A parish meeting was hastily called, and a resolution unanimously passed, "that Whereas the solemnity and decorum of public worship depend much on the character of the music; resolved, that hereafter, no person shall *sing in meeting*, in this parish, without the approbation of the choir!" The Minister called on Deacon Goodman, and handed him the resolution. He read it over three times. He then calmly folded up the paper, and handed it back to the Minister. "This is a free country yet, I hope. *I shall sing in meeting*." He said those very words! He was dreadfully "set in his way."

"Then Deacon," said the Minister, "I have a most painful duty to perform: I am instructed to tell you, that your connection with the society must cease." The Deacon here started from his seat. Had the full moon split into four pieces, and danced a quadrille in the Heavens; Orion singing, and the Northern Bear growling bass, he could not have been more astounded. He was silent. Emotion after emotion rolled over his heaving spirit. "At length tears came to his relief," as they say in the novels. He spoke, but almost inarticulately. "I know I am a poor unworthy creature, but I hope they will take me in somewhere." The Minister wept himself.— How could he help it? The Deacon's cold was nearly cured, and about an hour after the interview, he was seen mounted on old Mag, heading due north. Four miles in that direction lived the worthy Minister of another parish. The Deacon found him in his study, where also was his daughter, copying music. She was a proficient in the art, and played the organ in her father's church. She had heard of the Deacon's musical troubles, and had also heard him sing. "Sir," said he to the Minister, "there has been a little difficulty in our parish, which makes me feel it my duty to withdraw; and I have come to ask the privilege of uniting with yours." (At that moment the young lady vanished from the room.)

"I much regret the difficulty in your Parish," said the Minister, "and I hope it will be amicably settled. But if you finally conclude to withdraw, we shall be most happy to receive you; and when it shall please the Lord to take good old Deacon Grimes to himself, (and a very few days must give him his dismission,) we shall expect you to sit in his seat. After half an hour's pleasant conversation, the Deacon arose to take his departure. At that moment a boy came in and handed a billet to the Minister. He glanced at the billet, and "Deacon, sit down a few moments," said he.— He read the billet, and after some hesitation said, "I have received a singular communication from our choir leader! he has somehow or other heard of your intention to join our society; and has heard of it with great pleasure; but, he adds, that it is the unanimous wish of the choir that you will not *sing in meeting*." The Deacon was again electrified, but had got used to the shock.— "Singing is praying; and I join no church where I cannot *sing in meeting*,—good day, sir. He was very "set in his way."

Five miles West of his own dwelling, lived the good Pastor of another flock. The Deacon found him shelling corn in his crib. This Minister, although eminently pious, thought it no harm to be a little waggish in a good cause and for a worthy object. *He* also had heard of the Deacon's musical troubles, and shrewdly suspected the object of his visit. "Deacon Goodman, I am glad to see you," said he, "this is not exactly ministerial labour, is it?" "I am of a different opinion," said the Deacon, "any honest and useful labor is ministerial labor; I hate all dandies—the Lord forgive me, I don't like them; and I like a dandy Minister least of any." "You and I are agreed there," said the Minister; come, walk into the house and see my wife: she says she is in love with you for your honesty and your oddities." "I never!" said the Deacon, "but I thank you, I am in something of a hurry, and have a little business which we can just as well settle here.

"There has been a little difficulty in our parish which makes me feel it my duty to withdraw, and I have come to ask the privilege of joining yours." At this the reverend gentleman looked as if he was very much surprised, "is it possible," said he; "well, Deacon, though an ill wind for them, it is a good wind for us; for it has blown you hither. We shall be most happy to receive you, especially as our choir leader has followed the multitude and gone West. We have been looking for a competent man to take his place. Our singers are all young and diffident, and each one is loth to take the lead. We hear you sing the most difficult music———"

"Why, mercy upon you," said the Deacon, "I don't know one note from another. I know that singing is praying, and I sing in meeting as I pray in meeting."

"Excuse me my friend,' replied the Minister, "it is your modesty that now speaks; you do understand music, or you never could sing Mozart with proper expression; and did you not sing that most beautiful solo, which is worthy of an angel's ear and voice? Now this was all Greek to the Deacon, and like a sensible man as he was, he always said nothing when he had nothing to say. "You say truly," continued the Minister, 'that singing is praying. But to those who know nothing of music, it is praying in an unknown tongue; and I am sure you are not Papist enough to approve of that; music is a language and like all languages, learned before it can be spoken. When the deaf and dumb begin to speak our common language they make strange noises, and still worse noises do we make when without the musical ear or the musical voice, we attempt to sing.'

Thus sensibly did that good minister speak.— The Deacon was a good deal struck, though set in his way, he was not a fool; and only needed to be touched in the right place. "It never appeared to me in that light before," said the Deacon thoughtfully.

"And yet, my friend, it is the *true light*," said the Minister. "And now, do let me give you a word of advice: Go home, & take your seat on Sunday; and never attempt to *sing in meeting*. For if your heart is right, your ear is untuned, and your voice, though kind, is anything but musical." The Deacon "said nothing but thought the more." He mounted old Mag.— The angel of reflection came down, and sat upon her mane, and looked him full in the face.— Reader does that seem incongruous? I am afraid you are proud. Who once rode on an Ass?

The Deacon passed a point in the road where on one side was a sturdy oak that had been blown over by a recent whirlwind, and on the other, a flourishing willow, gratefully bending before the passing breeze. "Od rabbit it," said the Deacon to himself; it was the first word he had spoken; "to think that I should be such an obstinate fool."

He approached his own village. The reason for his errand abroad had been suspected, and they were all on the lookout for his return.— There stood the choir leader. "Welcome home, Deacon," said he, hope we have not lost you yet." "Get out," said the Deacon," with a good-natured but rather sheepish look; and on he went. There stood the Minister. "Welcome home, deacon, I hope we have not lost you yet." "Get——;" he was just going to say get out, but habitual reverence for the Minister cut him short. He looked at the Minister, and the Minister looked at him, and both burst into a fit of laughter. The choir leader came up and took the Deacon's hand, and joined in the merriment.— "Od rabbit you all," said he; and on he went. At the front door and windows of his own house, were his wife and daughters, and two or three of the singing girls "all of a titter." They had seen and heard his interview with the Minister and knew that all was well. "Od rabbit the whole bunch of you;" said he, and went to put old Mag in the stable.

Deacon Goodman took his old seat on Sunday, but since that day's adventure, has never *sung in meeting*. Once, and but once, did he attempt to raise a psalm on his own private account. He was in the barn putting some hay in the cow's manger. Now, the neighbours were always ready to do a good turn for Deacon Goodman; and before he had finished the first verse, two of them rushed in and asked him if his *cow was choked!* He never sung again.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 18, 1850.

The English mail of 29th December arrived at the Post Office early on Tuesday morning. The *Canada*, which brought the mail to Halifax had 15 days passage. She had 700 tons of merchandize on board, and nearly 100 passengers.

Parliament will be opened on the 29th of the present month.

No material change has taken place in the English markets. Price of bread stuffs firm, but transactions limited. The coin and bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £16,991,261, being the largest sum ever contained in the Bank. Largest previous value being 16,639,315, in 1845.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute £500 towards the fund for promoting female emigration, which is now raising under the auspices of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The liberal donation of the Queen and Prince was communicated, we understand, in the most cordial terms.

The Hungarian leaders seem destined to be sent to Asia; their friends in England are very imperfectly informed about their fate.

Captain Sir James Ross.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, appreciating the eminently distinguished services of Captain Sir James Ross, both as one of our most successful Arctic and Antarctic explorers, has awarded to him a vacant captain's good service pension of £150 per annum.

The party of thirty-six Hungarian refugees who have been resident in Leith during the last ten days, left the station of the Caledonia Railway here, on Saturday morning at half-past ten o'clock, by a special train, for Glasgow, whence they were to sail for New York.

Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie have received orders to build and fit with their engines a handsome steam yacht for his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Russia. She is to be 180 feet long, with a draught of water of only four feet, and calculated to run seventeen miles an hour.

Ireland.—*Awful Catastrope near Kilrush.*—On Wednesday week from four to five hundred paupers attended at the Kilrush union, in order to seek either admittance to the workhouse or outdoor relief. But alas! their supplications were fruitless, and after spending the day (a most inclement one) in a miserable state of suffering, they were obliged, when evening came, to return unrelieved to their homes, some of these being from eight to ten miles distant from Kilrush. Within two miles of this town there is a ferry, about 200 yards wide, over which a number of these starving creatures were obliged to cross. Too many crowded into the boat and she sunk on the passage, when about 40 men, women and children perished, five only being saved!—Up to Thursday morning there had been 31 bodies recovered, and many are still missing. Language fails to describe the sad state of this doomed union. The guardians have neither funds nor credit, and are in debt £18,000. There are 13,000 paupers actually starving.

A young man, now serving as private soldier in the 7th Dragoon Guards, has lately come into possession of landed property in Ireland to the value of £12,000 per annum, in addition to a large amount of cash.

All the endeavours of the French to induce the Pope to return to Rome have proved ineffectual. His Holiness still refuses to go back. Another account says he will return about the middle of January.

Liverpool Timber Report.—Pine Timber—Three cargoes of St. John, averging respectively 19 1-8, 19, and 18 1-4 inches, have been sold at 18d, 17 3-8d, and 16 3 4d, per foot, the former with a considerable reduction on the stowage.—Birch—A parcel of St. John, offered by auction, brought 16 3-4d, per foot. Pine and Spruce Planks—St. John and St. Andrews Spruce have been sold at from £7 10s. to £8 per standard.—By Auction a well assorted cargo of St. John Spruce Deals brought from £7 2s. 6d to £8 10s. per standard. Boards £8 15s. 3d. per standard, and Scantling £7 per standard. A cargo of Saint John Spruce Boards, by private sale, brought £8 12s. 6d. per standard.

Capture of Slavers.—Portsmouth, Monday.—The Eurydice, 26, Captain Anson, was inspected this morning at Spithead by the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards towed into harbour to be paid off.

Sir Robert Peel has addressed a letter to the farmers of his own estate, but intended, in reality, for the ears and eyes of all the farmers and landlords in the empire, in which he says,—"that neither the present nor any future Parliament will consent to reimpose duties upon the main articles of human food, either for the purpose of protection or of revenue."

The Funds.—We had rather a duller week in the City, with every indication of the usual disposition to bring engagements of a business character within the narrowest convenient compass, and wind up quietly for the Christmas holidays.—There is from this cause an appearance of flatness which circumstances scarcely justify, and which, in our belief, will be merely transitory, since we look to the advent of the new year for renewed prosperity and buoyancy. And, indeed, seldom within our recollection has there been such a combination of favourable circumstances. A good harvest, an overwhelming stock of bullion, an active and profitable foreign trade, a very fair share of employment for toiling millions, an adequate supply of raw staples, a flourishing revenue, and a determination to diminish expenditure, freedom from the perpetual drain of railway calls, and the wholesome experience acquired during the commercial crisis, form a whole of which it would be difficult to find the parallel at least within many years.

On Monday and Tuesday the English Stock Market presented a very buoyant appearance, and was steadily improving, partly under the influence of money purchases, said to be for the country bankers and others, and partly from the dealings of speculators who still looked with confidence to a steady enhancement of values. Subsequently, however, there has been a fuller supply of Stock, many of those who expect to want there money within a given period taking advantage of the rally to realise at once.

From the commencement of business on Monday morning up to its termination yesterday afternoon, the fluctuations in the Funds were as follow:——In the Three per Cent reduced, from 96⅞ to 95⅞; in the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, from 98⅝ to 97⅞; and in the Long Annuities, from 8¾ to 8 9-16. Exchequer Bills have ranged from 51s. to 57s. premium, and East India Bonds from 86s. to 90s. premium. Bank Stock has been at 202 to 203½.

Consols for the Opening, ex-dividend have been at 96⅞ to 95⅞.

What we last week designated as an extraordinary Bank of England return is exceeded by the statement for the 15th inst. The assets have risen to a sensible amount, and still without any corresponding extension of liabilities. The sum in the precious metals is not one million under the amount of notes payable on demand, and the reserve of notes and bullion together makes up the unprecedented total of £29,175,821. Although the Bank has apparently been called upon to give extra accommodation as usual when the Transfer Books are closed, it is obvious that nearly the whole was easily provided for out of the extra lodgments on account of depositors. The public treasury account has now nearly reached its maximum for the current quarter, and looks well.

In the issue department, the notes increased £153,505, and the amount unemployed was augmented £122,270, making the active circulation payable on demand larger by £31,235, viz. £17,952,900.—The bullion amounted to £16,991,261, an increase of £218,463.

On the Dr. page of the banking account, the *Rest*, increased £2,905, the Public Deposits were £9,529,986, an augmentation of £598,737, the other bills decreased £24,315.

The Cr. side gives an increase of £11,907 in the Government Securities, and of £787,103 in the other securities.

The returns made up of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the month to December 1, give a total of £32,737,315, or a decrease on the previous month of £698,274—viz., £904,618 in England, and £12,132 in Ireland. In Scotland, on the contrary, there was an increase of £218,476.

The amount of the previous metals, reported as having been shipped direct from London this week is small—viz., £223,700 ounces of silver.

An express messenger arrived at Woolwich shortly after 11 o'clock a. m., on Dec. 10, with an order from the Admiralty that the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, the vessels recently returned and paid off here from the Arctic regions, should be immediately coppered and made ready for sea, with the greatest despatch. It is evident, from this order, that it has been decided to despatch these vessels as early as they can be got ready, and that they will proceed round Cape Horn to Bhering's Straits, as it would have been superflous to have them coppered had it been intended to send them again, in the Spring, direct to the North Sea, in the direction of Davis's Straits.—This arrangement is considered by those who have been engaged in the recent Arctic expedition as the most advisable to be adopted, as the direction of Lancaster Sound, Barrow's Straits, and Prince Leopold's Inlet is now amply supplied with provisions, and means of cooking them, should Capt. Sir John Franklin's party return by that rout, one of Redpath's improved boat stoves having been left with the provisions. It is made of copper, and not liable to injury from the weather; and, although 56lbs. in weight, is capable of cooking for 20 men, besides having a tea kettle, a baking and frying-pan in operation at the same time. Every one interested in the safety of the enterprising navigators will be gratified to learn that the Admiralty had such forethought in so perfectly providing for the absent Officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and that they now intend using the means in their power in another direction.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

A Tale of the French Police.—We read in a letter from Paris to the *Independence* of Brussels.—"You know that a collector of the Comptior d'Escompte was lately robbed of 100,000f. The director of the bank went to consult M. Carlier, chief of the municipal police, on the affair. M. Carliar expressed the opinion that the collector had really been robbed: but the director expressed surprse how a man could, without seeing it, lose a packet of 100,000f. placed in a pocket-book on his breast. 'Oh!' answered M. Carlier, 'it is very simple. Take, for example, this newspaper; fold it up, and put it in the pocket of your coat, on the breast. Well! I won't pledge myself that it will not be taken from you before you leave the Prefecture, and if it be, I answer in advance you will not feel the hand of the clever fellow who will do the trick!' 'Ah!' said the director, confidently, 'but I am sure that shall not be taken!' and he placed the journal in the pocket indicated, by the side of his pocket-book. M. Carlier then engaged him in conversation, and whilst he did so, wrote orders and received visits. When the director rose to leave, M. Carlier said, 'And the newspaper? Have you got it still?' 'Oh, yes to be sure!' cried the bank director, triumphantly, and he plunged his hand into his pocket; but lo! the newspaper was gone, and with it his pocket-book! Yea, he was robbed—robbed in the room of the chief of the police! Judge of his stupefaction! After enjoying his confusion for a few moments, M. Carlier pulled the bell, and a man immediately brought a newspaper and the pocket-book. A line written by M. Carlier had sufficed for instructions to the man, and the trick was done in a moment."

[*From the Liverpool Mail*]

It is whispered, *audibly*, in certain ministerial circles, that Lord John Russell will not propose, but be will *not oppose* any proposition which may be submitted to parliament, in favour of a moderate duty on foreign corn.

We have termed this an *audible* whisper, for it has been whispered for the purpose of being heard, and, we believe, also, for the purpose of being believed.

Of this nature are the petty artifices to which terrified place holders of the Whig school have recourse, in order to mislead the public, e nolliate the agonies of trimmers, infuse hope into the minds of the all-but desperate, and that they themselves may continue, to the last minute of recording time, *their* quarter day.

The trick is a stale one. It may have some influence upon the conduct of two very ancient families—rather imbecile, we are not sorry to say, the Softs and the Smalls. If we had derived, or were in possession of any rich inheritance, from either of these families, the pride which is warmed by the blood of consanguinity would induce us to observe a deferential silence on the score of relationship.

But as we disown, as our regard to truth compels us to do, all kindred or other favourable feeling towards them, we do not believe one word of what is whispered, audibly, and we say despairingly, by his neely time-servers, in the name of Lord John Russell. We are the noble lord's champion on this occasion; not from choice, but from charity. If we see a noble Whig—if there can be any real nobility in a Whig—attacked and gnawed by his own hounds, we—Tory though we be—consider it our duty to rescue him from their fangs, shoot the infuriated cannibals, for such they are, and place the poor victim on our softest bed in our warmest room.

Lord John Russell can make no such concessions. He cannot be, like Peel, a coward and a traitor to the cause he has espoused. The Russell stands high in the church robbery of former days. He has lost his head in cause inglorious, which,—the head or the cause is of little consequence—has been *toasted* afterwards. But in Lord John's veins there is none of the *dressing* of the weaver. Peel is a sample from Manchester—a fancy pattern conveyed to a customer in a parliamentary frank—Russel is a relic of England.

On these grounds we decline reposing any confidence on the diplomatic rumour. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that Lord John, tormented by Whig landlords, badgered by his own Whig relations, feeling the pressure of the screw—once considered imaginary, now felt as a real and impoverishing pressure—has been beset and importuned into a moderate and protective, or *revenue*, duty upon corn, what chance has he of succeeding in a proposition that would, if carried, shiver to atoms the whole of the free-trade party? Peel would oppose him, or be for ever more disgraced than he is at present, which is hardly possible. Manchester would oppose him, on the old threat of stopping the mills. The Radicals, though starving, would oppose him, because ignorant men of this class, who put faith in Feargus O'Connor, who is *their* Haworth, are totally unfit to adjudicate upon matters of national policy; and the Tories, too, and Protectionists also, would oppose him on grounds of national policy.

Why, as regards the opposition of the Protectionists? Just this, that if they consented to receive any protection in an invidious manner, or degree, without asserting the right, justice, and policy of universal protection, they would betray their cause, and invoke towards themselves general execration. We disdain putting the agricultural question upon its own contracted interest. If that is to be done, a miserable failure, and its deplorable effects, must ensue.

No. What the Protectionist party must insist in demanding is, no advantage to themselves which is not given to manufactures—no favour that shall be of the class kind—no deliverance which shall not rescue all the industrious orders of England from foreign competition.

If the agricultural party demand less than this, we shall, however unworthy, withdraw from their ranks, and begin to entertain misgivings of the justice of their cause. But we have no such misgivings. We believe, and have reason to believe, our views will be carried out. And they are easily explained. That every article imported into this country, from foreign states, shall pay a duty in the ratio of our exports to those foreign states. This is a simple rule. Revenue from exports, in our isolated position as a nation, is the simplest that can be concieved, and not only the most politic, but the most just.

We are aware that this line of policy cannot, at present, be pursued, owing to the restrictions of treaties, and the express provisions of acts of parliament. But it is of these restrictions and legislative acts that we complain. What is the repeal of the corn and navigation laws but an act of parliament.

COAST OF AFRICA.

Ascension, Oct. 31.—Her Majesty's steam-frigate Centaur, 7, Commodore Arthur Fanshawe, C.B.; the Tortoise, 12, store and guard-ship, Captain Hatton; and the Flying Fish, 12, Commander Patey, are here. The Centaur arrived on the 12th, when she found the Tortoise, Pluto steam vessel, Lieutenant Joliffe commanding, and the store-ship Adventure, at anchor; the latter have both sailed, the Adventure for England, and the Pluto, on the 18th, for the south squadron.—She has had some of her officers changed, as it appears there were numerous complaints. Mr. Moorman, who was mate of the Pluto, goes home, and is replaced by Mr. Shewell, mate of the Centaur; her assistant-surgeon, Dr. Corbett, is appointed to the Snap tender, and Mr. Walling is appointed his successor in the Pluto. The Centaur on her way across, chased and captured a schooner about 200 miles from the coast; she was named the Velox, was under Brazilian colours, fully equipped for the slave trade, but had no slaves in.

The Kingfisher, 12, Commander Harvey, cruising in the Bight, captured a slaver on the 4th of September, after a chase of six hours. They met with determined resistance from the captain and crew, numbering in all 26 hands; 150 shot were fired into her, which almost riddled her below and aloft, before she would strike. They gave her name the Paqueta de Luch, built at Portugal; it was her first trip, and in a few days she would have shipped 600 slaves. The number of shots fired so entirely destroyed her that she was burnt on the following day. Her crew were placed on board the Rattler to be landed at Whydah. Information has been given that a vessel of similar build will leave Rio every 15 days for that part of the coast for some time to come. The Kingfisher had fallen in with the Bonetta and Rattler: all well on board.

Valparaiso, September 30.—The Driver steam-sloop, Commander Johnson, was sent on the 8th of September to search for the wreck of the Queen Pomare, an English ship of 800 tons, laden with guano and cocoa, bound to Cork, and said to have been stranded in the early part of June last. She was found on the Beach off Point Cacahue, about 20 miles to the southward of Curcoado Mountain, in lat. 43° 22' south, long. 78° 5' 30" west a total wreck, with masts gone, back broken, half her decks and her entire stern gone. From the facts collected at the island of Chiloe, it appears extraordinary how this vessel was lost, and the most extraordinary part of the story is, that the captain or master of her declared he navigated her up to lat. 45° south; so by this account she must have drifted upwards of 100 miles, the wind at the same time blowing on the shore. The Driver returned to Valparaiso on the 21st, under sail, showing most excellent qualities in that respect.

Arrivals from St. John.—Dec. 13th, Miramichi, the Clyde; Wm. Metcalf, Falmouth; 14th, Raven, Gravesend; 15th, Durango, Plymouth; 16th, Jenny Lind, Liverpool; Colchester, do.; 17th, Earl of Claremont, do; Grace off Maryport; 18th, Lisbon, Gravesend; Levant, Liverpool; 19th, Prince of Wales; Gloucester; 20th, Douglas, Hull; Oromocto, do; 21st, Nelson Village, Belfast; 23d, Argyle, Liverpool; Integrity, Aldboro'; 26th Mary, Gravesend; 27th, Christiana, Dublin.

Arrived at Plymouth, Dec. 21st, El Dorado, Quebec—leaky, and with loss of sails.—At Queenstown, 19th, Brig Elizabeth Hastings, Elder, Jamaica.—At Newport, Dec. 28th, ship Charlotte, from London, for New Orleans.

Sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 20th Boadica, for New Orleans, and Delta, for Philadelphia.—Cleared at do., ship Elizabeth Bentley, for New Orleans.—Loading at do., ship Portland, for New Orleans.

Put into Milford, Dec. 17th, ship Orleans, Bogart, from Liverpool for New Orleans.

Belfast, Dec. 17.—The Chester, of St. John, N. B., from Quebec to Liverpool, which was on shore at Strangford, has been towed to this port, and will have to discharge to repair.

Sligo, Dec. 15.—The Jessie, Isbister, of St. John, N. B., from the Clyde to Boston, came to anchor inside Raughly Point, 12th inst., very leaky, and is now moored at Oyster Island awaiting instructions.

Rumour says that project has been sent out from the Colonial office to Lord Elgin, for the Union of the British North American Provinces, with representatives in the Imperial Parliament, and the abolition of the present local legislatures, substituting in lieu thereof a Governor with an *elective* Council. If this be true, who shall say that the League has borne no fruit.—*Toronto Patriot.*

City Affairs.—Those of our readers, who are municipal voters, are reminded, that the period is fast approaching, when they will be called upon to exercise their electoral franchise, in choosing their Representatives in *Common Council* for the ensuing year; and that, under present circumstances, the utmost prudence and judgment in the discharge of that important privilege and duty, are peculiarly required. Our fellow citizens will remember, that the coming civic election will be the *first under the Amended Charter*; and as the operation of the Act of Assembly, 12 Vic. c. 68, will effect important changes in the Civic Constution, it behoves every elector, having the well-being of the community sincerely at heart, to consider seriously how he may most beneficially exercise the trust committed to him. To demonstrate the well established facts, that an enormous corruption and a most mischievous selfishness have long been the characteristics of our Corporate body as a whole, would be superfluous; the public are already convinced of the truth of the premises: to argue, therefore, at length, on the necessity of securing reform by the election of a more trust-worthy and conscientious set of Representatives than have hitherto possessed the high places of power and influence, would be almost a work of supererogation: the common sense of our fellow citizens and their natural desire of improvement will sufficiently impress their minds with such a conviction. But we may be allowed briefly to draw their attention, to the prominent alterations comprised in the late Act of Assembly for the amendment of the Charter, and to the consequences therein involved. In the first place, it must be especially remembered, that the *Mayor* is no longer to be appointed by mere Executive influence; the first Magistrate of the City is henceforth to be *elected by and from the Board of Aldermen and Councillors*; consequently, the respectability, the competency and the character of the person filling the high and respectable office of Mayor of St. John, will entirely depend on the suffrages of the Electors; will be determined by the character and trust-worthiness of the men who may be chosen as Aldermen and Councillors. If the Citizens desire that the Executive Officer of the Corporation, the Governor and principal Conservator of the Peace in this City, shall be an individual to whom all may look with respect and deference, and in whom all may place implicit confidence; that he shall be an Authority possessing the esteem of his fellow citizens, and calculated to maintain the dignity of his high office and the reputation of the City in the eyes of strangers,—they must be careful to elect as Representatives in Common Council, such men only as they would willingly exalt to the Mayoral seat and office; they must make no man an Alderman or a Councillor, whom they would be ashamed to place at the head of the Corporate body. To this end, they must weigh well the *character*, the *principles* and the *temperament* of those, upon whom they will bestow their electoral support. They must remember, that *honesty, honour, purity of principle, conscientious fidelity, unblemished reputation* and unimpeachable *veracity* are the qualifications for the faithful discharge of official duty; that without these characteristics, all adventitious qualities of wealth, station, influence, talent and oratory are worse than useless; inasmuch as, without the accompaniment of upright principle and character, the latter class of qualifications only enable their possessor more effectually to do wrong. It is, therefore, neither the mere rich man, the mere man of talent, the mere man of influence, nor the mere man of mob oratory and specious declamation, that ought to be entrusted with the controul of the public purse and public affairs: the man of *integrity*, of *pure principle* and *sound judgment*, altho' destitute of many of the more adventitious qualifications, is the only man worthy of public confidence and trust. The man of unimpeachable honesty and uprightness, gifted with sufficient mental ability to render his judgment reliable, and possessed of sufficient information to guide his understanding, will be infinitely more valuable as a public servant, than the man who, although of superior station and resources, regulates his conduct by selfish motives or mere class interests; or than the unprincipled demagogue, who by amusing the mob with declamatory spoutings and audacious falsehoods, wriggles himself into public employment for the mere purpose of subserving his personal aggrandisement or importance. We repeat, then, our premonitory observation; that the citizens of St. John are now more than ever called upon to select, as their municipal Representatives, men of undoubted integrity and honesty, and of talent combined with upright principle; many such may be found, altho' unburthened with an abundance of this world's goods; and we hope that such may be sought for, and successfully supported at the coming election. It is a principle which electors should never lose sight of; that *integrity and responsibility should be inseparably connected*; and those in whom we can place no confidence in private life, whom we would not trust with the controul of our private property and affairs, ought never to be placed in situations of public responsibility and opportunity. We may hereafter again advert to this important subject; and will now conclude by observing, that the Amended Charter contains one salutary check on our future municipal Representatives, by providing, that *no* person holding any office of emolument under the Corporation, (excepting the Mayor,) or in any way directly or indirectly interested in any contract or employment in which the Corporation are concerned, can be selected or allowed to sit in Council as Alderman or Councillor.

Errata.—In a few of the first numbers of the Chronicle, printed on Friday last, and in the Masonic Charity Ball advertisement, there appeared the words "Grand Orange Lodge," which should have been inserted "*Grand Lodge of England.*" We make this note of the error, and trust our readers will forgive the unintentional mistake.

☞ Our subscribers in Fredericton are informed that the Chronicles for that city are mailed for the Post Office, where they will please call and get their papers, paying one half penny for each.

Our Indian Town papers will be found at the store of Mr. William Milligan.—Those for Carleton at the store of Mr. Henry Nase.

Livery Stable.—Mr. James Hewitt's advertisement will be found in another column. His horses are fast, and he furnishes an excellent turn-out.

"Jack," said one sailor to another, "I don't want to hurt your feelings, but shiver my timbers if I don't think you stole my watch."

Sons of Temperance in Liverpool.—By the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 14th and 28th ult., we are informed of the organisation of a Grand and subordinate division, in that important commercial town. The Queen's division was formed in the first instance, and this body was immediately chartered as a Grand Division. The Reverends J. E. Bill and J. Francis, who proceeded from this Province to England a short time since, carried with them the necessary documents from the National Division of North America, to effect the objects above stated. Our Liverpool contemporary of the 28th ult., publishes the following paragraph:—

Sons of Temperance.—The Mariner's Division, No. 2, of the Sons of Temperance, Liverpool district, was organised on last Wednesday evening, in the School-room, Bedford-street, Toxteth-park, by the officers and members of the Queen's Grand Division, No. 1, England. The respective offices were filled by the Revds. J. E. Bill, G. W. P.; J. Francis, Chaplain; Captains J. Taylor, W. P.; J. Page, A. C., of the Oriental Division of the Sons of Temperance, Pictou, Nova Scotia; Thomas Armstrong, Esq., of the Avondale Division, Newport, Nova Scotia; and Captian Campbell, of St. John's, N. B., with several others. There are already thirty-six members initiated into the Mariner's Division, exclusive of a number of candidates proposed, making a total of about fifty. The meeting was adjourned to next Wednesday evening, to take place at Macdoley's Temperance Hotel, 61, Pitt-street, when a large attendance is expected.

We are informed that it is the intention of the Sons of Temperance of this City, to officially communicate with these trans-atlantic divisions, and to congratulate the members upon their recent organization.

War Office, Dec. 7.—1st Royal Regt.—Ensign Henry Wichcote Turner to be Adjutant, vice Bidgood, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

43d foot.—Lieutenant Dawson Cornelius Greene to be Captain, by purchase, vice Coote, who retires.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Parliament Buildings.

Arch. Campbell, Esq., H. M. N., in the Chair. The Chairman read the following—

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association:

The Directors now about to resign their trust, beg to state, for the information of the Stockholders, that immediately on entering office, they, in compliance with the Resolution passed at the annual "meeting, viz.—That the capital stock of the "Association be increased at £14,000 cy., in "order that the Telegraph Line between Quebec "and Halifax be speedily completed." And it requiring £7,500 new stock for that purpose, used every exertions to effect that object, and having succeeded in raising £1,700 in Quebec, they sent their Secretary, Mr. Gisborne, to the Lower Provinces, to endeavour to raise the remainder; and he having succeeded in procuring stock to the amount of £5,580 at Halifax, application was then made to the Provincial Government for aid to assist in carrying it out, which was readily complied with by a grant of £500, to be paid as soon as the Telegraph was completed to the Province Line. The new stock having thus been raised, the Directors were very sanguine in being able to complete the line, and have it in working order in a short time; but unfortunately, on the eve of the House of Assembly at New Brunswick being prorogued, an American Company offered to run a Telegraph Line through that Province to Halifax, via St. Johns, provided a Bill was passed incorporating their Company for that purpose, which was (at once) granted. This unfortunately put a stop to our proceeding; the Halifax Stockholders withholding their stock in consequence of this new line being adopted, and the New Brunswick Bill not being satisfactory to them. The Directors have now no hope of assistance from them.

From these unforeseen difficulties, it is now necessary, in consequence of parties suing for debts due, that the Company should either abandon this undertaking and sell the materials or raise additional stock to carry the line through to the Province Line on the St. John's route, being of opinion that the New Brunswick Company would (for their own interest) meet us at the Province Line, particularly as there is no doubt their Government would grant them aid for that purpose, and as this alteration of the line can be effected with little expense, having about 60 miles of wire on the Metis route, which can be used for that purpose, and the £500 grant from the Government to assist, it is to be hoped that measures will be still taken to complete this important commercial undertaking.

EDWARD BOXER,
Chairman, *pro. tem.*

Quebec, 10th January, 1850.

Death from Cold.—We are informed that a little boy who had been looking on at the shooting match at the Race Course on Christmas Eve, was observed to remain after all the bystanders had moved to go away, and on going up to him to ascertain the cause, it was found that although his attitude was unchanged and his eyes open, he was actually frozen to death.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Interesting Insurance Question.—A curious case has occurred with shippers per the *Pearl*, from London, said to be the last ship of the season for Montreal. It may be remembered, that the Pearl left London towards the end of August, that cholera appeared on the vessel; the captain died, the mate was ill, and some of the crew were disabled. In these circumstances, the Pearl ran into Vigo, a Spanish port, for assistance. The authorities seized the ship, unloaded the cargo, and fumigated the vessel. During this process, the cargo was under charge of the Spanish Government and was plundered, to some extent at least, by individuals on the shore.

The Pearl escaped at last, after some remonstrance with the Spanish authorities, and sailing towards the end of Oct., half crossed the Atlantic, and then returned, appearing in Plymouth two or three weeks since. The vessel, we believe, had been put back from the fear that the St. Lawrence was closed. Several shippers of goods have applied to the owners for permission to take out their shipments, that they might be forwarded by steamers, or otherwise disposed of, with concurrence of underwriters. The owners, however, refused to break bulk, and adhere to their bill of lading.

A new question in commercial law is thus raised, as a considerable amount of the shipments are articles in demand only at certain seasons; and others are likely to lose value from the change in style, in addition to the loss of interest always accruing from the locking up of goods. The rumoured abstraction of goods at Vigo, renders the delay which must occur more vexatious, because shippers cannot know until the receipt of advices from Montreal, next year, after the arrival of the Peal, what part of their goods have been abstracted, or if they are all safe. If the vessel were lost on the outward voyage, a case might arise between the shippers and underwriters on the question whether the goods were in the vessel at the time of the wreck, or had been stolen at Vigo. Again, if boxes arrive broken, and part of the contents pilfered, are the shipper or the underwriters liable.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

Robbery in Portland V
daring robbery was perpet
above place, last Tuesday,
day: our informant states th
son or persons entered a roo
in Simonds-street, the occupa
were absent at the time, and
trunk containing clothes, a
twenty and thirty pounds in
property of a very industriou
ing young man. There is so
as to the guilty parties, who
be discovered, and the prope
to the owner.—*New-Bruns.*

Circuit Court.—The crimi
commenced on Tuesday morning,
ing convictions have taken place:—
Henry Walsh, who was tried for
Mr. Britain, the Secretary of the
was found guilty, but recommende
able consideration of the Court.
Arthur Rowe, who was tried fo
the Custom House Officers, was fou
wife, and a man named Moore, we

☞ The House of Assembly of
Island have been dissolved. The
new Assembly are to be returnabl
March next.

From Canada.—It is ascertaine
ity of the branches of the British A
have declared in favour of an ele
council.

PULMONARY CONSUM
From its having almost always b
skilful medical treatment, his ve
termed the "*Opprobium of Phys*
until within a few years, been gene
incurable, although many men
standing, among whom we may m
and his friend *Bayle*—both disting
admit that this much *dreaded d*
cured, even in its advanced sta
lungs are not completely disorg
remedy which we now offer. WIS
SAM OF WILD CHERRY for
disease, not only emanates from a
cian, but has also been well tested
plaints for which it is recommende
in Maine says:
I have recommended the use of
Balsam of Wild Cherry, for
lungs, for two years past, and man
knowledge have been used by
with beneficial results. In two c
was thought Confirmed Cons
taken place, the Wild Cherry effec
E. BOYDEN, Physician at
None genuine unless signed I.
wrapper.
For sale by S. L. Tilley, K
John, N. B.

Married.

On Thursday evening last, in
Chapel, by the Rev. R. Cooney,
William James Whipple, to Mis
daughter of Mr. Thomas Leach, a
On the 10th inst., by the R
Milner, Mr. John Gregg, to Miss
both of the Parish of Lancaster.
On Tuesday evening last, by th
Walker, Mr. Robert Hastings, of
to Miss Mary Jane Prince, second
George Prince of Hampton, King's
On Thursday evening, 20th ul
Abner Mersereau, Mr. Jared Smi
ton, to Miss Maria M. Hartt, yo
of Mr. Thomas Hartt, Senior, o
Blissville, County of Sunbury.
At Fredericton, on the 8th inst
Elder, Mr. Charles H. G. Biggs, t
A., second daughter of the late
Hussia, all of that City.
At Moncton, on the 27th ult.
David Crandal, Mr. Isaac N. Da
borough, to Miss Susannah Lutes,
At Amherst, N. S., on the 6t
Rev. Mr. Townsend, David C.
Dorchester, to Miss Fanny, third d
Wilber, Esq., of the same place.
same time, Capt. Joshua King, of
Miss Sarah, second daughter of
Esq., of same place.

Died.

On the 3d inst., Mrs. Gibbins,
band and child to mourn their loss.
On Thursdy morning, after a pr
William Edward, eldest son of th
Brenan, in the 12th year of his ag
On Monday morning, of co
David Woodill, formerly of Halifa
46th year of his age, leaving a wi
dren to lament their bereavement.
On Tuesday morning, after a s
John Cunningham, aged 85 yea
Londonderry, (Ireland.)
At Indian Town, on Sunday,
Jane, infant daughter of Mr. Hug
At Dorchester, on the 6th inst.,
Gideon Smith, in the 73d year of
of the second Baptist Church at th
At Savannah, 2d inst., Mrs. Ri
of Capt. Richardson, of the ship
port.
At Oswego, State of New Yor
Dec., of Paralysis, Mr. Thomas
formerly of this City.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—
Sunday—Barque Allan Brown,
50—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast
Brig Lydia, Trask, Grimsby, 56—
coals.
Monday—Brig Leviathan, Bow
order, ballast.
CLEARED.
Jan. 10th—Barque Columbia,
deals and spars; Brigt. Lady Sal
gal, timber and deals; schr. Eagle,
scantling and pig iron; Ori, Sha
scantling and laths.
11th—Brigt. Sarah, Johnsto
(R. I.) boards and shingles; schr.
Cienfuegos, lumber, fish, &c.
14th—Brigt. Tweed, McDo
boards and sugar shooks.
15th—Schr. Charles, Whipple,
cargo; Covenant, Crannen, Bos
molasses.

Shipwreck.—A Telegraphic d
ceived here on Thursday night
(Me.) announcing the loss of the
Capt. Risk, of and for this port,
on Beal's Island, near Machias,
on Monday night last—crew and p
Brigt. Jane Allison, hence, for
was ashore at Herring Gut nea
been got off, with damage to her
case, &c.

WANTED—An Apprentice
Business. Apply at the Off
January 18.

Cigars! Ciga
5000 C HEROOTS
6000 Comp
Boxes of 50 and 100 each.
Nov. 24. 4. Nort

BUTTER & SALERATUS.
—10 Firkins Family BUTT
Saleratus.
November 23. THOMAS

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—ON
very best quality, in 100 lb.
JOHN