pleasure grounds, thereby acknowledging that 15,400,000 are actually in a state of cultivation.—Now assuming the Irish population to be 8,000,000 this would give for every man, woman, and child nearly two acres each of cultivated land. Sufficient with industry fully to sustain double the number of people. Why, in this unfledged portion of her Majesty's dominions, Messrs Kelly, Jardine, and Thornley, have caused an acre of land to produce 500 bushels of turnips, worth at 1s 1d per bushel £26 (perhaps; the Yankee "Preacher," when making his starvation calculation, has his eye upon the well fated, but arid lands of Maine. It may open the eyes of the "Preacher," and his disciple of the Morning News, when he is informed on the authority of Sir John Sinclair, that England contains 67 millions of acres; covered with houses, roads, rivers, lakes, and barrens, 7 millions. That 5 millions only are used for the cultivation of grain, and 25 million are in pasturage, while 30 millions the full half of the available lands are entirely waste, and yet the English do not starve or resort as the Irish do.—Now seeing the population of Great Britain, in round numbers, at 28 millions this is only an acre and half for each individual, a less quantity than is enjoyed by the Irish. The great secret lies here, the English work, while the Irish LOITER and BEG, and as a natural consequence be sowing the wind they reap the whirlwind. Again according to the Yankee Preacher, there are in Great Britain, one million of the Irish, principally paupers, and drones living on the industry of the honey bees of England, not to mention the eight millions but year given liberally but ungraciously received to keep the Irish, in Ireland from starving.

He further states and brings that too, as a crime of the British Government, that "10 millions is annually sent off to Absent Landlords never to return to benefit the Country to any form." What a philosophical economist our Yankee "Preacher" would make. Where does he suppose the Irish get the money to keep up his constant drain? Does he imagine (silly man) that the green isle is pregnant with gold mines, and mints, or would he like to be told that the Irish send their surplus produce to England for a market, there to be consumed (or utterly wasted) by those very absentees who receive their rents from Ireland, and thus the money does return in some form to the Sister Country."

He continues, "The enormous sum of 35 millions of dollars are annually paid in the support of 2 Church establishments (600 out of the people in Ireland) and this is a burden upon the Island, which is a most fruitful source of poverty, that it thus exists in the midst of a people, who are so poor as to be unable to pay their own Priests, and who are so much in need of the ministrations of Christian Pastors, that 2 million of Irish have sought refuge in the Wilds of America, and that for lack of means, thousands are yearly dying without the Sacraments." Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you, or any other man, what is the use of talking to such a man? Will you as much reason might be expected from the man who carried on a retail business, is entitled to the whole proceeds of his sales, and that those who take any commodities from him without permission, and refuse to pay him with goods are impudent knaves, who take any commodities from him unasked permitted, and should be compelled to do the same. Indeed such a man would expect him to pay the price of his goods to his customers. Our "Preacher" winding up this dolor strain by stating that for every bushel of food he received to aid her starving population, she sent off ten to other places. "Angels and Ministers of grace defend us," (not such ministers as our Preacher.) Ten exported for one imported! let pass, but I ask upon the bounty of our Preacher's land. England alone sent 8 millions to purchase food for Ireland in the recent time of scarcity.—This sum would at a moderate calculation purchase 24 millions of bushels, and we Ireland sent off ten bushels for one received, the amount that year shipped from Ireland must have been 240 millions; or 12 bushels for every man, woman and child in England and Scotland! Gracious Mahomet, Gracious Mahomet, Gracious Mahomet! Oh! Gracious Goodness (pardon the oath, Brother Jonathan has very engaged the Deity, I have not sworn, which is the for the purpose of relieving my abominable Irish prejudices) Yankee Minister of the Gospel, earlier have I any desire to detract the smallest portion of merit that has fallen to the lot of Our country. But simply to show the enormity of the calumnies now afloat against the British Government, as well as to show that a laudable zeal, however it may lead, but to mark and invariably digress the illustrious opinions of despotic dominions; to expose them if possible with common sense, and at least take them with many grains of allowance.

MENTOR.

From the London Herald, September 21.

We beg, in our own heretical way, most heartily to tender our humble acknowledgements to the illustrious prelate who fills the pontifical chair in the Eternal City for the very sensible decision at which, if the latest intelligence from Rome be correct, his Holiness has arrived on the subject of the Irish colleges and the Diplomatic Relations Bill. It is not often we can afford to applaud the Pope; we are, therefore, the more anxious now to express to the immortal Pius our admiration of conduct which, we hesitate not to say, entitles him to the respect of Europe, to the gratitude of his spiritual sons in the United Kingdom, and to the emulation of all good Protestants. Looking at the principles of which Pius IX. is the representative, and which he is sworn to maintain, we cannot see what course was open to the Pontiff save that which he has taken. But consistency has become so rare a virtue that it would be unbecoming in us as public chroniclers, to suffer so rare and great an instance to pass away without one word of note and eulogy.

To have expected any other result than that which is said to have taken place with respect to the two measures in question was, after all, to show great ignorance of Romish objects and papal necessities. As regards the Diplomatic Relations Bill, it is quite evident that diplomatic relations with the Court of St. James's can be an object of ambition to the Roman Pontiff only upon the supposition that it will enable him to exercise that spiritual and ecclesiastical authority which he claims over a portion of the subjects of the British Crown with greater facility and effect. Any measure of the British Legislature proceeding upon the recognition of his alleged authority, and presenting the means of establishing more regular channels of communication between himself and the hierarchical staff which he keeps on foot in this country, and giving at the same time to the representatives of his supremacy the additional advantage of an official endorsement of their character by British Law, would unquestionably meet with the most gracious and unequivocal approval from his sagacious Holiness. A measure, on the other hand, which not only presents no such facilities, but which respectfully repudiates the supremacy claimed by a foreign potentate over British subjects, and imposes upon the Pope, as the first condition of diplomatic intercourse, terms involving an utter renunciation of all claim to such supremacy—a voluntary abdication, in fact, of his spiritual character, could meet with nothing else than the sternest reprobation. We know of no temporal advantage which diplomatic intercourse could have conferred upon the Roman States, that could even tempt Pius IX. to forego his ecclesiastical dignity; and even if the highest temptation existed, we should hope and rejoice to find the Pope "too high minded to barter his high spiritual prerogative for what could only prove to him a most unsatisfactory "mess of pottage."

We are therefore, we say, for our part, not disappointed by the course which it is alleged the Pope has taken. The Pope is an independent Sovereign. We may think his title bad, but the law of nations gives us no right to take exception to it.—His independent sovereignity is a fact which we are bound to respect, just as much as we respect the sovereignty of Brother Jonathan or of the enfeebled King of the Cannibal islands. What one and all may think proper to do in their respective homes is no affair of ours. We have enough to do to take care of our own rights. But it is the first of our duties, whether treating with spiritual Pope or Cannibal King, to give them no opportunity of taking an unfair advantage of us, or if such a advantage should be attempted to be taken, to keep them at a safe and respectful distance. When diplomatic relations with Rome were proposed, it was thought that such provisions might be secured as would preclude the Papal Court from deriving any undue benefit from the Christian forbearance that was about to hold forth the hand of amity and intercourse to a potentate from whom we had never received anything more valuable than the bigotted curses and unequivocal scowlers. We did not reproach at the time unreasonable weakness which imagined that the Pope had grown Christianlike, civil, and rational enough to desist from calling our "heretics," and wishing us good speed in a very improper direction. We even thought it desirable that the experiment should be tried.—There is, in truth, nothing like bringing a disputed point to a practical test; and one dogged fact, such as the Pope's turning his back upon us and our Diplomatic Relations Bill, is, to all parties concerned, worth a thousand arguments on the arrogant usurpations of the Roman See, and the impossibility of dealing with it on the ordinary principles of international law.—At all events, from the present moment, we have but one alternative,—either to bow down before the Pope's alleged supremacy over all the kingdoms and nations of the earth, or to cut his Holiness altogether. Once more, we beg to thank Pius IX. for having made this matter so palpable and clear that it is impossible now to prefer any doubt, or to make any mistake, respecting it.

And no less—if possible, still more—we thank him for his straightforward conduct in the *vexata quæstio* of the Irish colleges. We cannot but applaud the determination of his Holiness. He conceives himself to be, right or wrong, the guardian of the souls of a certain number of her Majesty's subjects. We may conceive his alleged guardianship to be nothing more than a piece of consummate impudence; but the Pope in Italy has clearly as much right to his opinion as John Bull to his within the range of his own white cliffs and rolling waves. Nay more, we we are willing to allow to the Pope that if Popery be truth, and that is the hypothesis upon which the Pope rests his whole case, nothing can be more objectionable than that young men imbued with that truth should be exposed to daily and hourly contact with those who deny, possibly deride it. For this very reason it is that we object to our universities being thrown open to dissenters, whether of the Popish or of any other school.—Controversy is not wholesome for men's minds at the best of times; it is most pernicious when carried on by the young, whose opinions are immature, and too tender to bear the conflict with opposing error, on whichever side the truth may be presumed to lie. Pius IX is undoubtedly right in declaring the unfitness of the proposed Irish colleges to serve upon the all-denomination system the purpose of affording useful institutions for the training of youth. In declaring that opinion publicly, and in the way of condemnation, he has shown that he believes in the vital truth of the Papacy, at the head of which he himself stands.

All we have to say is, that we sincerely hope our statesmen and some of our bishops will take example of his Holiness.—They profess to be Protestants. Let them therefore give similar proof of the fact that they believe in the truth of Protestantism; or, at least, assume the virtue if they have it not, and in the name of common sense and common decency make a show of believing in the faith which with their lips they do not hesitate to profess. The country would then, at least, not be exposed to the scandal of seeing the Protestant Lord Lieutenant of a Protestant Queen dribbling out professions of profound concession for the Pope at second hand, and of knowing that the British Cabinet have golden opinions from the College of Cardinals in favour of measures to be submitted to the British Legislature; the world at large would also be saved from the grievous offence which must needs ensue when error shows a consistency and a confidence in itself which are looked for in vain at the hands of those who style themselves emphatically the champions of truth.

Liverpool, Sept 23.—At the time of the sailing of the last steamer there was considerable excitement in this town in Ireland; and a strong feeling prevailed in some quarters that a real rebellion had broken out in that south. We gave it as our opinion that the disturbances would turn out to be unimportant, and that their character would have more of a social than a political complexion. Such now appears to have been the case. Many of the alleged acts of insurrection are proved to have been pure fabrications, whilst the slight disturbances that did occur, were the result of alleged landlord harshness, in the seizure of the crops of the poor tenantry for rent. Peace has, however, been restored, and public attention is now centered in the state trials about to take place, at the special commission, which was opened at Clonmel on Thursday, and to which place the prisoners were safely removed in the early part of the week.

As to the probable result of the trials, various opinions are hazarded, and a variety of statements are put into circulation as to the course which the Government intend to adopt in case it should be successful in securing verdicts.

A London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, declares, on authority, that during Lord John Russel's visit to Ireland, the State trials formed the subject of long and anxious discussion—that the evidence was rehearsed, and the probabilities of conviction in each case calmly discussed; and it was then and there agreed upon by the representatives of the Crown in Council assembled, that in the event of O'Brien, Meagher, or any of the other parties charged with the capital offence being found guilty, the extreme sentence of the law should be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

This information may be all true, or it may not—but we do not think it entitled to full credit. The object in publishing it is probably to operate upon the minds of timid jurors, and thus produce difficulty to the Government.

From information in possession of the Government, it appears tolerably certain that the destitution likely to exist in Ireland during the ensuing winter will be very severe; but it is believed that severe measures are now being adopted to relieve, as much as possible, the effects of the calamity. Probably Parliament will be convoked for the despatch of business about the second week of November, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will immediately apply for a loan of £500,000 to alleviate Irish distress.

Continental politics continue to exercise a most injurious influence upon the commerce of this country, and the strange turn that events take on the other side of the Channel is so sudden and unaccountable that the most experienced find themselves at doubt and uncertainty as to what is to follow. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find a gradual diminution of business in the manufacturing districts, and a tendency in prices to decline. This feeling prevailing at the Manchester market on Tuesday was more gloomy and depending than for some weeks past, and a strong opinion was advanced that many of the factories would again have recourse to short time. Our accounts received up to the moment of the steamer's leaving Liverpool, reports a continuance of the depression not withstanding the negotiation of the armistice between Denmark and Prussia by the National Assembly at Frankfort. Manufacturers and spinners are firm in their demands as regards prices.

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTICK.—With feelings of deep regret, and doubtless, also, with no little surprise, the public will learn that the valuable life of one of the most prominent politicians of the present day, has been prematurely brought to a close. Yesterday, we stated that a messenger had arrived in Nottingham at about half-past 6 o'clock that morning, announcing the death of Lord George Bentick, occasioned, as there was then every reason to believe, by apoplexy. It appears that his Lordship left Welbeck Abbey, the seat of his father, on foot, and unaccompanied, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, intending to proceed about 6 miles to Thoresby park, the residence of Lord Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. As Lord George had not arrived at the time he was expected, inquiries were set on foot, and he was found, at 9 o'clock, on the footpath, quite dead. The deceased, though commonly called Lord George Bentick, bore nevertheless the baptismal appellations of William George Frederic Cavendish. He was born on the 27th day of February, 1802, and was therefore at the period of this most lamentable event, in the 47th year of his age.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

At a meeting lately held in Lambeth, in support of this Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury dwelt strongly upon the necessity of a vigorous effort.—The following plan of organisation, recommended by the Bishops of Winchester and Lichfield, has been carried into operation in the Archdeaconries of Surrey and Stafford:—

Objects Proposed

1. To aid in the formation of parochial associations for the purpose of first, diffusing full and accurate information by means of monthly or quarterly meetings, and otherwise. Second, enrolling new annual subscribers to the Society, and appointing collectors to receive quarterly, monthly, or weekly contributions.

2. To arrange annual, quarterly, or occasional meetings, at the most convenient times and places, within the Archdeaconry.

3. To secure the due circulation of the annual reports quarterly papers journals, and other publications issued by the Society, and to promote the establishment of missionary lending libraries.

4. To secure annually, in as many churches as practicable, a sermon, with a collection in aid of the funds of the Society, in those years which a Royal letter is not issued on its behalf.

Plan of Organisation.

1. That a committee, consisting of the Bishop, the archdeacon, the rural deans, the secretaries and treasurers of district and parochial associations and of all incorporated and associated members of the Society residing within the archdeaconry, shall hold an annual meeting at the time and place appointed by the Bishop, at which the organizing secretary shall present a general report of the proceedings of the foregoing year within the archdeaconry, together with a statement of the accounts; after which a general meeting of the friends of the Society shall be held in the same place.

2. That the members of the archdeaconal committee residing within the several rural deaneries shall constitute the committee for each deanery, for the management of all local business connected with the Society, and with power to call a general meeting be held annually in each rural deanery for the several parishes which it comprises.

3. That the rural dean of each deanery, or some associated member to be nominated by him, be requested to draw up yearly a statement of the sums contributed within the rural deanery in the course of each year, to be presented at the annual general meeting.

4. That, though the resolutions of all existing associations will remain unchanged by the proposed arrangements, the co-operation of their officers in carrying these arrangements into effect be specially solicited.

5. That a special general or committee meeting may be called by the Bishop or archdeacon, at any time, either for the archdeaconry or for any of its subdivisions.

Line of Waggons to Indian Town.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage accorded to him since his commencement of business in this city, begs to inform the public that in addition to his Hackney COACHES and CABS, he has established a line of WAGGONS from St. John to Indian Town, for the conveyance of Heavy Luggage; and hopes by punctuality and attention to business to merit the continuance of their favours.

☞ Parties requiring his services will please mention it on a *Slate*, which will be found at the Drug Store of Mr S. L. Tilley, King street.

June 9 1-18 JAMES HEWITT.

TO LET—A commodious Flat of a HOUSE—Apply at the office of this paper. sept 18.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who can make himself useful in a Dry Goods or Grocery store. Salary not so much an object as employment, and can produce testimonials of character. Apply at this office. Oct 6.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 13, 1848.

THE English Mail of the 23d September arrived here Friday evening, reaching Halifax in eleven and a half days, per mail steamer Cambria from Liverpool. By the papers received we observe that the affairs of Britain, commercial, political, and domestic, give evidence of a return to renewed prosperity and encouragement. We are pained however to notice the death of one of the most staunch friends of these Colonies, in the person of Lord George Bentinck, who a short period since appeared destined at no distant day to lead a conspicuous part in the councils of Great Britain.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Rayne, arrived in this City from his Eastern tour on Wednesday evening, and left on Thursday morning in the steamer Saint John for Head Quarters.

☞ The Militia Inspections are to come off next week. Monday the Sea Fencibles assemble on King's Square; Wednesday the First City Light Infantry and the Artillery; Friday the Rifle Battalion. On Tuesday also the Portland Companies of County Militia assemble on the Sands, and the Carleton and Lancaster companies at Manawagonish on Wednesday.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—During the present week Mr James Hewitt has brought out a new Omnibus, for the line to Indian Town. It was wholly constructed in this City, and in every respect is no way inferior to those imported from the United States, with this additional qualification that it is much lighter, with apparently no diminution of strength.—We wish the proprietor success in his "Native" enterprise.

At the workshop of Mr. Henry Nicholls, Wickerts' wharf, may be seen an anchor of 65 cwt undergoing the operation of having a new head fast, worked upon it, and at which over a dozen men are employed. Mr N does a great deal of heavy work in Ships' iron, knees, anchors &c., but this job beats them all, and is probably the heaviest one of the kind ever undertaken in this City.

It gives us pleasure to notice these practical evidences of what our Mechanics can do when required; and although a cloud stands over our present prospects, we fervently trust that the time is not far distant when the mechanical trades as well as commercial business may receive such an impetus as will give the employment to our artisans, their abundance so justly entitle them.

CONCERT.—Mrs. Unsworth will give a Musical Entertainment, assisted by Mr. Dayess, and Mr. Sweet, at the *Mechanics Institute*, on Tuesday Evening next.

On the first of October a sailing boat with one man in it, became unmanageable when in the vicinity of Navarro Point, having come within the influence of the current, and was precipitated over the falls on the American side. The man displayed much self possession in the management of his vessel, when going through the successive rapids; he had struck a rock previous to going over the falls and turned him out; in an instant he was overwhelmed in the mighty cataract and was seen no more.

TO PARENTS.—We recommend Printers in want of Ink to call upon Mr. T. A. Paddock, Princess street, who imports from the best manufactories in the United States, and has just received a fresh supply of various qualities.

CONFIRMATIONS.—His Lordship the Bishop of this Diocese arrived in this City from a Visitation in Charlotte County last week, having confirmed about 70 young persons.—On Saturday afternoon the Bishop held a Confirmation at Trinity Church, in this city, when about 50 young persons partook of the rite, his Lordship delivering a most impressive discourse on the occasion. On Sunday morning he assisted in performing Divine Service at St. Luke's Church, Portland, and in the evening at the same Church, his Lordship administered the rites of baptism and confirmation, and preached on the occasion.—Monday his Lordship held a confirmation at the Church at Loch Lomond, and on Tuesday proceeded to Oak Point, Long Reach, for the same purpose.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE ANN, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.—The barque *Abigail*, Captain Dailey, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, brought the Captain and Crew of the barque *Ann*, Captain Moon, of Newport, bound for Quebec, which vessel was run into on the 28th ult., by the brig *Belden of Lynn*, on the Banks of Newfoundland. The Ann was so much injured by the collision, that the captain and crew abandoned her shortly after in a sinking state, taking to the long boat, in which they remained for two nights and a day, exposed all the time to a heavy sea, with little provisions or water, until the 30th, when they were fortunate enough to fall in with the barque Abigail and received on board, where they were kindly treated until their arrival in port. The captain and crew of the Ann saved nothing but what they had on at the time of the disaster. It is not known what damage the brig sustained.—*New Brunswicker.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CITY.—On Tuesday afternoon, we paid a visit to the Milling establishment of Messrs. J. & R. Reed, at the head of Little River, and were quite unprepared to witness the improvements which have been introduced in that establishment, combining all the recent inventions for cleaning, grinding and cooling grain, which have been so successfully adopted in the United States. An excellent road leads to spot, constructed principally at the expense of Messrs. Reed, who deserve much credit for their enterprise.—*Ib.*

"ESQUIRE."—A correspondent of the Morning News, signing himself "BURKE," endeavours to ascertain the true definition of the term '*Esquire*,' and of the right to use that distinctive addition; and appropriately alludes to its very common unwarrantable assumption. In this Province, no doubt, the general abuse of the title 'Esquire' has in a great measure arisen from the example of our Republican neighbours, who are so notoriously fond of similar distinctions, that with them 'Esquire' is as thick as blackberries; and the subsidiary appellations of *General, Colonel, Major, &c.* are both crossly paraded in common parlance, in all the varied callings and occupations of life, and on all sorts of unceremonious occasions. The Americans of course, have a right to do as they please in such matters; but we being British subjects living under British Laws, institutions and customs, are bound by those laws, institutions and customs, as long as we participate in British nationality. We are not yet *annexed* to the stars-and-stripes Republic, albeit many among us appear to cherish an unpatriotic sympathy for such a national consolation; and till the circumstance of such an event, American usages or customs are no precedent or authority for us, in conflict with the laws and institutions under which we at present live. Reference to judgments on the Bench of the Mother Country, has been sought to be by Correspondent, in the shape of a quotation from *Roberts's Digest*. Roberts is an American author; his works are adopted in the colleges of the mother country, and are of no authority in anything relating to English Government or Expositions of its laws, institutions or customs, in contradiction to established principles and facts acknowledged and maintained by British authorities. Although the Americans have inherited the English language from their Anglo-Saxon progenitors—yet they have greatly corrupted it by barbarous innovations of pronunciation and phraseology, and it is to be wished that, however perfect the works of their own Authors may be deemed in regulating their own Lexicography and Grammar, they can be of no force or authority out of their own country, in anything touching the established rules of the parent language; and American innovations can only be recognized as so far as they agree with the standards of the English language, as received and followed by the educated of the land that gave it birth; and pure 'American' sense can never be quoted as guides to a classical knowledge of our mother tongue. This being so with regard to mere Lexicography, with much greater force does the argument apply to American definitions of English technical terms, or distinctive appellations, involving usages, customs and privileges, regulated throughout the British Empire by British laws and institutions. Hence, as we have before remarked the Americans having adopted the English term '*Esquire*,' may apply it, as they may any other word in the language, to whatever use they please; and their Lexicographers will be correct authority among themselves, in defining the term according to their own usages. But such authority cannot extend beyond their own Geographical boundaries. In British territory, in any part of the world, the similar distinction of '*Esquire*' must be governed by British rules; by such rules we will be recognized by British laws and usages. It was therefore erroneous in the Editor of the M. N., to tell his Correspondent, on the authority of '*Webster*,' inasmuch as he was an *American* author, speaking in accordance with *American usage*, "allows the title *Esquire* as a mere of courtesy, which may be used at discretion out of respect to the person whom you address;" that therefore "all persons of respectability and of good moral standing in society, are at the present day entitled to the *distinction*, whether he be a Justice of the Peace, a Counsellor at Law or a Tradesman"—This may be Republican usage; but it is neither law nor fact in a British Province, nor in any part of the British dominions. No doubt, it is matter of very little consequence, whether the *distinction* be generally used or not; whether it be misapplied or employed; or to render the word ridiculous, or whether it be strictly confined to those legitimately entitled to it. "Persons of respectability and of good moral standing in Society," will not feel their social and moral worth at all enhanced by the mere nominal addition of '*Esquire*;' and no being conferred on persons of an opposite character, will in no degree exalt their reputation. Society at large in these days generally estimates individuals more by their personal qualities and conduct, than by their adventitious distinctions or advantages; and it will matter or increase the esteem for the one class of persons, that shut the eyes to the demerits of the other, from the influence of a mere titular addition. We are not, the editor, by our present remarks, by any opinions such as we express, in any way responsible for use of the term '*Esquire*;' knowing that, like many other persons who claim general intelligence, we will cause it to be used in express terms; and must with those who regularly pay it, or to whom common courtesy yields accordingly, will expect now for the respect of men of sense, those who are certainly entitled to it, will merely be necessarily weighed as—their object solely is, to show that the *dictum* of Webster on the subject is no authority among us; and to point out who is the authority and rule in related matters, throughout the British dominions. Our great Commentator on the Laws of England, Blackstone, thus speaks on the subject:

"It is indeed a title of honour but unsettled, what constitutes the distinction of esquire is a real reputation; for it is not an estate, honour or office, that confers this rank upon its owner. Camden, who was himself a herald, distinguishes them the most accurately; and he reckons up four sorts of them:—1. The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons in a perpetual succession; 2. The eldest sons of younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in like perpetual succession; both which species of esquire Sir Henry Spelman entitles armigeri nobilitii; 3. Esquires created by the king's letters patent, or other investiture, and their eldest sons; 4. Esquires by virtue of their offices; as justices of the peace, and others who bear any office of trust under the Crown. (*a.*) To these may be added the esquires of knights of the bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation, and all foreign Peers; for not only these, but the eldest sons of Peers of Great Britain, though frequently titular lords, are only esquires in the law, and must be so termed in all legal proceedings."—(1 Bl. Com. 406.)

(*a*) In a note on this passage by the learned Annotator, Mr. Christian, it is shown that Blackstone's phraseology is here rather too comprehensive, as 'any office of trust under the crown' would include every excise-man and custom-house officer; and that the definition should properly be limited to those only who bear an office under the Crown, and who are *styled esquires by the king in their commissions and appointments*; and that all, who are once so honoured by the Crown with the title of esquire, *have a right to that distinction for life*; and this is now the generally received doctrine. The same learned Annotator, (Mr. Christian,) in another note on the above paragraph of Blackstone observes, that it is remarkable that the learned Judge should have forgotten to mention another class of esquires, viz., *Barristers*; a profession of a body who have been from ancient times in full possession of the title, although Sir Henry Spelman rather splenetically endeavored to maintain that their claim was founded in usurpation. Probably they were omitted by the learned Judge, on the ground that the title of *Esquire* being inferior to that of *Barrister*, it was unnecessary to mention the higher as entitled to the lesser; as is observed by Sir T. E. Tomlins, in his *Law Dictionary* (Vol. 1.) the title "being perhaps nearly the same kind of unnecessary addition to their superior degree, as if it were to be assumed or prefixed to that of M. A. or L. L. D."

It is certain, however, that the ancient right of Barristers to the title of Esquire is so established, as to be always recognised by the British Courts of Law; and an instance is met with in the Reports, (1 Wilson, 245.) where, in "the Court of C. B. Hilary 14 Geo. 2, between *Masor & Molyneux*, in a motion of *procedendo*, an affidavit was produced, wherein a person named therein *Gentleman*, appearing to be a *Barrister*, the Court would not permit the affidavit to be read because *a Barrister was an Esquire by his office and profession.*"

It being, indeed, the duty of the Superior Courts of Law, to take judicial notice of the distinctions of rank and station and the rules of precedence, in relation to the parties to matters pleaded before them; their recognition of such distinctions forms a correct guide in the general understanding of them; and that recognition with regard to the title "*Esquire*" will always be found to be in accordance with the above mentioned rules. The Courts indeed, are tenacious of such matters; and, as in the instance quoted from Wilson's Reports, will not allow erroneous additions or designations to the names of parties pleading before them. Thus, as in the case of sons of peers, (not being themselves peers,) as mentioned by Blackstone; such persons, no matter what honorary title they may enjoy, are simply "Esquires" in the law. The present prime minister of England, high and powerful as is his station, could not sue nor be sued as *Lord* John Russell; being a *Privy Councillor*, he would be styled in pleading "The Right Honourable John Russell, Esq. commonly called Lord John Russell;" but if he were not of the Privy Council or a Minister of State it would be merely "John Russell Esq. commonly called, &c."

So again, as to the one hand, merely honorary titles of nobility entitle their possessors in the eye of the law only to the degree of "Esquire;" so on the other hand opinions, estates, or property legally conferred, are dependent on law. The term "Gentleman" is a mere nominal addition, and does not add to any person's property (*Gentleman*) A person who is the eldest son of a Baronet, is styled "Esquire" both before and after their attainment to the higher degree; and in the Mother Country, Attorneys are by common courtesy addressed by the same addition; yet the Courts will in no case suffer an Attorney to be styled in pleading, as any thing but "Gentleman."

We think then, that on a perusal of the foregoing "Burke" will find that Webster's Dictionary, or American usage is no authority in the British Province with regard to the title of "Esquire;" but that that right must be regulated by British laws and institutions; how much soever popular practice or encroachment may trespass on the strict right. He will see, also, that of the classes of Esquires enumerated, there are only those of *official* and *professional* nature to be found among us, who can strictly claim a *right* to the title; there being neither sons of Peers nor of Knights in this Province, and Esquires, by Creation or Investiture being now unknown, those only who hold offices of Dignity under the Crown, or who are styled "Esquire" in Royal Commissions held by them (whether Civil or Military) or who are professionally qualified, are of strict right entitled to the addition of "Esquire." As regards all other persons, the appellation is merely the voluntary tribute of respect or common courtesy; a tribute which, when bestowed with discretion, on persons whose station or character entitles them to esteem, need never excite envy or objection in the mind of any one; but which, when indiscriminately used, as is too much the case in the neighbouring republic, becomes ridiculous and contemptible.—*Communicated.*

☞ We commend the following article on the prospects a Mining Company in Canada to the attention of our readers. A long trial, with various success, and many commercial embarrassments, too plainly tell us that the true wealth of this Province is not in its forests; we must therefore seek it in the [illegible] Agriculture, in Mines, and Minerals; with facilities for carrying on these objects this country abounds in almost every district:—

Quebec Mining Company.—We have been favoured, at our request, with the following information from an authentic source respecting the prospects of the Company on Lake Superior.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

The Company's mine, named Patterson's is at Miss Bay; Port Aux Mines, 50 miles from Sault Ste. Marie.

The Material extracted from a vein is called vein stuff, which when crushed and washed preparatory to smelting, is called ore; and this is converted into copper by the smelting furnace.

From June last up to 24th August, there had been excavated and brought to the surface, from Patterson's Mine 1000 tons vein stuff.

As the work progressed, samples of different qualities, including the poorest and the richest, are selected every fortnight, and crushed, washed and assayed.

The average produce of these samples in fine copper, gradually increased from 2 per cent. in June to 5 per in August and from the greater facilities for working, the vein stuff increased from 100 to 300 tons per month. The average produce of the vein stuff is expected shortly to reach 7 per cent. fine copper, and the quantity raised 600 tons per month.

At the present average of 5 per cent, the quantity already extracted, of 1000 tons, will produce 50 tons fine copper, which on relation to the last London and New York mineral journals will be found, by the former, to be worth £98 10s. per ton; and by the latter 22 cents per lb, or $235 per ton.

The quantity of vein stuff exposed to view at this moment (at the the usual Cornish calculation of 15 cwt per cubic fathom of 216 feet,) is ascertained by measurement to be 22,000 tons, which at 5 per cent, will produce 1450 tons fine copper, worth in England £142,825 sterling; and in New York, $713,400. Orders have been sent to Cornwall for the stamps to crush and wash the vein stuff; to Freiburg, in Germany, for experienced smelters, to smelt the ore in the economical plan in use there. The expense of extracting, washing and smelting, including the freight to New York or England, may be computed at 20s. per ton of vein stuff, or £29,000. The cost of erecting the stamps and furnaces at £1000, making together an expense of £30,000

To this must be added the previous expenditure of the Company, which by the report of 10th July last was £13,000

Making a total expenditure of £43,000

To repay which, the Company, as already stated, have sufficient vein stuff, (not in anticipation, but actually in sight,) to produce a sum of £142,800.

It will require, it is true, two years to extract this enormous produce, but it is satisfactory to know that the point at which risk ceases in the hazardous adventure of mining, has been reached at Patterson's Mine, and passed. Should, however, the materials of the stamps reach Miss Bay early next spring, as much copper may be shipped from Sault Ste. Marie, before the close of the navigation of 1849 as will furnish funds for carrying on the work, without further calls on the Shareholders.

The above statement is founded solely on the part of the vein actually exposed to view, of 194 feet in length. If then, what is unseen is the same as equal to what is already exposed, and if the produce of the vein stuff increases as it has done—all which is not only probable, but according to the usual rules in Cornwall, reasonable to be expected, Patterson's Mine will not be inferior to any yet discovered in any part of the world.

The situation of the Mine is on a hill about 275 feet above the level of the lake. No Machinery is required for pumping; the water escapes by the levels or horizontal galleries. The ore contains no lead nor antimony, but is composed of pure copper, combined with a large proportion of sulphur, and a small quantity of iron, and is of the description called by the miners, "Grey Copper." The ore contains no arsenic, which is a great advantage, as it does not injure the health of the miners, nor the cattle, which have access to the water in which the ore has been washed.

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The only disadvantage to the otherwise eligible situation of Miss Bay, is the want of a harbour; the anchorage is bad, and exposed to the north and West winds. For £500 a harbour can, however, be formed by building a wharf on a reef between two conveniently situate islands, which work will be commenced as soon as the funds of the Company will allow.

The success of the Quebec Mining Company is not to be attributed entirely to the unprecedented magnitude of the vein at Miss Bay (35 feet) and the favourable situation of Point-aux Mines in a Mining point of view; they were equally fortunate in securing the services of Mr. O. H. Mathew, as Superintendent, whose experience in South America, Cuba and Spain, in the Mining school of "Schaps, (Germany) has enabled him to rank among the most accomplished of his profession.—To his talent is the Company mainly indebted for its present prosperous condition, which has been attained at (comparatively with other companies,) the trifling expense of £13,000.

In the present stagnant state of business, it is a matter of much satisfaction that a new branch of trade in copper is about being opened, which requires only prudence and caution, together with the scientific and practical skill of Cornwall, to become one of the staple articles of Canadian commerce, and to make Lake Superior the great mining world of America.

ATTRACTIVE STORY.—A sad story is thus related by a New York paper of the 25th ultimo:—

Dr. Ingraham, arrived in the New York from Liverpool, died at Staten Island on Friday last.—They have left three children, the youngest Seven months old. During the passage Mrs. Ingraham had been taken with premature confinement, but her babe, it having lived but two days, but she was recovering and doing well. One night a lady passenger screamed with a fearful cry, Oh! we are all going to the bottom,' at the same moment the spray was heard dashing over the deck. The passengers sprang in consternation from their berths. Mrs Ingraham, sick as she was, rose in her bed, alarmed with the rest; but her husband came to her and told her not to be alarmed, and although there was a heavy blow