SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utrique." Number 3.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Dovebr & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Electric Almanack.

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

Sept.		h.	Sun. s	Moon s	h	w.
29	Saturday,	6	0 5 40	2 54	9	32
30	Sunday	6	1 5 39	3 54	10	14
1	Monday,	6	2 5 36	5 40	10	53
2	Tuesday,	6	3 5 34	6 12	11	33
3	Wednesday	6	4 5 32	6 45	0	0
4	Thursday,	6	5 5 30	7 22	0	36
5	Friday,	6	7 5 28	8 3	1	9

Full Moon 2d Oct. 0h 51m. aft.

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64, King William street, Mansion house, London

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The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on our PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1853, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 12s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or £32 per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

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No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

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RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

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

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

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Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

TAR.—20 barrels Riggers' TAR, ex Beverley from New York.

May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

To Carpenters and Cabinet Makers.

EDWARD DRURY invites the attention of the Trade to the inspection of his superior Stock of TOOLS, recently imported, of first rate quality.

St. John Tool Store, Market Square.
July 26, 1849.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for three weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I can utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use, alone, of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEYS, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Miscellany.

THE OLD CATHEDRAL BIBLE—EXHIBITED TO THE QUEEN.

To the old Bible, which was inspected so carefully by her Majesty, a somewhat curious history belongs. Though the undoubted property of the Cathedral, it has not been in the church for between 70 and 80 years, until recovered a few months ago, by the energy and assiduity of Mr. Allan Clark, Mr. Clark having learned that it was in the hands of a blacksmith, claimed and recovered it; and we have no doubt it will now remain in the possession of the Inner High Church, so long as the boards and leaves hang together. The boards are of fine strong oak, three quarters of an inch in thickness, covered with calf, the back with seal skin. A strong iron staple and chain are fixed into the upper board for the purpose of attaching the volume to the reading desk in bygone times, when the value of the book, speaking in a pecuniary sense, was a thousand times greater than it is at present. On the first page there is written, in good legible characters, the following:—"This Book was guild be Ja. Sanderis, Reader at the hie Kirk of Glasgow. Anno 1625. J. S." In the centre of a beautifully illustrated page is the following title:—"The Holy Bible, Containing the Old Testament and the New: Newly translated out of the Originall Tongues; and with the former Translation diligently compared and revised, by his Ma[illegible]ie's Speciale Commandement. Appointed to be read in Churches. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Maiestie. Anno 1617." At the bottom of the page there is in M S. the following:—"For the heigh Kirk of Glasgow.—Anno 1625."

The Book sets out with the "Epistle Dedicatorie;" then there is the "Translator's Preface to the Reader." This is followed by the almanac and holidays of the Episcopal Church; many rules, such as "to finde Easter for ever;" "the golden number;" "the use of the epact;" how the "Psalter is appointed to be read," &c. Each chapter is preceded by a rubrick, or table of contents, as for instance—"Isaac is borne. He is circumcised. Sarah's joy. Hagar and Ishmael are cast forth. Hagar in distresse. The Angel comforteth her. Abimelech's covenant with Abraham at Beersheba."

The Apocrypha follows the Old Testament.—The title-page is a beautifully drawn and elaborately embellished specimen of wood-cut engraving, ornamented in the Elizabethan style. On the top of the page, on the left hand corner, is a representation of the sun and stars, and below these, running down the left side of the page, are representations of the seats of the twelve tribes of Israel, on each of which is a shield, emblazoned with the emblem of the tribe. On the top of the right side of the page is a representation of the moon and stars, and below these and running down also to the bottom of the page, are figures of the twelve Apostles, each bearing the emblem by which he is known in early christian art, as St. Peter with a key, St. Andrew on the Cross, &c. In the centre of the page, at the top, and surrounded with clouds, is the name of God the Father, in Hebrew characters; immediately below this, is a piece of exceedingly rich Elizabethan scroll ornament, forming, as it were, two wings ending in round topped towers, surmounted by balls, springing from an elegantly formed ark.—In the front of this ark there is an oval panuel, on which is figured the Glorified Lamb, bearing a bannered cross, as typical of our Saviour. On the right and left of this device, are five balls, a large one in the centre, and four smaller ones surrounding it, forming a cross. These are symbolical of our Saviour and the four Evangelists. The balls represent the nimbus or glory which usually surrounds the heads of portraits of our Lord and the Evangelists, and which in Gothic ornamental art are used hieroglyphical for these sacred personages. Immediately below the ark, of which we have attempted a description, is the effigy of a dove with its wings displayed, as representing the Holy Spirit. Before the upper of the Tribes of Israel near the top of the left hand side of the page, and below the scroll ornament mentioned above, is the figure of St. Matthew writing upon a book which is open on his knee behind him stands an Angel, the heraldic symbol, if we may so speak, of this saint. In a similar compartment, on the right hand side of the page, is the figure of Saint Mark also writing, with a lion couching at his back. The lion, in early Christian art, symbolises this saint. Below the figures of St. Matthew and St. Mark, on either side of the page, the printed title is surrounded with a border of exquisitely rich and elaborate scroll ornament, in which appear ornamental crosses of various forms. This border extends to near the bottom of the page. In the centre of the page and immediately under the date of the Bible, is an altar on which, with its legs bound, lies the Lamb of Sacrifice.—On the left hand, at the bottom of the page, is the figure of St. Luke, who sits in the act of writing; he has a book upon his knee. Unlike the representations St. Matthew and St. Mark, St. Luke is looking upwards to the Lamb of Sacrifice, from which he derives his inspiration. Behind his right leg lies a bull as if ruminating. The bull is the type of St. Luke in early Gothic art. Opposite to St. Luke, on the right side of the page at the bottom, sits St. John, also looking up to the Lamb, and inditing his sacred narrative. At the back of this Evangelist stands an eagle which, in similar remote times, when every line and every figure put upon buildings and works of art had its fixed and recognised allegorical meaning, stood as the symbol of St. John. Between the figures of St. Luke and St. John is a highly ornamented table, on which is an inkstand, and an instrument which may have been meant to represent a pen or stylebolder. This table seems to be resting on a winged head, which appears to spring from the background, in the manner of a bracket, as seen in very many ancient and modern Gothic churches. The various portions of this gorgeous title-page are full of meaning, and are well worthy of the careful study of all who feel an interest in deciphering the recondite language in which the earliest Christian artists and architects chose to enunciate the profound truths of the Christian religion. The title-pages of the Old and New Testaments are exactly alike.

The type, as we have said, is the black letter, commonly used at that period, and of the size called great primer. The paper is exceedingly stout, and when two leaves are taken in the hand, they feel like leather. The whole weight of the book is upwards of a quarter of a cwt., and altogether it is the finest specimen of old printing we have ever seen. We may add that the boards are protected by large brass corner pieces, which are studded with heavy bosses for the purpose of protecting the tooled ornament, which has been impressed on the leather covering of the oak boards by means of a circular tool such as is used by bookbinders at the present time. The ornament is very rich, and is composed of two borders running round the covers within the brass corners already mentioned. The outer border has an appearance as though it had been done by running the tool twice round with its sides reversed. The one edge has had on it a running chain and diamond, the other a series of heraldic emblems. These are, first, a Fleur de Lis; second, a Pomegranate; third, a Fleur de Lis; fourth, a Rose; fifth, a Fleur de Lis; sixth, a Ducal Crown; seventh, a Fleur de Lis; eighth, a Pomegranate; ninth, a Fleur de Lis; and tenth, a Portcullis. This completes the series. These ornaments are impressed on the outer and inner edges of this border; and there is evidence that the finisher must have meant that the chain and diamond shoulder have been gone twice over, but to leave one impression, because, as in several places, this portion of the border is doubled. The second and inner border is in rich Arabesque style, evidently of an age and style of ornament anterior to the date of the Bible. These Arabesques are figures of flowers and animals the latter being several sorts of dogs, as greyhounds, pointers, and of hares and stags.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Dr. Lettsom ascribes health and wealth to water, and all diseases and crimes to the use of spirits.

Mr. Macaulay has arrived in Dublin in search of information for his history of the Williamite campaign.

A Greek, a German, an Irish, an English, and a Scotch naturalist are at present in the Orkneys, each on a scientific tour.

THE FLORIN OR TWO-SHILLING PIECE.—This new coin, of which we gave a description lately has been issued from the Mint.

Mankind, in general, mistake difficulties for impossibilities, which makes the difference between those who effect and those who do not.

The largest number of impressions of the *Times* sold in one day, was 54,000, when the Royal Exchange was opened by the Queen. 44,500 copies were printed on the close of Rush's trial.

Barring the casualties of war and climate, soldiers appear to be a rather long-lived class of men, there being no less than five hundred claimants for medals for the battle of Maida, fought in 1806.

It is stated that Mr. Hudson has sold the splendid estate of Londesborough, in the East Riding Yorkshire, to Mr. Jones Loyd, the banker, for the price at which he bought it of the Duke of Devonshire, £470,000.

IMPORTANT OPINION.—Lords Brougham and Campbell have expressed an opinion that declaring dividends out of capital, gives ground both for a civil action and an indictment for conspiracy.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The Cape of Good Hope papers mention that valuable copper mines have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth, and that steps have been taken to obtain Cornish miners to direct the working of them.

A POPE'S BENEDICTION.—"The Pope is to visit Albano," says, the *Times*, "and give his benediction there to the French army." We thought the disgrace of the French army was complete, but there seems no end of its degradation.—*Punch.*

The *Boston Chronotype* criticising General Cass for an assertion that "slavery is necessary for domestic tranquillity," says:—

"Full well doth Echo to our search for thee:
Clip from thy name the big superfluous C."

On Friday, a London jury, *de lunatico, &c.*, decided that Miss Fisher, a maiden lady, formerly a governess, was insane. Her uncle left to her mother, some time ago, a fortune of £40,000.—The result was, that both mother and daughter lost their wits.

The *Medical Times* affirms, "In the water collected from lead roofs there is no inconsiderable danger. There is likewise reason to believe that the use of zinc utensils, for a variety of domestic purposes, as well as for roofing, is not altogether without danger;"

A FAIR EXCHANGE.—The mistress of a dame school honestly declared, "It is but little they pays me, and it is but little I teaches them."

A recent report of the Mexican Minister of War states, that six hundred women and children are annually carried off by the hostile Indians.

The *United Service Gazette* intimates that Government has consented to made the war-medals still further retrospective, so as to include the campaign in Egypt.

A farmer in suffolk has been fined one pound and costs for drawing blood from an old woman whom he called a witch, by scratching her with a nail. He said she had bewitched him.

As we grow older life becomes dim in the distance; we cast our eyes over the grand panorama of past existence, and wonder whether we ever trode those intricate and thorny ways as sunny paths, or if it were all a delusion, and we have never been otherwise than grey-headed old men and women.

A COFFIN-MAKER'S BILL.—James Meara, coffin-maker for the Nenagh Union Workhouses, on Thursday sent a bill to the Nenagh Boards of Guardians for eleven hundred and fifty coffins furnished by him from the 25th of last March to the 25th of July!—just four months.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

The greatest proof of superiority is to bear with impertinence.

COVER THE SOIL.—I am a staunch supporter of the theory and practice of covering the soil in which all trees or plants to be submitted to high culture, are cultivated. I have found such decided benefit from the spreading two or three inches of straw over the surface where apricot trees are planted, that I never think now of allowing an apricot tree to grow in a border fully exposed to the sun.

Dahlias, I found *mulched* in many parts of England, and if, as the gardeners always told me, the growth and perfection of flowers were promoted by keeping the roots uniformly moist and cool in an English climate, how much more would they profit by it here.

I fully believe in that part of Professor Turner's theory which relates to forming and keeping the head and branches of a tree *low*, so as to shade and shelter the stem and branches, and even the soil in which the roots grow, from our violent sunshine. When the ground over the roots is open to the broad sunshine, then by all means cover the soil; and if you have not straw, then use litter, spent tan-bark, sea-weed, or whatever you can lay your hands on.

ESSAY ON ANNEXATION,

Respectfully inscribed to His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick.

Annexation of a Country to the United States, in the defence of which the gallant Brock fell on the heights of Queenston, will never cease to be other than a mere chimera. In the history of Canada we find the unfading record—whilst the memorable event will ever be engraved on the hearts of its people: "WOLFE POURED OUT HIS PRECIOUS LIFE BLOOD ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM!"

In public, as in well as in the conduct of private affairs, no great change in the uniformity of their course, should ever be entertained, without, in the first place we are assured of the absolute necessity of the change, and secondly, without considering well the consequences, if the order of the existence of our affairs is interfered with. The subject, which is denoted by the title of this article, is one which for some time past I have maturely considered, and the result of my deliberatous, strongly tends to the firm conviction, that the change of political and social condition, which it embraces render it utterly inexpedient.

Those who are disposed to sever the bonds which unite us to the mother country, sum up their arguments substantially as follows:—

1st. Annexation will tend to our benefit, by "infusing American enterprise into our pursuits, "and bringing American capital into our markets "for the development of our Colonial resources.

"2d. The policy of the home government—"though apparently opposed to the severance of "the ties existing between the parent state and "these colonies—does not evince on the part of "our home rulers any very inflexible determination "to retain us as the subjects of Great Britain."

"3d. Not that it is too liberal, but, on the contrary, that its mode of governing the colonies has "been far too contracted, and the sustained prosperity of the Colonies has become more than "ever, a question subservient and secondary to "the immediate interests of Great Britain."

I shall endeavour to answer this reasoning in the order in which it is given. 1st. If we became an integral part of the American Union, and consequently we were governed by the federal laws of United States, it would by no means follow, that the reminiscences of the past would be instantaneously banished from the mind; early and mature recollections of England's power and England's glory, with which, as British subjects, we have always felt ourselves to be identified, would continually flit across the imagination, yet the aspirations which time had hallowed would meet with no response from our changed condition, and like the French Canadians of the sister Province, who still, after the passing away of more than two generations, sigh for the lost Sovereignty of La belle France, the natural emotions of the minds of our people, would be heard in the murmured words, "England, with all thy faults, I love thee still." The vaunted "American enterprise," and "American capital," would shrink from contact with people indulging in such reminiscences, which too frequently would be excited by the *humility* of their new position. Our admission into the Union could never be attained through the *unanimity* of the American people, and hence, like a poor, dependent relative, thrust into the domestic circle, the proverbial coldness and apathy of the step mother, must be endured in spite of remonstrance and vain repining.

"Enterprise" is a pleasing term. It is a necessary ingredient in all operations in which vigor of intellect, or physical endurance are imperatively required, but still, though it *may* goad and excite the natural impulse of the human mind, yet it *may* stimulate too highly, and like the "Will o' the Wisp," lead its votary to unsafe places, which *may* prove to be "sloughs of despond"! I have seen a statistical table, compiled in 1847, and published in New York, which establishes the fact, that in that great commercial emporium, out of every 100 persons who embark in either mercantile, maratime or manufacturing pursuits, on a large scale, more than 90 become insolvent. Such is not the result of similar operations in any other country in the world, and as is evident, it is not the want, but in the actual existance of a superabundance of "enterprise" in the American people, that the cause of this great national calamity can be readily traced. If by "Annexation," we are suddenly to become inoculated with this coveted "enterprise," to avoid the stupendous evil alone, I think most persons will agree with me in the opinion, that we are not as yet ready for this great constitutional change, and it will be far better to remain as we are, and in due course, we shall be in the proper state of mind to receive it in the natural way. As to the "American capital," which is to flow into the country, I have my honest doubts. Jonathan rarely, if ever, sends his dollars, unless he can personally supervise their outlay. "There are few temptations in a northern climate, for a southern man," is a familiar adage, some degrees to the northward of "Mason and Dickson's line." The most thriving towns in Maine are indebted to home industry for their prosperity, and not to capital transplanted from the large cities of the union, where it alone exists in extra abundance. And we are yet to learn, that enterprise is wanting, with a true blooded Bluenose, where he has "a clear stage and no favour," upon which it can be profitably exercised. A good deal more might be written on this head, but I have merely glanced at some of the the most prominent points.

2d. The policy of the home government is *not* opposed to the existence of those ties, by which the parent state is united to the Colonies. The Imperial government, for weal or for woe, presides over the destinies of 150 millions of people. But when scanning her commercial policy, we are apt to believe, that the North American colonies, comprehend the whole of her vast dominions.—The protection hitherto given to our staple exports in the home markets, has been withdrawn very gradually. Let us recur to a few important facts. In 1831, it was plainly intimated in Parliament, that the duties on Baltic timber would be reduced. Hundreds of petitions were in the early part of that year, sent from these Provinces, praying that the evil might be averted. In the excitement and indignation of the moment, some roystering lads in this City, burned Powlett Thompson in effigy, but to their credit be it said, that in seven years afterwards, they made the *amende honorable*, when the same person visited Saint John as GOVERNOR GENERAL. The demonstration made in Parliament in 1831, was one of the many solemn warnings from the British people at home to their trans-atlantic brethren. Again, in 1841, a similar effort was made by the Imperial Legislature, and we all recollect the petition to the Home Government, beautifully engrossed on parchment—praying against the measure—which lay in the market house for signature, and ultimately bore several hundreds of the autographs of as poor ruined Blue noses across the broad Atlantic. Here was another of the many timely warnings. Since 1831, what number of steam saw mills has been erected, in spite of similar intimations! Nay, since 1841 the high and low pressure machinery which has been constructed for the same purpose, very plainly reiterates, "that there are none so deaf as those who *wont* hear, and none so blind as those who *wont see*." These facts are ample to prove, that the *protection* of Great Britain has *not* encouraged the erection of saw mills and the outlay of capital in the building of ships. When protection was greatest we had the fewest mills and the smallest number of ships belonging to these colonies, and in inverse ratio, as protection was gradually withdrawn, the mills increased and colonial built vessels lined our wharves and crowded our harbours.

Protection at best is but an artificial and erroneous system. The true policy of England—and which the great majority of her people well comprehend—is opposed to it, and the signs of the times induce the belief that her course is onward, and that it will never be retrograde. The repeal of the Navigation laws also, establishes the conviction. Besides, the home government never held out at any period to the mill owner and ship builder of these colonies, that the people of Great Britain would purchase from us more timber than they actually wanted, or turn our colonial vessels into pleasure yachts, when they had no use for them for commercial purposes. The cause of mercantile depression can readily be found in our own folly and criminal desire for the sudden acquisition of filthy lucre. Our principal performers on the commercial stage, have attempted to make fortunes in one or two seasons, instead of toiling patiently like their progenitors, for twenty or five and twenty years, before the coveted event was realised.—The number of names on *Certificates of registry* has by no means been warranted by previous bank deposits, and hence, during even temporary depression, New-Brunswick ships have too frequently changed hands, at such diminished prices, that even the hurried transfer of the "best hacmatac built," would not discharge more than 20s. of a 50s. debt, that was previously existing—contracted by the liability incurred *at home*, in the construction of the sacrificed Argosy. For how much of this justly punished ambition, is the Imperial government to be held responsible!

When His late Majesty William the Fourth, uttered the memorable declaration; "The Canadas must not be lost or given away," he merely reiterated the common sentiments of the British people. When Great Britain within the last ten years, incurred an extra expenditure of over one million of pounds sterling, merely to put down a rebellion in lower Canada, and to annihilate "*republican sympathy*" forever; memorable instances were thus furnished that the policy of the home government is *absolutely* opposed to a severance of the ties existing between the parent state and these colonies, and that that government evinces an inflexible determination to retain us at all hazards, as the subjects of Great Britain.

3d. Considering the fact, that the interests of 150 millions of subjects must be advanced by Imperial measures, even if a corresponding detriment ensues to the disadvantage of a *few* hundreds of thousands, the recent policy of Great Britain only announcates a principle which has ever been maintained by the wisest and most paternal governments of the civilised world, that is, "to ensure the largest amount of happiness for the greatest number." Yet it by no means follows, that Great Britain is desirous of "severing the ties," because this policy has of late controlled her administrations; let us for a moment recur to two important facts in proof of a contrary feeling. The Colonial Secretary has told us that we are bound to impose precisely the same duties on articles of importation, whether the same are brought from Great Britain, or from any foreign country, and he thus virtually said, "buy where "you can buy the cheapest, and no jealousy will "be manifested by the people of England, if your "interests lead you to give a preference to the produce or manufactures of foreign countries, even "to the virtual exclusion of their own." Again, when a petition, emanating from the Reform Club of this City, which merely asked our local government, to interfere in such a manner, that the reciprocity of the Grinnell or Dix bill, might be extended to New Brunswick, Earl Grey on receipt of the original document, does not wait for a similar one to be addressed to himself, as the ordinary and long established rules of courtesy would require, but without loss of time and without hesitation, the Cabinet of England, instruct the British minister about to proceed to Washington to make the matter of request of 318 persons in this City, a subject of negotiation between the American and British governments! Whether these facts substantiate the charge that the government of England is either *illiberal* or *contracted*, I will leave the annexationists calmly to determine. The *hot house* protection which has hitherto nurtured us is withdrawn, and we are now like the naturally hardy plants, which have been *forced* in a conservatory to an unwholesome rankness, and which placed in the open air, pine at first and show an inclination to droop, but in the end gain much by the transition, and ultimately flourish in all their native vigor.

INEXPEDIENCY OF ANNEXATION.—I think it is abundantly clear, that if our export trade to Great Britain is prudently and wisely conducted, the country will again flourish, yet there are other matters which require attention to ensure our permanent prosperity, and it appears to me, that they are partly summed up, in the following paragraphs addressed by the Committee of Management; to the members of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association:—

"A commercial agreement with the United States, establishing a reciprocal coasting trade, and a free exchange of the natural products of the two countries.

The developement of the various resources of British America, by encouraging in every practicular way, native enterprise and home industry.

To agitate a reduction in the salaries of our public functionaries to a scale commensurate with our population and resources; the placing schools and bye-roads under municipal management, and the necessity of *rigid economy* in the future expenditure of our local government.

To inculcate a feeling of nationality and pride in this our country, to the exclusion of all sectional prejudices and local jealousies."

If these results are obtained, and they are by no means impracticable, our position as Colonies will be far better and the people will be more happy, than they ever can be, by being annexed to the United States. And for the following reasons:

1st. We should always be looked upon after