nial Association.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at the last General Meeting, the Special Committee have taken into consideration that section of the Report of the General Committee, which recommends the Association "to agitate "a reduction in the salaries of our public functionaries, commensurate without population and "resources; the placing Schools and Bye-roads "under municipal management, and the necessity "of rigid economy in the future expenditure of our local government;" and in discharge of the duty devolved upon them they beg leave to submit their views upon these subjects.

The Committee unanimously concur in the importance of the section of the Report of the General Committee under consideration, and they cordially contribute their assistance to promote the accomplishment of the objects therein recommended.

The subject of the reduction in the Salaries of our public functionaries, is at present embarrassed with the question of the Civil List agreement.—Since that agreement was entered into, Great Britain has ceded to the United States a very valuable portion of this Province, and our remaining resources have become so depreciated in value by her recent anti-colonial policy, that we shall find it impossible to renumerate our public functionaries upon the extravagant scale contemplated when our circumstances were so different. The Committee recommend that immediate application be made to the Home Government, by memorial or otherwise, praying to be relieved from the pecuniary obligation imposed upon us by the Civil List agreement: as also that the people of this Province may be permitted to have the ulimited control and remuneration of all their public officers

The Committee are of opinion that the following scale of Salaries would liberally renumerate public officers for the services they respectively perform. In recommending this scale, they strongly deprecate allowing any public officers to receive perquisites or to hold more than one office of emolument.

Lieutenant Governor (including Private Secretary),	£1500	Currency.
Chief Justice,	750	"
Master of the Rolls,	600	"
Judges of the Supreme Court,	600	"
Provincial Secretary (including Registrar and Clerk of Executive Council),	400	"
Clerk of the Pleas,	250	"
Attorney-General,	250	"
Solicitor-General,	100	"
Surveyor-General,	400	"
Auditor-General (including Office Establishment),	250	"
Province Treasurer,	500	"

The Committee have not named the Office of Receiver-General, not deeming that Officer necessary for the efficiency of the public service. Neither have they alluded to the salaries of the working Clerks and Assistants in the several departments, under the impression that this class of public servants are not extravagantly compensated for their services. They must, however, point out the necessity of checking the disposition evinced by our local Government, to increase its political influence by unnecessarily adding to the number of Assistants in the Public Officers. The Committee could refer to appointments made by the present Government subject to this objection. The creating of *sinecure offices* for the friends of the political partizans of the Government is one of the worst species of vicious legislation.

The Committee will here allude to the extravagant expenditure in the public departments under the items of contingencies. This is a subject worthy of future scrutiny, and ought to be brought to the notice of the Legislature.

The Committee have had under consideration *the Expenses of Legislatures*. This is a serious grievance. The expense of a Session of the two Houses, may be stated, in round numbers, at about £9000. Let not the people of this Province imagine that this sum includes the large salaries of our public functionaries!—No: it is the amount pocketed or squandered in Fredericton by the members of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. Various disclosures have recently been circulated of the mode in which our Representatives misappropriate and squander the public money. These particular statements may, or may not, be true; but this Committee, after having gone through the accounts as appear on the Journals of the House of Assembly, not only admit the probability of the truth of the charges brought against our Representatives, but they apprehend that the worst features of their peculation and extravagance are yet unknown. *It behoves the people of the Province to investigate these matters.*—Such disgraceful conduct in our Representatives necessarily brings discredit as well as ruin upon ourselves. And if this Association can be made the medium of bringing to the knowledge of our honest farmers and our industrious artizans a faithful history of the conduct of our Legislators—then will it have accomplished one great good.

The Committee, in making the following estimate for the expences of the Legislatures, have considered the Members entitled to an allowance sufficient to defray all necessary disbursements—but nothing more. *They cannot allow that Legislators have any claim to pickings and perquisites. The past system of loafing and peculation must cease*, and Members of the House of Assembly must no longer calculate to save during a Session enough to maintain their families for twelve months.

The average duration of a Session should not exceed 50 days.

38 Members of the House of Assembly, at 10s. per diem,	£950	0
Travelling Expenses not to exceed,	150	0
Speaker of the House (no member's pay),	100	0
Clerks of the House (no fees or perquisites)	300	0
Two Messengers, at 7s. 6d. per day,	37	10
Sergeant-at-Arms, 25l.; Librarian, 25l.,	50	0
President of the Legislative Council,	100	0
Clerks of Council,	200	0
Usher, Messenger, and Servant,	50	0
Members of the Legislative Council, no pay. They should be proud of the honour. Contingent Bills for both Houses, not to exceed,	500	0
	£2439	10

—say £2500. This sum, the Committee are of opinion, is a most liberal allowance. No member of the Legislature could reasonably ask for more. A larger amount than this can only be needed for wrong and extravagant purposes. If the Executive Government wish to convince the people that it really desires the introduction of economy, it should, on the first day of the next Session, recommend the House to pass a Resolution that the pay and joint expenses of the two Houses be limited to £2500, and that the Salaries of the Public Officers be forthwith reduced. When the Executive Government shall exhibit some such determination to take the initiative in the frugal management of public affairs, the people may place confidence in its professions: but until then, there should be no faith in its sincerity.

The Committee consider that much of the extravagance in our public expenditure necessarily arises out of the present corrupt system of initiating money grants in the House of Assembly. The Members cannot resist the temptation. As long as Members of the House of Assembly can vote public money to each other, and to their particular friends,—as long as they can bribe their canvassers and partizans out of the public purse,—and as long as they are allowed (while not members of the Government) to hold offices of public emolument, the people of this Province need not expect economy, or good and wholesome laws, or our annual expenditure to be regulated by our revenue.

The section of the Report of the General Committee, at present under consideration, recommends the placing Schools and Bye-Roads under municipal management. This Committee fully approve of the suggestion. *As respects our present School system; the Committee judge it not only inefficient, but discreditable to the Province.* The money which has been expended upon our College and Schools, during the past twenty years, ought to have established public schools throughout the Province, offering to all classes educational facilities unsurpassed in the world. In place of which, our educational arrangements are of the most contemptible description, and wholly unsuited to the wants of the country.

The attention of the Committee has been directed to the District Schools in the United States: and well may our neighbours feel proud of them. Although some of us may be prejudiced against a Republican form of Government, yet we are all compelled to acknowledge that the public institutions of the neighbouring Republic are worthy of imitation. The Committee will not enter into a comparison between the Schools of the neighbouring Republic and those of this Province. The contrast to our discredit, is too notorious. Our Legislature must abolish the whole of our present miserable school system, and partake of the results of the practical experience of our neighbours. A sum of money might be judiciously expended by the Government, in sending a competent person, to inspect the Schools in the Eastern States; to procure copies of the State Laws regulating their support and management; and to engage a person competent to organize a corresponding system throughout this Province.

The proposition for placing Schools and Bye-Roads under municipal management is generally rejected, upon the ground of local taxation being objectionable. This difficulty, however, is of little weight, as the local assessment may be obviated to a great extent by grants of money from the Legislature to the respective districts, to be appropriated to these purposes by the municipal authorities.

The independence of our Representatives never can be secured, while they retain the influence of the School and Bye-Road expenditure. *It would be impossible to find in the history of any country a precedent for such a system of jobbing, gross corruption, electioneering and bribery, as Legislators have introduced into, their mode of making School and Bye-Road appropriations.* The poor misguided and deceived constituency must be made to understand the machination and manoeuvering of their Representatives. Is it not notorious that the popularity of some Members of the House of Assembly is based upon their industry and ingenuity in procuring bye-road grants for their canvassers and voters: Have we not heard of grants of money to repair bye-roads which never existed. Do we not know that from the opening of each Session a great portion of the time of some of the members is occupied in ascertaining where they can make a bye-road grant purchase the greatest number of votes at then next Election? Is it not manifest that a large number of the grants for the Bye-roads are made regardless of the requirements of the particular roads, and entirely with the view of securing votes? Yes! the whole system is rotten, and teeming with gross corruption. Even the Supervisors of Great Roads are the known political partizans and canvassers of the Members of the Government, and the disbursements of this important service are more or less controlled for electioneering influence.

The Committee do not consider it necessary to animadvert further upon the extravagance of our Legislators. *The question now to determine is which is the most effectual mode of agitating reform.* It would seem useless to appeal to the members of the Government, for they appear to have united for strength, by forming a coalition of different parties, in order to uphold and continue the present system of corruption. It would seem useless to memorialise the present House of Assembly, as the majority of the members have been brought by the present Government under its influence, and we need not look for reform from that quarter. OUR ONLY HOPE IS IN THE PEOPLE What then will be the best mode of bringing these matters before them. The Committee are of opinion that it must be through the medium of the public press, by the circulation of small tracts, by the encouragement of popular lecturers, and by our taking advantage of every opportunity to publish and expose the iniquity and extravagance of our House of Assembly, and to agitate the necessity of future economy and general reform.

In closing this Report the Committee suggest the importance of the Association making arrangements whereby the manoeuvering, the jobbing, and corruption of each day's proceedings, during the next Sessions of the Legislature, may be correctly journalised, and made known to the country.

S. L. TILLEY
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES A. HARDING,
JOS. W. LAWRENCE,
H. T. GILBERT.

The Canadian League met at Toronto on the 1st inst.—Resolutions were brought forward recommending a last appeal to the Home Government, before adopting some decisive measures.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."
GRAY.

"The diamond is the hardest of known substances. Nothing will scratch it, nor can it be cut but by itself. The hardness of the diamond was well known to the ancients, its name both in Greek and Latin implying invincible hardness."
ORMOND ON PRECIOUS STONES.

Messrs. Editors,—I shall merely exhibit one "gem" on the present occasion. It is equal in brilliancy to the diamond possessed by Russia, which is said to weigh 779 carats, and is valued at the enormous sum of £4,854,782. My casket, however, like the magical egg-bag of Signor Blitz, still contains a store in reserve.

TRUE BLUE.

FICTION AND TRUTH.

(From the Hamilton Journal & Express.)

In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye!—*Montreal Annexation Manifesto.*

In trying to prove a great deal, the concocters of the Montreal Manifesto have proved too much, or rather gone beyond the truth, and produced an aspersion and a caricature instead of a picture.—Canada is neither bankrupt, ruined, decaying, and a very cursory examination of its statistics will prove this. For the present we shall content ourselves with exhibiting the rapid, and constant increase of her national wealth, although in a future number we will bring facts and figures before our readers, to show that such increase has been in a fair proportion with that of any State in the whole American Union. The revenue for the two Canadas in 1821 was £77,013; in 1831 it £231,811; in 1841 we find it £387,581; in 1847 it was £558,832; and in 1851, we do not hesitate to say, it will amounnt to more than £700,000.—It is a matter of great doubt whether any single State can show as flattering an index of its internal prosperity. We are compelled to acknowledge that much of this revenue has been misappropriated, but this is a question foreign to that under consideration, and one liable to correction at any moment. The assessed value of property in Upper Canada in 1818 was £8,755,739, and when it is recollected that this only includes real estate and farm stock, at a rate much beneath their proper value, we cannot but regard it as indicative of much sterling national wealth.—In 1825 the assessed value was only £2,256,874; in 1836, £3,880,904; and in 1845, £7,778,917, *or more than doubled in ten years.* If we look at the returns of population we are gratified with a similar result. In 1828 it numbered 186,345; in 1838 about 390,000, and in 1848 no less than 723,332. In Lower Canada the population in 1825 war 423,630; in 1845 it had reached beyond 700,000. As the Census has not, however, yet been taken for Lower Canada, we shall be obliged to confine our remarks to the condition of this Western Province. In 1825 the number of houses assessed was 8876; in 1845, 39,625, or more than quadrupled in 20 years. In 1825 the quantity of cultivated assessed land, was 535,212 acres, in 1848 it was 2,673,820. The uncultivated lands, assessed, had increased at a proportionate rate, being in 1825, 2,500,304 acres, and in 1848, 6,477,338. Grist Mills have likewise exhibited as flourishing signs of prosperity, for whilst in 1825 there were only 71 in the whole of the Upper Province, in 1848 there were 519.—Some six months ago we gave a similar assortment of statistics, but facts like these will bear repetition, and we shall, therefore, detail what has previously appeared in our columns. In 1825 there were in Upper Canada 22,589 horses; in 1848, 113,812. In 1825 there were 23,900 oxen, and their number had swelled in 1848 to 72,017; whilst young cattle had, rather singularly, kept even pace with the oxen—thus in 1825 there were 22,501, and in 1848, 76,935. Of Milch Cows in 1825 there were 51,216, and in 1848, 218,653. In 1825 the saw mills of Upper Canada amounted to 391, and in 1848, to 1,189. Merchants' shops in 1825 were not more than 456, whilst in 1848 they reached to 1945. We find that in 1825 there were of carriages kept for pleasure 587, and in 1848, 4685! And yet the Montreal Annexationists tell us that if we survey the actual condition of the country, we find it falling rapidly into decay! We have not done yet with our figures, and although the reading of them may prove dry work, we trust that the importance of the subject will prove sufficient apology for their introduction. In 1848, Upper Canada produced 41,590 lbs. of flax; 1,865 lbs of tobacco; 3,764,243 lbs. of maple sugar; 3,339,756 lbs. of wool; 624,971 yards of fulled cloth; 71,715 yds. of linen; 1,295,175 yds. of flannel; 3,380,406 lbs. of butter for market; 668,356 lbs. cheese for do.; and 99,231 bels. of beef and pork, for do. The return of the productions of manufactories are not as full as they ought to have been, in consequence of the negligence of some proprietors, but such as they are, prove the Montreal cry is a gross libel upon the industrial pursuits of the country. In 1848, the run of stones, employed in 553 grist mills, were 1141, and produced 1,012,066 bels. of flour; 96 out and barley mills made 109,042 cwts. of meal; 1,558 saw mills cut 203,898,220 feet of lumber; 239 fulling mills dressed 2,044,879 lbs. wool; 138 distilleries manufactured 2,782,012 gals. of alcohol and whiskey; 100 brewries made 1,239,090 gals. of beer; 354 tanneries produced 673,514 lbs. of leather, 1200 asheries turned out 161,081 cwts of pots and pearls, 67 woollen factories wove 574,008 yds. of cloth; 1 trip axe factory, made 5000 axes; 3 potteries made 106,300 pieces of earthenware; and in addition there were the following different kinds of factories, &c., from which no returns were received: 10 shingle factories; 105 foundries; 1 ropewalk; 1 candle factory, 1 cement mill; 1 salaratus factory; 8 soap factories; 3 nail factories; 11 pail factories; 1 last factory; 4 oil mills; 3 tobacco factories; 2 steam engine factories; 1 ship yard; 2 paper mills; 1 vinegar factory; 5 chair factories; 6 plaster mills; and 1 comb factory. In 1848 there were produced of wheat, 7,558,773 bush.; barley, 515,727 bush.; rye, 146,255 bush.; oats 7,055,750 bush.; peas, 1,653,846 bush.; indian corn, 1,127,555 bush.; buckwheat, 432,572 bush.; and potatoes, 4,751,231 bush. In the same year there was an increase of wheat over the crops of 1842 amounting to 4,336,782 bush. The average value of cleared land is estimated as being £3 5s. 0d. per acre, although in some districts it is set down as £6. The total quantity of occupied land in Upper Canada is found to consist of 8,613,691 acres, of which 1,780,152 are under tillage, 766,768 are in pasture, and 5,839,406 are wild. The churches in Upper Canada are 895; colleges and high schools 39; schools, 2464; inns, 2157; town halls, 68; and merchant's-shops 1950 Before concluding we must notice what is certainly an item in favour of Canada when contrasted with the United States. In 1840 the population of the United States was 17,063,353; and in 1849, 20,746,400; the population of Canada in 1842 was 486,055, and in 1848, 723,332. Whilst that of Canada nearly doubled in 6 years, that of the States only increased at the rate of about a sixth of the whole. In crops we find a similar difference, although this has, perhaps, not so much to do with annexation. The increase in the States was at the rate of nearly 5 bushels to each individual, and in 1817 5½ bushels each; in Canada in 1842 the produce was 6½ bush. each; and in 1847, 10¼ bush. to each. We must, in conclusion, admit that the imports and exports have decreased of late by way of Montreal, but they have materially increased by New York—and on the whole increased very rapidly. Montreal and Quebec lost the carrying trade because of the Navigation Laws, but they are now repealed, therefore those cities may expect a return of business. After a careful perusal of this article, who will say that Canada is ruined or going to decay?

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Sir—One of the greatest evils which at present exists in this Province, is the Practice of our Courts of Law:—so rank has the system grown that it is almost an impossibility to find Justice in any shape, or to obtain a fair and honest settlement of disputed accounts between man and man. The whole system of Practice, as it is called, is nothing more nor less, than fees, quibbles, and procrastination: the result in nine cases out of ten is, that a person who seeks to recover what is honestly and fairly his own, cannot depend on obtaining a decision, based on justice—because it is not to the pecuniary interest of the Lawyer, that there should be a speedy settlement. I care not how honest the lawyer may be reputed; he has grown so with the system, that he does often what he believes to be unjust, *because it is the practice of the Courts.* Now this plague spot throughout the Province, has increased to a fearful extent from the fact of Lawyers being elected as members of the House of Assembly, whose *sole* interest it is to make such laws as will afford them plenty to eat and to drink, and to live luxuriously, *out of the misfortunes and miseries of the people.* The opinion so generally expressed of our Province Laws being made purposely to "drive a Coach and Six" through, is too true; and every day experience proves it. It was only last winter, that one of our County Members (a Lawyer) bro't a Bill into the House, to alter the sittings of the Supreme Court in this City and County—where it was evident, the interests of nearly all classes of his constituents were openly disregarded: and this measure would have been persisted in, had not the people *en masse* petitioned against it, and to a man publicly execrated the measure. The time is at hand, when a change is to be made:—no Lawyer must be elected from this City or County, at all events. The whole Practice of our Courts must be changed—and justice simplified.—The moths that have fretted the garment, must no longer be allowed to exercise a voice in the Halls of Legislation, where I believe the most of them, go expressly to uphold and continue the system, which is so universally thought to be iniquitous and past endurance. If the "wrong and robbery" of the Practice of our Courts of Law could only be published in detail, by the parties who have been injured, and ruined, thereby, it would be the darkest part of the history of our Province: and I am surprised that many parties whom I know to have suffered severely, have not come out, and exposed the acts of injustice which they have experienced thereby. The Press could not be more usefully or practically employed, than in directing the attention of the constituency of the Province to our present Law System, and in urging upon all parties, the necessity of keeping Lawyers out of the House of Assembly.

Your's truly, VOX.

FOR SALE:

A VALUABLE tract of LAND on the Richibucto River, in the County Kent containing upwards of 800 acres.—Apply to

August 24.—tf. ALEX. BOYLE.

☞ 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, NOVEMBER 16, 1849.

THE English Mail of 27th October reached the Post-office in this city on Saturday morning last.—The papers state that the week had been barren of incident, although certain facts seem to indicate a tendency towards war, the general impression is, that the peace of Europe will not be interrupted.

In Ireland murder and incendiarism to an unexampled degree is carried on by the peasantry on the land proprietors and agents; and collisions with the police are of daily occurrence.

A press of local matter has prevented our extracting largely from the English papers, and we were in hopes of receiving the mail of 3d instant; but the steamer not having arrived at Halifax until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the express mail will, consequently, not reach here until to night.—Arrangements are, however, in progress, for receiving the news by telegraph immediately on its arrival at Halifax, and by next week this object will probably have been accomplished, and St. John receive the English intelligence first on its Western passage.

ADDITIONAL MAIL TO SAINT ANDREWS.—An arrangement has been made with Mr. George Christy, the mail contractor, for running an additional coach to St. Andrews, thus making a daily communication to the Westward. Mr. Christy's carriages and horses are in excellent condition, and from his own well known and obliging character as a stage-proprietor, his conveyances will be an expeditious and favorite means of travelling on that route.

A NEW TRADE.—About twenty horses were purchased in this vicinity last week, by American traders, for the United States market, and they left here on Tuesday by land.—Our farmers may make a very good business by raising stock from superior breeds, for the American markets, where they most always command a ready sale at remunerative prices.

We are informed that Apples, to a considerable quantity, have recently been exported from Nova Scotia to the United States—the crops having been a partial failure in the Eastern States of the Union.

A heavy gale of wind has just been experienced along the American coast, which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping, and at Portland ten houses were blown down, including two brick dwellings.

THE NEW-BRUNSWIC ALMANAC.—We have seen this *Annual*, published by Messrs. Chubb & Co. It is an improvement upon that of last year. The vast amount of astronomical, official, statistical, agricultural and other information, contained in Chubb's Almanac must recommend it to the patronage of every body.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication from "T. M." It strongly remonstrates against the spirit and language of an editorial in the *Christian Visitor* of the 2d instant, wherein the steamer *Maid of Erin* is characterized as a "mise able steamer," accused ironically of "*accommodating* the travelling public the past season," and wherein the writer "sincerely condoles the fortune of the many passengers of the *Admiral* who were lamenting all their passage from Boston, the sad necessity of their trip in the *Maid of Erin* from Eastport." The same boat is also charged with possessing "a greasy atmosphere" &c. The above is the substance of the editorial complained of by our correspondent T.M. who asks the editor of the Christian Visitor the following trite question:—"If a man, who unreasonably expects a free passage in a steamer is disappointed in this particular,—is not the atmosphere tendered "greasy," and man and boat "miserable" as well by the draft on the pocket, as by the draft in the imagination?"

ADDRESS TO THE ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We now republish extracts from this important document. It is dated at Belleville, on the 19th ultimo, and we presume that it may be fairly recognized as a mirror, in which the calm and deliberate views of the body at large, in British North America are truly reflected. The address is not remarkable, as a literary composition, yet it is expresses in plain sensible language, sound and indisputable truths, which, with the purity and correctness of the principles which it enunciates, constitute alike, its intrinsic value and tasteful ornament.

Although no man of common perception, for one moment suspected, that temporary embarrassment, or even the averted eye of Imperial solicitude, would prove the capricious means of estranging the great body of Orangemen in these Colonies, from their sworn and treasured allegiance, or of momentarily inducing them to swerve in the firm maintenance of their loyal principles—principles too, of no modern origin, but which shone with more than resplendent brightness, by the light of those fires kindled by Latimer and Ridley, in the time of the sanguinary Mary, and which can never be extinguished; although no one, we repeat, with ordinary comprehension, could ever seriously entertain the idea of defection on the part of such men, yet the time had at length arrived—dismissing such unworthy considerations—when the manly and public avowal of true patriotism and sound loyalty, could not with prudence be longer withheld.

What are the conclusions, which the address, so calmly and considerately avows? It candidly admits, that evils exist in the Colonies, whilst at the same time, it defines the constitutional course, which can ensure their removal. The author will not insanely propose, that because the pilaster is defective, or the cornice is broken, the whole time honoured and substantial fabric, must be razed to the ground. "When a native of Louisiana, "says Montesquieu," wishes to obtain the fruit of a tree, he lays the axe to its root. Behold the emblem of the Revolutionist." The address upholds no slavish doctrine of passive obedience, repugnant alike to the soul of man, as it truly is, to the Constitution of 1690, the noble principles of which the same document justly eulogises, whilst it advocates the opposite doctrine of firm remonstrance; a right, which even the Queen herself cannot constitutionally deny to the meanest of her subjects. How opposite are these enlightened views to those of the annexationist! He would pull down and destroy the ancient edifice; whilst the principles we applaud, would repair and strengthen it. He would desecrate the flag of his country into the very dust, whilst if our conduct were only governed by the conservative views of the address, we should at all times, be justly proud of its exaltation, in proportion to the safety and security we enjoy, protected by its folds.

The decided antagonism of the doctrines recently enunciated at Belleville, to those of the annexationist, constitutes their strongest encomium—"Fear God, honor the King," is a lasting and imperative command, whether proclaimed in a Kingdom or in one of its Colonies. The recent seditious outcry only proves, that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," after the calm result of human reflection, and when the period of agitation is past, and reason has resumed its sway, because so predominate is passion in moments of excitation, that it would be nearer the truth then to say, that the voice of the people, is that of the demons who direct them.

We regret that want of room alone precludes us, from submitting the address entire, in the present number. A compliment, which has been paid to it, we find, by our Canadian exchanges.—It well merits it, as well as the numerous encomiums, already published.

TO MY BROTHER ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

* * * * *

With you, my Brethren, there is no necessity to argue, because in addition to your obligation to maintain the connexion between the Colonies and Great Britain, your inclination and desire led you to do so. You have ever maded it you boast, that you support the constitution as established in 1690, and you will not at this late period embrace doctrines and principles subversive of it.

* * * * *

Our forefathers of 1688 effected the Revolution of that period, to establish constitutional government with civil and religious liberty. The privileges of the Crown were defined, as well as the right of the people. The former was sworn to maintain the Constitution and the Protestant Throne, the latter to legislate constitutionally.—The voice of the majority was to govern, and the crown became the abitrator and pacificator between the contending parties in a state. Whatever grievances the public may have, still the constitution is there, and provides the necessary means for redress: and Orangemen are not the men to subvert the Constitution. Nor are the Orangemen the men to submit to the proposed change while England will stand by them. They will assemble, they will deliberate, they will petition for redress of their grievances, but they see nothing British or honourable in seeking for a new state of political existence, upon every turn of adversity that may come upon them; and while they condemn the acts of their opponents, they will not in themselves exhibit the same condemnatory doctrines and principles.

* * * * *

A great deal of indignation has been vented against a certain portion of the English Metropolitan Press, for which is very justly conceived to be insulting language towards the loyal of this land. Did the writers of such papers live in a country where one's allegiance is frequently forced upon one's closests consideration, they would then know how to appreciate the allegiance we hold to the Protestant Crown of Great Britain. But is it because a party press sees fit to assail the loyal, that therefore we, a portion of the loyal, should forego our allegiance and seek to uproot the destinies of what might become a Protestant nation? No, no, my Brethren, there is no cause for annexation in this. The whole basis of the demand for annexation is interest, and even it is so exceedingly problematical, that its advocates call for publications to convince them of their true position—offer rewards for seditious writings, and are ready with what means they have to promulgate Treason, and all, as they tell you, for interest—for lucre. It is not a matter for consideration for us, as to whence this appeal comes. When the enemy is at our gates, we stop not to enquire who conducted him thither, but we sally forth to meet him, and if it be found that the citadel has been betrayed from within, our indignation only becomes the greater, from the difficulty being the fruits of treachery, and so far from this being a consideration for the abandonment of our position, we find ourselves constrained to use extraordinary exertions to throw off the calumny from that portion which remains true to their colours. Who amongst us then will consent to see the glorious old flag of England pulled down, and the stars and stripes run up in its stead? who will ever consent to this degredation? I am sure Orangemen will not.—When after ages shall speak of us, as a people as well a nation, we cannot wish that it shall be said of us, that we consented to change our political state from sordid motives, devoid of any accompaniment of those nobler sentiments, which show the patriot and the lover of his country.

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Look, my brethren, at the facts of the case, and ask yourselves the solemn question, if it is right, that because we quarrel amongst ourselves, as wayward children will quarrel, that therefore we are to offer insult, indignity and ingratitude to our good parent for all she has done? Has not good old England fostered and protected us—has she not, when our credit failed, lent us her own unbounded credit—has she not given us the disposal of our own resources, and from the coffers of the Imperial treasury maintained her own authority, and defended our homes and firesides from the traitor and the assassin? Has she not imparted to us, year after year, the advantages and improvements in the arts and sciences, and aided to extend civilization amongst us, by giving us the benefits of her experience? What improvements by legislation—what in the amelioration of the condition of her own country by means of her wealth has she enjoyed, that she has not bountifully divided with and extended to us? And shall we, because she seeks to feed our thousands of fellow-subjects who are not so fortunately situated as ourselves, in unlikingly tell her we want no more of her, we heed them not, and that we will go over to her great rival to strengthen her power, and thus weaken the power of the kindest nation upon earth? I feel, my brethren, that I must not continue an enumeration of England's actions that tend to uphold her goodness and glory, when I appeal to you, for I already hear our tens of thousands shouting to the appeal already made—"Never! Never!"

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No matter what may be the clamours of the ignorant, or the projects of the wrong-minded, and still less the craft of the vicious, this burst of democratic turbulance must be resisted; and all revolutionary projects, whether made under professions of loyalty or otherwise, we are bound by our solemn obligations to oppose.

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There are occasions when the retirement of our Order must be laid aside, and I am sure there can be none of greater importance, than that which involves our allegiance to our God, our Country, and our Queen.

Your friend and Brother,
G. BENJAMIN, G. M.

Belleville, 19th Oct., 1849.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.—Our readers will remember that five or six months ago, an advertisement appeared in our paper from a Lady unknown to us, offering a Prize of Twenty Dollars for the best Essay on "The present demoralized state of many of our otherwise respectable Young Men." It gives us much pleasure to perceive that four individuals has been incited to write upon the subject, and that the successful Essay is the production of Mr. H. W. FRITH, of this City. This Essay, which has been kindly put into our hands by the Adjudicators, will appear in our next. In the meantime we publish, with much satisfaction, the adjudication, which is as follows:—

We, the Subscribers, have received and persued four Essays, which have been sent for our adjudication, on the subject of the demoralization which exists among some of the otherwise respectable Young Men of St. John, and of the best means of providing a remedy for this deplorable evil.—And we do adjudge the premium of Five Pounds, which was offered for the best Essay on that subject, to Mr. HENRY W. FRITH, the writer of the Essay inscribed with the motto "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

Without holding ourselves responsible for every sentiment that an Essay which has obtained the preference under such circumstances may contain, we have great pleasure in expressing our unanimous conviction that the one selected in the present instance, is highly creditable to the Gentleman who has written it, and have no hesitation in recommending its publication.

I. W. D. GRAY,
R. PARKER,
JAMES PATTERSON.

St. John, 6th Nov., 1849.—*Observer.*

SEARS' NEW PICTORIAL DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—We have received a specimen number of this cheap and interesting monthly publication for 1850. The many popular works published by Mr. Sears has made his name extensively known throughout all parts of the United States, and the great amount of valuable information and useful knowledge which he has disseminated in an attractive form is unequalled we believe by any other publisher in that country. His labours, which are unceasing, should receive, as they well merit, an extensive patronage.—*Ib.*

CANADA.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says—The Parliamentary remains are being removed to Toronto. The government officials have been busy packing up during the past week. The steam propeller *Britannia*, the Montreal *Courier*, says, was loading at the Canal wharf with the moveables of the Legislature. The carts left the government house attended by a military guard; the Governor General's "pots and pans" were escorted to the point of embarkation by the whole troop of Montreal Cavalry.

The Ministry is fast breaking up. Mr. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Mr. Viger, Receiver General has resigned and Mr. Caron the Speaker of the Legislative Council is about to receive a Judgeship.

O. R. GOWAN, Esquire, the Chief of the Orangemen in Canada, has been dismissed from the Commission of the peace and deprived of his Commission as Lieut. Colonel of Militia, for having been present at the burning of the Governor General in effigy at Brockville. Mr. Gowan being a staunch loyalist, a bitter and able opponent of the ministry it is supposed that his dismissal is not so much on account of his having witnessed the effigy burning as on account of his strong opposition to the party now in power.

The Montreal *Gazette* contains a correspondence between the Provincial Secretary and Mr. O. R. Gowan on the subject of his presence at the burning of the effigy, Lord ELGIN. Mr. Gowan indignantly denies all participation not only in legal but even moral guilt, in the transaction referred to, and expresses his willingness to go before any legal tribunal—military or civil—to answer to whatever charges may be brought against him. Yet he has been dismissed without trial.

The Government has at least shown some courage, if it has not shown discretion, "the better part of valour," in politics as in every thing else

Within these few hours a circular has been addressed by the Provincial Secretary to all the gentlemen who signed the late Montreal Address in favour of Annexation, who hold any office of honor under the crown. The wisdom of that address we disputed at the time, but we think there can be no question of the rashness and folly of demanding a categorical answer; the alternative of which will be of course dismissal from office. The Queen will thus lose the service of many brave and loyal men, who have the manliness, at the request of her own ministers, to say what they think, to make room for paid and rewarded traitors.

About fifty of these letters have been issued in Montreal, including two to Queen's Counsel, or rather to Counsel holding patents of precedence, which is a direct attack on the Independence of the Bar, and will doubtless be resisted with spirit.

The advice we most strongly give the parties who have received these letters is, not to be rash in answering them; to consult together, and to meet, with as much care and consideration as they can, so unprincipled and despotic an invasion of public liberty and the rights of free discussion.

REMARKABLE AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—One of the most remarkable occurrences that we remember to have heard, took place on Wednesday night in the Northern Liberties. A young girl residing in Coates street, named Elizabeth Nice, was visited by a young man named Dilks. On Wednesday evening, Miss Nice and her lover went out to some place of amusement, and returned at about ten o'clock, and were let in by one of the servant girls, Elizabeth remarking that she would follow her up stairs in a short time. Yesterday morning, when the other servants of Mr. Jacobs descended to the kitchen, what was their unspeakable horror to find Elizabeth and her beau extended upon the floor, and both in a state of insensibility, apparently dead.

Physicians were called in. After every remedy had been applied that the skill of the medical gentlemen could suggest, it was found impossible to restore the females to sensibility, and about 2 o'clock she died. The young man was restored, and at the last accounts was doing well. Her relatives reside in Reading, Pa. It was the opinion of the physician that this painful occurrence was the effect of the gas from the stone coal fire in the kitchen range.—[Phil. Spirit of the Times.

ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE—DECEPTION FROM A FATHER.—On Friday night last, Mr. Thomas F—— and Matilda G——, of this city, eloped to Covington and were married. On Friday it was discovered by the father that his daughter had made an "arrangement" to leave him, to marry a man he had forbidden her hand, and he was determined to "keep an eye" on her. It had been arranged, and her father had found it out, and she know it, that the young lady should meet the young gentleman and lover together at a certain place in a carriage, and go to Covington. After dinner, the father was asked, much to his surprise, to accompany his daughter to the very place of meeting, which had been appointed, and they were to start at four o'clock. So the father went about his business till the appointed time—returning, he found his daughter had started before his return.—In vain he sought her, but knowing they would cross in the ferry boat, he stationed himself on it, and hailed every carriage that passed, but found no daughter.

At length an empty carriage came aboard, and, on the same trip, a ragged cripple, limping naturally, and staring about as though he had never seen a boat before. He was accompanied by a youthful looking personage in male attire.—The ferry boat passed over, and the carriage stopped at the foot of the hill for the driver to arrange the harness, (all pretext,) and the ragged boy and campanion waited there until the boat again shoved off to return to this side. Then Mr. F—— and Miss G—— jumped into the carriage, rode to the priest, threw off their disguise, were married, and returned to the ferry boat on their way home. The young lady met her father, who was still on watch, and told him what had been done, and how he had been cheated by the ragged man and herself in boy's clothes, and then she asked papa's pardon, which, reluctantly, was granted, and the bride, bridegroom, and the old gentleman rode home together, making an ending of an elopement quite agreeable, seeing he couldn't help it, and showing most emphatically the cunning of the female sex in such matters. May the new married couple be happy. [Cincinnatti Commercial, Oct. 2d.

IMPORTANT AND REMARKABLE INVENTION.—Mr. Smith Salter, of this city, has just obtained a patent for an invention which, it is believed, is destined to have a most important influence upon the useful arts of life, and the industry of the country and the world. It is a new method of making iron, direct from the ore, with anthracite or bituminous coal, by a single process. By means of this remarkable invention Mr. S. proposes to make wrought iron at a cost of $25