Methodist Church! So horrible is the system that, when it takes hold of an ignorant mind, it [illegible]. And, if not exhorters to these brutal exhibitions of superstitious passion, the priests are no check to them. In many portions of the world, they excite to them by exhortation and example.

Not many months ago, a poor Irish widow, with eight or nine children, came to me to secure service for one of them. They all looked healthy, but not one of them knew a letter of the alphabet. [illegible] astounded me. "I lived," said she, "in Ireland, between two small towns, in each of which was a good Protestant school, and I wanted to send my children to them, but the priest said if I did, that he would curse me from the altar; and then nobody would speak to me; and they might kill me and my children." And the least acquaintance with the cruel despotism of the priests in the south and west of Ireland, will satisfy any body that this is only a favorable illustration of their general conduct. I have recently passed through the north, west, and eastern portion of that unhappy country, and I have learned things as to their conduct to their people which should brand them with the brand of infamy as indelibly as ever was Cain.

Why, Sir, it is no uncommon thing for these "surpliced ruffians," as they are called by the London Times, to go to school collected by the philanthropy and supported by the charity of a Protestant ladies, and to break it up by cowhiding all its pupils. This is a very common occurrence. The daughter of an old magistrate residing near Ballinrobe collected a school, in which they daily taught the children of the poor. The priest entered it a few months ago, and asked if the children were taught to read with a view of reading the Bible. On being informed that they were, he whipped every child out of the house. The priest denounced from the altar a school under the care of the lady of the High Sheriff of Galway, and whipped a respectable old man out of the chapel for permitting his children to go to it. These Bible haters are often seen flogging poor ignorant mothers in the streets and roads for permitting their children to go to other than a Papist school, and when no such school is within their reach!

One of those Irish priests residing a Ballahadireen, a few years since, had a quarrel with one of his poor parishioners; in this quarrel, the wife of sided with her husband, like a noble-minded and honest woman. Seeing her in church one day, the priest cursed her from the altar. Her reverence for the priest, and her superstitious faith in his ghostly power, gave to the curse an awful effect. From that hour she has been a crazed maniac. She yet lives to testify to the power of the priestly curse over an ignorant people; and as she meets her neighbors, she thus addresses them: "I have lost my soul; when the priest cursed me I felt my head open, and my soul flew away. I have not been able to find it. O, will you not help me to find my soul."

To illustrate the *priest's curse*, and to show you its terrific power over a Popish people, permit me to narrate a case. There lived in the glens of Antrim a plain country farmer, who with a few acres of land, rented a mill. He well versed in the Irish language, and was employed as a reader to neighbors of the Irish Bible. He was a Priest sought to dissuade him from the blessed work, but he would not be dissuaded. He threatened him; but he disregarded his threatenings. He then announced that unless he desisted from reading to his poor neighbors the Word of God, on a certain Sabbath he would curse him from the altar, with "bell, book, and candle." But the ravings of the priest were disregarded by the honest man, who had now learned to fear God, and to fear nothing else. On the eighteenth of August, 1844, the curse was pronounced by the Rev. Luke Walsh, priest of Culfeightrin, upon Charles M'Laughlin, and two others that he had associated with him as follows: "My curse and God's curse on Charles M'Laughlin, Hugh Shields, and John McCay, and on all who shall hold any communion with them, or eat at the same table, or work in the same field with them." Then the bell was rung, the book was closed, and the candles on the altar were extinguished. This completed the fearful curse. And thus these men, with their families, were excluded from the Society, the business, the charities of the earth, and consigned to eternal perdition, for the sin of reading the Scriptures to their neighbors, and by a man professing to be a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ!!

And what was the effect of this curse as to the chief offender, M'Laughlin? No person dared bring corn to his mill; he was shunned in the streets as if a leper: none would buy of him, or sell to him; his children were beaten in the streets; and on approaching a wagon in a market town to buy some meal for his family, the owner fled from his wagon and his meal, as if an escaped spirit from the pit were approaching him! And, were it not for the protection of some Protestants in the place, from the home of his ancestors, or have fallen beneath the blow of the blow of the murderer, who in taking his life, would feel that he was serving God; and that if he sinned, he could easily procure a pardon from Father Walsh. The priest was brought to trial for damages, and was sentenced to a fine of £70, with costs; and and the above facts are taken from the report of the trial now before me. I believe this "surpliced ruffian," Walsh, is yet alive; I know M'Laughlin is, and that he is an humble Christian, laboriously and successfully engaged in the prosecution of the work of missions among the Papal Irish that are swarming in the Cowgate and around the Grass Market in Edinburgh. I had the pleasure of visiting one of his stations in that city, and found him surrounded with many, once Papists, but who were brought to the saving knowledge of Christ by the reading of the Bible. Now, Sir, conceive of three or four thousand of these Father Walshes scattered all over Ireland—the watchmen of despotism in every parish; finding out family secrets at the confessional; putting out every light would expose their wickedness; when neither coaxing nor threats will win men to their will, thus cursing them from the altar; and then, if you can, conceive of the fact that eight out of every ten of all its inhabitants believe that these priests are the vicegerents of God; that they do all they do by the authority of Heaven, and you will not wonder that Ireland is what it is, nor that its people, who are swarming upon our shores, are what they are. Their deep ignorance, their low vices, their unbridled passions, their low civilization, their squalid poverty, are all the results of the despotism of priests, many of whom are most ferocious, vicious, profane, and rollicking wretches in the country. They care not for the government of the land; strong in the superstitious reverence of the masses, they put it to defiance. They care not for the rights of landlords who are not subservient to them; many of them have fallen at noon-day on their own estates, because of a hint from the altar in the way of a question like this: "Should such a man live?" They care not for the people, only so far as to keep the yoke of bondage on their neck. The people may do what else they desire if they will not send their children to Protestant schools, nor read the Bible, nor become Protestants. These priests, who every where look as if they far prefer [illegible] prescribing to practicing penance, have but two masters, the Pope and their belly. To these they yield implicit obedience; blessing all that [illegible], and cursing all that oppose these masters. [illegible] Sir, are these Father Walshes the men for [illegible]? If we encourage these missionaries of [illegible] in our free land until they obtain the [illegible] they desire, we will deserve to be [illegible] as was Satan by St. Dunstan, who led him [illegible] by the nose with a red-hot pincers; or to be [illegible] with the devout donkey of St. Anthony of Padua, who, after three day's fasting, left his provender to worship the Host.

With great respect, yours,

KIRWAN.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS. —LATEST ACCOUNTS.

All the accounts on the present occasion are exceedingly favorable. As regards the Mount Alexander deposits, it appears, that they were fully sustaining their character, the gold brought down by escort during the week preceding the departure of the *Marco Polo*, having been 99,000 ounces [illegible] while it was at the same time reported that the quantity still to be forwarded was rapidly accumulating. The commencement of spring having produced [illegible] the roads, the [illegible] were likely to be much [illegible] and a corresponding [illegible] of the supplies of gold was immediately looked for. Every day's experience was such as to lead even the cautious persons to the conviction that the desposits are, on the average, richly and more extensively distributed than had previously been believed. New fields had been found between Ballarat and Mount Alexander, which had attracted much attention; and another locality, subsequently [illegible] Sydney road, about 150 miles from Melbourne, has eclipsed all former discoveries. The operations are described as simply like turning up a garden, where about four feet below the surface "pockets" of immense value are brought forth. The immigration was now continuous, and 5,000 persons had arrived in one week. The multitude were consequently without shelter, or were living in tents. The chief point of anxiety, however, was in relation to the future supplies of grain and flour, and the most serious fears were entertained that unless large cargoes should constantly arrive great suffering would be experienced. The farm lands in the colony were only half-sown, and the crops, therefore, even under the ordinary circumstances, would be insufficent, but with the anticipation of the landing, in the months of November and Dec., of the extraordinary number of persons who were expected to leave the United Kingdom in June and July last, it was difficult to foresee how the wants of the colony were to be met. Flour had already reached £40 per ton, a higher price than had been known for ten years, and a further advance was expected. Hopes were entertained that considerable quantities might be sent from America. House-rent was as dear in portion as bread, and the terms for three and four roomed cottages were from £250 to £400 a-year. The price of gold at Melbourne was 68s.

From Sydney, the latest papers are to the 2d of October. In consequence of the Melbourne markets, caused by the influx of emigrants, the greatest activity prevailed in produce of all kinds. The reports as to the riches of the recently-discovered diggings at Bingrea were exceedingly contradictory. Some persons, however, professed to regard it as the richest field yet found in Australia. "A report," it is said, "has reached town, which appears to be pretty well authenticated, that a nugget of gold in quartz has been discovered at the Louisa, weighing upwards of forty pounds. It was found by an old man, who is endeavouring to keep the matter as quiet as possible, lest it might be claimed by the Great Nugget Company, as was the case with the large specimen that came down from that quarter."

THE PERMANENCE OF THE GOLD FIELDS.

On the subjects various opinions are entertained; some people boldly asserting that the very existence of these mines will be a matter of history in two or three years; and others, with equal confidence, pronouncing them inexhaustible. Our own impressions, formed upon a tolerably attentive study of the subject, and confirmed by constant intercourse with intelligent men of all classes who have visited or worked at the mines, are decidedly in favour of their continuance, and of their very considerable further developement. The whole history of gold discovery in Australia seems to point to the almost unlimited extent of the gold fields of the continent, and in spite of all the activity engendered by the desirable nature of the object sought for, it seems unlikely that we have as yet discovered all the gold mines, or even the richest lands which the whole continent contains. Science has done little or nothing for us. Our processes in obtaining gold are of the rudest nature. The search is characterised almost solely by what the sailors well call "sheer strength and stupidity." From the very extended diffusion of gold throughout the country it seems unlikely that the field will be exhausted within any reasonable time.

Events, we conceive, have shown that a vast belt of highly auriferous land extends across the continent from our own fields to these Bathurst and its neighbourhood, and from thence to the banks of the Hunter, and the Bank of Moreton Bay; a belt of land of hundreds of miles in length, and of unknown width. This colony, in particular, seems to contain gold in every direction. It has been found at the Pyrenees, at the Wardy Yallock, at Ballarat, at the Clunes, at Mount Alexander, and Bendigo; at Anderson's Creek, sixteen miles from Melbourne, near Wangaratta, on the Ovens, at Mitta Mitta on the Murray; it has been found even in the streets of Melbourne itself.

Even while these lines are being written, news has arrived from Adelaide, announcing that an available gold field has been found within eighteen miles of that city. It is not, indeed, likely to prove equal to Mount Alexander, but it appears, upon competent authority, to be at all events remunerative.

Even supposing, then, that the days of rapid fortunes should pass by, and that, by some singular coincidence, ignorant men in hurried and desultory search have stumbled upon all the large "nuggets," by which so many of them have been raised to competence in a day, we hold that there are sufficient indications of the almost universal diffusion of gold in this country, to justify a belief that an ample return will be attainable for years to come, by any man capable of hard work, and willing to exert himself with industry and steadiness.—*Melbourne Argus*

WAGES IN VICTORIA.

The *Argus* gives the following rate of wages, payable to different tradesmen:—

Married couples, (without family,) with rations, £50 to £60

Ditto, with family	55 „	60
Shepherds, with rations, per annum	32 „	35
Hutkeeper, per annum	30 „	32
General useful servants with rations, per annum 40 „ 50		
Bullock-drivers, with rations, £50 per annum, or £1 to £1. 10s per week.		
Bullock-drivers, for the roads, per week	24 „	
Gardners, per annum	40 „	50
Cooks, £1 to £1. 10s per week or per annum 50 „ 60		
Bush carpenters, with rations, p. annum	50 „	60
Stock keepers, per annum	50 „	55
Grooms, per annum	60 „	60
Carpenters, per annum	60 „	—
Blacksmiths, per annum	60 „	75
General farm servants, weekly, £1 to £1. 10s.		
Compositors, 1s. 9d. per thousand.		
Pressmen, £4 per week.		
Shearers, £6 per week, and rations.		
Seamen for London, £50 the run home, or £10 per month.		
Ditto, coasting, £5 to £8 for the run, or £7 to £8 per month.		

FEMALE SERVANTS.

Thorough servants, per annum	20 „	25
Housemaids, per annum	20 „	25
Laundresses, per annum	22 „	25
Nursemaids, per annum	15 „	20
Cooks, per annum	20 „	30
Nursery governesses, or needle women, per annum 25 „ 30.		

Capenters, stonemasons, blacksmiths, employed in the towns, without rations, from 18s. to 20s. per day. The rent of houses is—Two-roomed cottages, even in narrow dirty lanes, are stated to let rapidly at 14s. to 25s. Three-roomed cottages fetch about 30s. to 40s. per week; four roomed cottages are worth from about £150 to £200 per annum, those still larger from £300 and upwards; whilst good [illegible] anything they like to ask for them. The retail prices of provisions are:—The 4lb. loaf, 1s. 4d.; beef and mutton, 4d. per lb.; veal, 8d.; pork, 1s.; butter, 2s. 6d.; cheese, 2s.; eggs, 6s. per dozen; tea, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; coffee, 1s. 4d.; sugar, 3d. to 4d.; loaf sugar, 7d.; ham and bacon, 2s.; candles, 8d. soap, 4d.; to 5d.; milk 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quart; potatoes, 12s. per cwt.; coals, £5 per ton; firewood, £4 per load, that four bullocks will draw through bad roads; water, 6s. per load of about two hhds.; hay, £14 to £18 per ton; and oats, 7s. to 10s. per bushel. These prices, it must be understood, are those at Melbourne. At the diggings they are very considerably higher.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, February 11, 1853.

OUR FISHERIES.

Ever since the question of a concession of our Fisheries has been agitated, we have strenuously contended that not the smallest portion of them should be given up under any pretence whatever. These fisheries are coeval with the Colonial dominion and maritime superiority of England. Newfoundland was her earliest Colonial Possession; the Fisheries, the first nursery of those Seamen who gained for her the dominion of the Ocean, and with it her vast, unbounded Colonial Empire, and the trade of the world.

It has been urged that our fisheries are extensive enough for the use of all—for our own people, as well as for strangers—be it so; but how long is this sufficiency to continue? In less than a quarter of a century our Colonial population will be doubled, and it is somewhat doubtful when this event arrives, if there will be ample room and verge enough upon our sea coasts, for those who will hold forever, a clear right to their exclusive occupancy.

To show the estimation in which the North American fisheries were held by our sturdy ancestors, we shall refer to a few historical facts.

They were greatly frequented in the reign of Henry 7th, soon after the discovery of Newfoundland by Cabot. In 1549, an Act of Parliament was passed for their protection. During the reigns of Elizabeth, James 1st, Charles 1st and 2nd, the trade and fisheries engaged much of the attention of the Crown and Parliament. At one period, during the reign of Elizabeth, there were 260 ships employed in the Newfoundland fisheries, and it has been often asserted that the seamen nursed in these fisheries mainly assisted in manning the fleets of the good Queen Bess, and in defeating the Spanish Armada.

In a commission issued by Charles 1st, for the government of his subjects in Newfoundland, that Monarch asserts, that "the navigation and mariners of the realm have been much increased by the Newfoundland fisheries." To pass by many other interesting facts, and to come down to a later period, the Act 15, Geo. 3, declares the Fisheries to be "the best nurseries for able and experienced seamen, always ready to man the Royal Navy when occasion may require; and it is of the greatest national importance to give all due encouragement to the said fisheries."

In 1763, Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, negociated in the first instance the Treaty of Paris, which upon his resignation was concluded by Lord Bute. Lord Chatham, who had contended on the part of England for the whole exclusive fishery of Newfoundland, and affirmed it to be of itself an object worthy to be contested by the extremity of war, censured severely his successor in office for having returned to France some of the privileges which she had before enjoyed upon the coast, and for having ceded, in addition St. Pierre and Miquelon.

In 1783, further concessions of a similar character were made to France, and although the Ministry of the day were severely censured by the House of Commons, yet the advantages ceded to the French were confirmed; Lord Viscount Townsend upon this occasion declared, "the admission of the French to a participation of the Newfoundland fisheries, was a piece of the most dreadful policy and concession that ever disgraced a nation."—Mr. Fox said, "It was plainly evident that our Fisheries in Newfoundland, so much boasted of, were in a measure annihilated, not to mention the bad policy of ceding St. Pierre and Miquelon."—Lord Mulgrave, Sir Peter Bunnell, and Mr. Pitt expressed similar opinions. In 1815, Lord Castlereagh openly declared his impressions—that "The North American Fisheries were not only valuable as a great source of wealth to the country, but they were still more so as a source of maritime strength."

In none of Mr. Huskisson's celebrated speeches on Colonial Trade and Navigation, he never lost sight of the importance of the Fisheries. Upon one occasion he says—

"The ocean is a common field, alike open to all the people of the earth; its productions belong to no particular nation. It was therefore our interest to take care that so much of those productions as might be wanted for the consumption of Great Britain, should be exclusively procured by British industry, and imported in British ships. This is so simple and so reasonable a rule, that in this part of our navigation system no alteration whatever has been made, nor do I believe that any ever will be contemplated."

Sir Howard Douglas said that "the fisheries in the British quarters of America were the most productive in the world; if they were not ours, whose would they be? What would be the effect of the total abandonment and transfer to another power of this branch of industry, upon our commercial marine, and consequently upon our naval ascendancy?"

In treating of the value of fisheries in a commercial and national point of view, a celebrated French authority (L'Abbe Raynal) thus remarks:

"It was a long time before it was understood, if even it be yet understood, that the representation of the thing is not of greater nature than the thing itself, and that a ship filled with fish and a Galleon, are vessels equally laden with gold; there is even this remarkable difference, that the mines can be exhausted, and the Fisheries never are. Gold is not reproductive, but the fish are so incessantly."

We are induced to make these references to the value of the colonial fisheries, as they appear to have been in a great measure disregarded by the Imperial Government, until recently, under the Derby administration, ever since the Peace of 1814; whilst on the other hand, the avidity with which they have been prosecuted by the French and American governments is remarkable; and this activity mainly arises from the unfortunate concessions made to these nations in 1814 and 1818. In the language of a Report of a Committee upon the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, of which Mr. Morris, the Colonial Treasurer was Chairman:

"The Newfoundland Fisheries, instead of being in the words of the British Act of Parliament, a nursery for seamen to man the British Navy when occasion should require, have become converted into the best nurseries both for the French and American Navies.

The Deep Sea Fishery on the Grand Bank and other Banks can only be prosecuted in crafts and vessels of a large size, and with an expensive outfit The French and Americans, by their bounties, are enabled to prosecute them to advantage; while every attempt of the British has proved a failure, arising, not from want of skill or enterprise on their parts, but altogether from the advantage enjoyed in the form of bounties by their foreign rivals.

The unequal competition has swept the British [illegible] monopolised by French and Americans, [illegible]"

Precisely the same results will inevitably follow should our remaining fisheries fall a sacrifice to American cupidity. We might with equal propriety hand over our Coals and mineral resources, because to borrow an expression, we cannot "operate" upon this internal wealth to a very great extent at the present day.

"It is forcibly said by Mr. M'Gregor, in his History—"In ceding to France the right of fishing on the shores of Newfoundland, from Cape John to Cape Ray, with the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, we gave that ambitious nation all the means that her Government desires of manning a navy; and if we were determined to lay a train of circumstances which by their operation, should sap the very vitals of our native strength, we could not more effectually have done so than by granting a full participation of those Fisheries to France and America."

The Newfoundland Committee conclude their excellent report as follows:

"Your Committee, in referring to the American Fisheries, have also to say that they have no data to ground a correct estimate of them; but they can state that they are very extensive, employing from one thousand five hundred to two thousand sail of decked vessels, averaging from forty to one hundred tons burthen. The catch of fish in the British waters has been estimated at one million one hundred thousand quintals, which must give employment to twenty-five thousand fishermen and seamen. The American fishers are observed in great numbers on the Grand Bank, and on the fishing-grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—all along the shores of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and the shores of Labrador. They commence their fishery early in the spring and follow it up with the greatest assiduity to the last period of the fall. The American Fishery is encouraged by a bounty of twenty shillings per ton, and the supply of their own markets protected by a duty of five shillings per quintal on foreign fish.

Your Committee have to observe, that the great catch of fish by the Americans, supported as it is by bounties and other encouragements, operates, concurrently with the French catch and bounties, to sap the foundation of the British Fishery."

We earnestly trust that the Provincial Legislature will entertain this important question, immediately after the opening of the coming Session, and will address a strong remonstrance to the Imperial Parliament against any, the slightest concession of our Colonial rights. We have little confidence in the present strangely constituted ministry. Had it been purely conservative, we should have entertained no apprehension on the subject, because it has become a maxim that "the conservatives are anxious by every means to cement and perpetuate a union between the Colonies and the Mother Country, whilst the English radical is ever ready to dissever those ties, looking upon the Colonies as a clog to Imperial prosperity." The fallacy of the radical is unworthy of remark.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Chronicle,

Sir—Your last number contains a specimen from the pen of a very scurrilous scribbler signing himself Veritas, in reply to a communication of a Traveller which appeared in your paper of last October. Truly the mountain has been a long time in labour and at length has brought forth a mouse. That master-piece of art deserves a place among the curiosities of literature.

The Traveller merely stated a case of a criminal who had been brought up for trial before a certain Bench of Magistrates for maliciously killing with a hay-fork his neighbour's Cow, of which there had been evidence to have convicted him for the offence; but owing to the stupidity of the Court, not having a presiding Barrister to guide their deliberations, the criminal was dismissed, the Court deciding that they had no jurisdiction at the general Sessions, either to try him, or to bind him over to a competent tribunal to answer to the charges. These are indisputable facts publicly known in the County where they occurred. And the justices who thus decided, have since one and all acknowledged that they were in error, and yet does Veritas with that low cunning and effrontery peculiar to every pettifogger endeavour to show that the statement of the Traveller had no foundation in Truth, and that no confidence can be placed in any assertions of his.

Veritas says at one time that the Court had no jurisdiction over the offence, in the next passage he says expressly gives a jurisdiction, then goes on to state that the Magistrates did not discharge the accused under the impression that they had no jurisdiction over a misdemeanor. But does not state why he was discharged, and then says the general sessions have power to try the offence; Oh, what a Donkey. Such mongrel special pleading fails to convince a school-boy contrary to his senses, and only shows the cowardly, malicious, and dastardly position of this pedagogue, who contradicts and falsifies himself in every alternate line.

Like Gladstone's bill Veritas deals largely in generalities and abstract questions, but has not shown one instance where the Traveller deviated from the true path, but admits that his production was original, and says that his "attack on the Magistrates and Council shows a suspicious feeling"; is it possible that he has the presumption to so style that nondescript, who was guilty of imposing upon a [illegible] of Magistrates by misdirecting them contrary [illegible] law, and who had taken every pains to persuade them that the Criminal should be dismissed without trial; threatened them with an action for false imprisonment; and also stated that the two Justices who had examined the prisoner made out their papers imperfectly, although the act expressly says that no advantage be taken for want of form, &c.; from such council, "Good Lord deliver us."

If Veritas could make it appear that the prisoner had had his trial, that he was bound over to the Supreme Court, or that he had not been discharged by the Bench, then indeed the case would be different, but when the facts are the very reverse what is his veracity worth? He admits "that the Traveller has ingenuity," but his own vindictive spirit prevented him having sufficient to conceal his own iniquity. In winding up he says that the proceedings were deservedly dropped; does he come to this conclusion from the innocence of his client? he takes good care to steer clear of that point. I understand the proceedings dropped for the present in compassion to the culprit's pitiable family. Quere, if the said Court was not justifiable in trying him, would they convict him on the cost testimony? In the last line Veritas stated "it sounds like a wolfish howl of disappointment." No wonder indeed that he should be so forcibly reminded of Wolves, for doubtless he must have seen them preying upon the carcass of the poor Cow when in Council, going and returning from his client's, as the carcass was near the gateway.

Veritas talks of "unenviable notoriety." If gross extortion, unbounded avarice, encouraging unprincipled litigation, and an unsuitable thirst for practice on any terms be the test of a notorious reputation, then is he in the full enjoyment of one, for which even the Traveller does not envy him.

The envenomed shafts of this pettifogger have fallen harmless upon his intended victim, as he has not substantiated one iota of his vicious assertions, but contrarywise, they have recoiled with double force upon his devoted head. He [illegible] the quotations of a Traveller, "His Law," [illegible] stitutes a rhapsody from his own muddy [illegible] perverting the entire statute, and insinuating that there is no law whereby a culprit can be tried for misdemeanor.

Veritas has resorted to personalities, which is the only refuge of all degenerate creatures who have like him lost caste. He must therefore expect a small dose in return. The Traveller would advise him to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the foregoing, and if not content therewith, he will find a quarto in the other hand.

St. John, 1853.

A TRAVELLER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—What is the reason that there is such a falling off at the Institute, this season? There is no want of public spirit in this community to support it, if only brought out. What are the Managers about? Why don't they exert themselves to furnish some kind of entertainment to pass off the dullness of this dull time? There are plenty of gentlemen among us qualified to take their places on the platform there, and if they refuse to lend a helping hand, the directors should get some paid person to deliver a course of lectures on some of the leading topics [illegible] Gold-seeking, Railways, as affecting the present price of iron, and the future prospects of our Province, the probabilities of Sir John Franklin's being found this winter, the unusual mildness of the present season, &c. would furnish edifying subjects for lectures, and plenty more might be found. Do, Mr. Editor, stir up the managers, and let us have something to amuse and cheer us, at this dull time.

H. B.

New Ships.—Launched yesterday from the ship yard of Mr. Nevins, at the Aboideau, a beautiful ship 1,100 tons burthen, called the *Star of the South*. She is owned by Thomas E. Millidge, Esq., and is commanded by Richard Creser.

Burned to Death.—On Wednesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old colored woman commonly known by the name of "Kelly," living in St. Georges street, below the Centenary Chapel, was burned so severely by her clothes taking fire that she expired in a short time. She was alone when her clothes caught fire and had the door locked. [Morning Times.

☞ By telegraph we are informed that Mr. How's Railway Bill passed second reading by a Majority of two.

To Correspondents.—We have received the communication of "*Caution*" on the subject of the retiring from the office of Deputy Sheriff Nowlan, we have not room for its insertion in this impression. Yet we may remark that our feelings on the subject are perfectly consonant with that writer. We conceive the interference of the *Freeman & News* in the matter, but uncalled for and impertinent. We do not believe that Mr. Nowlan has "died so hard" as those Radicals would have the public to suppose. Mr. Nowlan may with propriety exclaim, "save me from my friends!" We have reason to believe that Mr. N. is by no means galled or disappointed, that his office is discontinued. Neither can we learn that he attaches any blame either to the Government or the Sheriff for his dismissal. Mr. N. knows that the small amount of business doing in that department does not warrant the Sheriff in paying an assistant, Mr. N. has also abundant of means with which to enter in a more lucrative as well as a more pleasant business than that of serving writs, while the truth is that both the News & Freeman being rather hard driven at this time for an excuse for abusing the Executive, have at the expence of their friend Nowlan, taken up the subject for the purpose of making political capital out of it neither desired nor admired by Mr. Nowlan. And further Mr. Wilmot's election took place in 1851 Mr. N. withdraws in 1853.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

PUBLISHED IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Will commence on the 1st of January, 1853, a new Volume, being Volume IV. of this elegant illuminated Journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the price is to be greatly reduced. The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and therefore offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvement in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of prices will vastly improve his already splendidly illustrated journal.—Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department as well as the literary character of the paper, so that the Pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also to challenge increased respect for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short the whole paper will be far superior to any thing ever yet offered to the public by the publisher. By refering to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. H. L. Sigourney, Mrs. Alice B. Neal, Miss Phebe Carey, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Mrs. Ann T. Wilbur, Mrs. S. P. Daughty, Mrs. F. R. B. Waldo, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Henry Wm. Herbert, T. B. Read, T. S. Arthur, A. J. H. Duganne, Epes Sargent, George W. Dewy, Francis A. Durivage, Park Benjamin, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Ben. Perley Poor, &c. &c.

The following are the terms of the paper:—One subscriber, one year, $3; two subscribers, $5; four subscribers, $9; eight subsribers, $16. The paper will be for sale at all the periodical depots throughout the country, after the 1st of January, at six cents per copy.

Wistar's Balsam at the South.

☞ The following certificate of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM in the cure of Influenza, Coughs and Colds, is from a Gentleman well an favorably known to the people of this and the adjoining Counties, and will doubtless induce all who are similarly affected, to try Wistar's celebrated Balsam—[Charlottesville; Va. Advocate, March 21, 1849.

Charlottesville, March 6th, 1849.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle.

Dear Sir—In the winter of 1846—7 I was confined to my room and bed some two or three months, with a very severe cough, produced by a cold. This was attended with considerable pain in the side; I found it difficult to be in bed. My physicians and friends thought I was going into a decline or consumption. I had heard much of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and asked the opinion of my Physician about trying it; he made no objection; in fact he said I could take nothing better. I obtained two or three bottles; took it, and was completely restored by it. I have since made use of this Balsam in my family for influenza, Coughs and Colds always with decided sucess. I do not hesitate, and take pleasure in recommending this article to my frends and the public.

Signed, C. J. NOEL.

The genuine always has the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

Married.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. Geo. Wadman, of Prince Edward Island, to Letitia, daughter of the late Mr. James Mahood, of Petersville, Q. C.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. William Graves, of this city, to Miss Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Stoker, of the Parish of Simonds.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. Henry R. Gray, to Miss Robina G. W. Brass, both of this city.

At Carleton, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. John McLeod, to Miss Mary Stackhouse, both of Carleton.

At Springfield, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. Crandal, Mr. James T. Peck, of Greenwich, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of the Rev D. Crandal.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. Allison B. Estabrooks, to Elizabeth A. eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Fawcett, Jun., both of Sackville.

At Fredericton, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Robert Cameron, to Isabella Monteath, daughter of Mr. Wm. Edgar, all of that City.

At St. George on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. S. Thompson, Mr. Dominicus Milliken, of Saint George, to Helen Sophia, Second daughter of the late T. P. Shaw, Esq., of the same place.

Died.

On the 24 inst., Thomas, youngest son of George Seely, aged 10 months.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. Abigail Allwood, relict of the late Mr. John Allwood, in the ninety-third year of her age. She came to this Province with the Loyalists, in 1783.

On the 6th inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. Flyer Dibblee, and daughter of the late Silas Raymond, of Kingston, K. C., in the 70th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., Susan, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Hannah, aged 39 years.

At Bouctouche, on the [illegible] wife of R. B. Cutler, Esq., M. P. P., in the 39th year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 3d inst., James P. A. Phillips, Esq., Senior Proprietor of the *Head Quarters*, Newspaper, aged 43 years.

At Oromocto, on the 10th ult., Catherine, daughter of Mr. Andrew Murray, in the 31st year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Eliza Ann Tilley, aged 33 years, wife of Henry Tilley, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Currier.

On the 30th ult., on the Keswick Ridge, Martha, wife of Mr. Wm. Patterson, in the 25th year of her age.

At Horton, on the 18th ult., Alice, relict of the late Joseph Allison, Esq., K. C., N. S., in the 87th year of her age.

At Coverdale, on the 12th ult., Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr Charles Elles, in the 32d year of her age.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Thomas Sparrow.—best known as Mr. Richard Gaunt, in the 34th year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

No arrivals since our last.

CLEARED.

Feb. 9th—Ship Constitution, Mainland, London, deals; Brig Velocity, Cook, Glasgow, do.

10th—Schr. Harmony, Bulyea, Eastport, C. Peavy.

(465)

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Feb. 1 1853.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of March next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(*The right of granting Licences for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.*)

(*No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.*)

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

15 acres, lot 19, block 9, Moncton, E. L. Crowling.
200 acres, lot X, block 9, Moncton, J. Robertson, credit to be allowed to J. Robertson, for three pounds formerly paid.
100 acres, lot 36 east, south Township, C. Mahony.
159 acres, lot 44 east, South Township, W. Barr improved.
100 acres, lot 17, Anagance, J. Ogden.
28 acres, lot H, Cornhill, S. Graves improved.
200 acres, lots 8, 9, Cornhill, W. Price.
100 acres, lot 16, block 14, Salisbury, Lewis Trites, improved by Uz Blakeney.
62 acres, lot 8 east, block 17, Salisbury, J. Locker.
140 acres, lot D, block 18 Salisbury, J. Crandall.
85 acres, lot 2 north, south range, block 18, J. Hines.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

57 acres, lot 127, Hillsborough, H. Steves.
50 acres lot 31 west, tier 15, Coverdale, W. T. Steves.
50 acres, lot 31 east, tier 15, Coverdale, J. Smith.
50 acres, lot 32, tier 15, Coverdale, W. Wallace.
100 acres, lot 26, block 12, Harvey, S. M'Farland.
100 acres, lot 27, block 12, Harvey, K. M'Farland.

SAINT JOHN.

By Deputy Joseph B. Whipple, at the Gov. Emigration Office.

200 acres, lot 95 east, 97 east, 99 east, 150 east, Mount Theobald, E. Kelly, 3d acre survey.

KING'S.

By Deputy Fairweather, at Belisle.

74 acres, lot L. block C. Greenwhich, R. Lowry.
50 acres, lot 4 south, range 4, Mechanics, J. Potts, 3d. acre surey.
50 acres, lot 5 south, range 4, Mechanics T. Potts, 3d. acre survey.
50 acres, lot 7 south, range 4, Mechanics, W. Potts, 3d. acre survey.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.

100 acres, lot 13, block L, Gagetown, W. Dealey.
200 acres, lot 13, block L, in rear of Lot 20, and W. Hawkshaw, west side Gagetown Road, Wm. Olive.
100 acres, lot X, block A, north of A. Fancis Petersville, Wm. Fowler.
100 acres, lot 4, block B, Petersville, J. Craig improved.
100 acres, lot A, Queen's Lake, F. Woods.
100 acres, lot B, Queen's lake, A. Woods.
50 acres, lot 10 (front), block H, Petersville, A. Ginnis; purchaser to pay the expense of survey.
100 acres, lot 17, Newcastle, James Miller.
100 acres, lot 53, block 2, Johnstom, John Mahany and Robert Rankin.
50 acres, lot 20 block H, Chipman, C. Vance improved.
100 acres, lot 60, block I, near Redbank, J. Ward.
100 acres, lot 3 block K, Chipman, Wm. Clark, 3d. acre survey.
103 acres, lot 59, block 7, south side Salmon River. John Gillis.
43 acres, lot 28, block 59, Chipman, Lawrence Allan.
55 acres, lot 36, block 59, Chipman, Alexander M'Fee.

11th FEBRUARY, 1853.

100,000 Feet of Window Glass.

now on hand, which is for sale at

FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

consisting of the following sizes:

306 BOXES containing 50 and 100 feet each, 7x9; 600 do. do., 50 and 100 do., 8x10; 200 do. do. each 50 do., 10x12; 100 do. do. do. 50 do., 9x12 to 10x14; 30 do. do. 50 do. 10x16 and 10x15, 90 do. do. do. 50 do. 11x14 to 16; 120 do. do. do. 50 do., 12x14 and 12x16 and 12x18; do. do. do. 60., 14x16 to 14x20; 30 do. do. 50 do., 14x24 to 14x28; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 15x20 to 15x28; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 16x20; to 16x30; 70 do. do. do. 50 do., 18x24 to 18x30; 50 do. do. 50 do., 20x20 to 20x30, 3,000 feet from 22x30, 24x36, up to 34x46.

Persons wishing Glass of any particular size differing from the above, can have it cut without any additional charge. Sales are made by the Pane as well as by the Box.

A quantity of beautiful French Crystal Sheet GLASS, both double and single—thick—is expected to be here in April, which will be quite as good for Shop and Store windows as plate, and will not cost quarter the price. Samples of which can now be seen.

Also—350 warranted Wood and Cane Seat CHAIRS, of various sizes and patterns. A great variety and form of Fancy Glass, such as above Glasses, Tumblers, &c., with Alum, Cream of Tartar, Bread and Washing SODA, Brimstone, Refined and Crude E. I. CASTOR OIL. Blue Vitriol, &c.

Also—Spices of various kinds; Wrought and Cut Nails; Machinery and Lamp OILS; Writing and Wrapping Papers; White and Brown Sugars; Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine; Live Geese and Common Feathers; Ground Dye Woods; assorted Woodware. Please apply at

February 11. JOHN KINNEAR'S, *Prince William street.*

FIREWOOD WANTED,

FOR THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

300 CORDS White Birch or mixed Hard Wood will be purchased, to be delivered at the Penitentiary in June and July next, or sooner if preferred, upon application to the Secretary or the Keeper of the Prison.

By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.

Feb. 11

Ex "Isabella" and "Lord Byron"

22 PUNCHEONS of West India RUM. For sale by

Nov. 1852. EDWARD ALLISON.