SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1851.

# The Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 15. "Opposition without faction, and Measures irrespective of Men." Number 23.

**THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,**

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Devober & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

**12s. 6d., in Advance**;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

**Inducements for Clubbing,**

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertizing by the year is six pounds per column, and *half, quarter, or eighth* part of a column in the same ratio.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

**Weekly Almanack.**

| June. | | R. | Sun s. | Moon R. | H. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Saturday, | 4 | 18 7 | 39 | 1 | 4 5 52 |
| 8 | Sunday, | 4 | 18 7 | 40 | 1 | 34 7 10 |
| 9 | Monday, | 4 | 18 7 | 40 | 2 | 3 8 20 |
| 10 | Tuesday, | 4 | 18 7 | 41 | 2 | 32 9 14 |
| 11 | Wednesday, | 4 | 17 7 | 41 | 3 | 4 10 1 |
| 12 | Thursday, | 4 | 17 7 | 42 | 3 | 39 10 41 |
| 23 | Friday, | 4 | 17 7 | 42 | rises | 11 21 |

Full Moon, 13th day, 3h. 8m. even.

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

***National Loan Fund***
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**
**of London.**

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

**Capital, £500,000 sterling.**

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZES, *Chairman.*

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Medical Examiner . Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

*Advantages offered by this Society.*

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required by effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

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WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, at St. John, N. B*

**DOOLEY'S**

*Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,*

**State Street, BOSTON,**

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

**HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.**

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has newly renovated his establishment to the above name, lying miles from this City, 1 mile North of Kennebecasis River Bridge, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, Tea, &c., got up at shortest notice. Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c., &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, where hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—The subscriber has received per "Caroline," and "Lisbon," from London, his Spring supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Brushes, &c., which he offers at lowest market prices.

May 16, 1851. S. L. TILLEY.

*Iron, Steel, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.*

*The Subscribers have in Stock, and offer for Sale at their Stores in Nelson Street, the following GOODS, viz:*

900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;
40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3/16 to 5/8 inch;
10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 26;
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig IRON;
20 tons best BOILER PLATES;
5 tons Blistered STEEL, C U N D and L;
5 tons Cast STEEL, Sanderson & Naylor's;
120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & DX;
240 bags SPIKES, assorted 4 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Manix' Patent METAL, 5/8 to 1 1/8 inch,
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link CHAIN, assorted, 5/8 to 1 1/8 inch;
28 best Proved Stud CHAIN CABLES, ass'd, 5/8 to 1 1/8 inch;
39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 3 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
150 bolts NAVY CANVASS, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons CORDAGE, well assorted;
90 dozen long handle Irish SPADES;
40 Smiths' ANVILS; 30 VICES;
2 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE BRICK;
144 pieces Irish LINENS—very superior;
9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.

In addition to the above Stock, will receive by first Spring arrivals—950 tons Common and Refined IRON, well assorted.

All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.

Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

**VULCAN FOUNDRY**
**MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.**

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

*COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates*, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

ALSO—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞ All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

**Phœnix Foundry,**
**POND STREET.**

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear &c., &c.

*On Hand*—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St John, October 16th, 1849.

**SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.**

**GEORGE WOODS,**

*West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,*

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

**NEW BOOKS,**

*Received per "Creole,"*

HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do;
Godey's Ladies' Book, do. do.;
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 15s. per an.
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Crescent, by Sir A. Fisher;
Alfred Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.

B. O'BRIEN.

January 17.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
**Attorney & Barrister at Law,**
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
*ST. JOHN, N. B.*

Spring and Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at PALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street*, pearl opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 9. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

*Agricultural Garden and Flower* **SEEDS.**

THE subscriber has received a fresh assortment of Agricultural, Garden and Flower SEEDS of superior quality. For sale at low prices.

April 25. JOHN G. SHARP.

**Removal.**

THE Subscriber would acquaint his friends and the Public generally that he has REMOVED his PAPER HANGINGS and SHOE STORE to the Premises in Prince William Street, recently in the occupation of Mr. J. Summers. [May 9.] JOHN LEITCH.

Cour. N. Br. Freeman, Telegraph.

## CALIFORNIA, AS SHE IS TO BE.

*(Concluded from last weeks Chronicle.)*

A transition state is, of necessity, a transitory one. There must be a passing from something to something. As no one supposes that California is to continue what she is, the question arises unto what is she to pass over? To this question I now address myself—promising, that I at present, only give utterance to *opinions*, without entering largely upon the *grounds* of them; and that, wherein I am under any shadow of doubt, the fact is kept in mind, that he who predicts evil, meets nought but obloquy, even if those predictions are verified; while he who prophecies good, when he can, will meet with nothing worse than obloquy, if his sayings fail, and is all the more favoured if they come to be realized.

Contrary to all our previous assumptions, the State has vast resources of wealth in her soil.—In the department of agriculture, we are just beginning to perceive what she is capable of.—There are wide tracts of land yet to be explored; thousands of broad acres untrodden by the feet of white men. They cannot fail to be as favourable to tillage as those we have seen, and partially tried. A virgin soil of untold richness—elements of vegetable life and growth accumulating for centuries, are spread around us. A million of people cannot fail to thrive by cultivating the soil—and in fifty years they will be here to make the demonstration. The vine, the fruit tree of every description, will flourish in all parts of the domain. Plants, annual and perennial, esculent roots, melons, maize, wheat, grains of all kinds, will yield returns an hundred fold.—Farm houses will dot thickly every valley; herds and flocks innumerable, will cover the meads and hills incapable of tillage—marshes will be redeemed from overflow, and turned into the most teeming and exuberant of all soils; and what to many an eye seems but an arid waste, will blossom in beauty and yield its harvest of joy.

To make these results possible, there are immense forests for timber and fuel—trees on yonder mountains of gigantic size; there are boundless quarries of slate, trap and granite rock;—limestone in vast quantities; extensive beds of clay, large deposites of sand and gravel, and mountains of marble. There is an abundance of water power, and there are mill-sites and town-plats without number. These are all to be brought into service; they were placed and fashioned with a purpose, and could not have been formed in vain. And then from mouth to source, our rivers swarm with fish of mottled and golden hue; and birds of passage, in clouds that darken the air, make their winter retreat in our land.—And where a million can exist by agriculture and kindred employments, there will prosper another million of mechanics, artists, traders and professional men, to the reciprocal benefit of one another, and to the common good of all.

A climate of rare qualities, most healthful to those who are 'native and to the manor born,' and not uncongenial to the thoroughly acclimated from every land, must favour and hasten the consummation.

The mineral resources of the state are yet very far, from being developed—so far, indeed, that what now seems to many to be the wildest extravagance, will prove but the scantiest and narrowest anticipation. There are silver and quick-silver enough in California, to enrich the Continent, and supply the world for ages, were the world to remain what it is. Yet that cannot be—for these things themselves are the agents of revolution, and will help to change the face of the globe. What then shall be said of gold? Simply this—it is inexhaustible. No one can estimate its value. It is a native quartz and kindred rocks, though often fast locked, it permeates the whole western slope of the mountains—it pierces the mountains themselves—it crops out on the eastern side, and is yet to be gathered there in vast sums. It is buried in drifts deep down on the bed rock, and is mingled with the soils of hill and vale everywhere. Gold is yet to fill our streets—to be as common as in the days of Solomon, and houses of worship in California, may yet vie with the temple of Solomon in their costliness, elegance, and splendour of their decorations. We have not yet seen the beginning of the overturn in the financial affairs and changes of trade, which the ever-increasing yield of our gold mines is destined to accomplish. Hitherto more than one half of all the gold has been consumed in the expense of outfit, passage, time and living, to the enrichment of other than the producers.—An entire third has been wasted in wanton extravagance and dissipation; and less than one sixth has remained in the hands that took it from the earth. It will not long be so. The expense will not fail to lessen materially in proportion to the amount produced; extravagance and dissipation will gradually cease, and the increase of wealth will grow to that extent larger.

Nor will the State fall behind the chiefest in arts, in manufactures and in commerce. Midway between the Isthmus and the realms of eternal snow, with hundreds of miles of navigable bays and rivers—with seven hundred miles of sea-coast—with three of the finest harbors of the world—with earth's broadest ocean at her feet, gemmed with a thousand sea-isles, and leaving the shores of a continent whose riches are yet ungathered, and whose hoarded masses and buried abysses of materials for commerce, are yet to be brought to light. California is to be the queen of the seas. The wind-fleet of the world, as it now is, will not be sufficient for her—and within the golden gates are to be the docks and depots of a steam and an electro-magnetic marine, of which all the steamarine that now exists, is the minutest embryo. Manufactories of machinery—of various fabrics of use and ornament, and all works of art will succeed, and here will wealth and greatness and renown rear their loftiest and proudest ornaments.

People will continue to flow in from all quarters. The people will hourly augment. From China alone we are long resize enough to entitle them to a representation in Congress.—From many other crowded centres of humanity they will come in the like proportion. Our commercial emporium will overspread the whole promontory on whose edge it has just begun to be built. This, our inland city, will extend itself for miles. The iron-horse that has drank the waters of the Mississippi, will fly over mountain, plain and rivers breathe defiance to yonder beetling cliffs and towering peaks of snow, as he dashes through the tunneled depths beneath, and come thundering through our streets to slake his thirst at our river's brink; and in his train will come many a long lost face and love-lit eye, to beam on and gladden us in the land whereon the star of empire shall never set.

Bands of railroad will bind all portions of the continent together, from her orient shore to her accident. Within a few months our chief cities will be connected by the telegraph; in five years we shall be in instant communication with all the cities of the Union; and in ten years with all the seats of power on the globe—for then will the telegraph with its wires of flame, gird all lands and encircle the world.

Ere a generation shall have passed away, villas, country-seats, homes embellished with all that art and taste can devise, will fill the land.—Music, painting, poetry, science, literature and religion—all things that grace and adorn, will have their temples, and their genial haunts—and the man who from preference and not from necessity, shall go elsewhere, when he may select even here any climate, from sea-shore to mountain—from bracing chill wind to soft blowing breeze—from genial warmth to gelid airs, who shall go elsewhere, to enjoy his gathered store of wealth, and pass the evening of his days, will be thought whimsical and old fashioned. The World's centre has changed. This will be the land of pilgrimage, and no man will be thought to have seen the world till he has visited California!

Nor can it be that the cause of truth and righteousness—the kingdom of our glorious Redeemer will lose anything by the coming of such a day. It cannot afford that such a vantage ground should be lost. The wisdom that is guiding the complications of the vast machinery of God's moral government unto its blessed and glorious consummation, must and will secure the triumphs of grace and truth on these western shores. To his overruling providence and infinite love, be the result confided; while with unflagging zeal, with inspirited energy, with a lofty faith, and with an earnest soul, his servants perform their work.—Then upon all this scene of boundless wealth, shall be written, 'Holiness unto the Lord;' and the gold and silver shall not be wanting in his treasury. The tabernacles of the Lord shall be amiable in every eye. They shall lift their spires in every valley, and crown every hill. The rich shall not put their trust in riches, and the poor shall forget that his heritage was poverty. The pagan shall leave his idols and learn of Christ.—All that dwell here shall have delight in the 'fruits of that Spirit,' and the whole heathen world shall say, 'Lo, this is the land which the Lord Jehovah hath blessed; come ye, let us serve Him that we also may rejoice in the abundance of peace!''

In some way the providence of God will bring it to pass, that California shall fully compensate for every mischief she has done—that there shall be an antidote for her poison—that for all the avarice, covetousness, and cold-hearted miserliness, of which she has been the occasion, she shall make ample returns of good; of good, in driving away superstition, breaking down the walls of prejudice, and dissipating the darkness that has so long veiled and confused the minds of men uninstructed and half civilized. She carries in her hand an instrument skilful to turn every lock; to move every bolt; to break in sunder every bar of iron, and to unhinge the gates of brass. At all events, when the dark nations of the heathen world are able to understand what California is; if they do not learn in that what Christianity is, they will at least be better able to appreciate both her blessings and her promises, whenever her claims are presented to them. It is not possible that California should not be used in some way, as God's instrument in the progressions of his kingdom; and we will earnestly strive to make her such, that she may be employed as a sanctified and hallowed instrumentality, and not any other.

Do such results seem impossible in this land? But the last half century has witnessed greater changes with less prospect at the beginning.—Greater comparative results have sprung from less potent causes. What has been, may be. And besides, do we suppose improvements are to stop? Is the progress of discovery to be arrested? Is the world's moral power all spent? Will revolutions go backward? Will science retrograde? Has society sped on thus far in its course without having acquired any momentum to urge it farther on? Has Truth exhausted her quiver, and Right lost her sway, and the Church her vitality, and Christianity her glory? If not, then what we have indicated, falls not only within the range of things possible, but within the compass of things probable.

Was it probable that a handful of the sons of Israel going into 'a land whose stones were iron, and out of whose hills they might dig brass,' would, after a few generations, attain to the golden wealth of the days of Solomon? Was it probable three centuries ago that the little sea-girt isle of Great Britain would become the great seat of financial power; the mistress of the civilized world, and extend her sceptre over an empire, the widest upon which the sun has ever shone? Was it probable fifty years ago that New-England with her barren soil and bleak climate, would so soon become one of the most wealthy, populous and best adorned portions of the land and world? Yet has she fished wealth from the seas, drained it from her water-falls; dug it from her hills—hills which have yielded only iron, free-stone and granite, and stands forth her own best vindication.

And shall it now be thought improbable—now, with all the power of progress, with all the rich store of experience, with all the accumulated forces of discovery, with all the resources of science, with all the appliances of art, with all the helps of an enlightened age, a free government, and an elevating and sublime faith, with all the genius of Americans, with all the tact and shrewdness of New Englanders, with all the energy of Saxons, with a rare combination of natural advantages, with an exubrient soil, with stones of silver and lakes of quicksilver, and hills from which may be ever dug very gold—*improbable*, that California should become the richest, mightiest, noblest and most renowned of all the States that glitter and blaze in the grand constellation of the North, whose radiance already beams on all the earth? If this be deemed improbable, I inquire, what more you would have, what more you could ask, to make the result certain?

*How to produce Five Crops of the same Piece of Ground within Thirteen Months.*—In October plant winter Beans in rows, 30 inches row from row, and at the same time interline two rows of early York Cabbages, which should be sown in June; let the Cabbages be planted 10 inches from the Beans, and 10 inches row from row. The Cabbages to be drawn as Coleworts during the winter, and early in spring. As soon as the Cabbages are off, which should not be later than March, immediately plant a row of Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes between the rows of Beans. The Potatoes will be ready to harvest in July; as soon as they are taken up fork in a little rotten manure, and transplant a row of Swedes, taken from a bed, which should be previously sown for that purpose. As soon as the Beans are harvested, remove them as soon as possible, and after manuring and well stirring the soil, immediately sow a row of Early Six-weeks, or Stone Turnip. The Swedes and Turnips will be ready to be taken up in November. Then five crops can be procured, from the same piece of ground, within the space of 13 months.

The first manufactory for spinning by machinery in Austria has just been founded at a place called Eipel, on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia.

## NUNS AND NUNNERIES.

*Extracts from the Evidence in the Blackrock Case.*

The following are extracts from the evidence taken upon the Blackrock Nunnery case before the Irish Court of Chancery. The case may be seen *in extenso* in the cases of appeals before the Lords, vol. 94, "Fulham v. Macarthy." Mr. Macarthy, of Cork, died in 1843, leaving a large grown-up family and personal property to the amount of upwards of £90,000. Two of his daughters had, with his consent, become nuns in the convent of Blackrock, in 1828 and 1829. He paid £1,000 entrance money with each of them, on the understanding that they were not to participate in any property which he might leave at his death.—Moreover, his daughters wrote him letters shortly after their profession, renouncing any such property, and he drew up a draft of a will (found after his death,) in which he cut them off with a shilling, on the ground of their having been already provided for. This will, however, was never executed, and in 1843 he died intestate.—His son John took out letters of administration, and possessed himself of his deceased father's property, which he divided among his brothers and sisters to the exclusion of the two nuns—retaining their shares in his own hands.—On the 29th Dec., 1843, and 13th March, 1844, respectively, the two sisters executed deeds of assignment of all the property to which they had claim to certain nuns of the convent of Blackrock for the uses of the convent. The brother refused to pay the shares of the sisters to the assignees on the ground of improper influence, and proceedings were instituted in Chancery to compel payment. It is from these proceedings that the following extracts are made. 1st. In the bill of the appellants—that is, on the part of the convent—the following principle is laid down:—"Your suppliants further show that it is the invariable and well-known regulation of such convent, and all similar institutions, that any property which any of the professed nuns acquire or become entitled to after their profession, becomes the property of the community, and that such is the effect of their becoming such nuns, and of the vow of poverty taken by them." Again, Dr Murphy, then Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, says in answer to his interrogatory:—"About the end of 1843, Catherine Macarthy solicited a conversation or interview with me on the subject of giving over to her brothers her share in her father's assets, and she expressed her desire to do so on condition of receiving for her life an annuity of £300; and she deemed that such would be consistent with her vows as a professed nun, and she wished for my permission to carry this object into effect. I told her that I had no power to grant her permission, or to dispense with her vow of poverty, and that *she could not, consistently with her vow, alienate from the convent this property*, and that, according to the rules of this institution, any property devolving upon her or any other professed nun became the property of the community." And then he adds:—"I say that neither upon this nor any other occasion did I use any undue means or influence whatever to induce the said Catherine Macarthy to execute the deed." In confirmation of this doctrine comes the Rev. Theobald Matthew's answer to interrogatories. Mr. Matthew was the bishop's deputy in visiting the convent:—"There is a vow of religious poverty, or in other words, 'there is nothing over which she can have dominion,' taken by ladies on becoming members of said and similar institutions. The meaning and effect of such vow of poverty is, that any property or money which may come or devolve upon any member of such institution or institutions, becomes the property of the community. The individual has no control over it; and such is the well known and understood result on such vow." So much for the consequence and nature of the vows of obedience and poverty. The following is an extract from Nelson Macarthy's answer to the bill of the appellants, being his report of the substance of a conversation with his sister. He says that his sister Catherine told him that she asked the bishop's to assign any right she had to her brothers. He referred her to her superiores. She answered that the superiores had referred her to him. He then said, "You must observe your vows of obedience. She answered, "If you mean, my lord, that I must dispose of this property against my conscience, it will be for a court of equity to decide how far such an act would be valid." He replied, "*If those are your intention, my dear madam, let me tell you that I have lawyers in my family as well as yours, and* THIS IS TOO GOOD A THING NOT TO LOOK AFTER." He continues, that he saw Maria (his other sister), and that she told him that she cried and wept all night long after signing the deed. She told him that he could not see his sister Catherine that day, as she was undergoing punishment. Some weeks after, he says, he saw Catherine, who appeared very weak and depressed. She said that in reference to the deed a pen might as well have been put into the hands of a corpse as hers. She informed him that she feared she would be obliged to sign the deed in compliance with her vows, and that *he had no idea of the mental training that they went through, and that* SHE WOULD BE OBLIGED TO STATE THAT HER ACTS WERE FREE AND VOLUNTARY, and that everything done by a "religious" must be done cheerfully and freely, otherwise it would be deemed and considered that she had broken her vows.

NEVER DECEIVE A CHILD.—Never promise what you never intend to perform. Never forget to do as you promised. "Train him in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Do not parents forget the importance of this precept in respect to deception? Do they not deceive their children without a thought that they are thus teaching them to deceive? The importance of truth without deception in the management of children is illustrated by the anecdote narrated in the following paragraph from a New York paper.

Two small boys met on the sidewalk, and after some minutes spent in conversation, one remarked to the other, that some little thing might be obtained if he could obtain a few cents from his parents.

"But," said the other, "I don't need any money to obtain it, for my mother told me I should have it at such a time."

"Pish!" said the other, "my mother has promised me so many times, and I don't get it, and I do not think you will either."

"What!" said the other.

"Oh, yes," replied the first, "our mother only tells us to get rid of us, and I think it will be so with yours."

"What, my mother tell a lie! I would sooner believe bible-lies than my mother!" exclaimed the little fellow, and immediately left his companion with a countenance filled with indignation. What a lesson should this afford to all guardians, and those who have the care of youth.

## GREAT PROTECTION MEETING.

The following speeches of Mr. Burt and the DUKE OF RICHMOND, were delivered at a Protection Meeting in London, in May, to which we would direct the attention of our conservative friends.

The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham moved the first resolution. He should have shrunk from coming forward, were it not for the dread lest he should be suspected of lukewarmness towards the great principles of politic, just, and equitable protection. (Cheers.) He firmly believed that it was upon those principles alone, or upon their abandonment, depended the earthly prosperity of the country, or its total destruction. (Cheers.)—The resolution he had to propose was to the effect—

That the long-continued and still increasing distress of the agricultural interest; the unmitigated difficulties of the colonial interest; the deep depression of the shipping interest; the diminished and continually declining profits of trade and of every branch of industrial pursuits; the reduction of the wages of labour, and the diminution of employment in many parts of the United Kingdom; the increase of crime, and the desertion of home and country, by continually augmenting bodies of the most industrious and valuable portions of the British population; present indisputable evidence that derangements exist in the social system of the country, which are sapping the foundations of its prosperity, and, if not speedily remedied, must end in wide-spread disaster, discontent, and ruin.

Mr. Burt, Q. C., seconded the resolution in an able speech, devoted to showing the injurious effects upon the agricultural interests of Ireland, by the withdrawal of protection. He observed that "Ireland has suffered more than any other part of the British dominions by Free Trade, and the people of England might regard what was passing in Ireland as the programme of what would most assuredly befall England unless they reversed their policy. There could not be a better test of the state of the progress of crime. Now, in 1846, the first year of Free Trade, the number of convictions in Ireland were 8639; in 1847 they were 15,253. This was the first year of the famine; and they might attribute the increase to that; but in 1848 they amounted to 18,206, and in 1849 to 21,202; and the cases of transportation had in the following ratio:—In 1845 they were 625; in 1846, 687; in 1847, 2202; in 1848, 2733; and in 1849, 3073. He himself, in Irish courts of justice, had seen judges refuse to pass the sentence of transportation upon convicted felons, because they said, they had committed the crime in the hope of being sent to a penal colony, and he had seen the judges issue an order reducing the lowest diet that could sustain existence, the gaol diet, because it was proved to them that crime was committed by prisoners to get to the gaol, in order to escape from the intolerable nuisances that Free Trade had brought on them. He was not able to give them the state of crime in England. It had not increased in the same ratio as in Ireland, but it had increased; and it had increased because industry had not received its due reward. Some people told them that land had not gone out of cultivation in England. In 1846 there were a million of acres devoted to wheat cultivation; in 1848 there were only half a million. In 1849 attention was called to that circumstance, and the returns stated there had been an increase, but still not to the extent of two-thirds of what it was in 1846; but he knew that in one favourable locality in the south of Ireland the cultivation of wheat had fallen off in two years one half. The land had not gone out of cultivation in England yet, because the English tenant-farmers had capital, which the Irish farmers had not; but, as soon as that capital was exhausted, the same misery would fall upon the farmers of England that had already fallen upon their brethren in Ireland. The object of the Free Traders was the extermination of the tenant-farmers of England. It was not a landlord's question. The tenant-farmers of England stood between the landlords and ruin. Ruin could not reach the landlords till the tenant-farmers and the agricultural labourers were both destroyed. No less than 230,000 small farmers had left Ireland. It was much easier to destroy a man with 30 acres than a man with 500, but the process that had ruined these 230,000 would, in a very short time, if Free Trade were not reversed, reach the farmers of England too. He had used a strong term, he had said the object of the Free Traders was to exterminate the tenant-farmers of England. He believed it. Would they submit to it? (Loud cries of "No.") The Free Traders had avowed it. After quoting an extract from the *Times* to bear out this last assertion, the learned gentleman referred to the subject of emigration, stating that in 1845 only 70,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom; but in 1849 the emigrants amounted to 299,498, who had been driven out not by hope but by despair. Passing from this topic to the flour-mills in Ireland, he stated that the millers, who had thought they could advantageously grind foreign flour, were finding their mistake, as it was cheaper to grind the wheat in the place of growth than export the wheat in the grain. The fact was that every man, except (and this was a most important exception) the placeman and the fundholder, had two interests—his interest as a consumer, which no doubt was benefitted by Free Trade, and his interest as a producer, which was injured by it; and it was undoubtedly of more consequence to a man to have an income, than to spend it advantageously. (Cheers.) The National Debt was a charge on every acre of land in the country; and if they lowered prices, what they did was in point of fact to give him a larger mortgage. (Hear.) In Ireland they were in the habit of complaining of absenteeism, but Free Trade had coubled that absenteeism, because where one quarter would formerly suffice to pay the landlord, they had now to export two for that purpose. (Hear.) But how had the prophecies of the Free Traders been fulfilled? They said it would be utterly impossible that France could ever be an exporting kingdom, whereas they had sent in the last year 500,000 quarters of wheat, and 2,000,000 cwt. of ground flour. (Cheers.)—Their prophecies with respect to the prices had been equally accurate. Two years since they had declared they were "exceptional" (a very convenient phrase), but they had given up that, and now they told the agriculturists that they must meet the times by the employment of capital in large masses. (Cheers.) They said, too, that the tenant-farmers must transfer their capital to other lands. Thank God, the tenant-farmers' capital was inseperably imbedded in their native soil; and how cruel it was, then to tell them they must remove their capital to other lands. (Cheers.) Then, with regard to other nations following the example of Great Britain; the Zollverein and the United States still maintained exclusive duties. The learned gentleman then alluded to what he regarded as threats of a revolution thrown out in case an