SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1849.

Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Aspera, Nec Pigenda, sed Utraque."

Volume 13. Number 20.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. W. Bowser & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

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

January.	R.	Sun. s.	Moon R.	W.
13 Saturday,	7	42	4 36	10 19 2 14
14 Sunday	7	42	4 37	11 22 2 49
15 Monday,	7	41	4 38	0 0 3 37
16 Tuesday,	7	41	4 40	0 m 22 4 15
17 Wednesday,	7	40	4 41	1 20 5 14
18 Thursday,	7	39	4 42	2 13 6 28
19 Friday,	7	38	4 44	3 16 7 45

Last Quarter 16th, 2h 22m.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,

King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, &c

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES C. MELICK.

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. L. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1848. *Secretary.*

Four Horse Stage to FREDERICTON!

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers intend to run a four horse Stage to FREDERICTON, as soon as the Steam-Boats stop running, leaving the St. John Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Sloat's Hotel, Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Subscribers respectfully solicit a share of patronage, their Stages being good and comfortable with excellent Buffalo Skins.

Stage Books kept at the above places, where names can be registered.

W. & J. SCAMMELL,
JAMES GREEN.

STAGES
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber's *STAGES* leave the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, St. John, for FREDERICTON, every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings*, at 7 o'clock, and FRADSHAM'S Hotel, for Saint John, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning*, at 6 o'clock.

The Stages and Horses are of the best description, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Agents—Mr. Wetmore, Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Mr. Fradsham, Fredericton, with whom passengers will please leave their names, and with whom also parcels and small articles of Freight may be left.

☞ The subscriber returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support with which he has been favoured on the route for many years past and assures them and the public generally, that his usual attention and punctuality will be paid to everything entrusted to his care.

Dec. 8, 1848. *JAMES BRADLEY.*

Royal Mail STAGE.

PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

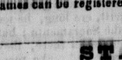
THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.



THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

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.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Assurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies

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 Assurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.,

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,

King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Dec. 23. Agents for New-Brunswick

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediate ly if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingstreet.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

NAVY BREAD.—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ⅞ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;

2 60 fms each	⅞ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
2 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
1 75 do.	1 inch	do.	Close Link,	do;
1 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
1 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 60 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	7-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	⅞ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2 75 do.	5-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;

2 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1½ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Studd Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd. 15-16, 11-16, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 1⅝, in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34 cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment
July 27. WM. CARVILL.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

Spruce Saw LOGS, WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the high est price for 1000,000 superficial feet spruce SAW LOGS.

JOHN P. TRAVIS,
Oct. 13, 1848. Indian Town.

EX *P. L. Vail*, from New-York:—50 Brls Superior FLOUR, Will be sold low for Cash from the vessel's side.

THOMAS HANFORD.
Nov. 3.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by

Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

Miscellany.

PATENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM ENGINES BY GEORGE KENNINGTON, Esq., WARKWORTH, C. E.—The Warkworth Commissioners, consisting of the Hon. Capt. Frederick Gray, R. N., John Foster, Esq., Richard Robson, Esq., &c., and Edward Westers, Esq., Thomas Browne, Esq., Geo. Kennington, Esq., John Kennington, Esq., and other gentlemen, having met at Amble on the 16th ult. proceeded to inspect the working of a new 10-horse engine recently erected at the harbour for the purpose of discharging ballast. The engine is upon quite a new construction, and involves a principle in mechanical engineering never before attained; for although it does not come under the class of rotary steam engines, at the same time there is no crank, no piston rod, and consequently no connecting rod. Quoting the description partly given in the *Mechanics' Magazine*—"These improvements consist first in converting reciprocating rectilineal motion to that of rotary motion; 2nd, in converting rotary motion into reciprocating rectilineal motion; and 3rdly, in a mechanical arrangement for reversing the action of engines. Upon the revolving shaft is fixed at right angles a lever, to the end of which, on the sides, are attached two small blocks; on the sides of the lever which carries the blocks are two metal plates, each containing two slots, one horizontal, the other vertical, and intersecting each other at right angles to the centre of the plates. The revolving shaft passes through the vertical slot, so that the plates may travel freely up and down over it. The blocks which are somewhat longer than the breadth of the vertical slot, are placed in the horizontal slot, and supposing the lever to be upright, slightly deviating from the perpendicular, which is parallel to the vertical slot; and that a downward motion is communicated from a steam engine to the plates to the full extent of the vertical slot, the result will be, that the blocks travel from the centre to the end of the horizontal slot, that the lever will assume a position the reverse of the one in which it was first placed, and that the main shaft will have made one half of an entire revolution. The dead centre is then overcome by a fly wheel, or in the usual way, by two clinders, and an upward motion given to the plates, whereby the revolution of the main shaft is completed, and the lever brought back to the first position ready for the second operation." The engine erected at the harbour has but one cylinder, which is placed horizontal, the main working shaft passing through the transverse axis, and through the slot or opening in the plates as above described. In this case the plates are inside the cylinder, and to each end is attached a piston with metal packing, so as to fit and work in the cylinder steam tight, and the steam is alternately admitted between the pistons and the ends of the cylinder, giving motion to the plates to which they are attached, and consequently rotary motion to the shaft. The cylinder is 18 inches in diameter, the lever 6 inches in length from the centre of the main to the centre of the spindle which carries the blocks, and the stroke of the piston is 12 inches. The entire length of the engine, exclusive of the fly wheel, is 4 feet 2 inches, and the breadth 3 feet, so that the whole occupies but little space compared to the engines at present in use. This being the first engine erected upon this new principle, the trial was most successful, realizing the full expectations of the patentee to the gratification of all who witnessed its performance. The principle upon which it is constructed, is well adapted for all purposes, and where saving of space and weight of machinery is important, as in steam boats, it cannot fail to come into general use. It is also well adapted to give action to the shaft of the screw propeller, without the intervention of pinion and other gear, an object much to be desired. It is also well adapted for locomotive engines, as the crank is entirely dispensed with; indeed, the invention puts the steam engine in its simplest and most useful form, and there will be considerable reduction in the first cost. Having fewer working parts for maintenance, it exhibits the simplest mode of converting rectilineal reciprocating motion into rotary motion yet attained.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

FREDERICK WHITE, the private of the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards, who was convicted a short time ago, of robbing a French National Guard, under circumstances too fresh in the recollection of the public to need recapitulation, was on Monday expelled from the service. After the usual inspection, the battalion was drawn up on parade, and formed into hollow square, when Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, Bart., the commanding officer, ordered the delinquent to step forward, and addressed him as follows:—

"Frederick White, the crime of which you have been convicted by the civil power is at all times considered most disgraceful and degrading to the character of soldier; but considering the consequence resulting from it in your case, it is a crime of the deepest die. You robbed a soldier of the French National Guard, a stranger in this country, who in the generous warmth of the moment on meeting of a fellow soldier invited you to drink. In robbing him you committed an act, which not only stamped your own name with infamy, but compromised the character of the whole British army; for that soldier on his return to his own country, beyond all doubt, published through the ranks of the French army that he had been robbed in England and that the robbery had been perpetrated by a soldier of the Queen of England's Guards. What atonement can you make for the stain you have thus cast on the character of the soldiery of England? What atonement for having outraged the feelings of every good soldier in the army? None. The sacrifice of your miserable existance would not redeem the deed. The only consolation left us is, that you will be no longer suffered to disgrace our ranks; and I trust that as the knowledge of your crime has been spread far and wide, so the fact that we have expelled you, and thus done all that lies in our power to punish you, and to redeem our fair fame, will become as anxiously known to the world. I have the command of his Grace the Commander-in-chief to dismiss you as utterly unworthy of serving in the British army, and his Grace desires me at the same time to express to the regiment his regret that in consequence of your having been already tried by the civil authorities for your offence, it is not in his power to bring you to a court-martial, in order that you might have been drummed out of the regiment, and disgraced with all the ignominy which the rules of the service permit." At the conclusion of this address, White was marched out of the precints of the barracks.

SELF-MADE MEN.—The poor man of the western forest—he who has encountered the troubles and toils of an early settlement, and struggled for a humble home—who has trained his children to learning, and inspired them with reflection, may yet behold the blooming son that follows him to the plough field, shining in the temples of learning, or adorning the halls of Legislation.

The world is filled with bright examples of unaided genius, who have arisen from the dust of indigence, and, in the vigour of their native strength, unbound the shackles that environed them, and burst the bands that fettered them. What else took the daring Columbus from his loom, and made him the navigator of seas and the discoverer of Continents! What else raised Sir Cloudsley Shovel from the tattered bench of a village shoemaker, and made him Rear-Admiral of England! What else unlocked the chains of bondage and slavery from a Terrance, and distinguished him as a scholar and a poet! What else elevated Prideaux from the humble condition of a college cook, to the high honours of a religious prelate and teacher! What else called forth the inventive powers of a Hogarth, the most scientific artist of his time, and made him exchange the workshop of the mechanic for the cloister of the author! That gave the celebrated Dr. Mountain, the son of a beggar, ecclesiastical honours!—that diverted the inquiring mind of the illustrious astronomer, Ferguson, to a contemplation of the mighty heavens—to gaze upon the stars, and to allot them their stations!—that made an unrivalled philosopher and statesman of Benjamin Franklin, the roving Boston printer,—and converted the inimitable Burns, the poor ploughboy of Ayrshire, into the sweetest Bard that ever played or sung.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—It is very common in our city, says the Boston Mail, for shop keepers, &c., to send home the various articles, goods and chattels to the domicile of the purchaser. Some people chock full of "highferlootin" notions, or laziness, often overtax this kind indulgence of traders, by causing them to send home the most trifling articles when the purchaser could, just as easy as not, *tote* it himself. A stout, able-bodied sent we wot of who always ordered his purchases sent home, no matter what or where it is, lately popped into a down town grocery, bought a small tin can or caddy of mustard, weighing about half-a-pound, and ordered it sent home, about an English mile, up town. The grocer called up a wo horse truck, put on the mustard can, and order the driver to haul it up to No.— Dover street, dump it down, ring the bell and collect his freight.

"Well, but will he pay for it?" says the truckman, with a chuckle.

"If he don't" says the grocer, "I will."

The truckman did it with professional accuracy according to instructions, and as he backed his long-tailed truck upon the gentleman's sidewalk, that person raised his window, for he had gone straight home, and wanted to know what the truckman was about.

"Brought this mustard home for you," says the fellu of the truck.

"Mustard the deuce!" says the advocate of "sending things." "Pretty idea that is, sending a truck all the way up here with that little can!"

"Well sir, I was ordered to bring it, and here it is," says the driver.

"Very well, down with it," says the gentleman; and down the truckman dumped it, the same as he would a puncheon of cognac, or a barrel of beef, and then demanded his fifty cents.

"There it is," said the "sawed" gentleman, "I give it for the *joke* of the thing; but you can tell —— he rather had me then, but I'll be square with him before *long*."

THE PARIS BEGGARS.

They trot along in a shuffling gait, in their dirty blouses, and look into the shop windows as if they had fully imbibed the precept of M. Proudhon, "that property is a robbery." They bear themselves as if the time was near at hand for the social "redemption" of which Louis Blanc talks as irreverently as flippantly. They look into your face with a scowl of defiance that makes you tremible. Yonder, now, a stout man upon the corner takes off his dirty cap to a lady who is passing—she gives him nothing. he grinds his teeth and claps his cap upon his head with emphatic action. Such is the beggars now-a-days in Paris! The women are no better; indeed they are more open in their threats. The other evening, a gentleman and lady upon the Boulevard, below me, were beset by a stout woman, who would not cease from importunities; at length the gentleman hinted, at finding the police, "And you sir," said the woman, "shall find the barricades again."

You will hardly be prepared to believe the fact, yet it is unfortunately true, that thousands of the malcontents look upon the triumph of order in June, as the triumph of their systematic oppressors; as a re establishment of tyranny, as odious to them as that of the late regal dynasty. The National Guard, the army, all lovers of order are regarded as aristocrats, who are leagued into a system of popular oppression. They look for an escape from them, only by exterminating them. And there are those, better informed, who are yet dastardly enough to encourage such fictions; they talk of an approaching triumph of the people—of their ultimate victry over the aristocracy. Universal suffage, and free discussion, are become valueless; they look for such thorough equalization as shall belie all precedent, and all previous decision of human reason. With such teachers to encourage it, it is by no means strange that beggars should thrive.—*Paris Cor. of Ex. paper.*

RAIN OUT OF A CLEAR SKY.—In a work *De Vera Historia*, written after the manner of Ælian, by Lenous Tomeo, an elegant scholar of the fifteenth century, we meet with the following pretty story:

When Phalantus led his colony on to Sparta in the south of Italy, he consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was informed that he should know the region he was to inhabit, by the fall of a plentiful shower out of a clear sky. Full of doubt and anxiety at this answer, and unable to meet with any one who could interpret it for him, he took his departure, arrived in Italy, but could succeed in occupying no region—not even that no city.—This made him fall to considering the oracle more particularly; upon which he came to the conclusion, that he had undertaken a foolish project, and that the gods meant to tell him so; for that a sky should be clear, and yet rain out of it plentiful, now seemed to him a manifest impossibility.

Tired out with the anxious thoughts arising from this conclusion, he laid his head on the lap of his wife, who had come with him, and took such a draught of sleep as the fatigue of sorrow is indulged with, like other toil. His wife loved him: and as he lay thus tenderly in her lap, she kept looking upon his face; till thinking upon the disappointments he had met with and the perils he had still to undergo, she began to weep bitterly, so that the tears fell plentifully upon him, and awoke him. He looked up, and seeing those showers out of her eyes, hailed at last the oracle with joy, for his wife's name was Æthra, which signifies "a clear sky;" and thus he know that he had arrived at the region where he was to settle. The next night he took Tarentum, which was the greatest city in those parts; and he and his posterity reigned in that quarter of Italy, as you may see in Virgil.—*Leigh Hunt.*

A METROPOLIS OF MONKEYS.—Bangalore itself lies above two miles from the military centre, and is, on that side, completely hidden by a dense *tope* (grove,) which stretched round it, and is penetrated at different points by roads leading to the gates. This grove is a perfect metropolis of monkeys. They swarm in thousands, chasing each other on the roads, capering on the hedges, chattering on the boughs, and grinning hungrily at every one who passes with any eatable. They are a constant pest to every house-wife in the town, discovering unsuspected passages to their stores, forestalling the meal and making a hasty retreat.—A native fable, in illustrating the dangers of these mischievous companions, tells of a man who took a journey, accompanied by his monkey and his goat, taking with him rice and curds for a refreshment by the way. Arrived at a tank, he resolved to bathe and dine. Laying down the bundle with the provisions, he tied the two animals to a bush and went down to the tank. No sooner had he disappeared than the monkey took the bundle, untied it, disposed of the good things, and then wiped his hands on the beard of the goat so as to leave plenty of marks, sat down solemnly at the other side of the tree. The poor goat suffered the beating due to her arch companion.—*A Mission to the Mysore.*

FORMS OF INTEMPERANCE.—There is the intemperance of mirth, and then its victim is a silly buffoon; the intemperance of seriousness, and then he is a gloomy ascetic; the intemperance of ambition, and then he is the laurelled hero of a hundred fights, a mad-cap poet, or a mountebank statesman; the intemperance of love, and then he is a good-for-nothing driveller; the intemperance of anger, and then he is a frothing madman; the intemperance of dress and manners, and then he is a glittering fop; the intemperance of the purse, and then he is a sordid miser; the intemperance of the palate, and then he is a filthy glutton; the intemperance of the bowl, and then he is a a reeling drunkard; therefore let "reason in all things" be your constant guide.

EPITAPHS EXTRAORDINARY.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

A correspondent has furnished us with the following notabilities in the epitaph line:—

Here lye I, by the chancel doors;
Here lye I, because I am poor;
The further you go in the more you must pay—
Here lye I, as warm they.

Another, in Walsall churchyard, on the tombstone of an old ringer, named Wm. Sedgwick:—

Here lies an old ringer, beneath this cold clay,
Who has rung many changes, both serious & gay;
Thoro' ripples and bobs with ease he could range,
Till death call'd the bob and brought round his last change.

The following epitaph in the old burying ground of Dundee stands unrivalled for comprehensive brevity, telling at once the history of a whole family, and signifying, beyond dispute, that amongst the Pyes the gray mare was unquestionably the better horse:—

Here I lye, Eppie Pye,
My twenty bairnies, my gudeman and I.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

DECEMBER SESSIONS.

Robert Jardine, Foreman;
Robert S. Hutchison, Secretary;

Stephen K. Foster,	John Gillis,
Israel Merritt,	Robt. Sharston,
George F. Gove,	John Gardner,
Stephen Whitekir,	Samuel Holman,
James Smellie,	James Ezed,
John Sandall,	James H. Bartlett,
Samuel D. Berton,	George Hardy,
J. T. Younghusband	John R Marshall,
P. Lombard,	Mark Varley,
John Harris,	Stephen H. Tonght,

The Grand Jury for the City and County of Saint John at the General sessions of the Peace for December, 1848, most respectfully make the following Presentment to the Court:—

The Grand Jury have visited the several Wards of the City and have to report—

In King's Ward the streets in general are in better order than they have been for several years, with the exception of the quarter about York Point and Union street, which is in its usual state of filth, that part of the Aboideau bridge which belongs to the County is in a very dangerous state and requires immediate attention.

In Queen's Ward, Water street is in a very unsafe state, in consequence of many large holes therein, which renders travelling dangerous, particularly at night, two are in front of John McMorin's store, one fronting J. Bradley's shop, another near the fish market, and opposite the store of George L. Lovett, Esq., the platform and railing requires repairs, there are holes in the planking leading to the ferry floats, and the passage between Merritt's and Disbrow's wharves, at the lower end is in a dangerous state. Two holes in Peters Wharf near John Walker's corner should be filled up.—Watter's slaughter-house at the end of Orange-street is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and the northern fence of the Orphan Asylum grounds appears to be an encroachment on Great George street. The South Market Wharf requires new covering, as it has not had any repairs since the fire some years since, which caused great injury to the planking.

The Grand Jury would recommend that Gas lamps should be placed at the head of the principal wharves. The lot on the corner of Germain street and Cooper's alley should be fenced in, at present it is in a very unsafe condition.

In Sydney Ward the streets are in a creditable condition with the exception of the Public Slips, which are, as usual, filled up with boats, Timber, &c.

The Grand Jury notice particularly that the Breakwater is likely to cause great injury from the quantity of ballast daily washing into the harbour. The 'bank' also at Reed's Point is being washed into the harbour, and although presented by almost every Grand Jury no steps have been taken to remedy the evil complained of. The Jury would recommend that the ground in front of it be leased.

In Duke's Ward the streets are in good order.

In the Parish of Portland the planking on the side walk from the City line on the bridge to Wheatons corner is defective, and the road at the head of the Long Wharf dangerous to sleighs and carriages passing, also a pile of deal ends in the road leading to R. Rankine & Co.

The road from Storrs ship yard to Paddocks, is encumbered with timber, logs, slabs, deal ends, &c., and near Paddock's ship yard with sawing in the middle of the street.

The Grand Jury have to report the Portland Police force in a very efficient state, reflecting great credit on the managers. They find from the Police books the sum of £183 the amount of fines collected up to the 30th Nov. has been paid to the proper authorities.

The Grand Jury would call the attention of the Court to the great injury arising to the Harbour from the saw dust and refuse stuff thrown into it from the surrounding saw mills. They believe that unless measures are taken to abate this nuisance, thousands of pounds will be required to bring it back to a safe state.

The Grand Jury have as in duty bound turned their attention to the infractions of the License Law; they find from a list furnished by the Clerk that thirteen licences only have been granted to Tavern Keepers in the Parish of Portland, but upon investigation it appears that there are upwards of fifty selling without license. It is apparent that some stringent measures should be enacted for the suppression of the sale of spirituous liquors in this Parish. The Police reports from April to December show that one hundred and fifty six persons have been arrested during that period, one hundred and twenty-nine of whom were "drunk and disorderly" showing that nine-tenths of all the crime in this Parish have arisen from this source.

The Police reports for the city show that during the last five months 261 persons have been arrested by the Police, all except 7 represented as Drunkards and vagrants.

The Grand Jury do therefore recommend the Court to solicit from the Legislature an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, as they are convinced that the use of them is the cause of the greater part of the crime and misery which exists, and therefore no man should be licensed to produce evil. In connexion with this subject the Grand Jury have to remark that smuggling and drunkenness are encouraged by the sale of the Liquors seized, and would recommend that the heads of the casks or barrels so seized should at once be knocked in the liquor destroyed and a premium paid to the officers.

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that the Committee to whose charge the prosecution of offenders against the Licence Law is committed, neglect their duty;—They therefore recommend that those cases be entrusted to Jacob Allan and John Haws Esqrs. to be prosecuted at the Police Office in Portland.

The Grand Jury have also to request that means be adopted to have *Bowling Alleys; Racket Courts;* and Billiard Tables prohibited, as it is the opinion of this jury that these establishments serve no other purpose than to encourage young men to gamble, drink and spend more money than they may be supposed to come honestly by. The Grand Jury in their last presentment recommended the establishment of a police force, a number of men have since been seen hanging about the corners of the streets with Red Collars on their coats, which may be supposed to be an attempt to carry out that idea. The Grand Jury can scarcely find words to express their opinion of the whole system employed in the city for the prevention of crime. The administration of justice in all its departments should obviously be entrusted to persons of good moral character. Temperate habits and not in such indigent circumstances as to be tempted to trade in justice, or depend for a living on the abundance of fees and fines—opposite circumstances will render life & propery insecure and bring law and justice into contempt. The grand jury being of opinion that the community is precisely in such circumstances, feel compelled in fulfilment of the duty laid upon them, to present the present police establishment as a foul nuisance a disgrace to any civilized community, a wretched incubus for which the public are most outrageously taxed, and which in the opinion of the Grand Jury, should be immediately swept into oblivion. The Grand Jury would recommend the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate with an efficient Police establishment under proper discipline, and composed of men of known sobriety and integrity.

The Jury are of opinion that if the fire department was placed under the charge of a *Head Engineer* with an assistant, who should be required to give their whole time and attention to these duties, the same would be in a more efficient state and ready to be brought into operation at a moments notice. As it is at present, the chief engineer has too many duties to perform to give that attention to this office which the case demands, although the jury are of opinion that he does his duty as far as he can under the circumstances. The Jury have observed that at the two fires which have occurred lately, a considerable time had elapsed before the water was let in from the reservoir, and particularly so at the fire of the 13th inst., when nearly an hour elapsed before the water was brought into operation. To give timely notice of a fire in a wooden city like this, the jury would recommend that a watchman be stationed in a tower in the highest part of the city.

The Grand Jury have turned their attention to the state of the Old Burial Ground which is at present a disagreeable object. As this spot contains the remains of the Fathers and founders of our city, and the relations of nearly every family now residing in Saint John. The grand jury are of opinion that the same should receive the early attention of the proper authorities and under their