St. John Chronicle.

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."

VOLUME XXI. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857. NUMBER 13.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year. Any person paying 10s. in advance will receive a copy for one year.

All letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorised Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown, and vicinity.

Stephen Wiggins, is an authorized Agent for Grand Lake.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London. Professor Holloway is duly empowered to receive all monies due our establishment in London, and whose receipts will be regarded by us as valid.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esq., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. R. FOSTER, C. H. ESTABROOKS, JOHN ANDERSON. *Solicitor*—J. M. ROBINSON, Esq. *Secretary*—ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire.

☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge
September 19, 1856.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 13, Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

Petitions for Patents, Insurance Claims, and Conveyancing in all its Branches executed with accuracy. May 29, 1857.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs. Deveber's building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Subscriber having been lately appointed a Licensed AUCTIONEER for Queen's County, trusts from the Public a Share of Business which shall receive his prompt attention, on most reasonable terms. ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown, August 22, 1856.

GEORGE WHITMAN,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN DRY GOODS, *GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.*
CLEMENTSPORT, N. S.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, 31 State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day,	50 cts.
Rooms per week,	$3,00
Lodging	37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.
January 11, 1856. 1y.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Ex *Ann Rankin*, and *Courier*, from London:—
1000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD;
230 Kegs Yellow, Red, Black, Green, and Blue PAINTS;
50 Kegs Zinc Paint;
35 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
3 Bbls. Copal and Oak VARNISH;
7 Cans Carriage and White Copal do.;
1 Cask Brandram's Liquid Dryer;
5 " do. Patent do.;
50 dzs. Deep GOLD LEAF;
5 " Patent Glaziers' DIAMONDS.
For Sale at No. 1, North side Market Square.
Nov. 14. W. O. SMITH.

Oysters! Oysters!!

JUST received per steamer "Adelaide," from Boston:—12 bbls. Prime OYSTERS—fresh from the beds. Also—On hand, a few barrels of Fresh Shediac Oysters, which will be served up in any style required, at
JAMES KENNY'S
Eating House Water street.
N. B.—MEALS served up at the shortest notice—Day and Evening. J. K.
St. John, N. B., August 29.

COALS.—On hand ex Yard: 100 Chal. Orre COAL; 50 do Newcastle do.; 250 Scotch do For sale low by
Feb. 9. JOHN WALKER.

FUR CAPS—In every variety of Fur—made up on the premises, in the latest styles.
D. H. HALL,
October 24. 41, King-street.

TEA.—Just received, and imported expressely for Family use:—
10 chests Souchong TEA;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
10 chests Breakfast Oolong do;
10 catty boxes do. do;
16 chests good retailing do—For sale low.
August 29. JOHN McCOSKERY.

Beans and Shad.

40 BUSHELS N. S. White BEANS; 20 half-barrels good SHAD. For Sale by
Feb. 20. JOHN MARVEN, Ward-street

RUBBER CLOTHING.

COATS, CAPES, PANTS, LEGGINGS, Caps, &c., &c., of the very best quality just received from the manufactory.
—ALSO—
A new and superior article of RUBBER COATS, *price only* 20s. THOS. R. JONES,
5, Dock-street, one door above the Old Stand.
Oct. 3.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st
ST. JOHN, N. B.,

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.

He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffins.

Brandrams No. 1, White Lead and Coloured Paints.

RECEIVED per "Ann Rankin," and For Sale by the Subscriber—
4 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD;
1 Ton assorted COLOURS;
4 Casks Dry Red and White LEAD;
Raw and Burnt Umber; Raw and Burnt Terra de.; Sienna, Drop Black, Ultramarine Blue, &c. &c.;
1 case Deep Gold Leaf; 6 cases Florence OIL.
In Store—9000 feet Window GLASS, assorted sizes.
Oct. 24. S. L. TILLEY.

31st March, 1857.
RAILROAD LUMBER YARD,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.

THE Subscribers grateful for the patronage extended to them during the past year, now offer for sale on reasonable terms a varied Stock of Seasoned LUMBER, comprising:—
PINE BOARDS and PLANKS;
Planed and Rough FLOORING;
Spruce and Pine Refuse BOARDS & SCANTLING;
CLAP-BOARDS, Siding, LATHS, &c. &c.
WHITING & PENALAGON.
J. M F. WHITING,
J. T. PENALAGON.
May 1 1m.

French Paper Hangings.

Ex "Zurich" from Havre, thence by "Charles," from New York:—
2 CASES containing a very rich assortment of French PAPER HANGING—all new styles. B. O'BRIEN.
May 1.

NEW MEAT SHOP.

THE Subscriber thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, begs leave to inform them that he has taken the SHOP No. 11 Market Street, where (in connection with his Stall No. 4 City Market,) there will always be found a general assortment of MEATS and POULTRY of the best the market affords.

VEGETABLES of all kinds when in season.

☞ All orders left at either place will be strictly executed on the Square.

Jan. 22—1m. WM. C. GODSOE.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Andrew Sherwood late of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested within eighteen months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
RICHARD C. SHERWOOD, } *Executors*
JOHN F. SHERWOOD, }
Upham, K. C., March 7th, 1857.

ST. ANDREWS' ALE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the sale of the above excellent ALE, begs to inform the public that he will in future keep on hand a constant supply, which will be furnished to his customers and the trade on very favorable terms.

Just Received—54 Casks, containing 10, 15, 20 30 and 60 gallons each.
JOHN McCOSKERY.
November 17, 1855. tf.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Price 1s. sterling, with numerous Engravings and Cases.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure.—An Essay on Spermatorrhœa, and the various forms of premature Decay, resulting from imprudence and vicious indulgence, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health; and practical Observations on a new mode of detecting Spermatorrhœa and other Urethral Discharges by Microscopic examination.
BY SAMUEL LAMERT, M.D.,
37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, &c.

Sold by MORTON AND COGSWELL, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and by H. CHUBB & Co. St. John's, New Brunswick
Price One Shilling sterling.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Entire Stock in Trade from his old stand, to 27 North side King street, next to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, and directly opposite Canterbury street, where will be found a general assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS*, Foreign and Domestic.
A. MAGEE Hatter, &c.,
27 North side King street.
☞ The Latest Fashions always on hand.
Feb. 27.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store.

Just received per steamer from Liverpool:—
A Large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Boys, Children's, and Infants CLOTH BOOTS, of all qualities, suitable for the season.
A great variety of Men's, Women's, Misses, Children's and Infants FELT BOOTS, Shoes and Slippers of every quality.
DY HASH—A large lot of Women's Prunella BOOTS, suitable for wearing under Rubber Shoes in Winter—for 3s. to 4s. 6d. a pair.
Oct. 17. S. K. FOSTER.

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.—Now landing from the "John Barbour," one case London Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT, warranted genuine. For sale by
April 17. S. L. TILLEY
35, King street

WANTED, by a young man belonging to the City, a situation in a Grocery Store, having some knowledge of the business would be willing to make himself generally useful, will give good reference. Apply at this Office. April 17.

Oysters. Oysters.

4 BBLS. Prime Shediac OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style required.
Also—MEALS and LUNCHEONS served up at the *shortest notice*—Day an Evening—at
JAMES KENNY'S,
Sept. 26. Eating House, Water-street

Confectionary.

THE Subscriber has just received per Pilgrim from Glasgow—150 lbs Choice CONFECTIONARY, consisting of Conversation, Peppermint & mixed LOZENGES, MOTTO HEARTS, Ginger & Polka *Seals*, Rosebuds, Bracelets, Polka & Princess Balls, Horehound, Acid, Rose Acid, Pine Apple, Pear, Fish, Strawberry, and Alphabet Drops, Almonds, BARLEY SUGAR.
July 11. S. L. TILLEY,

TEA! TEA, &c.

IN STORE—30 Half Chests finest Souchong and Congo TEAS. "Recorder," "Henry Harbeck," and "White Swallow;" 10 do Oolong do., "Samuel Russell" and "Monsoon;"
2 do Old Hyson; 1 do. Gunpowder;
5 Bbls Crushed SUGAR; Brown Porto Rico ditto, and Molasses; Maple do., and Honey;
FRESH GROUND COFFEE;
300 Lbls. Dried APPLES, (sliced and cored);
2 Tierces CRANBERRIES;
40 Packages RAISINS, in prime order
Zante and Smyrna *Currants* and *Prunes*;
3 Tierces Rice; Family FLOUR, Oatmeal, Gray Buckwheat, and Corn MEAL, Clark's Corn Starch, Hecker's FARINA; "Morry's" Ginger, BROMA, Cocoa Paste, Prepared Cocoa and CHOCOLATE; Scotch Marmalade, Window GLASS and putty; Porter's Burning FLUID, Chamberlain's SALERATUS in boxes, Cucumber PICKLES in vinegar and pickle; Castile and other SOAPS; 20 bushels NEW BRUNSWICK GRASS SEED, BEANS and PEASE, Sage and Hops, Buckwheat, and OATS; 10 boxes TOBACCO; 10 M. CIGARS choice brands; 10 do Woodstock Pipes; fat SHAD, Mackerel and Labrador Herrings—together with a general assortment of Groceries, inferior to none in the City at lowest Market rates, at No. 70 Charlott street, St. John.
JAMES G. LESTER.

TO LET.—The Hole in the Rock.
April 17. J. G. L.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

THIS WORLD-RENOWNED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe, in the cure of COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs is strongly recommended to all suffering from any o the above disorders, as one Trial will be sufficien to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Recent Testimonial from a native Medical man in Bombay.

Agiari Lane, Native Town, Bombay, October 2nd, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent *Cough Lozenges* do in Pulmonary diseases.

I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effects, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.

I remain, Sir, yours, respectfully,
COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.
T. KEATING, Esq.

Recent Testimonial to the value of Keating's Cough Lozenges.

I cannot express what I suffered,—coughing expectorating, and the respiration impeded Strange to say, I gradually recovered, without any treatment, except by taking a few boxes of Keating's Cough Lozenges. My lungs were so much affected, and the general health so debilitated, that I had but little hopes of recovery.

3rd Nov., 1853. (Signed) J. PICKERSGILL,
Sergeant 66th Regiment, Quebec.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

☞ Agent for St. John—Messrs. CHUBB & Co.
For Fredericton—Mr. GALE, Druggist.
October 31, 1856.

FLOUR STORE.

THE Subscriber will keep on hand the following articles:
FLOUR in Barrels; Do. in Bags;
Do. Extra do., for Family use;
CORN MEAL, in Bbls.; Do. in Bags;
Extra do for Family use;
RYE FLOUR, Horse Feed, and BRAN;
CORN and OATS, &c. &c, with other kinds Mill Produce.

The undersigned intends carrying on the above business in addition to his present one, in the Shop adjoining the one he now occupies, and lately occupied and so long and favourably known as

Mr. Andrew Reed's Flour Store
NORTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.

The undersigned hopes, by keeping a good Stock always on hand, and selling at a low price to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to the above establishment.
L. MITCHELL,
April 9, 1856. North Side King's square

S. K. FOSTER'S
LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE
Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

LADIES' White and Black Satin BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Ladies' White and Black Kid SLIPPERS;
Ladies' Bronze Kid SLIPPERS;
Ladies' Finest Enamelled SLIPPERS, and several other sorts for Ball purposes.
September 26. S. K. FOSTER.

Fish, Liquors, etc.,
—IN STORE—
350 QUINTALS good COD FISH;
75 do. POLLOCK;
6 whole and 50 half-barrels prime SHAD;
10 chests Congo TEA; 300 pieces Grind-stones, from 15 in. to 45 in.; 20 brls. Gibb'd Herrings;
10 boxes PIPES; 5 do. Pepper Sauce; 20 dozen Bushel BASKETS; 1 brl. Rum Colouring, Am.;
1 pun. Cammelton WHISKEY; 1 pun. J. RUM;
3 puns. Am. RUM; Port and Sherry WINE; 1 pipe Cognac BRANDY; 1 do. H. GIN; and a general assortment of good GROCERIES.
—*In Bond (at Walker's)*—
5 puns. ALCOHOL—for sale at lowest Market Rates. JOHN MARVEN,
Ward-street.

I would also inform my Customers and the Public in general that I have enlarged my premises, and will be better able to accommodate them in future.
Oct. 17. J. MARVEN.

THE VICTIM'S FRIEND.—32 pages, free everywhere by post for two stamps.—A popular Essay adapted for those residents of warm climates who are disordered through secret impure habits, and sexual indulgences. By DR. WM. BAYNHAM, Member Royal College Surgeons, England, 1835, &c., &c., with whom patients may correspond, and receive the necessary specifics in *Sealed* cases at £5, £10, and £20. 69, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, London, England.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Received per Brigt. "Antelope;"—
10 QR. CASKS Fine Pale SHERRY;
10 do. do. Hennessy's Old BRANDY;
Also, per "Enterprise:"—
30 pipes De Kuyper's HOLLANDS;
10 hhds. do. do.;
30 do. Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY
10 puns. Scotch WHISKEY, fine quality.
For Sale at market rates.
September 26. JOHN McCOSKERY.

SATIN HATS.—Gentlemen wishing a superior light SATIN HAT, can be supplied with a very superior artice at 41, King-street.
May 29. D. H. HALL.

The Chronicle.

"NOTHING EXTENUATE, NOR SET DOWN OUGHT IN MALICE."—Is an excellent maxim, and we intend so far as practicable to follow in our Editorial conduct. It is really cheering, to observe that our Alderman of Queen's, has resorted to the only practical method of ridding his Ward of that horrible nuisance mud and dust. He has very properly caused the principle thoroughfares to be SCRAPED, and some hundreds of cart loads of the most noisome filth to be removed, we sincerely trust he will follow up this very salutary system, as it will be a boon of no ordinary magnitude to the business men of the City, who must have experienced for many years back heavy losses by the destruction of goods in their stores, from the clouds of dust that continually fly during the summer months. "Go a head" Alderman, and set an example to your more drowsy colleagues, and so soon as you have fairly removed the mud, we shall look for you to take another step in the right direction, by covering the streets with broken stone. And while we award the mede of praise that is due to public men doing their duty, we must not refrain from marking our disapprobation of those who are derelict. We therefore deem it our duty to call the attention of the *Chief of Police*, to direct his force to put a stop to the congregating clouds of impudent, and evil disposed Boys' with which our City is infested, cursing, swearing, throwing stones, insulting persons as they pass, and in the most wanton way defacing with knives the new work on the fronts of houses, daubing them with filth, breaking windows, and wrenching off latches and knockers. This nuisance is practised on a large scale in and about Church-street, where those imps congregate and annoy the neighbourhood, unchecked and unchallenged by the Police, or any of the City authorities. There are many other parts of the City where the same nuisance exists, and particularly on the Sabbath day, and we trust as we have to pay a heavy tax for the *privilege of peace and safety* that Mr. Scoullar will consider this his legitimate duty, and make such arrangement as will render our City on a par with other well regulated communities.

(*From the Head Quarters, June 17th.*)

Having but very little to say about party politics, until the Legislature meet and the new Government disclose their measures—if they have any—we will take the present opportunity of saying a few words about railways.

We have always advocated a railway direct from St. John to Quebec, and we have reason to believe that the prospects of having such a railway constructed are brighter than they ever were before. The representatives of the northern counties have always opposed the proposed railway by the valley of the St. John. They advocate the northern route, following the gulf shore, surveyed by Major Robinson. Nothing can be done more silly, as we shall endeavour to show. From Quebec to Halifax, by the route to which we refer, the distance is 655 miles. It would intersect the St. John and Shediac line at or near Shediac. From thence to Halifax the distance is 145 miles and from thence to St. John 108 miles; thus bring Halifax to within 37 miles of being as near to Quebec as St. John would be. Now as 37 miles difference is of very little consequence by railway conveyance, and as Halifax is two days sail nearer to Europe than St. John is, it follows as a matter of course that Halifax would monopolize the trade of our northern counties, and whatever trade and passengers there might be from Canada. Thus do our northern patriots endeavor to ruin St. John, and injure the revenues of New Brunswick, to build up Nova Scotia in general, and Halifax in particular; and what is still more astonishing, many of the leading men in St. John are aiding them in their crazy design.

But there is another view to be taken of the subject. Supposing for argument sake, that St. John could successfully compete with Halifax, could she, if the northern railway was constructed, compete with any of the lines leading from the Canadas to American ports? The average rate of freight over American railways is three cents per ton per mile. Eleven and one-fifth barrels of flour makes a ton. The distance by railway from Montreal to Portland, by rail, is 192 miles, making the freight of a barrel of flour a fraction over 78 cents. From St. John to Quebec, by the northern route, the distance would be 598 miles, and the freight of a barrel of flour would be a fraction over one dollar and sixty cents. But Canadian produce might be landed at River du Loup, and transported thence to St. John, in that case the distance by the northern route from River du Loup to St. John would be 490 miles, and the freight of a barrel of flour would be a fraction over one dollar and thirty-one cents, or fifty-three cents per barrel more than the freight over the Montreal and Portland line The conclusion must therefore inevitably follow that not a single barrel of Canadian produce would be sent over the northern line.

Let us now contrast this with the proposed railway through the valley of the St. John. The distances are nearly as follow: From St. John to Fredericton, via the Douglas valley, is 63 miles; from Fredericton to Grand Falls, via the Keswick valley, about 90 miles; from Grand Falls to River du Loup to Quebec, 108 miles; making the total distance about 363 miles; and the distance from St. John to River du Loup about 255 miles; the freight of a barrel of flour from River du Loup to St. John would be a fraction over 68 cents, or about 10 cents per barrel less than from Montreal to Portland. The freight per ton from Montreal to Portland is eight dollars and seventy-six cents. The freight per ton from River du Loup to St. John would be about seven dollars and sixty-five cents. The freight per ton from Montreal to River du Loup, by water, is sixty cents. Thus the difference in favour of our proposed line would be at least half a dollar per ton, when compared with the shortest route Canada now has to the Atlantic.

There can be no doubt but the proposed line via the valley of the St. John would be well patronized. The depot of the Portland line is frequently crowded with produce that occupies all the freight cars several weeks to transport over the line. Were there no other advantage in favor of the St. John valley line, vessels would drop down to River du Loup rather than that the goods should be delayed on the road to market. Then the amount of produce arriving at Montreal is rapidly on the increase. Settlers are pouring into the great valley of the Ottawa, which empties into the St. Lawrence at the head of Montreal Island; and so vast is the amount of produce now sent over the Grand Trunk railway, from Western Canada to Montreal, that the Managers were obliged to close their depot for three weeks this very spring, being unable to receive any more produce. We must add another reason why the St. John valley route would be a favorite. The St. John harbor is open at all seasons of the year, and the passage is about two days shorter, and freight cheaper, thence to England, than from Portland to England.

The length of that part of the proposed railway running through this Province would be about 180 miles. The first 20 miles out of St. John would be very expensive; thence to Fredericton the country is extremely favorable; an expensive bridge must be built over the St. John, above Fredericton; and crossing the Tobique would be another very expensive job. It is well at all times to look difficulties in the face, and then be prepared to meet them. ; and in this instance the cost of the proposed railway should not be estimated at less than £10,000 per mile, or $1,800,000 for our portion of the line. This is a large sum, and the question next arises how can it be raised, and how can the Province sustain the line if it should not pay the interest. In answer to the first question, the British Government have pretty plainly indicated that they will afford material aid towards the undertaking, provided the line crosses the river St. John above Fredericton, and is carried thence to Grand Falls on the opposite side of the river. Some months ago Canada proposed to send a delegate to England, to lay the matter fully before the Government, if this Province would co-operate with her. This was determined on, and had the late Government remained in power New Brunswick would have had a delegate in London at this moment. The railway would be of incalculable value to England for the transport of troops and military stores to and from Canada. What aid England would be disposed to give cannot yet be known. Perhaps one third of the cost. New Brunswick would then have to raise £1,200,000. Now we are in possession of an important fact. A powerful firm of English engineers and contractors have constructed a large portion of the railways in Western Canada. Having nearly completed their contracts in that country, and having over one thousand pounds of plant on hand, they naturally desire to contract for another large job on this side of the Atlantic. *They are willing to contract for the construction of this line of railway, at a fair price, and find the money taking Provincial debentures at par!* Never before had New Brunswick such a favorable offer, and if it is not embraced it may be long before she receives another opportunity of the like nature. We have no doubt but the firm will make a formal offer to the Province as soon as the Assembly meets and the new Government is fully formed.

Supposing the proposed railway should only pay costs for the first few years. The interest on £1,200,000 would be £72,000 a year. But the British Government now pays the United States £30,000 a year for the transmission of the Canada mails,—a job that must fall into our hands the moment the propos'd line is completed. Let us suppose that we receive £22,000 a year for the transmission of mails: we should then have but £50,000 a year to make up, even should there be no dividends, and this sum is quite within the means of the Province. The timid may say it must lead to additional taxation, as it must come out of the pockets of the people. This view of the case is incorrect. To say nothing of the increased value of private property, there are some ten millions of acres of Crown lands in the Province, the value of which would at least be doubled were the railway constructed. Then it would give immense value to lumber that is now valueless, and left to rot in the woods. It would also throw open public lands to settlers, and would lead to an influx of emigrants; when we reflect that the people of this Province—say 200,000—pay something near £100,000 a year to our revenues, without levying an additional duty on a single article. Look at Canada, that has spent many millions on canals and railways during the last twenty years. Has it made her poorer? No: but it has increased the value of all sorts of property to a surprising degree; it has trebled her population, and while the interests on her borrowed capital is promptly paid, she enjoys a surplus revenue! It is, no doubt, a thorough knowledge of these facts that induces a powerful firm to offer to build our trunk railway, and take as payment Provincial bonds.

We should add that the firm to which we have alluded also proposes to construct a branch railway from the Tobique valley to Miramichi; via the south west branch of the Miramichi river. That surely ought to content the north for the present. It would place Chatham within 220 miles of River du Loup, and give that section of the country the means of communicating with the southern portion of the Province. In the course of time the section between Miramichi and Shediac will be built, and then our railway scheme will be nearly complete.

We have much more to urge in favour of the subject, which we must defer for future numbers. We will only add that whoever the men may be that will support the scheme in the Legislature, we will support them cordially in carrying it out, without reference to party politics.

Lodge No. 91, Londonderry Heroes, L.O. A. Presentation to the Worshipful Master.

The following is the Address of a Committee of Londonderry Heroes, No. 91, of Upham, King's County, on the occasion of the presentation of a Horse (to the value of about £30,) to Mr. John Armstrong, the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, as a mark of their esteem and respect:—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—

In behalf of the Members of your Lodge and from feelings of respect and sympathy for you in the loss of your Horse in the early part of last winter, we present you with another, not that your pecuniary circumstances require it at our hands, but as a small token of our respect and esteem for you, and our gratitude for nine years' services rendered to us as Worshipful Master of this Lodge, knowing, as we do, that you have at all times maintained good order and decorum in the Lodge Room, peace and harmony among the Brethren, and done all in your power to further the cause of Orangeism, and carry out the objects for which we are associated. That you may long remain amongst us; that the promises held out to the faithful and true may rest on you and yours in all coming time; and that you may be a stranger to misfortune is the prayer of your obedient servants and Brethren.

JAMES DOUGLASS, }
JOHN MILLS, } COMMITTEE.
CHAS. ALEXANDER }
Londonderry, Upham, K.C., May 16, 1857.

REPLY.

DEAR BRETHREN.—

I return you my sincere thanks for your valuable present, and I feel greatly indebted to you on account of your sympathy for me, as I shall ever acknowledge,—not so much for your present as for your high esteem, of which I think I am unworthy; yet I have the institution at heart, and hope I shall ever hold the glorious cause inviolate—with the assistance of God and the co-operation of the officers and members of the same,—knowing at all times, that you, as a body of loyal Orangemen have assisted to carry out the principles of our order. I feel convinced that for loyalty and good conduct in your body you cannot be surpassed, and I hope you may always continue in prosperity, fearing God, honoring the Queen, and beloved by each other, which is the greatest desire of your humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, W.M.,
of Lodge 91, L. D. Heroes
Londonderry, Upham, K.C., May 16, 1857.

A man in Florida, who swallowed an orange seed last fall, has a breath so fragrant of orange blossom this spring, that he says the ladies are constantly tearing him for kisses.

A Rebellious Parish subdued by its Bishop.

[From L'Avenir, Catholic Paper.]

Twenty-five years ago a college was founded at L'Assomption, the citizens contributing liberally towards its endowment. Fifteen years since the college received an act of incorporation, in which it was provided amongst other things that the property should be managed by nine trustees, five of whom were to be ecclesiastics, namely the Bishop of Montreal, the Parish priest, the ecclesiastical director of the College, and two priests from neighboring parishes. Four trustees were to be laymen, local residents and benefactors of the institution. Thus, the Bishop being at a distance, the laity had virtually an equal share with the priesthood in the management of the college, a state of things most distasteful to the Hierarchy. Bishop Bourget, however, recently had set to work to obtain a surrender of the charter of the college, and have it amended so as to place the property in his own hands, scarcely expecting that French Canadians would offer as much as a show of resistance.

The first step to reach quietly the desired end was to disgust the laymen from discharging their trust by dispensing altogether with their services, and allowing the ecclesiastical trustees to carry things with a high hand, until the element of lay in the trusteeship became but nominal. A great deal of dissatisfaction ensued in the parish with the management of the college, which feeling was heightened by the active political partizanship of the clergy at the last election, but nothing could be done by the people. Recently one of the lay trustees, Dr. Cazeneuve being removed by death, the circumstance was improved by the priests and Bishop, as a pretext for a legal change. The people to their great surprise, learned that a new bill, amending the act of incorporation of their college, was actually in the hands of Mr. Lorranger, and pushed by him through the Legislature, and that their rights were about to be sacrificed, without having been consulted or even asked to surrender them. A public indignation meeting of the inhabitants of L'Assomption took place, resolutions were passed asserting their rights, and a petition to the Legislature prepared. Such spirited resistance had been unexpected, and alarmed the priests, who feared not only the defeat of their plans, but that their intrigues and the surreptitious introduction of their bill might be exposed. Mr. Archambault, the strongest layman in the interests of the priests, used his eloquence and efforts in vain against the resolution; the local clergy felt also impotent against public indignation. Then the Bishop deputed the Rev. Mr. Labelle, of Sepontigney, once priest of the parish, and a great favourite with the people, and commissioned him to use all his powers of persuasion, and undertake by personal application to obtain a renunciation of their rights on the part of the principle inhabitants. But the popular priest used all eloquence and his entreaties in vain. The people showed him due respect, but understood he was only an unwilling tool of Episcopal dictation, and remained firm in their protest. Then, at a public meeting, the Rev. Labelle in pursuance of his orders, reluctantly communicated a letter of the Bishops, to the effect that, unless the good *habitants* of L'Assomption complied with the wishes of his Lordship, and surrendered their rights, the college would be closed, and all the priests removed from the parish.

The first feeling of the people at the hearing of that letter was one of indignation. but Mr. Labelle spoke to them so entreatingly to avoid the fearful consequences of their opposition, that they finally agreed to pass a resolution in which it was stated, "That out of respect for the Rev. Mr. Labelle, but not on account of the threats of the Bishop, the people agreed to surrender their rights." This decision, although giving up the point to the Bishop, did not satisfy the latter, on account of its offensive form. Poor Mr. Labelle was deputed again to obtain better terms; and such, it is said, was the sense of shame, the evident grief and mortification of the poor priest, at the unworthy part he was compelled to act, that out of compassion for him, the *habitants* consented to give an unconditional submission to the Bishop.

The priest promised them, in behalf of his Lordship, due reward for their filial obedience. Their college should be made to flourish, and one layman would be retained amongst the trustees. That one layman, however, is henceforth to be appointed by the priests themselves, and their selections has already fallen upon Mr. Archambault.

Had the *habitants* resisted to the end, what would have been the result? Probably the interdiction of the parish, and then a schism. In a similar manner proceeded the affair of Rev. Father Chiniquy. It is because he would not allow himself and his parishioners to be despoiled of what belonged to him, that he is now the victim of so much persecution, not only from Bishop O'Regan of Chicago, but also on the part of our Bishops in Canada. Thus it is that, unfortunately, the tyranny and the injustice of ecclesiastical authorities inflicts upon religion irreparable loss. On the head of whom ought responsibility to rest.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

THE COLLEGE OF ASSOMPTION BILL.—This bill came up for its second reading yesterday, and was stoutly opposed by Messrs. Papin, Eric Dorion and Dache (Rouge Catholics) They showed that the Catholics of L'Assomption had petitioned against the bill and protested vigorously against the infamous attempt to destroy vested rights established by an Act of Parliament and guaranteed by the custom of years. The ministry persisted however. The vote was in their favour of course, their Upper Canada supporters standing by them even in this flagrant interference with popular rights. The following Upper Canadians (Protestents) voted for the bill:—Chisholm, Clarke, Crysler, Attorney General Macdonald, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Robinson, Roblin, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Southwick and Spence.

A young lady when told to take exercise for her health, said she would "jump" at an offer and "run" her own risk.