same time an easy mode of descent from a height of about 700 feet. A bear squatted himself down on his hams, slipped from top to bottom at railway speed, steadying himself with great judgement by his paws as his rapid descent.

Lieutenant Bernard fixed a beacon and notices at Cape Hurd, and then tried to push up a short distance to the westward, along the shore; but as the weather was very bad, the wind blowing very strong, and having only a week's provisions, they were compelled to return at the end of six days.

A fourth party, consisting of four men, under Lieutenant Brown, (Enterprise,) and a fatigue party, composed of Mr. Court, (second master,) and four seamen, accompanying them ten miles—set off in an easterly direction across the ice, from the eastern nameless shores of Prince Regent's Inlet. They were absent seven days, and had exhausted all their provisions when they returned. They had very bad weather, so thick that no observation could be taken, and were obliged to steer by compass, (Captain Cator's.) The sun was only visible twice, just before midnight, and just before morning. They went across to a place called the Peak, a remarkable peaked hill in Parry's chart. Here they erected a cairn as conspicuously as possible, and made the usual deposits. On the east coast they found a remarkable difference as compared with the west coast.—On lifting the stones on the former coast they found small quantities of water. Half way across the inlet the ice was perfectly smooth; but towards the eastern shore the ice got so exceedingly rough and "Hummocky" that Mr. Brown was obliged to leave the sledges about seven miles off the shore, and picked them up again on his return, after they erected the cairn, &c. In the passage back they suffered from the snow drift, and the temperature was down to twelve below zero. They saw a flock of gulls, and several bear tracks, during their expedition.—During one night, or rather day, a bear must have passed close to their resting place, as his track was fresh on the snow round the tent when the party awoke.

Sir James Ross returned to the ship on the 23d of June, in the middle of the night, with only one day's provision left. They were most glad to see him safe again, and all hands cheered heartily from both ships as he neared them.—Captain Ball was beginning to be anxious about his worthy chief, and a party was ordered to get ready to proceed to meet him the day following, had he not returned. As it was, a detachment was sent to his relief on appearing in sight. The gallant officer returned the same way he went.

A little time was now devoted to rest, relaxation, and doctoring, and as soon as the parties had sufficiently recovered, the cutting of the canal was commenced, and the ships having in the meantime been caulked and refitted.

The process of cutting through the ice was a most arduous one. The line having been marked out by the officers, fifteen feet and eighteen feet ice saws were set to work with triangulars, and cut, on an average, 200 feet in a day; four saws, and sometimes six saws, being employed at once, the ice being from three feet to five feet thick.

The ships first moved a little down the canal about the 6th August, and then watching and seizing every opportunity, they gradually got down to the entrance; the ice in the inlet having receded considerably from the harbour, created a little motion, which assisted in some degree in breaking up the ice at the entrance of the harbour. On the 28th the ships got into open water, and stood out to the northward with the intention of going to Melville Island (as we have before stated) till the first of September, when on the morning watch of that day, thick weather prevailing and the wind blowing hard, the ice gradually filled in all round, and finally encircled both ships—first the Enterprise, then the Investigator, in spite of all her efforts to keep out. She at last took up a berth as near as she could to her consort, at about a mile. All communication was cut off except by signal, and from this time the ships drifted perfectly helpless, until the 25th of September, when they cleared the pack off Pond's Bay, having drifted about 240 miles. The aspect was indeed cheerless as they gradually approached the western shores of Baffin's Bay, a coast which has proved fatal to so many whalers. On the 21st they had a strong breeze, and on the 25th open water was observed at a distance of about 5 or 6 miles; and as soon as the ice split up, sail was made upon both ships; and on the forenoon of the 25th, after crashing through the ice for about 36 hours, they succeeded in getting clear. The ships now stood right across to the eastern shores of Baffin's Bay for the purpose of clearing the middle ice, and first saw the land October 3d, which was the coast of Greenland, called Sanderson's Hope, near Uppernavick. With baffling winds and thick weather, the ships now made the best of their way southward, passing an immense multitude of gigantic icebergs, varying from one hundred to two hundred feet high, and from a quarter to half a mile in length.

These tremendous bergs often came between and threatened the ships with destruction, and were a source of perpetual harass, often exciting much apprehension from their colour, or rather colourless appearance. It was, in fact, a task of no ordinary skill and ability sometimes to steer clear of them. On the 25th the two ships first communicated since they began to drift, and now joyfully exchanged cheers at their narrow escape. On the 18th they rounded Cape Farewell, and from thence had a good passage with strong westerly gales, till they made the Orkneys on the 26th ult., and Scarborough the 3d of November. On Sunday, the 4th, they got a pilot, fresh beef and vegetables—a great treat to all on board—and picked up the steamer off Lowestoffe on Thursday night, when from that time to Saturday they were engaged in dragging (they cannot tow) the Enterprise to Purfleet, and the Investigator to Woolwich, the latter reaching Woolwich in the afternoon, and the former having been towed up yesterday morning.

In the course of the voyage there were shot three bears, two or three seals, many swans, geese and ducks, and more than 3,000 loons.

PRIESTCRAFT THE CURSE OF IRELAND.

We sincerely hope that some plain, honest, and matter-of-fact member of Parliament will, during the ensuing session, get up a comparative inquiry into the present and past condition of that disgraceful blot on human nature, Ireland. The only necessary qualifications for this purpose is the possession of the useful commodity common sense, joined to a determination not to be diverted from the main object by the instinctive trickery of Whig evasiveness; for no plover, disturbed on her nest, can exhibit half the devices to decoy and mislead, that come as tripplingly from the tongue of Lord John Russell on the occasion of an attack, as if inspired by the goddess of truth herself. The eloquence of a Demosthenes and the practised skill of a Cicero, might both be diverted from their object by the Parthian tactics of her Majesty's present Government, and the uncertain meanderings of a butterfly be regarded as a carefully digested line of progression when compared with the multifarious gyrations of a Ministerial reply. Fortunately, the proposed question has nothing to do with the deeds or misdeeds of any part or present Government; hence this felicitous source of equivocation is shut up, and hence, also, a hope may be entertained that for once we may be indulged with a glimpse of the truth. We have no wish to learn whether Whig, Tory, or Radical held the reins of Government during any of the periods to which we are about to allude. It is now fifty twenty years since the concessional policy towards Ireland began, in the passing of the Catholic Emancipation bill, from which time to the present every attempt has been made to pacify the knavish bigotry of the M'Hale school of agitators, by the administration of soothing syrup, in the shape of grants, endowments, and so on. What we now wish to know is the success of this temporary scheme, as exhibited in the progressive annual improvement of Irish society since the year 1828. Sir R. Peel, whom few will regard as the impersonation of Suvenal's *ingenius cultus puer, ingenuique pudoris*, nevertheless candidly admitted his inability to contend with the *vis inertia* of Irish laziness; a perversity which preferred idleness and starvation to honest industry and competence, appeared, in the eyes of this experienced statesman, to indicate a degree of moral fatality, beyond the reach of improvement. Both the honesty and wisdom of his admission were, however, lost upon his successor, and, accordingly, Lord John Russell was heralded in; with no small flourish of trumpets, as the pacificator of Ireland, and Great Britain was led to believe that we might, at all events, have peace on the other side of St. George's Channel, by paying for it. We will not say that in this matter the people of Great Britain have been shamefully deceived, and that millions of money have been extracted from the honest industry of this Island, to be exchanged for the threats and curse of those whom it saved from starvation; we will not say that a considerable part of the money, thus wrung from Protestant labour, has been sent to pamper Popish sensuality and superstition, and perpetuate a connection the evils of which cry to Heaven itself for amendment. We do not say this; for the present state of Ireland renders it unnecessary to utter one word against a system of indiscreet bribery which has so notoriously failed in achieving even its basest object.—Sorry, indeed, should we be to add but one feather to the crushing weight of evidence which every day demonstrates the utter failure of Lord John Russell's policy in Ireland. Justice, however, is due to the unparalleled exertions of the people of this country, in alleviating the misery arising from Celtic improvidence; and, in justice to these exertions, we think that an unprejudiced *expose* of the progress of the society in the sister island should as early as possible be laid before the public. If matters were really worse before the passing of the Emancipation Act, let us, at least, have the pleasure of knowing the fact, and witnessing the rate of decrease in crime, that some opinion may be formed of the time necessary to civilise that land of savages. If, however, no sensible effect has been produced by the excessive efforts at conciliations which have for many years been going on, it becomes an important query, how far in sound policy we are justified in oppressing and burdening good to maintain the bad members of the community. The real question, then is, what has been the actual effect of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and its succeeding *placebo* policy, from the aggrandisement of O'Connell to the unmerited degradation of Lord Roden? Is Ireland more contented, more happy, or more prosperous? Is assassination in mid-day less frequent? Are agrarian outrages less common? Is knowledge on the increase, and priestcraft on the decline? Has spiritual freedom advanced rapidly within the last twenty years? If these questions admit of a satisfactory answer, then do we vote for a continuance—nay, even an extension, of the present plan.—We would in this respect out-Russell Russell, and even fawn and cringe almost as much as he, to the baser qualities of humanity, if by so doing a permanently beneficial result would ensue. But did ever good spring from such a source? Let Ireland reply—where the system has been worked into its most disgusting details, and only failed in perpetrating the full extent of moral degradation, from the superior cunning of Hibernian priestcraft. Bad though in many points they may be, the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland are not base enough to sell that which they deem their birthright for a temporary mess of pottage, or accept an elemosynary contribution from the hands of those whom they regard as robbers and spoliators. To do the Romish priestcraft of Ireland justice, they act consistently enough up to their tenets, repudiate every attempt at compromise, short of the absolute acknowledgement of their claims and pretensions. They abhor with perennial hatred the entire mass of Protestantism, and will be satisfied by nothing but its unqualified expulsion from Irish soil. It is in vain to conceal the fact, that this is the real grievance of Ireland, and that by nothing else will the Romish party be pacified. Now, however much Lord John Russell may feel inclined to go "the whole hog" on this question, and conciliate even at this cost the Romish party, he cannot but be aware that there are some things which the people of Great Britain will not sacrifice, even for the sake of peace; and, therefore, the sooner an important investigation into the condition of Ireland takes place the better, in order that we may know what benefit we are ever likely to derive from the enormous outlay of capital which this cringing policy entails upon us. That cameleon of the public press and servile tool of administrative chicanery, the *Times*, has lately adopted an altered tone in reference to Irish affairs, and now asserts that the present time, is evidently one which calls for the stern enforcement of the law;" from which one or two circumstances must be presumed either that the enforcement of the law has been shamefully neglected, or that the state of society in that country is much worse than heretofore. One conclusion at least is self-evident—that from some cause or other the truckling plan is about to be abandoned, and crime and wickedness again treated with severity. Thus, then, there is a hope that after twenty years spent in a most insane and contemptible efforts to wheedle the bigotted Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, we are about to adopt the old and manly policy of battling hand-to-hand with the enemy, and asserting the dignity due to our position. This is but a sorry conclusion after all, and except as a warning to posterity, may be regarded in the light of an *experience manquee*. A careful analysis, however, of the conciliation period will probably remove much obscurity from the mysterious movements of the Romish party during the O'Connell dynasty, and illustrate their perfect appreciation during the last few years of the motives of the present Government. In examining the events of the Russell Administration, it is impossible not to be struck with the vast superiority in point of cunning which the Irish clergy have all along displayed; they notoriously fostered a rebellion, merely to convince the ministry of their unlimited power to put it down or fan it into fearful malignancy at their pleasure. With all their vast influence over the most barbarous population in Europe, is it to be supposed that anything passes without their cognisance and tacit consent at least?—does any one believe that the systematic gatherings of the populace for rapine and murder are unknown to the priest, or that it is not in his power to detect and hand over to justice the offenders, or even totally arrest the progress of the crime, in 99 cases in every 100? They know but little of Popery in Ireland, who entertain a minute's doubt of the fact. The power of the priest is there supreme, and that of the Legislature but secondary. This is the ruin of that country and the real cause of her barbarous inferiority; nor is there the smallest or most remote prospect that any plan of kindness will tame down the spiritual hyena—all such attempts are mis-understood and constructed into an admission of fear and cowardice. The priests govern the people, and are themselves governed by the Pope, to whom they cheerfully pay a respect and submission never yet accorded to their legitimate sovereign. It is vain to talk of relieving Ireland—relief to be effectual must ride on the wings of knowledge, and well do Dr. M'Hale and his associates understand this fact. No system of education will they permit but such as insures a perpetuation of their own authority over the minds of the people; what then is the use of establishing schools and colleges, unless some means be devised for securing scholars; Are there not Churches in the most densely peopled districts of Ireland, into which none but the paid officials ever enter? And will it not be the same with the schools if the ban of the fanatic of St. Jarlath's fall upon those who go near them? Would there be any impolicy, then, in compelling the younger inmates of the various poor-houses to acquire a certain amount of education? and might not out-door relief be consistently refused to all such applicants? thus, in some measure, facilitating and enforcing the spread of useful knowledge. Certain we are that much might be done by an intelligent minister determined to seize this nettle with a firm grasp, and equally certain are we that in no other way will Irish misery ever know an end. PRIESTCRAFT IS THE REAL CURSE OF IRELAND, and ignorance the fertile soil from which it springs. Remove the means of growth, and the pernicious weed will perish and rot in its own vileness. A grand experiment has now been for many years continued, which, if Popery had anything reclaimable about it, must long ere this have brought its latent qualities into existence; but what has been the issue of all this temporising and truckling? Why simply that the monster has only increased in colossal deformity, and the mark of the Beast become more evident Will any person now cast his eye upon the accounts from Ireland, and, not instantly admit the truth of these remarks? Can anything be worse, even in New Zealand? Can any portion of the habitable globe, in fact, exhibit more glaring instances of barbarous wickedness and moral depravity? It is wholly impossible. Ireland stands alone in her cold-blooded infamy, and realizes the otherwise incredible horrors of antiquity, a fearful monument and index of the unscriptural and anti-social nature of Romanism. To her Majesty's present ministry, much of this is, we fear unintelligible—the offspring, in their eyes, of a zeal bordering on the fanaticism which it condemns; and certainly their repeated efforts to modify the law of God for the convenience of man, gives but little hope of a favourable construction to our humble observations. But we quit the ground of speculation, and are content enough to appeal to the evidence of facts. On this question we do not fly from the test of materialism, but boldly challenge Lord J. Russell to lay before the public, a *resume* of the progress of crime and discontent in Ireland, since the passing of that celebrated bill which was to quiet Popish disturbances for ever. This is no party matter, got up with a view to praise or blame any particular Administration. It is the venerable answer of twenty years' experience to an important question, which we seek to obtain; not to recriminate upon past folly, but to guide us in our future path and to enable us to meet with firmness an evil which is only increased by irresolution.—*Scottish Guardian.*

CHRISTMAS SONG OF ENGLAND.

BY G. LINNÆUS BANKS, ESQUIRE.

The good old times—the social times
Again are drawing near;
The music of familiar chimes,
And merry Christmas cheer.
The old baronial hall is hung
With holly branches bright;
A blessing on the happy young
Who grace its board to-night.

No care shall enter in their cup,
Nor wake the slumb'ring tear,
While draughts of pleasure they drink up,
To crown the parting year;
For never will the year return
To look on records past,
Where mem'ry c'er her silent urn
Breathes mindfully at last.

Bring out the goblets* that of old
Inspired the ancient lays,
When tales of chivalry were told—
The triumphs of those days.
As then, right freely pass it round
To noble, grave, and gay;
A thousand spirits wait around
To join the roundelay.

Three cheers for those who bravely fought,
And still as bravely died—
Who for their country glory sought,
And tyranny defied.
Three tears for those, the kind and good,
Whose counsels oft were given,
Though seldom prized, or understood,
Till they were gone to Heaven.

And still three smiles for beauty's eye,
And beauty's blushing cheek;
We will not coldly pass them by,
While these, our hearts, can speak—
And lastly, pledge to those we love,
Though near or absent far,
Whatever sky or clouds above,
Our only guiding star.

All honour to the mince-meat pie,
By truant schoolboy sung—
The pudding smoking 'fore the eye,
With cider o'er it flung;
All honour to the turkey rare,
The rich and famous chine;
And where's the vintage can compare
With good old elder wine?

Now put aside the sparkling bowl,
The tempting viands waive,
Not longer let the merry soul
Attune the Christmas stave,
For fairy feet are waiting here,
As oft they did of yore,
To tread a measure to the year
Upon the o'den floor.

The good old times—the social times—
Again are near at hand,
Oh! may the music of their chimes
Bring blessings on the land.
Send forth again the welcome shout—
The Christmas sports begin,
The bells now ring the old year out,
And now—the new one in.

* Seldom used the present times.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber having resumed his Licence as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT in this City, returns his sincere thanks to those who have patronised him for the last ten years, and again offers his services professionally for the sale of *Lands, Houses, Personal Estates, DRY GOODS, Undertakers' and Furniture Sales*, on the premises of the owners, which will receive special attention.

ALSO—Will have one or two Sales weekly, at the *VARIETY STORE*, of such Goods as may be consigned from time to time.

☞The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

Emigrant Notice.

PERSONS wishing their friends brought from the old Country to ST. JOHN OR UNITED STATES, can make arrangements for their passages, on advantageous terms, by applying to

THOS. YORKE.

November 23. *Water Street*

Picked up Adrift,

A SKIFF BOAT—The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply to the subscriber, Long Wharf, Portland.

November 30. THOMPSON KENNEDY.

PRINTING PAPER,

COMBS, &c.

50 REAMS PRINTING PAPER—various sizes;
50 Reams LETTER PAPER;
50 Dozen Assorted Dressing COMBS;
50 Do. Do. Buck Do.
5 Bales BATTING.
selling at Reduced Prices by
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

November 16. Obs. Head Quay. 2 in.

GAS FITTINGS!

Received by the Prince of Wales.

THE finest and best assortment of GAS FITTINGS, for House use, ever imported into this Province, comprising LUSTRES of four, three and two lights; a variety of side Lights, Mantle Piece Vases, &c.—For sale on reasonable terms, at the subscriber's establishment, Merritt's Building, Water street.

November 16. A. CAMPBELL.

☞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, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

THE First December English Mail arrived in this City on Monday morning last.—During the winter, the mails will be made up semi-monthly: the next will consequently be that of 15th instant.

The Cotton market has been dull during the week, and holders have reduced their prices fully one-eighth of a penny per lb. The sales of the week were 19,000 bales.

The Grain trade is dull, and holders are willing to accept reduced prices for most of the leading articles. American Flour sells in Liverpool at 23s. to 24s. pr barrel for the best Western Canal. Indian Corn is in fair request, at 29s. to 29s. 6d., for white, and 26s. 9d. to 27s. for yellow.

The Iron market has been active, and heavy sales both of Pig and Bar Iron have been effected.

Liverpool Monthly Timber Report.—The arrivals from British America have been considerable, amounting to 55 vessels, 36,957 tons against 35 vessels, 23,230 tons in same month last year. The aggregate import since 1st February, shows 206,118 tons, against 176,897 tons to the same period last year. Many cargoes have been sold from the quay, but still very many are being yarded for importer's account, the great bulk of these latter being from Quebec. St. John Pine although it has suffered a decline from the highest point of fully 1d per foot, has (with very few exceptions,) passed from the importers to the timber merchants, as also have Spruce Deals; these latter, however, at improving prices at every sale. The country demand has been well sustained, the lower rates of carriage inland being still maintained—we wish we could hope that they would be continued, for a reaction from the rates lately current, cannot fail to have a very prejudicial effect on the market.

Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo, 18¾ inches was sold at 18¾d; one 18¼ in. at 17¼d; one 18¼ in. at 17½d. yarded; and one of 20 inches, at 19d. less half yarding expense, and one of 18¼ inch. at 16¾d per foot.

Spars.—Some St. John Spruce have been sold at 11d per foot.

Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Fir Planks and Boards.—Spruce Deals have improved in value, and St. John Cargoes have been sold at £7 to £17s. 6d per standard; one cargo not arrived is reported to have been sold at £8 per standard.

Railway Sleepers are still very unsaleable, and confined to retail sales from the timber merchants.

Lathwood—St. John and Halifax have been sold with cargo at 20s. to 25s. per fathom.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—We have been favoured with copies of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. J. Lockett, the Chairman of the Shipowners' Association, of this town, and the Board of Trade on the subject of the Navigation-laws, which are about to expire. Mr. Lockett applied to the Board to know what foreign countries had agreed to reciprocate with this country, and to place British ships in their ports on an equally favourable footing with foreign ships in British ports, and whether a notification of the same would be published by the Government. Sir Denis Le Marchant replies by stating that, before the act of the last session passed, the Government had not made proposals to the greater number of states, but that, as regards the important maritime countries of Germany, Prussia, Hanover, the Hanse Towns, and other northern powers, also Denmark, Russia, Austria, the Italian States, Greece, and the Ottoman Empire, the treatment of British would be nearly the same as that of national vessels. The states of Central and Southern America were also included in the same category. With regard to France Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and the United States of America, it was thought necessary to adopt a different course, and to take such steps as appeared best calculated to obtain from the Governments of those countries a free admission of British shipping into their ports.

Sir Denis then proceeds to observe that Sweden and the United States had reciprocated maritime freedom with this country, and that any new arrangements before the 1st of January would be published for the information of the country.

This is a very gratifying announcement for it will be seen that the principal maritime powers in the world have already abandoned their restrictive policy, and agreed to follow in our wake. Belgium and Holland cannot, on the score of self-interest, afford to remain long behind; while with respect to France, Spain, and Portugal, their shipping transactions with England are too minute to affect the working of a principle which will do more to promote the extension of commerce than any scheme which has yet been devised.

The Pope finding that his friends in Paris are no longer in the ascendant, has become alarmed, and refuses to return to Rome. General Baragay d'Hilliers has assumed his functions in lieu of General Rostolon, but the policy of the French has not advanced one step towards the solution of this Roman difficulty.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.—We have heard from good authority, that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that, at all events, British interests shall not be menaced either on the West India side or the Pacific side of Nicaragua.—His Lordship, we are informed, has acted most promptly in the matter, and that, in order to forward despatches to the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific on the subject, the West India packet was detained for some hours at Southampton on Saturday last. Rear Admiral Hornby, it is said, is ordered up with his squadron to cruise in the neighbourhood of Panama, and to be within call of the British Charge d'Affairs at Nicaragua.—[United Service Gazette.

The *Morning Herald* states that orders have been sent out to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G. C. B., to retire from the Dardanelles with the fleet under his command, and to proceed to Malta.

The Right Hon. Mr. Macaulay, by an unanimous vote of the students, has been re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

The passengers by the steam ship Canada, on her late voyage from New-York, brought home nearly 1,000,000 in gold. One passenger from California brought £30,000.

Mr. Beckwith, late Secretary to the Leeds Infirmary, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, for embezzling upwards of £1000 from the funds.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Professor JOHNSTON will lecture before the Members of the Institute this Evening, Friday, giving an outline of his Report on the Agricultural capabilities of this country.

☞By a Proclamation in the last Royal Gazette, the Provincial Legislature is prorogued to Thursday the 7th day of February next—then to meet for the dispatch of business.

ON Monday a young man named James Anderson, was brought before the Police Magistrate, and charged with damaging the Telegraph Wires. It appears that a combination has existed for this reprehensible purpose, since the line from here to Halifax was completed, the Telegraph companies and the Speculators being at variance, the latter insisting on the first use of the wires, and the company desirous to accommodate the whole public through the associated Press. In consequence, the wires have been destroyed at each arrival of the English Mail, and the perpetrators until now escaped detection. On the arrival of the last English intelligence, Mr. Mount, the operator here, finding the connection to the Westward closed, started on an inspection of the line, and had only proceeded as far as Union street, when by a close scrutiny, he discovered in the vicinity of a large tree, the wires disconnected, and so fixed that a person could connect or disconnect without much trouble.—The High Constable, Stockford, was put on the watch early the same evening, and at midnight, amidst a furious rain storm, Anderson was seen to climb the tree, and when he had got fairly to work, was challenged by the unwearying sentinel, brought down, and secured.—He stated that he had been employed, and well paid by parties for committing the offence, and that if he were even sent to the Penitentiary, he would be well remunerated for loss of time.

We are extremely pained that any circumstances should have induced this young man to commit an offence which is likely to endanger his personal liberty for a length of time; and if the really guilty parties have any feelings, they will have the dreadful consciousness continually reproaching them of converting to a felon an otherwise respectable young man, and of dragging a father from his family and his home, and no doubt all he holds near and dear to him, to pine in a Penitentiary—receiving a felon's doom, for an offence of which he has unhappily permitted himself to be made the instrument.—It is a pity indeed that the instigators of Anderson could not be discovered; suspicion, however, points her finger to several individuals, and it is hoped that Anderson may yet disclose his employers. He may buoy himself with the hope of being well remunerated, but let his personal liberty once be taken from him,—let him cease to be useful to his masters, and his pay will be stopped, however great might have been the amount of promises—Anderson was committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court in January next.

The Coroner's Inquest, which sat on the remains of Doctor Parkman, in Boston, have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Professor Webster, of the Medical College.

PORTLAND EPISCOPAL SABBATH SCHOOL, underwent a very satisfactory examination on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector of the Parish. The attendance, notwithstanding the weather, was unusually large, and as far as we could judge, the School appears to be in a very flourishing and efficient state. After the examination the children were regaled with a plentiful supply of fruit, cakes, and other delicacies, provided by the teachers and others for the occasion. A number of visitors also attended, who seemed highly gratified with the proceedings. —*Courier.*

LARGE CARGOES.—Last week, the steamer *Maid of Erin* brought over from Digby, and Annapolis no less than 30 horned cattle and 260 sheep. And on Tuesday the steamer *Commodore* arrived from the same places with 22 head of cattle, 150 sheep, 150 carcasses of mutton, 50 barrels of apples and cider, 25 firkins of butter, about two tons of poultry, a quantity of cheese and eggs, and about 40 passengers.—*New-Bruns.*

(From the Royal Gazette, Dec. 12.)

A Committee of the Medical Profession in St. John waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 11th December inst., and presented the following Address of the Committee, and Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the Faculty on the 6th instant:

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the undersigned, in behalf of a General Meeting of the Medical Gentlemen of Saint John, convened in that City on the 6th instant, beg leave most respectfully to submit to Your Excellency, that the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in their recent appointment of a Physician to that Institution, have evinced an entire disregard to the rights of the Medical Profession of this Province, and have thrown an unmerited imputation and reflection upon the character and professional qualifications of its members, among whom are to be found many gentlemen whose character, standing, professional qualications, and experience, fully qualify them to perform the duties of the office, and whose residence within the Province gives them a claim paramount to that of a stranger. They, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to order a new Commission to be formed for the governance of that Institution.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D., &c.
WM. LIVINGSTONE, C. M.

Dec. 11, 1849.

Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Medical Profession in St. John, Dec 6, 1849.

1st.—Moved by Dr. Harding, seconded by Dr. Travers—*Resolved*, That there are many Medical Gentlemen practising in various parts of the Province of New-Brunswick, who, after regular courses of study, have obtained satisfactory testimonials of Professional acquirements and qualifications from established Schools of Medicine and Surgery.

2d—Moved by Dr. Ruddock, seconded by Dr. Livingstone—*Resolved*, That the Lunatic Asylum of this Province was built and is sustained by Funds obtained from the Public Revenue, towards which every Practitioner of Medicine in New-Brunswick, as a tax-payer, has paid his proportion, and is therefore entitled to fair consideration in the disposal of Public Offices connected with his profession.

3d—Moved by Dr. Travers, seconded by Dr. Miller—*Resolved*, That the Medical Gentlemen throughout New-Brunswick have been subjected to unmerited reflection by the recent proceedings of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in their appointment of a Gentleman from another Province as Physician to that Establishment; and this Meeting thus publicly records its protest and just indignation.

4th—Moved by Dr. Samuel Bayard, seconded by Dr. Wetmore—*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, as at present constituted, four of the Gentlemen being Members of the Legal Profession, and the others Gentlemen of different pursuits, without any Member of the Medical Faculty associated with them, are thereby unqualified to superintend the affairs of a Medical Institution, and that the above Commission is therefore viewed by this Meeting as an indignity offered to the Physicians and Surgeons of this Province possessing the confidence of the Public.

5th—Moved by Dr. Livingstone, seconded by Dr. Hunter Peters—*Resolved*, That the conduct of the Commissioners throughout the proceedings of the appointment, manifests an undue Executive influence in the exercise of patronage.

6th—Moved by Dr. Fitch, seconded by Dr. Sharpe—*Resolved*, That a Committee consisting of Drs. Livingstone and Bayard, be appointed and requested to proceed immediately to Fredericton, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and present the foregoing Resolutions; and to draft and present an Address to His Excellency, praying him to issue a new Commission, framed more in accordance with the equal rights of all departments of society, and thereby better calculated to ensure the success and extended usefulness of the Institution.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D., &c
WM. LIVINGSTONE, C. M.

December 11, 1849.

To these Resolutions and Address His Excellency returned the following answer:—

"I have perused and shall attentively consider the Resolutions and Address presented by Dr. Bayard and Dr. Livingstone.

I cannot admit that the present Commission is incompetent to superintend the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum, simply because it contains no medical man among its members.—Were it expected that the Commissioners should regulate the diet and medical treatment of the patient, there would have been great force in the objection.—Had the Legislature conceived any such qualification to be necessary for one or more Members of the Commission, it is presumed they would have prescribed it in the Act.

With regard to the undue Executive influence which the Memorialists conceive they can trace in the proceedings of the Commission, I do not admit its existence, and I should very much deprecate anything of the sort.

Nor can I acquiesce in the view, that to select a Member of the Medical Profession from the adjoining Province, is an insult to the Medical Practitioners of this Colony. A very few weeks have elapsed since a federal union of the British North American Colonies was publicly discussed at Saint John; among its advocates was at least one Member of the profession. I cannot, under any circumstances, look upon a subject of the British Crown in Nova Scotia in the light of a Foreigner. I have some reason to think, moreover, that the place in question was offered without success to one or more Medical men resident in this Province.

I cannot hold out to the Memorialists any hope of superseding the present Commission on the grounds put forward by them.

An attempt was made some time since to form a Commission which would have contained none but residents at Saint John, and of which no individual belonging to the Executive Government was a Member. Many of the Gentlemen then named declined to act, and to this fact, and this alone, the present Commission, constituted as it is, owes its origin. I need not point out to the Memorialists, that the Provincial Act 12 Victoria, c. 28, s. 5, vests the whole power of appointing and dismissing the Officers of the Asylum in the Commissioners.

To supersede the Commission, merely because they have exercised the powers legally vested in them, without any allegation that the person is unfit or incompetent, would be in reality open to the charge of bringing "undue Executive influence" to bear on the management of the Asylum.

THE Whig Government of England would appear destined to prostrate the high character and standing of that mighty Empire. Wherever they put their hands, the blighting effects of a whig-radical policy is visible;—At home, in England, they are without friends, and hold power by a sort of sufferance; in Ireland, in their efforts to conciliate the Roman Catholics, they have mortally affronted the Protestants, so they have not a friend in either party, and that country is consequently quicker than ever hastening to a terrible crisis;—the West Indies are ruined by a Whig policy, and the North American trade and commerce is so utterly prostrate that separation from British interests is openly talked of. Wherever and whenever the whigs have been in power, they have shown themselves completely incompetent to govern the British empire and her extended Colonial dominions.—Among all their misgovernment, one would think that the poor Indians, free from trade and harmless of politics, might be exempt; but no, a niggardly whig policy has extended even to Lake Superior, and the Indians, once the firm and faithful allies of England are now in open arms against the Government. Their lands have been sold to Mining Companies, without their consent, and without remuneration, and their Chiefs have been met with stern rebuke and haughty pride by their "Great White Father," the Governor General, where it was their wont to be received with pleasure as the "Red Children of their Great Mother in the East." The Agents of the Government have likewise used duplicity in their dealings with the Indians, and this has soured the minds of a people who utterly abhor such a thing as double-dealing.—The following extracts show the state of affairs in the Indian country:—

(From the Detriot Tribune.)

WAR ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Some four years since, the Canadian government issued permits for explorations of lands bordering on Lake Superior and Huron, for mineral locations. The land was then in the possession of the Indians. The Lake Superior News says: Upon the intrusion of numerous exploring parties into their country, the possessors of these lands became alarmed, and remonstrated with some of them, and their answers were that they should be paid for their lands; since that period, every year, the Indians have made application upon application to their great father at Montreal, entreating that justice be done them; yet they have received no attention or consideration whatever.

The feelings of dissatisfaction and discontent which naturally prevailed among them was increas-