set to music by our townsman, Stephen K. Foster, Esq., and lithographed in Boston. This timely production is alike creditable to the genius of the poet, the skill of the composer and the enterprise of the publishers. Price 1s. 3d.

SOMETHING MORE THAN COURTESY.—Within the last few months, the number of our old country exchanges has materially increased, whilst it is gratifying to know that the offer to exchange has first emanated from our cotemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic. Several of these papers have recently come to hand, and in which we find abundant proof that the *Chronicle* is considered of some moment by our trans-atlantic exchanges, and our opinions have been thought worthy of republication. We are particularly gratified to find those on the Fishery Question are published at length in several British journals.

BRAND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning last, a man by the name of Pendleton committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He was a lodger in the house of a person named Scott, in St. James'-street, had been drinking for some days to excess, and was probably attacked with delirium tremens. Before going to bed, he was observed to be talking very incoherently; he arose in the night and cut his throat, after which he jumped out of the window and ran to the water and threw himself in, where he was found by the police. He was taken to the watch house with the blood streaming from his throat, and although his wound was dressed he did not long survive the act of desperation.—*Times.*

THE SCHCHIRMION RACES.—We understand that several horses are now in training for the races which are to come off on the Sands on the 21st and 22nd days of the present month. As Mr. McMonagle, of Sussex, will likewise enter the lists, and the owners of some other choice animals, some pretty good sport may be expected. We hope the lovers of the sport will contribute without delay.

We beg leave to direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. CYRELL, Furrier, who comes to this Province highly recommended as a skilful workman and deserving of patronage.

We unintentionally omitted to state in our last issue, that Mr. J. Boyd, Hatter, of King Street, had contributed some beautiful specimens of his skill to the Provincial Exhibition.

A contract has been signed by Mr. Lorenzo F. Langan, for the erection of a Fire Bell Tower, or Campanile, over the Western entrance to King's Square, for the sum of £256. A suitable bell is being made in New York.

The *Freeman* states that Mr. Face, of the city, has forwarded 240 boxes containing soap and Digby Herrings, to Boston, there to be re-shipped for Canada. Our soap boilers have already made it impossible to import foreign manufactured soap into this market; we should be glad to learn that they could successfully compete with foreigners in other markets.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CUNARD STEAMER.—The London Daily News states that on the last voyage of the Canada from Liverpool to New York, the vessel narrowly escaped destruction by fire. After leaving Liverpool it was found that one of the passengers was insane, and had to be put under restraint. The person appointed to watch him having left the cabin of the madman for a short time, it was immediately discovered to be in flames and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the fire was extinguished.

[illegible] of the Provincial Exhibition, announced in its recent issue. The withdrawal of Mr. Bill will be severely felt by that portion of the Conservative party, whose cause he has long and energetically defended. Mr. Bill possesses the pen of a ready and vigorous writer, and is both expert and bold in political conflict.—*Head Quarters.*

AMERICAN POSTAGE.—Substantial amendments to the Postage Law have been adopted, by which the rates of postage upon printed matter sent by mail, have been greatly reduced. The new law takes effect on the 30th of September. After that date each newspaper, periodical, or other printed sheet not exceeding three ounces in weight, will be sent to any part of the United States for *one cent*—one cent additional being charged for each additional ounce or fraction; but when the postage is paid yearly or quarterly, in advance, at the office where the paper is mailed or delivered, *one half* of these rates only will be charged. Newspapers and periodicals weighing not over an ounce and a half, when circulated within the States where they are published, will pay half these rates. Small newspapers and periodicals published once a month or oftener, and pamphlets of not more than sixteen pages each, when sent in single packages weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage-stamps thereto, are to be charged only *half a cent* for each ounce. The postage on all transient matter must be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or double the rates first mentioned will be charged. Books weighing not over four pounds may be sent by mail at *one cent* an ounce for all distances under 3000 miles, and at *two cents* an ounce for all distances over 3000 miles, to which fifty per cent. will be added if not prepaid. Publishers of periodicals and newspapers are to receive their exchanges free of postage; and weekly newspapers may also be sent to subscribers free within the county where they are published. These are the essential provisions of the new law: others are appended requiring the printed papers to be sent open, without any other communications upon them than the address, and without any other inclosure.—[Harper's Magazine.

To Correspondents.—"Cito," in answer to the Temperance Telegraph, came too late for insertion in this number.

Dr. Shaw on Consumption.

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma, and Chronic Cough spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous nobility, and irritability, to which phythisical patients are subject. I have no doubt it is the best form in which the effects of Prussic acid may be had as a sedative on the constitution without danger to the patient. Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted coughs The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and judicious.

There is, perhaps no disease, with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race, Consumption. What a vast amount of suffering might be saved the human family if they would but avail themselves in season of the remedies which nature has provided for her children, and which science has reduced to such a form as to be within the reach of all. Far be it from us to tamper with those who are suffering with this painful disease. In offering you a remedy, we do not ask you to rely upon the representation of those who might be actuated by selfish and pecuniary motives but we give you the deliberate testimony of some of the most respectable physicians, that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C. writes under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:—

"Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous nostrums and humbugs and these medicines which have proven salutary, and in many well attested cases, curative."

Price—one dollar a bottle, six bottles for 5 dollars. None genuine unless the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street.

Married.

On Monday evening, 27th by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Hainan Flowars, to Miss Mary, forth daughter of Mr. Thomas Flowars, all of Gagetown.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. David Pratt, of Saint George, to Miss Nancy, third daughter of Mr. Josiah Anderson, of this city.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev. S. Robinson, at Brussel-street Church, Mr. James H. Jones, to Miss Hannah, third daughter of the late Nathaniel Warren all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst, by the Rev. Alex. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Frank Wood, to Miss Elizabeth McWilliams, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss Jane McCutcheon, both of this city.

At Annapolis, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. Bennard Jefferson, to Miss Mary J. Walker, all of the above place.

At Studholm, King's County, on the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by John C. Vail, Esq., John Hazen, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Sunbury, to Jane, youngest daughter of Isaac Foshay, Esq., of the former place.

At St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, Mr. John W. Brayley, of Fredericton, to Miss Matilda C., eldest daughter of Richard English, Esq., M. P. P., Woodstock.

Died.

On Wednesday last, in the 33d year of his age, Dr. James K. Noble, a native of Dublin.

On Friday morning, at the Long Reach, Joseph B., third son of the late Mr. John Hutchinson, of this city, in the 21st year of his age.

At St. Andrews, on the 1st instant, after a lingering illness, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Wm. J. Browne, shipwright, aged 30 years.

At Sheffield, on the 28th ult., Harriet A., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Perley, in the 29th year of her age.

At the Scotch Settlement, York County, on the 13th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Sharp, in the 57th year of his age, leaving a wife and twelve children to lament their bereavement.

At Woodstock, on Sunday, after a short and severe illness, Mr. Moses Colwell, seventh son of William and Ann Colwell, in the 27th year of his age. He has left a wife and three small children, with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

In South Boston, on the 18th Sept., Mrs. Susan Jane Parsons, formerly of St. John, N. B., wife of Mr. Richard Parsons, of England, aged 32 years.

At Cephalonia, suddenly, R. C. Macdonald, Esq., Paymaster 30th Regiment, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Castle Tiorm Regiment of Militia, Prince Edward Island.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Brothers, Doran, Newry, 32—W. & G. Carvill, merchandise.

Saturday—Schr. Albion, Norris, New York, 6—Geo. A Lockhart, general cargo.

Sunday—Ship Jennie W. Payne, Whitney, Bath—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Aurora, Cherry, New York—R. Rankin & Co., do.

Schr. Agnes Ross, Doane, Halifax, 14—Jardine & Co., gen. cargo.

Monday—Brig Albion, Leslie, Halifax, 4—R. Rankin & Co. merchandise.

Mary, Howell, reported from Cork.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Machias—G. Eaton, ballast.

Tuesday—Mary, Howell, Cork, 40—R. Rankin & Co. coals.

Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, Boston, 5—G. Eaton, sugar.

Wednesday—Ship Ameron, Roberts, New York, 18—G.