## THE NEW-BRUNSWICK TLIFPBRISE ALHAMC,

 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1853:BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LEAP YEAE,
And the 16th year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Calculated for St. John, and adapted for use throughout the Province;

With valuable Statistical, Nautical, Astronomical, Temperance, Agrioultural, and other usfful information.

- AStronomical calculations in mean, or clock time,


## BY WILTIAM MILLS.

Saint John, Lat. $45^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$ N. Long. $66^{\circ} 3^{\prime} \mathbf{W}$.

EDITED EY A COMMNTTEE OF TNE GRAND DIYISION, S. OF T.

## SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Printed and Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. \&\% A. MeMiLLLAN, at the Phenix Book and Stationery House, Prince William Street; and may be hid of the principal Booksellers and Traders throughout the Province.

## THE TEMPERANCE MANUAL: By Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D.

Conrexts.-I. Origir and cause of Intoxication; origin and nature of Alcohol; correction of an error; ways in which alcohol may be extracted; a great deceplion; medieal use of alcohol; its izikoductiyn into. the mines end the army; its geneial uses and effects; testimony of an old man; the mermon that was preaghed; the measures that were taken; $r_{2}$ rousing sermon.
II. Change of opinion, and effoits; society formed in 1826 ; testimony of reformed drunkards in 1834; the way to cure all drunkenness; a great question, and its answer; illustration by facts.
III. The process by which alcohol deceives men ; reasons why drinkers of alcohol increase the quantity ; peculiarity of the alcoholic appetite; illustration by facts ; violation of moral law ; difference between immediate and ultimate effects ; medical testimony.
IV. The process by which alcohol causes death; alcohol in the stomach, heart, brain, \&sc.; effects of giving it to children ; hereditary predisposition to disoase; history of eight famities.
V. A great principle; influence of alcohol on digestion ; its course around the body; organs for the supply of nourishment; organs for the removal of nuisances; importance of cleanliness ; influence of poison; manner of treatruent by different sets of ergans; its effects on them; testimony of one hundred and twenty physicians; sudden deaths and deatis by cold water; deaths by cholera; effects of alcohol on the muscles, nerves, and on the mind; illustrations by facts, with regard to crimes; immorality of the traffic in spirits; Qpinion of Chief Justice Cranch.
VI. A principle in law; offects of the liquor traffic on its authors; the guilt of selling alcohol to sonen miar; having a license does not make it right to sell; not necessary, in order to support a fanily; appalling consequences ; no excuse that alcohol is drunk voluntarily; the eases of two men; light increases responsibility : influence for evil, extensive and eternal; death-bed retrospection and prospect.
The subscribers have published a large edition of the above invaluable Mannal. It should be carefully read by every Temperance man. It is admirably Thapted for circulation among the opponents of total abstinence, because of its calm, clear, and conclusive arguments. To meet the wishes of influential membert cf tis Order of the S. of T., the price per 100 has been put at 25 s ., thereby affording every facility for its wide circvation in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

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Astronomioal Calculations in Mean, or Clock Time, BY WILLIAM MILLS.

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## PREDICTIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Influence of the Moon.-The late Dr. Olbers, the distinguished astro* nomer of Germany who discovered the planets Pallas and Vesta, says, as the result of careful meteorological observations for fifty years in different countries, "I believe I have demonstrated that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is all of it due to illusion and prejudice."

## ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1853.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and one of the Moon, this year, 1. An Eclipse of the Sun on Monday, 6th June, in the afternoonInvisible in New Brunswick. This Eclipse will be visible in the Pacific Ocean, California, part of the Southern States, and nearly the whole of South America.
2. A partial Eclipse of the Moon visible in New Brunswick.

First contact with the Penumbra, June 20, at $\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{H} & \mathrm{M} & 28 & \text { a. }\end{array}$


Magnitude of tie Eclipse, (Moon's diameter, $=1$, ) $0.204=2.45$ digits on the Northern Limb. The first contact with the Shadow occurs at $33^{\circ}$ from the Northernmost point of the Moon's Limb towards the East. The last contact at $21^{\circ}$ toswards the West.
3. A total Eclipse of the Sun on the 30th November-invisible in New Brunswick. A small Eclipse may be seen on the Sun's Southern Limb along the Peninsula and Gulf of California, and the Isthmus of Darien. It will be visible in all parts of South America, as far as about $46^{\circ}$ of South latitude.

## PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1853.

Jan. 10, ఛ̧'s gr. elong.; 12, h stat., Histat.; 19, $\odot$ enters $\boldsymbol{m} ; ~ 24$,



 June 6, () eclipsed; 10, $\circ$ () $2 ; 13$, sup. 6 () 3 , © in apogee ; 21, ఛ̧'s gr. elong.; 22, © entera $\Omega$. Aug. 3, ఛ̧ stat. 4, 口() 24, ■() $; 26$, ४ stat. Sept. 3,


 ૪'s gr. elong. ; 27, ठ () 24 .

## Characters.-()Sun; (1) Moon; ४ Mercury; $\xlongequal{(1)}$ Venus; $\oplus$ Earth;

 ô Mars; 2 Jupiter; h Saturn; H Herschel; ${ }^{+}$\& Conjunction; $\square$ Quadrature; $\delta$ Opposition; 88 Ascending Node; $\delta 8$ Descending Node.Signs of the Zodiac.- $\varphi$ Aries, head; ४ Taurus, neck; II Gemini,
 reins; $\eta$ Scorpio, secrets; $\ddagger$ Sagittarius, thighs; VoCapricornus, knees;


SUN'S DECLINATION.

| $\Rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{S}^{\text {Jany. }}$ | ${\underset{S}{S}}^{\text {Feb }}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{N}}^{\mathbf{A} P R L} .$ | $\int_{\mathbf{N}}^{\text {May }}$ |  | June |  | $\mathrm{V} \mathbf{L Y}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}}^{\mathrm{Ava} .}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{s}^{\mathrm{Ocr} .}$ | ${ }_{\mathbf{S}}^{\mathrm{N} 0 \mathrm{ov} .}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 2253 | 16 41 | $\begin{aligned} & 725 \\ & 7 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $2{ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 34 \\ 14 & 53\end{array}$ |  |
| $\tilde{3}$ | 2247 | 1624 | 640 | 528 | 1547 |  | 222 |  | 57 | 1727 |  | 26 |  | 1512 |  |
|  | 2241 | 166 | 617 | 551 | 16 |  | 229 |  |  | 11 | 1 |  | 29 | 15 | 2219 |
| 5 | 2234 | 1548 | 553 | 614 | 1621 |  | 236 |  | 24 | 1654 | $4{ }^{6}$ |  | 52 | 15 | 226 |
| 6 | 2227 | 1529 | 530 | 36 | 1637 | 722 | 242 |  | 41 | 1638 |  | 620 | 15 | 16 | 2233 |
| 7 | 2220 | 1510 | 57 | 659 | 1654 | 42 | 248 |  | 235 | 16 |  | 5 |  |  | ${ }^{22} 40$ |
|  | 2212 | 1452 | 443 | 21 | 1711 |  | 253 |  |  | 16 |  | 55 |  |  | 2247 |
|  | 2 | 1433 | 420 | 743 | 1727 |  |  |  | 221 | 1547 |  | 12 |  | 1659 | 92253 |
| 10 |  | 1413 | 356 |  | 1743 | 323 |  |  |  | 1529 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2145 | 1353 | 334 | 827 | 175 | 823 |  | 22 |  | 1512 |  | 426 |  | 1733 | 23 |
| 12 |  | 1333 | 310 | 849 | 1814 | 423 | 311 |  |  | 14 |  |  |  | 1749 | 23 |
| 13 | 2125 | 1313 | 246 | 911 | 1828 |  | 315 |  |  | 1435 |  |  |  | 185 | 523 |
| 14 |  | 1253 | 222 | 33 | 1843 |  | 2318 |  |  | 14 |  | 17 |  | 1821 |  |
| 15 | 21 | 1232 | 158 | 54 | 1857 |  | 2321 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1836 |  |
| 16 |  | 1211 | 135 | 1016 | 1911 | 123 |  |  |  | 1339 |  | 31 |  | 1351 | 123 |
| 17 | 2040 | 1150 | 111 | 1037 | 1925 | 523 | 23 |  |  | 1320 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 2028 | 1129 | 048 | 1057 | 1938 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 15 | 45 | 1921 |  |
| 19 | 2015 | 11 | S 24 | 1118 | 1951 |  | 327 |  | 049 | 1241 |  | 121 |  | 1935 | 23 |
|  |  | 1046 |  | 1138 | 20 |  | 227 | , | 38 | 1222 |  | 0. 57 | 1029 | 1948 |  |
| 21 | 1949 | 1021 | N 23 | 1159 | 2016 | 123 | 328 |  | 026 | 12 |  | 0 31 | 1050 | 20 | 23 |
| $22$ | 1935 |  | 047 | 1219 | 2028 |  |  |  |  | 1141 |  | N11 | 1112 | 2014 | 4 |
| 23 | 1921 | 940 | 111 | 1239 | 2039 | 3923 | 326 | 20 |  | 1121 |  | S 12 | 1133 | 2027 | 23 |
|  | 19 | 18 | 134 | 1259 | 205 | 023 | 325 | 19 | 949 | M | 10 | 036 | 1154 | 2039 |  |
| 25 | 1852 | 56 | 158 | 1318 | 21 | 123 | 324 |  |  | 1040 |  | ) 59 | 1214 | 20 | 23 |
|  | 1836 | 33 | 222 | 1338 | 2112 | 223 | 322 | 19 | 924 | 1019 |  | 123 | 1235 |  | 23 |
| $27$ | 1821 | 811 | 245 | 1357 | 212 | 223 | 320 | 19 | 910 | 958 |  | 146 | 1255 | 2113 | 323 |
|  | 18 |  | 39 | 1416 | 2132 | 323 | 317 |  |  | 937 |  | 9 | 1315 | 2124 | 42317 |
| $29$ | 1749 |  | ${ }_{3} 332$ | 1435 | 2141 | 1123 | 314 |  |  | 15 |  | 233 | ${ }_{13}^{13} 35$ | 2134 | ${ }_{23}^{313}$ |
|  | 1733 |  | 355 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 418 |  | 121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |

The Sun's Declination for Saint John may serve at sea to find the Latitude by Single and Double Altitudes, and the Longitude by Chronometer, by reducing as follows:
When Declination is increasing, add West of St. John, subtract East of St. John. " " is decreasing, subtract West of St. John, add East of St. John.
Example.-Required the Declination at noon March 1st, 1853, in Long. $36^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.
Sun's Declination March 1st, ... ..................................7² $25^{\prime}$ S.
Variation of Dec. Table XI. Norie, $30^{\circ}$ East of St. John, add $\qquad$
Dec. noon March 1st, in Long $36^{\circ}$ W.,
$\overline{7^{\circ} 27^{\prime}} \mathrm{S}$.

## EqUINOXES and SOLSTICES.-Mean Time at St. John.

## H. M.

Winter Solstice, $\odot$ enters V $\wp$, Winter begins Dec. 21, 1852, at 1049 m . Vernal Equinox, $\bigcirc$ enters $\uparrow$, Spring " Mar. 20, 1853, at 0 af. Summer Solstice © enters $\sigma_{\sigma}$, Summer " June 21, " at 859 m . Autumnal Equin $\odot$ enters $\bumpeq$, Autumn " Sept. 22, " at 1112 af . Winter Solstice, © enters kg , Winter " Dec. 21, " at 448 af .

Chronological Cycles.-Dominical Letter, B; Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 11; Epact, 20; Solar Cycle, 14; Roman Indiction, 11 ; Julian Period, 6566.

## EQUATION OF TIME FOR 1853.

For the Meridian of Saint John, N. B.


> When the Sun is slow, Equation to be added to Apparent Time.
> When the Sun is fast, Equation to be subtracted from Apparent Time.

Almanacs often contain the expressions, "sun fast," and "sun slow." They refer to the difference of time as shown by the sun, and as shown by a good clock or watch. Time as marked by the former is called "apparent," and as marked by the latter, "mean time." A good sun-dial will always tell the former; a watch or clock, the latter. The calculations of most almanacs are given in mean or clock time.

Venus will be morning star until May 13, then evening star until Feb. 28, 1854.

## RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS AND STARS.

It should be observed that these are not materially affected by the Longitude of a place.- When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6 , it is in the evening

| Date. | Name. | St John. | Fred'n. | Date. | Vam | St John. | Fred'n. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1853. |  | H. M. | H. M. |  |  | H. M. | II. M. |
| Jan. 14 | Regulus rises | 729 | 727 | July 13 | Venus sets | 842 | 845 |
| Feb. ${ }^{4} 8$ | Jupiter rises ${ }_{\text {6\% }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 11 \\ 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 414 | '6 28 | " " | 829 | 831 |
| Feb. ${ }_{6} 8$ |  | 334 | 337 | Aug. 9 | " " | 814 | 816 |
| "4 17 | " " | 35 | 38 |  | 7 Stars rise | 100 | 957 |
| " 28 | " " | 227 | 230 |  | Venus sets | 758 | 758 |
| Mar. 8 | Saturn sets | 1041 | 1043 | Sept. 1 | 7 Stars rise | 99 | 96 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 11 \\ 4 & 21\end{array}$ | Jupiter rises | 150 0 | 153 | " 616 | [6 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 810 | 87 |
| " 21 | Saturn sets | 956 | 958 |  | " " | 723 | 720 |
| April 8 | Antares rises | 1110 | 1113 | Oct. 1 | Jupiter sets | 850 | 847 |
| " 18 | 4 | $10 \quad 29$ | 1532 | " 15 | " " | 82 | 759 |
| " 29 | " ${ }^{6}$ | 946 | 9 ¢0 | " 26 | "، | 727 | 724 |
| May 4 | Jupiter rises | 1019 | 1022 | Nov. 12 | Venus sets | 655 | 652 |
| "\% 98 | " " | 958 | 101 | " 21 | 4 | 79 | 76 |
| " 14 | " " | 936 | 939 | " 28 | " " | 722 | 719 |
| June 14 | Regulus sets | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 20 \\ 10 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 22 \\ 10 & 19\end{array}$ | Dec. ${ }^{7}$ | Mars rises | 1056 | 1055 |
| ${ }^{46} 30$ | V" ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1017 | 1019 | " 13 | " 6 | 1042 | 1041 |
| July 8 | Venus seta | 842 | 845 | " 20 | " 6 | 1027 | $10 \quad 25$ |

## TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

| Names. |  |  |  |  | When discovered. | By whom discover'd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Sun | 883,246 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mercury | 3,224 | 37,000,000 | 0.387098 | 87 |  |  |
| Venus | 7,687 | $68,000,000$ | 0.723331 | 224 |  |  |
| The Earth. . | 7,912 | $95,000,000$ | 1.000000 | 365 |  |  |
| Mars | 4,189 | 142,000,000 | 1.523692 | 686 |  |  |
| Flora | 4,180 | 209,160,265 | 2.201687 | 1,193 | Oct. 18, 1847 | Hind |
| Clio | ...... | 221,813,220 | 2.334876 | 1,303 | Sep. 13, 1850 | " ..... |
| Vest | ...... | 224,302,695 | 2.361081 | 1,325 | Mar.29, 1807 | Olbers |
| Iris | ...... | 226,159,280 | 2.380624 | 1,341 | Aug.13, 1847 | Hind . . . |
| Metis |  | 226,632,665 | 2.385607 | 1,345 | A pr. 25, 1848 | Graham.- |
| New Planet | ....... | 227,946,800 | 2.399440 | 1,357 | July 29, 1851 | Gasparis . |
| Hebe ..... |  | 230,449,670 | 2.425786 | 1,379 | July 1, 1847 | Hencke . |
| Parthenope.. |  | 232,829,135 | 2.450833 | 1,401 | May 13, 1850 | Gasparis. |
| Irene ........ |  | \% $42,468,785$ | 2.552303 | 1,518 | May 20, 1850 | Hind..... |
| Egeria ....... |  | 243,206,650 | 2.560070 | 1,492 | Nov. 2, 1850 | Gasparis . |
| Astrea |  | 244,818,565 | 2.577047 | 1,511 | Dec. 8, 1845 | Hencke.. |
| Juno......... |  | 253,728,615 | 2.670837 | 1,594 | Sept. 1, 1804 | Harding.. |
| Ceres |  | 262,964,845 | 2.768051 | 1,682 | Jan. 1, 1801 | Piazzi ... |
| Pallas |  | 263,421,510 | 2.772858 | 1,686 | Mar. 28, 1802 | Olbers . . |
| Hygeia ...... |  | 299,255,700 | 3.150060 | 2,042 | A pr. 12, 1849 | Gasparis - |
| Jupiter ...... | 89,170 | 485,000,000 | 5.202776 | 4,332 |  |  |
| Saturn | 79,042 | $890,000,000$ | 9.538786 | 10,759 |  |  |
| Uranus | 35,112 | 1,800,000,000 | 19.182390 | 30,686 | Mar. 13, 1781 | Herschel |
| Neptune | 35,000 | 3,600,000,000 | 30.036800 | 60,128 | Sept 23, 1846 | Galle .... |

Boar Fundy Hon. Robins Isaad of Fun Nova

Cap Bay of White may be A very breaks, from th danger: ought,

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## LIGHT HOUSES.

Board of Commissioners for the several Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.-Robert W. Crookshank, John Ward, I. Woodward, Esquires, Hon. W. F. W. Owen, Lieut. Chariss Hare, R. N., and John James Robinson, Esq., R. N.

Isaac Woodward, Esquire, Surveyor of those Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy belonging to New Brunswick, and also those belonging to Nova Scotia which are partly supported by this Province.

Cape Sable Seal 1sland Light.-The first Light in approaching the Bay of Fundy is on the South Point of Seal Islond. This is a plaia White Light, elevated about eighty feet above high water mark, and may be seen in approaching the Island from any point of the compass. A very dangerous rock, unde water, but upon which the sea always breaks, celled Blonde Rock, lies about $3 \frac{1}{3}$ miles S. by W. by compass, from the Light House. Petween this rock and the Island there are some dangers : the ground is rocky throughout, and large vessels, therefore, ought not to attempt passing between them.

Brier Island Light.-In advancing up the Bay, the next Light is situated on Brier Island, about half a mile N. E. from the N. W. point thereof. A plain White Light.

Digby Gut Light.-The next Light on the coast of Mova Scotia is placed on the west side of Digby Gut, from Brier Island North-Eastward. The coast is very bold, and not indented; the Light is therefore chiefly intended as a guide into Digby Basin. A White Light.

Gannet Rock Light.-This Light is inten ed to warn vessels of their approach to a very dangerous range of shoals and ledges, which extend from the Old Proprietor to the Seal Islands off Machias, a distance of about twenty miles. It is a flash Light-white-twenty seconds dark and forty light in each minute. The Light House is painted in stripes, vertical, black and white.

Bearings and Distances by Compass from the Gannet Rock Light Houss. This Light bears from the Light House on Brier Island n.n.w. ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathbf{w} .22$ miles. From the Gannet Rock to the Old Proprietor, e. $\frac{1}{8}$ s. distance 7 miles. From the Gannet Rock to the Black Rock off White Head Island, N.E. $\frac{1}{8}$ e. 7 miles. From the Gannet Rock to the South West Head of Grand Manan, N.n.w. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. From the Gannet Rock to the Northernmost of the Murr Ledges, N.w. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. To the Southernmost of ditto, called St. Mary's Ledge, w.s.w. 2 miles. From the Gannet Rock to Machias Seal Island, w. and by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Note.-Between the Northernmost and Southernmost of the Murr Ledges, there is a range of dangerous rocks and shoals, many of them always above water, and which extends Westward from the Light House about four miles; from this range, farther Westerly, about six miles from the Gannet Light, lies a dangerous breaker, called the Bull. This may be avoided by keeping three remarkable headlands near the s. w. end of Grand Manan open.
From Brier Island Light to the Old Proprietor, N. and by w. $\frac{1}{4}$ w. $18 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Th. Blonde Rock from the Southernmost point of Cape Dable Seal Islands, s. and by w. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.
Machias Seal Island Lights.-There are two fixed white lights upon the Machias Seal Islands, elevated about 45 feet above high water, and bearing from each other E.S.E and W. N. W. distant about 200 feet,

## 8

by which circumstance of two Light Houses at the same station, they will be immediately distinguished from all other Lights upon the coast, British or American. Both the buildings are painted White. The folfollowing are the bearings, by compass, from them, viz. :-

To the Southernmost Murr Ledges (St. Mary's) E.S. E. easterly.
" Gannet Rock Light, E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 13 miles.
" Northern Head of Grand Manan, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E
" North-East Rock, distant 2 miles, N. E. by N.
" Rittle River Head, N. by W.
" Libby Island Light House (American), N. W. by W.
Vessels standing to the Northward, between these Lights and the Gannet Rock, should tack or haul off the moment they bring these lights into one, as they will be then not more than three-fourths of a mile from the Murr Ledges, if more than five miles to the E. of the Lights.
[It is recommended that the Ship's Compasses should be well compared and adjusted (particularly in new ships,) before they leave Partridge Island, as serious errors have frequently occurred from want of attention on this point; and as the variation in the Bay of Fundy is seventeen degrees Westerly (or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ points), it will be found by the latest published Admiralty Charts, that the course from Partridge Island down the Bay, South Channel, between the Old Proprietor and N. W. Ledge, is $\mathbf{S}$. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., but the course to be steered must depend on the direction of the wind on leaving Partridge Island.]

Head Harbour Light.-Next in order, after passing Grand Manan, and the plain White Light (American) on West Quoddy Point, is Head Harbour Light. This is placed on the North-East extremity of Campo Bello, and is a guide to vessels entering the main channel to West Isles. Moose Island, and the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy; it enables vessels also, at all times, to enter Head Harbour. It is a fixed White Light. The building is painted White, with a red cross upon it.

Point Le Preau Lights.-Upon this projecting head-land two Lights are placed, one above the other in the same house, and distant 28 feet. Both Lights can be seen from every point of the compass where they may be useful: both are fixed and white. The Light House is painted red and white, in stripes five feet broad each, horizontally.

Partridge Island Light.-This Light, at the entrance of the River and Harbour of St. John, having been established above fifty years, requires no particular notice, farther than it is a fixed White Light, and the Light House is painted red and white in vertical stripes. The Light was enlarged in November, 1846.

Beacon Light.-Within Partridge Island, and upon a spit or bar which extends about half a mile S.S. E. off Sand Point, and which dries at two-thirds ebb, stands the Beacon Tower. Upon this Tower a Light is established, which is eminently useful to the coasting trade of St. John, and to all other vessels having pilots on board, as it enables them to enter the Harbour at all hours of the night. A fixed White Light. The house is painted white and black, in stripes vertically.

Quaco Light.-A revolving White Light's placed on a small rock off Quaco Head showing twice full and twice dark in a minute. The Light can be seen from any quarter where a vessel can approach. The Light House is painted white and red in horizontal stripes.

Cape Enrage Light.-On a point of that name in Westmorland, neariy opposite Apple River Harbour, N.S. The house is about 120 feet above the tide mark, and is painted white. A plain White Light.

West Quoddy Light.-This is an American Light, and is placed on the West side of the entrance into the St. Croix by Lubec and Eastport.

Cape Forchu Light.-On Cape Forchu, on the Western side of the entrance to Yarmouth (Nova Scotia), in lat. 43,39, N., lor g. 66,8 , W. It exhibits a plain revolving Light, visible one minute and a quarter, and invisible half a minute. The building is painted white, and is elevated 135 feet above the level of the sea.

## SIGNALS

Made at Paviridge Island en the approach of Vessels to the Harbour of Saint John.
One Bail, close, for one square-rigged vessel.
One Ball, half-hoisted, for two square-rigged vessels.
Two Balls, close, for three square-rigged vessels.
Two Balls, separate, for four square-rigged vessels.
A Pennant of any colour, for five square-rigged vessels.
A Pennant under a Ball, for six squarc-rigged vessels.
A Pennant over a Ball half-hoisted, for seven square-rigged vessels.
A Pennant under two Balls, close, for eight square-rigged vessels.
A Peunant between two Balls, separate, for nine square-rigged vessels.
A Flag of any colour for ten or more vessels.
[The above are beisted at the East or West Yard-arm, according to the quarter the Vessels first appear in; and when their rig can be made out, the following descriptive colours will be hoisted at the mast-head:]

A Union Jack, for a Flag Ship, with or without a squadron.
" with a Red Pennant over, for a two-decker.
" with a Blue Pennant over, for a Frigate.
" with a White ditto, for a small-armed vessel.
A Blue Pennant, for a Merchant-ship or Barque.
A Red Pennant, for a Merchant Brig or Brigantine.
A White and Blue Pennant for a foreign square-rigged vessel.
A White Pennant, without a Ball, for a topsail Schooner or Sloop.
A Flag, blue and white horizontally, a neutral fleet.
A Pennant, white and blue, a neutral Man-of-War.
A Blue Flag, a neutral Merchant-ship.
A Red, White and Blue Flag, an enemy's fleet.
A Red, White and Biue Pennant, an enemy's Man-of-War. [a prize.
A Union Jack, over neutral or enemy's signals, the vessel is detained, or
A White Flag over any signal, the vessel bears a flag of truce.
A Red Flag pierced white, for a Steamboat from Digby.
A Blue Flag pierced white, for a Steamer from St. Andrews or Eastport.
A Red Flag with a white square, for a Steaner from Portland or Boston.
A Ball at the mast-head, the Vessel is on shore, or in distress; should immediate aid be necessary, guns to e fired.

In thick weather, a gun wifl be fired at Partridge Island in answer to each gun heard at sea. There is a Fog-bell on the Island, which is rung in foggy weather to warn vessels of their approach to the shore.

When the Vessel requires a Pilot, her descriptive Pennant will be shown at the Yard-arm instead of a Ball.

Time for going through the Falls, near the city of St. John.-The Falls are level, or it is still water, at about three and a half hours on the flood, and about two and a half on the $e b b$, so that they are passable four times in twenty-four hours, about ten or fifteen minutes at each time. No other rule can be given, as much depends on the floods in the River St. John, and the time of high water or full sea, which is often hastened by high Southerly winds. For a few days in the spring of the year, the height of water in the River St. John renders the passage of the Falls extremely difficult.

Harbour Master's Fees.-On vessels of 30 tons, and under 50, 2s 6 d .; of 50 , and under $75,3 \mathrm{~s} .9$; ; of 75 , and under $100,5 \mathrm{~s}$; of 100 , and under $150,6 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ of 150 , and under $200,7 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ of 200 , and under $300,10 \mathrm{~s}$; of 300 , and under $400,12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ vessels of 400 tons and upwards, 15 s . Decked vessels under 100 tons, owned and registered at St. John, and all Britis $h$ vessels under that tonnage, trading within the Bay of Fundy, arriving from poits to the Northward of Cape Cod, or the Westward of Cape Canso, or from any port in Nova Scotia, to pay annually as fol-lows:-Under 30 tons, 3 s .9 .; of 30 tons, and under $50,5 \mathrm{~s}$; of 50 tons, and under $75,7 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$; of 75 tons, and under $100,10 \mathrm{~s}$.

Rates of Anchorage.-For every decked vessel under 50 tons, 3s. 9d.; vessels from 50 to 100 tons, inclusive, $5 \mathrm{~s} . ; 100$ to $150,6 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d} . ; 150$ to $200,7 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{6d} ;$.200 to $250,8 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 250$ to $300,10 \mathrm{~s}$. And all vessels of greater burthen in like proportion; and for all decked vessels trading within the Bay of Fundy, there shall be paid, yearly, on the first arrival after the first of April, according to the tonnage and amounts settled by the aforesaid scale.

Rates of Pilotage.--For bringing any ship or vessel into the Harbour of St. John, and mooring her in a safe place or berth, or securing her alongside a wharf, the rates annexed to the several distances:-

First distance-From Partridge Island to Musquash Head, bearing North West, 5s. per foot; second distance-from Musquash Head to Point Lepreaux, bearing North West, 6s. 3d. per foot ; third distancefrom Point Lepreaux to North Head of Grand Manan, bearing North West, or North Channel bearing South East, 7s. 6d. per foot; fourth distance-from the North Head of Grand Manan, or North Channel, to Machias Seal Island, bearing South, or Brier Island, South-South-East, 8s. 9d. per foot; anywhere outside the aforesaid distances, 10 s , per foot.

For removing and taking any ship or vessel out of the harbour, 5 s . per foot. In cases where pilots shall be detained on board of vessels under and by virtue of the Quarantine or Health Laws of the Province, they shall be entitled to demand from the masters of such vessels 10 s. per day for every day of such detention, in addition to the allowanc; aforesaid. Coasting vessels going from one part of the Bay of Fundy to another, (except square-rigged,) steamboats, or vessels drawing under six feet of water, are not compelled to take pilots; when employed, they are to be paid according to the above rates.-For removing any ship or vessel from one place to another, within the Harbour, and properly securing her,
for ve 200 ,

## 11

for vessels not exceeding 100 tons, 7s. 6d.; over 100, and not exceeding $200,10 \mathrm{~s}$; over 200 , and not exceeding $300,15 \mathrm{~s}$; over $300,20 \mathrm{~s}$.

Rates of Wharfage established by Act 54 Geo. III. cap. 9.-For every decked vessel, or vessel of the description called w od-boats, not exceeding 50 tons, 1 s .6 d . per day; 50 tons, and not exceeding $100,2 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$; 100 tons, and not exceeding $150,3 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 150$ tons, and not exceeding $200,5 \mathrm{~s} . ; 200$ tons, and not exceeding $300,7 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 300$ tons, and not exceeding $400,10 \mathrm{~s} . ; 400 \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{ns}$ and upwards, 12 s .6 d.

Rates of Wharfage in the City of St. John and Parish of Portland.By an Act passed on the 4th April, 1842, the following rates of Wharfage are established in the City of St. John and Parish of Portland:-For every decked vessel or wood-boat of the burthen of 30 tons and under, 1 s .6 d . per day; above 30 tons, and under $50,1 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 50$ tons, and under $60,2 \mathrm{~s} . ; 60$ tons, and under 70, 2s. $3 \mathrm{~d} . ; 70$ tons, and under $80,2 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.; 80 tons, and under $90,2 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 90$ tons, and under $100,3 \mathrm{~s} . ; 100$ tons, and under 120, 3s. 6d.; 120 tons, and under $150,4 \mathrm{~s}$; 150 tons, and under $180,4 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 180$ tons, and under $200,5 \mathrm{f}$; 200 tons, and under $220,5 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$; 220 tons, and under 240, 6s.; 240 tons, and under 260, 6s. 6d.; 250 tons, and under 280, 7s.; 280 tons, and under 300, 7\%. 6d.; 300 tons, and under 320, 8s.; 320 tons, and under $340,8 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 340$ tons, and under 360, 9 s.; 360 tons, and under $380,9 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 380$ tons, and under $400,10 \mathrm{~s} . ; 400$ tons, and under $450,11 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d} . ; 450$ tons, and under $500,12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ and 1 s .3 d . for every additional 50 tons.

Rates of Slip, atge the Corporation Slips.-Wood-boats and other boats or undecked vessels having standing masts, and all scows, and not lying at the wharves on either side of the slips, to pay the following rates:-Every wood-boat of sufficient burthen to carry 10 cords of wood or under, $1 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 10$ cords, and not more than $15,2 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 15$ cords, and not more than 20, 3 s .9 d .; 20 cords and upwards, 5 s . To be paid each trip: and if any such vessel remains over six days, an additional duty to be paid of from 2 s .6 d . to 5 s ., according to the burthen. Other boats and vessels without decks, and having fixed or standing masts, and all scows, to pay 1 s .6 d . each trip, and 1 s .6 d . additional per day if suffered to remain over three days.

Port Wardens' Fees.-For every survey, 7s. 6d. to each Warden attending; attendance upon very public sale, 10s. per day to each Warden; for every certificate (except for branch pilot), 7s. 6d. to each Warden; for examining candidate for branch pilot, and signing certificate, 5 s. to each Warden; -to be paid by person requiring service to be performed.

Fees for Measuring Coals and Salt.-For every Chaldron of Coal, 5d.; for every twenty bushels of Salt, 2d.

Inspection of Pickled Fish.-For inspecting, culling and branding each barrel, when the quantity inspected for one individual does not exceed one hundred barrels, the sum of 6d.; when the quantity inspected exceeds that, 5 d . per barrel; tierces and half-tierces in like proportion.

Culling Dried Fish.-For every quintal culled, 2d.
Inspection of Flour and Meal.-For every barrel $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; for every halfbarrel or bag, 1 d .

Guaging and Searching Oil.-For a cask of 150 gallons and upwards, $1 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ do. do. 100 gallons, and under $150,1 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ for all casks under 100 gallons, and barrels, 1s. each.

Inspecting Lime.-For every hogshead, half-hogshead, or barrel, 3d.
Inspecting Fire Wood.-3d. per cord, or 1d. per load if sold by the load.
Assaying Weights and Measures.-For each Weight, 1d.; for each measure containing more than one gallon, 2d.; for all smaller measures, 1d. each: for every yard stick, ld.; for every scale beam, patent or other beam or balance, 4 d .

Rates of Weighing at the Public Weighing Machines in St. John.For every load not exceeding 1000 lbs . weight, 1s.; and 1d. for every additional hundred weight, payable half by the buyer and half by the seller.

Market Tolls.-Beef, per quarter, 2d.; Calf, sheep, Hog, Goat, Lamb, Kid, or Shoat, 2d.; Tub, Pail, or Jar of Butter, $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. ; Firkin, 3d.; every 10 lbs . of Roll Butter, 1d.; Cheese, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; load of Potatoes under fifteen bushels, 3d.; ditto, over fifteen bushels, 6d.; load of Oysters, in shell or tubs, 6d.; Turkey, Goose, or dozen of Pigeons, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; pair of Ducks, Fowls, or Partridges, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bag of Flour, Meal, Oats, Peas, or Beans, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Ham or Shoulder, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Eggs, per dozen, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ and all other articles in like proportion.

Fish Market Dues.-For every Salmon, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d. ; Codfish, Pollock, Bass, or Shad, each, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Halibut, not exceeding $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 1 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ and for every 20 lbs. additional, 1d.; every Lobster, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; dozen of Haddock, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ every 100 of Gaspereaux, Alewives, Herrings, or other small fish, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

Rates of Ferriage across the Harbour of St.John.-Foot passenger, 2d.; child under 12 years, 1d.; horse, 3d.; ox, or other large animal, 3d.; elephant or camel, 1s. 3d.; single wagon, not loaded, 2d.; single wagon, with horse and one man, 6d.; single wagon, with horse, load, and man, 7d.; double wagon, not loaded, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ double wagon, with horses and man, $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ double wagon, with horses, load and man, 1s. 3d.; barrel, 1d.; bag containing two bushels, 1d.; firkin, keg, or box of the same size, 1d.; cask of lime, 2d.; pipe, hogshead, or puncheon, whether in wagon, cart, sled, or other vehicle, or not, except containing Molasses, Vinegar, Rice or Sugar, 9d.; every cwt. of Iron, Steel, or Copper, whether in wagon, cart, or other vehicle, or not, 1d. Carts, sleds, drays and carriages, same as wagons. And all other things in proportion.

Rates of Ferriage for the Ferry at Indian Town.-Every grown person, 3d.; child under 12 years of age $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; horse, $1 \mathrm{s}$. ; ox or other large animal, $1 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ calf, swine, sheep, or goat, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ wagon, cart, sled, carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, 3d.; wagon, cart, or sled, loaded with hay, oats, potatoes, \&c., 3d.; hand-cart, hand-sled, or wheelbarrow, 2d.; barrel, 1d.;
bag, co firkin, weight merate

Fees others, Taverr Licens per an lic Ex of thes Comm

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Fees of forty Logs, under under cord, 1 Hogsh paid by not wit

Hach stand t any oth one, 6d detaine for carr receive hour, 1 riage, the $t$ in shall, in the ferr

Publ ing any Slip in limits Distric For the half-pe Sour pe
bag, containing two bushels, ld.; firkin, keg, or box not larger than a firkin, 1d.; cask of lime, 3d.; pipe, hogshead; or puncheon, 9 d ; ; hundred weight of iron, steel, copper, lead, \&c., $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. All other articles not enumerated, to be charged in the same ratio.

Fees, for Licenses.-To Auctioneers, $£ 21$ per annum; to Aliens and others, to carry on trade or business, from $£ 1$ to $£ 15$ per annum; to Tavern-keepers, not to exceed $£ 10$ per annum; Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses, to sell goods, wares, or merchandize (except provisions), $£ 20$ per annum; License to Fish Hawkers, $£ 1$ per annum; License for Public Exhibitions, according to agreement, but not to exceed $£ 25$.-Some of these amounts are exclusive of the Fees of Office to the Mayor and Common Clerk, ranging from 7s. 6 d . to 22 s . 6 d .

Assize of Bread.-Bread to be baked in four pound, two pound, one pound, and half-pound loaves, marked with the first letter of the Christian and surname of the baker, and S to denote superfine flour; F , fine; M, middlings ; R, rye; MX, mixture. Flour and meal to be good and wholesome. A penalty of 5 s . for every infringement of the law.

Fees for Surveying Lumber, under Act 8 Vic. cap. 81.-For every ton of forty cubic feet of square timber, 4 d .; for every thousand feet of Saw Logs, $9 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ do. do. Deals, Plank, Scantling, or Boards, 1s.; for Masts under 17 inches diameter, each, 1 s .6 d .; do. over 17 inches, 2 s .; for Spars under 9 inches, each, 2 d. ; do. do. over 9 inches, 4 d.; Lathwood, per cord, 1s. 3d.; Pine Shingles, per thousand, 6d.; Cedar Shingles do. $6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Hogshead Staves, per thousand, 3s. ; Barrel Staves, do., 1s. 6d. To be paid by the first buyer after survey, if purchased within four months; if not within that time, Surveyor to be paid by person who employed him.
Hackney Coach Fares.-For conveying one passenger from any public stand to any other part of the City, or from any one part of the City to any other part thereof, 1 s. ; and for every additional passenger exceeding one, 6d. additional ; and if any driver of any carriage or other vehicle be detained at any place by any passenger, or shall make any agreement for carrying any passengers by the hour, he shall be entitled to ask, and receive the following rates, viz.:-For any time not exceeding half an hour, 1s. 3d.; and in that proportion for every half hour that such carriage, or other vehicle, shall be detained or employed. Provided always, thet in case any driver shall be required to cross the Ferry to Carleton, he shall, in addition to the foregoing fares, be entitled to demand and receive the ferriage for himself, his carriage and horses, both going and returning.

Public Porters and Hand-Cart Men.-For loading, carrying and housing any goods, or any other articles, on any hand-cart, from the Market Slip in King's and Queen's Wards, or from any other place within the limits of the first district, to any other place within the said several five District (as enumerated on page 14,) the rates or prices are as follow: For the first district, three pence; for the second district, three pence half-penny; for the third district, four pence; for the fourth district, four pence balf-penny; and for the fif $h$ district, five pence.

## RATES OF CARTAGE IN ST. JOHN.

## ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES.

For a load of Wood (quarter of a cord,) . . For a load of Coals (half a chaldron),
For a load containing 15 bushels grain, salt, potatoes, or any other article measured at loading or unloading, except coals, .
For a tierce sugar, fr. 7 to 10 cwt . and housing
For a puncheon of molasses, a hogshead of sugar, of 10 cwt . or upwards, or a hogshead of tobacco, and housing,
For a load of dried fish of 15 cwt., or a common load of household goods, and storing,
For a load of shingles, hoop-poles, heading, staves, treenails, smoked fish in boxes, salmon in kits, dry goods, or a load of any other articles not herein mentioned, or a hhd. of lime, or a hhd. or crate of earthenware, or two tierces of earthenware, a hhd. of dried fish, two tierces of coffee, or quantity in bags not exceeding 12 cwt., or a load containing 6 barrels flour, or 5 brls. sugar, fish, beef, pork, or turpentine, or half a ton of iron, or the same quantity of cordage, in coils not excceding 4 cwt .,
For a load of sand, gravel, or stones, or for a load of four barrels molasses, \&c., . . . . . .
For cables and cordage, in coils above a cwt., or if to coil per ton, or for hay, loose, per ton
For hay, screwed, per ton, ................
For bricks, per thousand, . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
For lumber, per thousand feet,.............
For the cartage of any article or articles, not exceeding half a load,. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

| mistriets. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5 th. |
| $\overline{8 \cdot d .}$ | s. 0 0 | $\xrightarrow[\text { s. d. }]{\substack{\text { d }}}$ | s. 1 100 | $\begin{array}{cc} \overline{s .} \\ \begin{array}{cc} d & 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 13 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 17 | 19 |
| $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 110 | 20 |
| 2 | $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| 13 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| 09 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |
| 10 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 |
| 50 | 53 | 56 | 5 9 | 6 |
| 26 | 28 | 210 | 30 | 32 |
| 40 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 50 |
| 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 |  |
| 06 | $077 \frac{1}{2}$ | 09 | 101 | 10 |

The First District comprises all that part of the City between the south line of Pond-street and north line of Duke-street, which lies to the westward of the east line of Mill-street, Dock-street, and that part of Prince William-street between the north line of the brick building belonging to the estate of J.K. McKee (northward of the Market-square), and the north line of Duke-street, and including King-street to the westward of the west line of Germain-street.

The Second District comprises all that part of the City between the north line of Union-street and south line of St. James'-street, which lies without or beyond the first district, to the westward of the east line of Charlotte-street.
The Third District comprises all that part of the City which lies without or beyond the second district, to the westward of the east line of Sidney-street.

The Fourth District comprises all that part of the City lying without or beyond the said third district, to the westward of the east line of Carmarthen-street.
The Fifth District comprises all that part of the City lying without or beyond the said fourth district.

[^1]Therk can be but little doubt-for it is as well established as any other point in medicine-that the temperament, general degree of health, habits, predispositions, etc. of the parent are very apt to descend to the child; and if the health of the father and mother has been impaired by a long course of inebriety, or their intellectual powers much deteriorated, we may expect to see the lamentable consequences in the debilitated bodies and emaciated minds of their unhappy progeny.-Dr. Lindsly.

The children of drunkards are as much liable to insanity as those of lunatics.-Dr. Cox.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 5 hours 30 minutes afternoon. N.
New Moon, 9th " 11 " 29 " morning. S.
First Quarter, 17th " 1 " 5 " $\quad$ W.
Full Moon, 25th " 1 " 19 " " S.

|  | $\stackrel{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{W}}$ | Re | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { H. W. W. } \\ \text { P. M. }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sa | Cir | $15]$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} n . & m . \\ 4 & 23 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cc} h . & m . \\ 4 & 53 \end{array}$ | $\dot{3} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} h & m . \\ 11 & 14 \end{array}\right.$ |  | h. $m$. <br> 240 |
|  | SU | 2d Sunday after Christmas. | 745 | 424 | 541 | morn |  |  |
|  | Mo | Partr. Isl'd light burnt 1832 | 745 | 425 | 630 | 027 |  |  |
|  | Tu | Woodstock Div. inst. 1848. | 745 | 426 | 720 | 141 |  | 553 |
|  | W |  | 745 | 427 | 813 | 259 |  |  |
|  | Th | Epiphany, [gland 1840. | 744 | 428 |  | 414 | higs | 827 |
|  | Fr | Penny postage estab. in En- | 744 | 430 |  | 532 | gs | 927 |
|  | Sa | N. Y. tem. soc. formed 1829. | 744 | 431 | 11 | 642 | knee | $10 \quad 17$ |
|  | SU | 1st Sund. after Epiphany. | 744 |  | a. 10 | sets. |  | 1131 |
| 10 | Mo | 1 st temp. meeting at Boston | 743 | 433 | 110 | 542 | legs | 010 |
|  | Tu | St. John Circuit. [1826. | 743 | 434 | 2 | 651 | legs |  |
| 12 | W | Sir C.Bagot, gov. gen. 1842 | 742 | 435 | 255 | 759 | - | 126 |
|  | Th |  | 742 | 436 | 343 |  |  |  |
| 14 | Fri | Gre | 741 | 4 | 426 | 1011 |  |  |
|  | Sat |  | 741 |  | 58 | 1112 |  | 320 |
| 16 | S | 2 d Sunda | 740 | 440 | 549 | mor |  |  |
|  |  |  | 739 |  | 630 | 014 |  |  |
|  | T | B. Franklin born 1706. | 738 | 442 | 713 | 115 |  |  |
| 19 | W | James Watt born 1736. | 737 |  | 757 | 219 |  |  |
| 20 | T | U. S.indep. acknl'ged 1783. | 737 | 445 | 843 | 322 |  |  |
| $21$ | Fr | Queen's Division inst. 1848. | 1736 |  | 933 | 424 |  |  |
| 22 | S | Lord Byron born 1788. | 735 | 448 | 1025 | 527 |  |  |
| 23 | SU | Septuagesima Sunday. | 735 | 449 | 1119 | rises. |  | 1049 |
| 24 | M | Fireman's Div. inst. 1851 | 734 | 450 | mo | 420 |  | 1130 |
| 25 | Tu | Con*ersion of St. Paul. | 733 | 452 | 014 | 528 |  |  |
| 26 | W | Sunday Schools estab. 1784. | 732 | 453 | 17 | 639 |  | 021 |
| 27 | F | Tem. agit'n.com. Scot. 1828 | 731 | 455 | 159 | 752 | y |  |
| 28 | Fr | Peter the Great died 1725. | 730 | 457 | 250 |  | belly | 37 |
|  | Sa |  | 729 | 458 | 339 | 1019 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | S | Martyrdom of Charles I. | 728 | 459 | 428 | 1132 |  |  |
|  |  | Canning Div. inst. 1848. | 1727 |  |  |  |  |  |

Judge Wightman, in charging the grand jury at the Yorkshire assizes, on the 12th July, 1849, said:-"A slight examination into the cases would show that Intemperance was the chicf source of nearly all of them. So long as the masses of the people could not enjoy a holiday, without frequenting the public-house, and so long as they could not find any higher source of amusement than taking large quantities of intoxicating drinks-so long, I am afraid, there will be no abatement of crime. There was, therefore, great credit due to those societies who sought to benefit mankind by lessening the extent of intemperance."

Mr. Sheriff Bell, of Glasgow, says:-"It is established by every day's experience, that intemperance is a great cause of crime."

Last Quarter, 1st day, 1 hour 37 minutes morning. S. E. New Moon, 8th " 1 " 10 " " N. First Quarter, 15th " 10 " 48 " afternoon. W. Full Moon, 23d " 3 " 0 " " N. E.

|  | $\mid \mathbf{D}$ | Remarkable Events. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rises } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Moon } \\ \text { South. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Moon Rises. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{M}^{\prime} \mathrm{s} \\ \text { place } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { P. W. W. }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | k. m. |  |  |  |  |
|  | W | St. Andrews free port 1821. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | W | Interest fixed at 6 per cent. | 725 |  |  | 23 | sec | 655 |
| 3 | Th | [1786. | 724 | $5 \quad 5$ | 758 | 316 | thigs | 815 |
| 4 | Fri |  | 722 | 5 | 857 | 428 | thigs | 916 |
| 5 | Sat | Sir Robert Peel born 1788. | 721 | 5 | 956 | 532 | k 万ee | 106 |
| 6 | SU | Quinquagesima. Shrove | 720 | $5 \quad 9$ | 1055 | sets. | knee | 1050 |
| $7$ | Mo | [Sunday. | 718 | 511 | 1152 | 432 | legs | 1148 |
| 8 | Tu | Cbolera in London 1832. | 717 | 512 | a. 44 | 541 | legs |  |
| 9 | W | Ash Wednesday. | 715 | $5 \quad 14$ | 133 | 649 | feet | 028 |
| 10 | Th | Queen Victo. married 1840. | 714 | 515 | 218 | 753 | feet | 059 |
| 11 | Fri |  | 712 | 5 17 | 31 | 859 | head | 131 |
| 12 | Sat | Cotton Mather died 1828. | 711 | 518 | 344 | 10 | ead | 25 |
| 13 | SU | Quadragesima. 1st Sun lent |  | $5 \quad 20$ | 425 | 114 | ead | 239 |
| 14 | Mo | St. Valentine. | 78 | 521 |  | morn. | neck | 319 |
| 15 | Tu | National debt com'd 1500. | 77 | 522 | 550 | 014 | neck |  |
| 16 | W | [14] Capt. Cook killed 1779. |  | $5 \quad 24$ | 636 | 116 | rms | 58 |
| 17 | Th | Galileo born 1564. |  | 525 | 723 | 220 | 9 | 620 |
| 18 | Fri | Site of Fred'n fixed 1785. | 72 | 527 | 814 | 321 | arms | 741 |
| 19 | Sat | H. M. 104th Reg't reduced. |  | 528 |  | 422 | bres | 850 |
| 20 | SU | 2 d Sunday in Lent. | 658 | 530 | 10 | 518 | brest | 945 |
| 21 | Mo | [2.j Washington born 1732 | 657 | 531 | 1055 |  | h'art | 1029 |
| 22 | Tu | Sunbury Circuit. | 655 | 532 | 1148 | rises. | h'art | 1113 |
| 23 | W | Sir Josh. Reynolds d. 1792. | 654 | 533 | morn. | 532 | belly | 1148 |
| 24 | Th |  | 652 | 535 | 040 | 649 | belly | 0 |
| 25 | F | E de La'Tour appoint'd Gov. | 650 | 536 | 132 |  | reins | 038 |
| 26 | Sat | of Acadia by Louis xiv. 1651 | 648 | 538 |  | 921 | reins | 116 |
| 27 | SU | 3d Sunday in Lent. | 646 | 540 |  | 1035 | reins | 157 |
| 28 | Mo | Corn Laws expired 1849. | 644 |  |  | 1155 | secr. | 244 |

I have observed that those females who have abstained from alcoholic drinks during the period of pregnancy, have usually enjoyed an immunity from many of the most distressing symptoms incident to this period. My experience has convinced me that a large proportion of the disorders incidental to childhood may be obviated, or considerably mitigated, by the non-alcoholic diet of parents; and of these I may mention some species of eruptions, and glandular affections, and more especially those 'convulsions' which are so frequent in infancy.-Dr. Beaumont.

Last Quarter, 2 d day, 9 hours 15 minutes morning. S. W. New Moon, 9th " 3 " 55 " afternoon.
First Quarter, 17th " 7 " 10 " " "
Full Moon, 25th " 1 " 56 " morning. *
Last Quarter, 31st " 5 " 18 " afternoon. N.

|  | W. | Remarkable Events. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rises } \end{aligned}$ | Sets. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { South. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { Rises. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { M's } \\ \text { place } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { H. W. } \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | u |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | W |  |  |  |  | morn. | secr. |  |
| 3 | Th |  | 641 | 544 | 553 | 17 | thigs | 5 |
|  |  |  | 639 | 545 | 651 | 221 | thigs | 641 |
|  |  |  | 637 | 547 | 749 | 325 | knee |  |
|  |  |  | 635 | 549 | 847 | 422 | knee | 94 |
|  |  | St. Patrick died 464. [1804 | 634 | 550 | 944 | 510 | legs | 950 |
|  | Mo | B. and F. Bible Soc. estab. | 632 | 551 | 1036 | 549 | legs | $10 \quad 29$ |
|  | Tu | Cholera in Paris 1832. | 630 | 552 | 1125 | sets. | feet | 1117 |
|  | W |  | 629 | 553 | a. 12 | 542 | feet | 1153 |
| 10 | Th |  | 627 | $5 \quad 55$ | 056 | 645 | et | 0 |
| 11 | Fri | P. of Wales Div. inst. 1852. | 625 | 556 | 138 | 748 | head | 031 |
| 12 | Sat | 1 st Am. tem. addr. pub. 1826 | 623 | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 57\end{array}$ | 220 | 851 | ad | 11 |
| 13 | SU | 5 th Sunday in Lent. | 621 | $5 \quad 59$ | 32 | 954 | neck | 131 |
| 14 | Mo | York Division inst. 1847 | 619 | 6 0 | 344 | 1056 |  |  |
|  | Tu | Crystal Div. inst. 1852. | 617 | 6 | 428 | 1159 |  |  |
|  | W |  | 615 | 6 | 516 | morn. |  | 328 |
|  | Th | St. Patrick's Day. | 613 | 64 | $6 \quad 4$ | 11 | S | 423 |
| 8 | Fri | Am. Stamp Act rep'd 1766. | 611 | 65 | 655 | 22 | rest | 538 |
| 9 | Sa |  |  | $6 \quad 6$ | 748 | 31 | t |  |
| 20 | SU | Palm Sunday. | 68 | $6 \quad 7$ | 842 | 352 | h'art | 818 |
|  | Mo | Day and Night equ | $6 \quad 6$ | 68 | 935 | 437 | h art | $9 \quad 19$ |
|  | Tu | Goethe died 1832. | $6 \quad 4$ | $6 \quad 9$ | 1028 | $5 \quad 14$ | art | $10 \quad 7$ |
|  | W | St.John Mech.Inst. incorp'd | 62 | 610 | 1118 | rises. | belly | $10 \quad 18$ |
|  |  |  | 60 | 612 | morn. | 540 | belly | $11 \quad 27$ |
| 25 | F | Annunciation. G. Friday. | 558 | $6 \quad 14$ | 010 | 657 | eins |  |
| 2 | Sa | First printing in Eng'd 1471 | 556 | $6 \quad 15$ | 12 | 815 | ins | 018 |
| 27 | SU | Easter Sunday. No Sur- | 554 | $6 \quad 16$ | 154 | 936 | cr. | 059 |
| 28 | Mo | render Div. inst. 1851. | $5 \quad 52$ | $6 \quad 17$ | 249 | 1056 | ecr | 143 |
| 29 | Tu | Acadia and Canada ceded | 5.50 | $6 \quad 19$ | 346 | morn. | thigs | 233 |
| 30 31 | W | to France 1632. | 548 | 621 | 444 | 010 | thigs | 336 |
|  | Th | Beethoven died $182 \%$ | 546 | 622 | 545 | 122 | knee | 458 |

In the fourteenth Report of Inspectors of English Prisons, the Chaplain of Chester prison records the following:-"I consider the chief and immediate cause of crime in this country to be drunkenness, and the want of employment, not so much the latter as the former. I feel convinced that very few risoners are drawn to crime by destitution."

Captain Mullen, Governor of Glasgow Prison, says:-"I am quite of opinion that two-thirds of the crime arises out of intemperance, and that many of the aggravated cases of theft are in close connection with drunkenness,-the commission of the former being to raise the means for gratifying a love for the latter vice."

| New Moon, | 8 sth day, at | 7 | hours, 33 | minutes, morning. | E. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| First Quarter, | 16 th | $"$ | at | 0 | $"$ | 21 | $"$ |
| afternoon. | E. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full Moon, | 23 d | " | at | 10 | $"$ | 48 | $"$ |
| morning. | N. W. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Last Quarter, | 30 th | " | at | 2 | $"$ | 26 | $"$ |
|  |  |  | S. E. |  |  |  |  |



Many by drinking health to others, leave none to themselves. Drunkenness is a flattering evil, a sweet poison, a delightsome sin, which whoso hath in himself, hath not himself; and he that useth it, is not himself in the concrete, but sinfulness itself in the abstract; being a voluntary devil, the common shame of nature, and the prodigious disgrace of man-kind.-Old Tract.

I wish the ministers of religion would take up the subject of Total Abstinence, because domestic and social peace, humanity, morality, and religion, are concerned in the question.-Dr. Marsh, of Leamington.
New Moon, 7 th day, at 11 hours, 42 minutes, afternoon. N. First Quarter, 16th " at 1 " 32 " morning. N. W Full Moon, 22d " at 6 " 28 " afternoon. S. E.
Last Quarter, 29th " at 1 " 15 " " " W.


There is no zeal, no faithfulness, no pity, if we can see the wicked die, and refuse to save them. If a man were placed among a spiritdrinking population, where he saw thousands hurried down to death by that vice, it would be his plain, undeniable duty to abstain. And if he lived among a population where it was not spirits, nor wine, but beer which was hurrying people to misery in time and eternity, it would clearly be his duty, according to the apostolic example, totally to abstain from beer. If we, as the disciples of Christ, are really anxious to convey blessings to the degraded, we must, we are absolutely bound to set them an example in this matter.--Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.

New Moon, 6th day, at 3 hours 38 minutes, afternoon. W. First Quarter, 14th " at 11 " 3 " morning. E.
Full Moon, 21st "at 1 " 46 " " S.
Last Quarter, 28th " at 2 " 12 " " E.

"In Jamaica I found myself obliged to become a total abstainer, that my conscience and hands might be clean in remonstrating with the negroes. They used to say to me, 'You take your wine; if we could get wine, we should give up the rum.' The great majority of the Jamaica missionaries are abstainers, and so also are those at Calabar. I think that the great degree of health enjoyed by the missionaries of Old Calabar is in no small measure owing to their total abstinence, and that the use of strong drink among Europeans residing in tropical climates is one cause of the great mortality among them."-Rev. H. M. Waddell.

New Moon, 6 th day, at 6 hours 30 minutes, morning. E. First Quarter, 13th " at 5 " 51 " afternoon. S. Full Moon, 20th " at 9 " 30 " morning, W. Last Quarter, 27th " at 5 " 36 " afternoon. N.


If you would have puny, weak, and sickly children, drink ale; and, according to the usual custom, give the children a little also.-Dr. Higginbotham.

All drinks containing spirits, such as wine, caudle, ales, porter, etc., must impregnate the milk; and the digestive organs of the babe must be quickly injured by them. Physicians who have prescribed a diet for nursing mothers, have not sufficiently attended to the hurtful effects of wine and malt liquors. Porter is usually permitted in large quantities on these occasions, a beverage highly improper and dangerous.-Dr. Trotter.


## 9th Month

 hath 30 days.
Let me record my sense of the value of temperance, and my friendliness to temperance societies.-Dr. Chalmers' Scripture Readings.

In one district, a teetotal society had been established about six years ago, and it had now collected under its banners 5000 members. Of this number 480 were reformed drunkards; 300 had added to temperance, godliness, and every one had become attendants upon a place of worship. Of the 480 reformed drunkards, upwards of 50 had become Sunday-school teachers, and there were upwards of 1000 children in the Sabbath-schools belonging to the parties who had thus forsaken the error of their way.-Report of the Leeds Temperance Society, 1847.


| $\mathrm{M} .$ | W. | Remarkable Events. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Moon | $\begin{array}{l\|} \text { Moon } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { M's } \\ \text { place } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{H . W \\ \text { r. . . }}}{ } .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Th | Sir Rich'd Steele died 1729. | ${ }_{c}^{h}{ }_{5}^{2} .$ | $\begin{array}{ll} h . & m . \\ 6 & 33 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{rl} h . & m . \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$ | rt | $\begin{array}{cc} h . \\ 10 & \begin{array}{c} m . \end{array} . \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Fri | Surrender of PortRoyal 1670 | 528 | 632 | 1127 |  | bell | 1118 |
| 3 | Sat | Oliver Cromwell died 1658. | 529 | 630 |  | sets. | belly | 1156 |
| 4 | SU | 15th Sunday after Trinity. | 530 | 628 |  | 731 | belly | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 13\end{array}$ |
|  | Mo | French remov'd fr N.S. 1755 | 531 | 626 | 152 | 755 | reins | 045 |
|  | Tu | Gloucester Circuit opens. | 532 | 624 | 242 | 820 | reins | 116 |
|  | W | Dr. Johnson born 1709. | 533 | 622 | 332 | 844 | secr. | 156 |
|  | Th | Warsaw tak. by Russia 1831 | 534 | 620 | 426 | 923 | secr. | 240 |
|  | Fri | Prov'l Exhib'n St John1851 | 535 | 619 | 522 | 955 | thigs | 335 |
| 10 | Sat | Archd'n Jeffries died 1849. | 536 | 617 | 620 | 1040 | thigs | 446 |
| 11 | SU | 16 th Sunday after Trinity. | 538 | 6 | 721 | 1138 | knee | 618 |
| 12 | Mo | Wolfe and Montcalmd. 1759 | 539 | 613 | 821 | morn. | kne | 750 |
| 13 | Tu | Northumberland Circuit. | 540 | 611 | 918 | 043 | legs |  |
| 14 | W | $J$ Cartier arrives at Quebec. | 542 |  | 1013 | 155 | legs | 955 |
| 15 | Th | Hon Am.Botsford died 1812 | 543 |  | 114 | 310 | feet | 1037 |
| 16 | Fri | Moscow burnt 1812 | 545 |  | 1151 | 424 | feet | 1113 |
| 17 | Sa | Peace Cong.at Brussels1848 | 547 |  | morn. | rises. | feet | 1147 |
| 18 | SU | 17th Sunday after Trinity | 548 |  | 036 | 72 |  |  |
| 19 | Mo | [18] Capit'n of Quebec 1759 | 549 | 559 |  | 722 | head | 024 |
| 20 | Tu | First Eng. book printed by | 550 | 558 |  | 746 |  | 056 |
| 21 | W | St Matthew. [Caxton 1471 | 551 | 556 | 246 | 89 | neck | 130 |
| 22 | Th | Autumn commences | 552 | 554 | 330 | 834 |  |  |
| 23 | Fri | Civil List Act made perpet'l | 553 | 552 | 415 | 97 |  | 250 |
| 24 | Sat | 1839 | 555 | 550 |  | 946 | a | 345 |
| 25 | SU | 18th Sunday after Trinity | 556 | 548 | 552 | 1033 |  | 457 |
|  | Mo | Philadelphia taken 1777 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 57$ | 546 | 643 | 1128 | brest | 620 |
| 27 | 'Tu |  |  |  | 735 | morn. | brest | 734 |
| 28 | W | Victoria Circuit | 559 | 542 | 826 | 030 | h'art | 836 |
| 29 | Th | Michaelmas Day |  | 540 | $9 \quad 17$ | 139 | art |  |
| 30 | Fri | Amer'n Navig'n Act 1818 |  |  | 10 | 249 |  | 105 |

Dr. Pritchard, of Liverpool, in his work on insanity, p. 204, says: A mong physical causes of madness, one of the most frequent is the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors.

Dr. Ellis, resident physician at the County Lunatic Asylum, Middlesex, says:-The use of fermented liquors, and particularly of spirits, is very conducive to the bringing on of insanity ; they first act on the stomach, then on the nervous system; they bring on diseased action; disorganisation of the brain is the consequence, and all the dreadful results of insanity follow.

New Moon, 2 d day, at 5 hours 54 minutes, evening. W. First Quarter, 9th " at 11 " 2 " morning. E. Full Moon, 16th " at 8 " 7 " evening. S.E. Last Quarter, 25th " at 0 " 56 " morning. E.

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D} \\ & \mathbf{W} . \end{aligned}\right.$ | Remarkable E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rises } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Moon } \\ \text { South. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Moon Rises | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { M's } \\ \text { place } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{H}, \boldsymbol{W} \\ & \text { P. M. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{h}$. |  | h. ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | h. ${ }^{m}$. |  | h. $\quad .7$. |
| 1 | Sat |  | 6 | 536 | 1054 |  | belly |  |
| 2 | SU | 19th Sunday after Trinity | $6 \quad 4$ | 534 | 1144 | sets. | rei | 1133 |
| 3 | Mo | [2] Dr Channing died 1842 |  | 533 | a. 34 | 621 | reins |  |
| 4 | Tu |  |  | 531 | 124 | 646 | secr. |  |
| $5$ | W | Brainerd died 1747 |  | 529 | 219 | 716 | secr. |  |
| $6$ | Th | Peace proc'l with U.S. 1783 |  | 527 | 315 | 751 | thigs | 142 |
| 7 | Fri | Great fire at Miramichi 1825 |  | ( 25 | 414 | 836 | thigs | 230 |
| 8 | Sa | FirstAm Congress met 1765 | 611 | 523 | 515 | 930 | knee | 327 |
| 9 | SU | 20th Sunday after Trinity | 613 | 521 | 616 | 1034 | knee | 440 |
| 10 | Mo | Father Matthew born 1790 | 614 | 520 | 714 | 1144 | legs |  |
| 11 | Tu | Columbus firstdiscov'rs Am- | 615 | 518 | $8 \quad 9$ | morn | legs | 734 |
| 12 | W | erican land 1492 | 616 | 516 | 859 | 058 | legs | 842 |
| 13 | Th | [11] Bahamas dicov'd 1492 | 618 | 514 | 947 | 210 | feet | 931 |
| 14 | Fri |  | 620 | 512 | 1031 | 320 | ) | $10 \quad 8$ |
| 15 | Sat | Found'n Fred'n cath'l 1845 | 621 | 511 | 1114 | 430 | head | 1045 |
| 16 | SU | 21st Sunday after Trinity | 622 |  | 1157 | rises. | head | 1117 |
| 17 | Mo | Burgoyne surrendered 177\% | 623 |  | morn. | 549 | head | 1150 |
| 18 | Tu | Saint Luke | 624 |  | 041 | 610 | ne | - - |
| 19 | W | Cornwallis surrend'd 1781 | 625 |  | 124 | 634 | k | 028 |
| 20 | Tb | Battle of Navarino 1827 | 627 |  | 29 | 7 | 5 arms | $1 \quad 3$ |
| 21 | Fr | 2000 refugees arrive at Hal- | 628 | $\delta$ | 256 | 741 | arms | 142 |
| 22 | Sat | ifax from Boston 1783 | 630 | 459 | 345 | 824 | arms | 225 |
| 23 | SU | 22d Sunday after Trinity | 632 | 457 | 435 | 916 | 6 brest | 316 |
| 24 | Mo | Sir J Macintosh born 1765 | 633 | 45 | 526 | 1014 | brest | 411 |
| 25 | Tu | Royal Tar st'mr burnt 1836 | 635 | 54 | 616 | 1120 | h'a | 531 |
| 26 | W |  | 636 | 45 | 76 | morn. | h'art | 652 |
| 27 | Th |  | 637 | 45 | 755 | 028 | belly | 752 |
| 28 | Fri | Saints Simon and Jude | 638 | 449 | 842 | 147 | belly | 849 |
| 29 | Sat | Independence of U. S. re- | 640 | 448 | 930 | 249 | belly | 923 |
| 30 | SU | cognized by France 17\%8 | 641 | 44 | 1019 | 4 | reins | 1018 |
| 31 |  | Hallow Eve | 1643 | 14 | \|11 10 | 522 | reins | \|11 16 |

"It cannot be denied that abstinence societies have done immense good."-Rev. Dr. Wardlaw.
"It [the temperance reform] touches society at all points, from the heart to the extremities. From the monarch on the throne to the captive in the dungeon, all are deeply concerned in it. It involves the highest questions of legislation, jurisprudence, political economy, morals, and religion, both at home and in foreign climes: in a word, the temporal weal and eternal destiny of countless millions, living and to be born, of the human race.-Rev. Dr. Campbell.

New Moon, 1 st day, at 4 hours 15 minutes morning. E. First Quarter, 7th " at 7 " 48 " evening. S. W. Full Moon, 15th " at 1 " 36 " " N. E. Last Quarter, 23d " at 6 " 11 " " N. New Moon, 30th " at 2 " 49 " " S. W.


I have met with cases too numerous to record, of persons formerly utterly indifferent to their spiritual interests, the worst kind of infidels, not only made sober by the adoption of abstinence practice, but led from the higher platform to which they have been elevated, to recognise the rank designed for them in God's moral kingdom, and give to spiritual things that attention which was in vain solicited during the day when they were wedded to their cups; and some few of them have afforded no dubious evidence a radical change of heart.-Rev. William Reid, Edinburgh.

First Quarter, 7th day, at 7 hours 46 minutes, morning. N. E. Full Moon, 15th " at 9 " 10 " " N. W. Last Quarter, 23d " at 8 " 59 " " S.W. New Moon, 30th " at 1 " 42 " " N.

Hon
Freder dler, D St. And Campo Peters, man Hi Harriso Brown. Connel H. Ste Wark, OfFI Clerk;
Esquire
Coster,

## NEW-BRUNSWICK REGISTER.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency Sin EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Banonet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, \&c., \&c., \&c.
Richard T. Pennefather, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richand Hayne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Drury, Provincial Aids-de-Camp.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will receive Gentlemen who are desirous of seeing him on business, at Government House, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, between the hours of twelve and three.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Dorchester; Hon. Robert L. Hazen, Saint John; Hon. John R. Partelow, Fredericton; Hon. William B Kinnear, Saint John ; Hon. John A. Street, Fredericton; Hon. George Hayward, Lincoln; Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, Fredericton; Hon. John H. Gray, Saint John. - Clerk; Robert Fulton and Andrew Inches, Esquires, Assistants; John McCloskey, Messenger.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. William Black, President, Fredericton; Hon. John S. Saunders, Fredericton; Hon. Amos E. Botsford, Westcock; Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Dorchester; Hon. John Robertson, St. John; Hon. Harris Hatch, St. Andrews; Hon. William B. Kinnear, St. John; Hon. W. F. W. Owen, Campobello; Hon. George Minchin, Fredericton; Hon. Thomas H. Peters, Chatham; Hon. Robert L. Hazen, St. John; Hon. George Stilman Hill, St. Stephens; Hon. Charles F. Allison, Sackville; Hon. Charles Harrison, Maugerville; Hon. James Davidson, Miramichi; Hon. James Brown, St. Davids; Hon. William H. Odell, Fredericton; Hon. Charles Connell, Woodstock; Hon. Thomas Gilbert, Gagetown; Hon. William H. Steves, Hillsborough; Hon. John Ryan, Studholm; Hon. David Wark, Richibucto.

Officers of the Legislative Council.-George Boisford, Esquire, Clerk; John Gregory, Esquire, Clerk Assistant; Beverley R. Jouett, Esquire, Sergeant-at-Arms and Usher of the Black Rod; Rev, George Coster, A. M., Chaplain.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY-Elected July, 1850.
County of York.-James Taylor, George L. Hatheway, Thomas Pickard, Jun., and Charles McPherson, Esquires.

County of Saint John.-Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, Hon. John H. Gray, John F. Goddard, and John Jorden, Esquires.

County of Westmorland.-William Crane, Daniel Hanington, Bliss Botsford, and A. J. Smith, Esquires.

Charlotte County.-John James Robinson, Robert Thomson, ${ }^{\text {w/william }}$ Porter, Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquires.

King's County.-Matthew McLeod, George Ryan, Henry W. Purdy, Esquires.

Queen's County.—John Earle, and Samuel H. Gilbert, Esquires.
County of Sunbury.-Hon. George Hayward, anc Wm. Scoullar, Esq.
County of Northumberland.-Hon. John Ambrose Street, - Kerr, John M. Johnson, and John T. Williston, Esquires.

County of Carleton.-Horace H. Beardsley, Richard English, Esquires.
County of Kent.-Robert B. Cutler, and Francis M•Phelim, Esquires.
County of Gloucester.-Robert Gordon, and Joseph Read, Esquires.
County of Restigouche.-Hon. John Montgomery, and Andrew Barberie, Esquire.

County of Albert.-John Lewis, and Reuben Stiles, Esquires.
County of Victoria.-Hon. John R. Partelow, and Francis Rice, Esq.
City of St. John.-William H. Needham, and James A. Harding, Esqrs.
Officers of the Hoese of Assembly.-Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., Clerk; George J. Bliss, Esquire, Assistant Clerk; George Garden, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. William Q. Ketchum, Chaplain.

## PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. John R. Parteluw, Provincial Secretary; Matthew Brannen, Robt. Fulton, and John Gregory, Clerks; John M'CCloskey, Office Keeper.

## LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Hon. John Ambrose Street, Attorney-General; Hon. William Boyd Kinnear, Solicitor-General; William Wright, Esq., Advocate-General. Hon. John Ambrese Street, Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Hon. John W. Weldon, Hon. Robert L. Hazen, Queen's Counsel.

## PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

St. John.-Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Province Treasurer; George D. Robinson, Esquire, Warehouse Keeper and Clerk; Henry Whiteside, Collecting Clerk; C.J. Briscow and James T. Hanford, Clerks; Cavalier H. Jouett, Landing Surveyor; Richard M. Longmaid, and wtephen E. Gerow, Waiters and Searchers; William H. Bowyer, Tide Surveyor; T. P. Marter, W. J. B. Marter, John Brown, William Dudne, and John Sandall, Warehouse Lockers; George D. Robinson, Isaac Woodward, and James T. Hanford, Esquires, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

St. Andrews.-David W. Jack, Deputy Treasurer; J. H. Whitlock, Waiter, Searcher and Gauger; James W. Street, Appraiser of Dutiable Articles.

St. Stephens.-Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer; Duncan Stewart, Waiter, Searcher and Locker; David Upton and Zachariah Chipman, Appraisers of Dutiable Goods.

St. George.-A. J. Wetmore, Deputy Treasurer; Justus Wetmore, Gideon Knight and Hugh McCallum, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

Campobello.-Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer; B. Fitzgerald, Robt. Ker and William Calkin, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

Fredericton.-James Taylor, Deputy Treasurer.
Woonstock.-Henry E. Dibblee, Deputy Treasurer; Charles Perley and Rufus S. Demill, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

Colebrooke.-William M. Maclauchlan, Deputy Treasurer.
Miramichi.-Hon. Thomas H. Peters, Deputy Treasurer; James E. Carmichael, Landing Surveyor; Martin Cranney, Waiter, Searcher and Locker, at Chatham; John Fraser, Sen., ditto at Neweastle and Doug* lastown.

Dalhousie and Campbellton.-Dugal Stewart, Deputy Treasurer; Charles Lloyd and A. Ramsay, Waiters, Searchers and Lockers, and Guagers and Weighers.

Bathurst.-Joseph Read, Deputy Treasurer; Wm. Napier, Waiter, Searcher and Locker; John Kerr, Preventive Officer at New Bandon.

Caraquet.-James Blackhall, Deputy Treasurer.
Shippegan.-P.J. N. Dumaresq, Deputy Treasurer.
Richibucto.-Hon. George W. Weldon, Deputy Treasurer; George Pagan, Waiter, Searcher and Locker.

Buctouche.-Peter McPhelim, Sen., Deputy Treasurer.
Shediac and Cocagne.-Daniel Hanington, Esq., Deputy Treasurer.
Bay Verte.-Edward Wood, Deputy Treasurer.
Dorchester.-William Carter, Deputy Treasurer.
Harvey.-James Brewster, Deputy Treasurer.
Sackvilee.-Jonathan C. Black, Deputy Treasurer; William Barnes, Preventive Officer.

Hillsborough.-William Wallace, Deputy Treasurer.
Moncton.-Amasa Weldon, Deputy Treasurer.

## IMPERIAL CUSTOM HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Pont and Out-Ports of St. John.-Alexander Grant, Esquire, Con* troller of Customs and Navigation Laws; William Ellman and William Smith, Clerks and Surveying Officers of Shipping.

Miramichi-D. Swayne, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.
St. Annnews.-William Whiteside, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws; T. Garby, Clerik.

St. Stephens.-R. Watson, Controller of Customsand Navigation Laws.
Campobello.-Thomas Moses, do. do. , do.
Magaguadavic.-A. J. Wetmore, do. do. do,

Frederictox:-Sas. Taylor, Controller of Customs and Navig'n Laws. Donchester.-William Carter, do. do. do. Sackilee.-J. C. Black, do. do. do. Harvey.-James Brewster, do. do. do. Moncton.-Amasa Weldon, do. do. do. Saediac.-Daniel Hanington, do. do. do. Richibucto.-J. W. Weldon, do. do. do. Bathurst.-Joseph Read, do. do. do. Dalhousie.-Dugal! Stewart, do. do. do. Shippegan.-P. J. N. Dumaresq, do. do. do. Caraquet.-J. Blackhall, do. do. do. Hillsborough.-William Wallace, do. do. do. Bectouche.-Peter McPhelim, sen., do. do. do.

## AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Frederick P. Robinson, Auditor General ; John A. Beckwith, Clerk.
RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Hon. Thomas C. Lee, Receiver General.
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot, Surveyor General; Robert Gowan, Accountant and Chief Clerk; Andrew Inches, Chief Draftsman; John Grant and John Wilkinson, Compilers; 'Timothy O'Connor and Anthony Lockwood, Assistant Draftsmen; George P. Wolhaupter, Assistant Accountant; Thomas Sweade, Messenger.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief-Justice-Hon. James Carter, 8th Jan., 1851. Justices-Hon. Robert Parker, Oct., 1834; Hon. George Frederick Street, 20th Dec. 1845; Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, 8th Jan., 1851. Andrew Barberie, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas; Hon. John S. Saunders, Clerk of the Circuits, and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits.

## COURT OF UHANCERY.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governer, Chancellor; Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls; Hon. John R. Partelow, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery ; Daniel Ludlow Robinson, Esq., Registrar ; Henry B. Robinson,

## Esq.,

 brose man, Robin David Smed dler, geant-FOR

His the M Execu Terms.

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Esq., Deputy Registrar; George J.Dibblee, Robert Fraser Hazen, John Ambrose Strect, Timothy Robert Wetmore, William Jack, William Carman, jun., George Kerr, Charles Fisher, George Dixon Street, John M. Robinson, Richard Carman, Christopher Milner, George J. Thomson, David Shank Kerr, and Theophilus Desbrisay, Esquires, Masters : A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Alfred L. Street, Andrew Barberie, and William Chandler, Esquires, Masters Extraordinary; William McBeath, Esquire, Ser-geant-at-Arins.

## COURT OF GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

FOR HEARING AND DETERMINING CASES RELATIVE TO MARRIAGE AND DIYORCE.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, President; The Honorable the Master of the Rolls, Vice-President; The Honorable Her Majesty's Executive Council, Members; John C. Allen, Esq., Registrar and Clerk. Terms.-The 2 d Tuesday in February, and the 3d Tuesdays in June and October.

## COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY,

AND OTIEI OFFENCES COMMITTED ON THE HIGH SEAS.
The Governor; the Chief-Justice and other Members of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commander-in-Chief; Flag Officers and Captains and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being. ———, Registrar and Scribe; Cavalier H. Jouett, Provost Marshal.

The Court sits at any place within the Province, to be appointed by any three of the members-the Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty, being one.

## COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Hon. Robert Leonard Hazen, Judge and Commissary ; William Wright, Esquire, Advocate-General; John M. Robinson, Esquire, Registrar and Scribe ; John Humbert, Esquire, Marshal.

## COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTS' ESTATES.

Robert F. Hazen, Esq., for St. John, Westmorland, and King's Counties; Daniel L. Rcbinson, Esquire, for York, Sunbury, and Queen's Counties; William Carman, Esquire, for Northumberland, Kent, and Restigouche Counties; Hon. Harris Hatch, for Charlotte County ; Abram Nelson Garden, Esquire, for Carleton County.

## COURT FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { York County, } \ldots \ldots \ldots . & \begin{array}{l}\text { George F. H. Minchin, Esquire, Surrogate; } \\ \text { John C. Allen, Esquire, Registrar. }\end{array} \\ \text { Saint John County, } \ldots \ldots . & \text { Alfred L. Street, Esquire, Surrogate; } \\ \text { Charles Drury, Esquire, Registrar. }\end{array}\right\}$

The Probate Court for the City and County of Saint John is held every Monday, at three o'clock, at the Registrar's Office;-and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

## コCCTMSTASLHCAT DมPARTHMTMNT. <br> THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

## bishop:

The Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Fredericton.
ARCHDEACON:
The Venerable Gronge Coster, Rector of Fredericton.-Rural Dean.

## clergy :

Alley, Rev. Jerome, D.D., Rector of Saint Andrews.
Armstrong, Rev. John, Rector of St. James' Church, Saint John.
Armstrong, Rev. George, Minister of St. John Church, Saint John.

Armstr Bacon, Bartho Black, Bliss, Bliss, Boyer,
Carey,
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Elwell,
Gray,
Gray, R
Hanfor
Harriso
Hartin,
Hudson
Jacob,
Jaffrey,
Jarvis,
Jarvis,
Ketchu
Ketchur
Lee, Re
McGhee
McGive
Milner,
Neales,
Palmer,
Pickett,
Podmor
Roberts
Scovil,
Scovil,
Shore, R
Stewart,
Street,
stuart,
Tippett,
Thomso
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Armstrong, Rev. W., Ass.'t Minister of St. James' Church, St. John. Bacon, Rev. Samuel, Rector of Chatham.-Rural Dean. Bartholomew, Rev. Joseph, Recint of Petersville. Black, Rev. John, Rector of Kingsclear. Bliss, Rev. Charles P., Missionary at Harvey and Hopewell. Bliss, Rev. Donald, Westmorland.
Boyer, Rev. William N., Curate of Moncton. Carey, Rev. George T., Rector of Grand Manan. Coster, Rev. Frederick, Rector of Carleton. Coster, Rev. N. Allen, Rector of Gagetown. Coster, Rev. Charles G., Assistant Minister at Fredeticton.
DeVeber, Rev. William H., Missionary at Upham.
DeWolfe, Rev. Thomas N., Rector of Sackville.
Disbrow, Rev. James W., Rector of Simonds.
Disbrow, Rev. Noah, Rector of Bathurst.
Elwell, Rev. Joseph, Missionary at Prince William.
Gray, Rev. Benjamin G., D. D., Retired Missionary, St. John. Gray, Rev. I. William D., D. D., Rector of St. John.-Rural Dean. Hanford, Rev. S. Jones, Missionary at Andover. Harrison, Rev. William, Rector of Portland. Hartin, Rev. Thomas, Missionary at Howard Settlement. Hudson, Rev. James, Visiting Missionary, Miramichi. Jacob, Rev. Edwin, D. D., Principal of King's College, Fredericton. Jaffrey, Rev. William N., Missionary at St. Mary's. Jarvis, Rev. George S., D. D., Rector of Shediac.-Rural Dean. Jarvis, Rev. Henry J.
Ketchum, Rev. William Q., Curate of Fredericton. Ketchum, Rev. Richard T.
Lee, Rev. Charles, Missionary, St. Paul's, Portland.
McGhee, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Sussex.
McGivern, Rev. John, Rector of St. George's.
Milner, Rev. Christopher, Rector of Westfield.
Neales, Rev. James, Rectoi of Richibucto.
Palmer, Rev. R. Drake, Mis ionary at Springfield.
Pickett, Rev. D. W., Assistant Minister at Kingston.
Podmore, Rev. Mr.
Robertson, Rev. Thomas W., Rector of Lancaster.
Scovil, Rev. William Elias, Recter of Kingston.-Rural Dean.
Scovil, Rev. William, St. John.
Shore, Rev. William H., Fredericton. Simons, Rev. Richard.
Stewart, Rev. Alexander, Curate of St. John.
Street, Rev. S. D. Leee, Rector of Woodstock.-Rural Dean.
Stuart, Rev. Alexander V., Rector of Douglas.
Tippett, Rev. William H., Rector of Queensbury.
Thomson, Rev. Skeffington, LLD., Rector of St.Stephen's.-Rural Dean.
Thomson, Rev. Samuel, Retired Missionary, St. George's.
Thomson, Rev. John S., Rector of St. David's.

Walker, Rev. William W., Rector of Hampton.
Warneford, Rev. Edmund A., Rector of Norton.
Weeks, Rev. A. W., Curate of Cocaigne.
Wetmore, Rev. David I., Missionary at Welford.
Wiggins, Rev. Abraham V., D. D., Rector of Maugerville.
Wood, Rev. Abraham, Rector of Waterborough.

## ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. John Ross, Saint Andrews.
" Wm. Donald, A.M., St. John.
" John M. Brooke, Fredericton.
" Rev. John Hunter, Richmond.
Rev. W. Stewart, Miramichi.
" Wm. Henderson, A. M., Newcastle.
" James Steven, Restigouche.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

## The Right Reverend Thomas L. Connolly, Bishop. The Very Reverend John Sweeney, V. G.

 clergy:Aylward, Rev. W., Fredericton. Barron, Rev. A., Quaco.
Connelly, Rev. T., Woodstock.
Dionne, Rev H, St. Lucy, Madawas
Dunphy, Rev. E. J., Petit Rocher.
Egan, Rev. M., Nelson.
Gauvreau, Rev. F., Caraquet.
Gosselin, Rev. A., St. Bruno, \} MadaLangevin, Rev. A., $\quad\}$ waska Lefrance, Rev. S., Tracadie.
Madran, Rev. J., Shediac.
McDevitte, Rev. J., St. Andrews.

McGuirk, Rev. H., Richibucto.
Mooney, Rev. John, Saint John.
O'Regan, Rev. L., Sussex.
a Paquet, Rev. J., Caraquet.
Power, Rev. M., Bathurst. Quin, Rev. James, Saint Andrews.
Quiu, Rev. Edmond, Carleton.
Quin, Rev. John, Saint John.
Rioux, Rev. J., Buctouche.
Sweeney, Rev. J., Saint John.
Vereker, Rev. R., Chatham.
Wallace, Rev. M. A., St. Stephens.

## WESLEYAN MINISTERS

STATIONED IN THE NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT,
St. John, South-Rev. Rich. Knight, Hopewell, Rev. Robt. Chesley, JourChairman and General Super't. St. John, South-Rev. John Allison. St. John, North-Rev. Wm. Smith. " West- " W.T. Cardy. Fredericton, Rev. Charles Churchill. Sheffield, Rev. William Smithson. Mill 'Town, Rev. Robt. Cooney, a.m. St. Stephens, Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe. St. Andrews, Rev. William Temple, District Secretary.
St. Andrews, Rev. George Miller. Sackville, Rev. Jas. G. Hennigar. Point de Bute, Rev. Geo, Johnson. Petitcodiac, Rev. William Allen.
nal Secretary.
Sussex Vale, Rev. Joseph F. Bent.
Woodstock and Andover, Rev.d's Arthur McNutt and Geo. Manley. Annapolis, N. S., Rev. Geo. Barrett. Bridgetown," " M. Pickles. Aylesford, " " C. Lockhart. Digby \& Sissiboo, " Jas. Taylor. Miramichi, Rev. Mr Snowball. Richibucto, " Robert A. Temple. Bathurst, " John Prince.
Wesleyan Academy, Rev. A. Desbrisay, and Rev. H. Pickard, Financial Secretary.

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Sears,
Skinne
Smith,
Spragg
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Irvine,
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## BAPTIST MINISTERS.

## Eastern Association.

Bancroft, Rev S., Hampton. Blakeney, Rev J., Gondola Point. Bunting, Rev J., Saint John. Burns, Rev George, Upham. Cleveland, Rev N., Shepody. Coleman, Rev W. A., Sackville. Crandal, Rev J., Salisbury. Crandal, Rev D., Springfield. Crandal, Rev Daniel V., Elgin. Duffy, Rev P., Hillsborough. Foshay, Rev E. F., Harvey. Francis, Rev John. Herritt, Rev J., Butternut Ridge. Jackson, Rev W., Saint Martins. Kierstead, Rev E., Studholm. Keith, Rev M., Butternut Ridge. Marsters, Rev J., Saint Martins. McPhee, Rev James, Salisbury. McPhail, Rev D., Buctouche. Mutch, Rev A., Norton. Newcomb, Rev J., Moncton. Parker, Rev W. G., Point de Bute. Sears, Rev W., Hopewell. Skinner, Rev J. C., Wickham. Smith, Rev J. A., Saint Martins. Spragg, Rev P., Springfield. Stone, Rev Titus, Sussex. Thorne, Rev C., Johuston. Trimble, Rev Jas., Waterborough. Wallace, Rev James, Coverdale.


## Western Association.

Bill, Rev I. E., Saint John. Emerson, Rev R. H., Maugerville. Esterbrooks, Rev G., Simonds. Fitch, Rev W.D., Salmon River, G.L. Harris, Rev David, Carleton. Harris, Rev W., Tobique. Hopkins, Rev W. L., Pennfield. Magee, Rev Thomas, Saint James. Magee, Rev John, Nashwaak. McInnis, Rev E., Grand Manan. Miles, Rev G. F., Saint George. Rigby, Rev George, Kingsclear. Robinson, Rev Samuel, Saint John. Saunders, Rev 'T. W., Prince William.
Spurden, Rev C., Fredericton.
Thomson, Rev R., Saint John.
Thompson, Rev A. D., St. Andrews. Todd, Rev T., Woodstock.
Tozer, Rev James, Ludlow.
Tupper, Rev J. H., Keswick.
Walker, Rev James, Saint George.
Webb, Rev E., New Jerusalem.
Gremley, William,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Wells, Richard, } \\ \text { Isaiah Wallace, }\end{array}\right\}$ Licentiates.

## FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Canning, Rev W.T., Salmon River. Law, Rev J., Richibucto. Donald, Rev A., Hammond River. McMasters, Rev A., Bay Chaleur. Ferrie, Rev William, m.a., St. John. Millen, Rev W., Bocabec. Irvine, Rev John, Carleton. Cairns, Rev. James, m, A., Traveling Jack, Rev Lewis, Saint James. Missionary.

Reformed Presbytrbian Caurca of Ireland.-Rev A. McLeod Stavely, Saint John: Rev J. R. Lawson, Saint Martins.

Congregational Church.-Rev Cbarles Mackay, Saint John: Rev Mr McCallum, Cardigan: Rev J. Sterling, Keswick Ridge.

Disciples of Christ, on Christians.-W. W. Eaton, Saint Johns G. Garraty, Oromocto : J. B. Barnaby, West Isles.

Free Christian Baftist Ministers.-Rev R. Colpits, Nortoft: Rev J. C. Flanders, Springfield: Rev R. French, Kingston: Rev J. Gunter, Fredericton: Rev S. Hartt, Wakefield: Rev E. McLeod, St. John: Rev C. McMullin, Brighton: Rev B. Merritt, Hampstead: Rev A. Mersereau, Blissville: Rev J. Noble, Hampstead: Rev G. Urser, Brighton : Rev W. E. Pennington, Wickham: Rev J. Perry, Johnston: Rev James Shaw, Wakefield: Rev E. Sisson, Andover : Rev E. Syprell, Wakefield: Rev E. Wayman, Studholn: Rev S. Wormwood, Simonds: Rev John Wallace, Moncton.

New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society at St. John.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Patron: Hon. Judge Parker, President: Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Hon. Neville Parker, Vice-Presidents: John M. Robinson, Esquire, Treasurer: James Paterson, LL.D, and S. L. Tilley, Esquire, Secretaries: Leveret H. DeVeber, Esquire, Depositary : Samuel Bayard, M.D., LeBaron Botsford, M.D., Messrs. Samuel Huyghue, John Kinnear, John Wishart, Nathan S. Demill, George A. Lockhart, Gilbert T. Ray, W. J. Starr, James McMillan, Edward Sears, D. J. McLaughlin, C. A. Hart, William Girven, John Armstrong, and James Reed, with the Ministers who are members of the Society, Committee. For Portland-John Duncan, James Flewwelling, Moses Tuck, and A. McL. Seely. For Carleton-R.Salter, I. Clark, and Dr. Waddell.

Depository-The Store of Messrs. L. H. DeVeber \& Son, Prince William Street, Saint John.

## POst OFFICH DEPARYAMTENT.

General Post Office, St. John.-John Howe, Esquire, Postmaster General; William D. French, 1st Clerk; Valentine B. Hutchison, 2d Clerk; H. C. Frink, 3d Clerk; I. K. Leavitt, 4th Clerk; John Langrill, Office Keeper; S. J. Daly, 1st Letter Carrier; J. Leitch, 2 d Letter Carrier.

POSMASTERS:

Andover, B. Beveridge. Bathurst, T. H. Carman. Bend, Joseph Crandall, jun. Campbellton, James S. Morse. Chatham, James Caie. Colebrook, A. W. Raymond. Dalhousie, G. B. Cowper. Dorchester, C. B. Godfrey. Edmundston, J. T. Hodgson. Fredericton, A. S. Phair, W. B. Phair, Ass't. Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell. Hampton, Samuel Hallett. Harvey, (A. C.), J. E. Upham, Hillsboro, R. E. Steves.

Kingston, S. Foster. Milltown, James Bowes.
Newcastle, E. W. Williston.
Oromocto, J. R. McPherson.
Richibucto, J. J. Gifford.
Sackville, C. Milner.
Salisbury, G. Pitfield.
Shediac, E. J. Smith.
St. Andrews, George F. Campbell.
St. George, J. Wallace.
St. Martins, John Foster.
St. Stephens, D. A. Rose.
Sussex Vale, H. McMonagle.
Upper Mills, Albert Robinson.
Woodstock, James Grover.

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## PUBLIC ESTABLISHMEN'TS.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at St. John.-Commissioners-John Ward, Frederick A. Wiggins, William Olive, Esquires, Hon. Judge Wilmot, Hon. William McLeod, John Simpson, Robert F. Hazen, John Dun can, and Peter Besnard, Esquires.

Medical Superintendent-Dr. John Waddell.
Provincial Penitentiary, at St. John.-Commissioners-John Ward, Esquire, Hon. R. L. Hazen, John V. Thurgar, John Owens, John M. Robinson, William H. Scovil, Edward L. Jarvis, Charles C. Stewart, and John Doherty, Esquires. Secretary-Samuel D. Berton. Keeper of the Prison-John Quinton.

Marine Hospital at Saint John, for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen.-Commissioners-John Ward, Robert W. Crookshank, John Wishart, Ezekiel Barlow, William D. Faulke, and Adam Jack, Esquires. Secretary-Charles Ward, Esquire. Treasurer-the Bank of New Brunswick. Physician and Surgeon-John Boyd, M.D.

## CIMY AND COUNTY OFFICIRS.

## CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

The Mayor and the Recorder, Justices of the Mayor's Court.
The Mayor, the Recorder, John M. Walker, John W. Cudlip, John Johnston, Gregory Vanhorne, Joseph O. Dunham, and Joseph Beatteay, Esquires, Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Ralph M. Jarvis, Hon. Charles Simonds, Gehardus C. Carman, John Jordan, George Anderson, James Moran, Henry Gilbert, Robert W. Crookshank, Noah Disbrow, Robert Payne, Archibald Menzies, Charles Ward, Hon. John Robertson, William H. Street, Daniel Leavitt, John Gillies, James Brown, Daniel Ansley, John Kerr, James Kirk, William Leavitt, William Olive, Samuel Strange, James Gallagher, Jacob Allan, John Wishart, Robert Keltie, Leveret H. DeVeber, Moses Vernon, Walker Tisdale, William Hawkes, George A. Lockhart, Henry Chubb, William Parks, Alexander Lockhart, John Haws, Thomas Allan, Hugh Sharkey, James Travis, John Henderson, Joseph Fairweather, and Henry G. Simonds, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Charles Johnston, Esquire, High Sheriff.
George Wheeler, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace, \&c.
William Bayard, Esquire, M.D., Coroner.
Isaac L. Bedell, Esquire, County Treasurer.
James R. Ruel, Esquire, Auditor of County Accounts.
Charles Drury, Esquire, Registrar of Deeds and Wills.
John Johnston, Esquire, Commissioner for taking Bail in the Supreme and Mayor's Courts.

The Barristers and Attornies practising in the City and County, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.

Gehardus C. Carman, John Jordan, and James Moran, Esquires, Commissioners for Solemnizing Marriages.

Thomas Trafton, Charles Drury, and Bradford Gilbert, Esquires, Commissioners of Sewers.

John Humbert, Esquire, Inspector of Flour under Act 8 Vic. c. 77.
Patrick Comerford, Shipping Master,
Moses H. Perley, Esquire, and Dr. John Paddock, Commissioners of Indian Reserves under Act 7 Vic. c. 47.

Trustees of Schools-Stephen P. Wetmore, John Sears, and George Blatch, Esquires.

Commissioners for the Management of the Free School at St. John, unconnected with the Madras Board.-Rev. James Quin, and James Gallagher, Esquire.

Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House and Infirmary. -Gehardus C. Carman, James Moran, James Gallagher, Henry Chubb, John Kerr, William O. Smith, and William Hawks, Esqrs. PhysicianFenwick Arnold, Esquire, M.D. Keeper-William Cunningham.

Board of Health for the City of St. John and Parish of Portland.William O. Smith, Esquire, Mayor; Hon. R. L. Hazen, Recorder, (ex officio) ; John M. Walker, John W. Cudlip, George A. Lockhart, Gregory Vanhorne, Josiah Wetmore, Isaac Woodward, Moses H. Perley, Jacob Allan, James Gallagher, John Johnston, H. Chubb, Esquires, Members. Thomas McAvity, Clerk.

St. John Agricultural and Horticultural Society.-Robert Jardine, President; Robert F. Hazen and Robert Bowes, Vice-Presidents; John Duncan, Treasurer ; M. H. Perley, Corresponding Secretary ; D. B. Stevens, Recording Secretary; Peter Dewar, H. Chubb, James Dunn, H. Blakslee, James Brown, William Hawks, C. Drury, T. Trafton, John Henderson, George P. Peters, M.D., Thomas Davidson, Otty Crookshank, W. J. Ritchie, Esquires, and Hon. John H. Gray, Committee.

Surveyors of Lumber in the County.-Moses Tuck, Ezekiel Jordan, John F. Godard, John Morrison, George W. Roberts, David Tapley, John M. Campbell, John Heneberry, Thomas J. Fairweather, C. E. Godard, Robert Ewing, James McLoon, John G. Tobin, Stephen H. Shaw, J. Clark, Clayton Scott, Edwin J. Wetmore, G. Jordan, jun., S. S. Littlehale, William D. Shaw, S. E. Stephens, Charles Eagles, J. S. Brown, J. Crawford, Robert Cunard, Isaac G. Stephens, William A. Reynolds, John Tapley, Jeremiah Travis, J. M. Whipple, John R. Vincent, Joseph Ball, George C. Dunham, Robert Robertson, jun., William Cunard, William H. Travis, John Gallivan, William Eagles, Henry Dalton, Samuel Reynolds, Charles N. Brown, James E. Lingley, Joshua Brundage, Charles Robertsan, Isaac Flewelling, John Logan, Vernon Hanson, Peter Dewar, James Davison, William Kilpatrick, and Charles Cunard.

Paris Charles of Police

William
King's Queen's Duke's
Sidney
Guy's
Brook's
Treas
Comm
Depret
Land
Police
Peters, Sittin
O. Smit

City
Comn
William
Visiti
Super
Thomas
Licen
Hubbar
John W
Port
ward, J
Hippisle
Leavitt,
Stackho
Port
Harb
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county
Bran
ray, D.
John S
John Sc
Garrity,
George
Geo. T1
Currey,

Parish of Portland.-Jacob Allan, Esq., Police Magistrate; Hon, Charles Simonds, Thomas Allan, and John Haws, Esqrs., Commissioners of Police; H. G. Simonds, and James 'Travis, Esqrs., Sitting Magistrates.

## CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

William O. Smith, Esquire, Mayor. Hon, Robert L, Hazen, Recorder.

> Aldermen.

King's Ward. . . . John M. Walker, Esquire. James S. Ballentine.
Queen's " .....John W. Cudlip, "G George V. Nowlin.
Duke's " .....John Johnston, " Joseph Stephenson.
Sidney " ......Gregory Vanhorne, " Thomas McAvity.
Guy's " .....John C. Littlehale, " James Olive, 3d.
Brook's " .....Joseph Beatteay, " Joseph Coram.
Treasurer or Chamberlain-Thomas Merritt, Esquire.
Common Clerk-George Wheeler, Esquire.
Deprity Common Clerk, \&c.-James R. Ruel, Esquire.
Land Agent-Simeon L. Lugrin.
Police Magistrate—John Johnston, Esquire ; Police Clerk-B. Lester Peters, jun., Esquire ; Captain of Police-George Scoullar.

Sitting Magistrates in the absence of the Police Magistrate_William O. Smith, George A. Lockhart, and Gregory Vanhorne, Esquires.

City Surveyor-Robert C. Minette.
Commissioners to settle disputes relating to Dockage and WharfageWilliam Wright, William O. Smith, and Stephen Gerow.

Visiting Physicians-John Boyd, м.р., and G. J. Harding, m.d.
Superintendent of Partridge Island and the Quarantine StationThomas McAvity.

Licensed Auctioneers-John V. Thurgar, Thomas Hanford, W. D. W. Hubbard, Henry Hawkins, George A. Lockhart, Thomas Raymond, John W. Cudlip, and William Garnett.

Port Wardens-William D Faulke, Thomas M Smith, Isaac Woodward, James U Thomas, George Thomas, James Robertson, Edward Hippisley, J W M Irish, Charles McLauchlan, Zebedee Ring, William Leavitt, Augustus Quick, William Dudne, Thomas York, and Robert Stackhouse.

Port or Harbour Master---Thomas Reed.
Harbour Inspector---John Murray.
Commissioners of Wrecks and Shipwrecked Goods for the city and county of Saint John---Thomas M Smith, and H P Sturdee, Esquires.

Branch Pilots--.John Reed, George Thomas, John Mills, John Murray, Daniel Hatfield, Alexander Mills, Edward Murray, James Reed, John Spears, James P Thomas, Thomas Vaughan, William Spears, John Scott, John W Seely, Donald McDougald, John Havlin, Michael Garrity, Willigm Dougan, Michael Langen, P Trainor, Richard Clyne, George Mulherrin, W Donahey, William Hatfield, Edward Fletcher, Geo. Thring, Walter Welsh, William Lahey, Henry Thomas, Edward Currey, Daniel Mulberring, Samuel Rutherford, and James McPartlin.

Light House Keepers.-Alexander Reed, Partridge Island; James Lane, Beacon.

Assessors of Taxes and Statute Labour.-John Sears, Edmund Kaye, Francis Jordan, and Josiah Wetmore, jun.

Collectors of Taxes.-James Gerow, jun., on the Eastern side of the Harbour, and Charles Pidgeon, on the Western side.
John McElwain, Deputy Clerk of the Market, King's Square; Wm. McBay, do. Market Square; Charles Magee, do. Fish Market, Duke-St.

Collectors of Wharfage and Slippage.-John Forsythe, Collector of Wharfage and Slippage at the Market Slip; Michael McCarthy, Collector of Slippage at Union-street; Joseph Fairweather, ditto at North Slip; Benjamin Peel, ditto at Sheffield-street Slip; John Walker, Collector of Wharfage at the Breakwater; Peter Besnard, Collector of Wharfago and Slippage at Rodney Wharf; Timothy McCarthy, Collector of Anchorage.
Stephen Gerow, Weigh Master at North Slip; Richard McCullough, ditto at Union-street.
W. H. A. Keans, Superintendent of Flour Inspectors.
W. H. A. Keans, Superintendent of Measurers of Coals and Salt.

Nathaniel Clinton, John Berryman, and John Hambert, Inspectors of Flour.
George Stockford, Inspector of Bread.
D. S. Marshall, and David Lee, Inspectors of Lime.

Samuel Gillespie, James Peacock, and Andrew G. Lordly, Guagers and Searchers of Oil.
Bernard Murray, Assayer of Weights and Measures.
Measurers of Coals.-J. Wilson, F. Wilson, J. Bogan, T. Rankine, W. H. Williams, Robert Riley, William McAulay, James Cullinen, William J. Lockhart, George McKelvey, Wm. Dunlop, and J. McGorty.
Measurers of Salt.-Jacob Wilson, Robert Riley, William McAulay, Francis Wilson, John Bogan, James Cullinen, William J. Lockhart, Geo. McKelvey, John McGorty, William Dunlop, and Thomas Rankine.
Surveyors of Lumber in the City.-Alex. McGrotty, Samuel Jordan, Francis Jordan, J. Wetmore, jun., John Jordan, Thomas Leach, David M. Whiting, George Cassie, Thomas Fairweather, Edward D. Gore, James H. Fairweather, William Shives, Stephen G. Blizzard, George H. Robertson, George W. G. Fairweather, Charles E. Fairweather, Charles E. Harding, David Porter, William C. Hill, Alexander McHarg, William Grady, Nathaniel Adams, Thomas B. Vincent, Jarvis Wilson, Oliver B. Cougle, J. N. Cougle, D. McCallum, Charles Ketchum, Geo. H. Clarke, Nelson A. Cougle, Charles N. Perkins, John Dowling, Jonathan Titus, Richard S. Dickson, Alexander Boyne, John Raymond, John V. Roberts, and Vernon Hanson.
James Peacock, and Thomas Miles, Inspectors of Lathwood, Staves, Hoop-poles, \&c. Samuel Gillespie, Culler of Dried Fish.
John Kinney, Henry Nice, J. Stackhouse, John Cbristopher, jun., S. Gillespie, William Dunham, Andrew Hamm, Thomas Miles, Andrew G. Lordly, Edwin Wheten, Henry N. Nice, William Colwell, Thomas Whelpley, and John Dunham, Inspectors of Pickled Fish,
deme

Fyler Dibblee, Inspector of Cordwood and Bark, Market Slip; John Paul, ditto, Lower Cove ; Stephen Gerow, ditto, North Slip.

Fyler Dibblee, Superintendent of Carts, Handcarts, and Hacks.
James Stockford, High Constable; Jas. Stockford, George Stockford, and Bernard Murray, Marshals.

Constables.-George Stockford, Patrick Ferrick, John Sweet, Robert McKelvey, Bernarã Murray, Charles Pidgeon, Patrick Taff, William Kilpatrick, and William Follis.

Pound Keepers.-Geo. Stockford, on the eastern side of the Harbour; William Cronk and R. Shewbridge, at Carleton.

St. John Chamber of Commerce.-Hon. John Robertson, President; John Duncan and John V. Thurgar, Esquires, Vice Presidents; Robert Jardine, Secretary and Treasurer; John Wishart, Charles Ward, F. A. Wiggins, William Parks, William H. Street, Edward Allison, W. H. Scovil, with the Members of the Assembly for the City and County of Saint John, Committee.

St. John Mechanics' Institute.-James Paterson, LL.D., President; Robert Foulis and Joseph W. Lawrence, Vice Presidents; James R. Ruel, Corresponding Secretary; William Hutchinson, jun., Recording Secretary ; William L. Avery, Treasurer; Robert Shives, W. F. Smith, G. Flemming, James G. Melick, George W. Smith, Isaac Woodward, J. J. Munroe, John Allan, George H. Lawrence, John McLardy, Robert Lormer, and William J. Ritchie, Directors.

Public Grammar School in the City of St. John,-The Rev. the Rector of St. John, President; the Mayor, the Recorder, the Hon. Judge Parker, Robert F. Hazen, and Willism Wright, Esquires, and the Rev. William Donald, and Hon. John H. Gray, Directors; Hon. J. H. Gray, Treasurer and Clerk; James Paterson, LL.D., Principal.

Saint George's Societx.-His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Patron; Hon. John H. Gray, President; Henry P. Sturdee, Esquire, Vice President; James R. Ruel, Esquire, Treasurer; T. E. G. Tisdale, Esquire, Secretary.

Saint Andrew's Societry.-Robert Jardine, President; John M. Walker, Vice President; William Thomson, Treasurer; James McFarlane, Secretary.

Saint Patrick's Societr.-William F. Smith, President; Thomas Parks, Vice President; William Hutchinson, Treasurer; William Patton, Secretary: William Hutchinson, jun., Assistant Secretary.

Orphan Benevolent Society.-James Gallagher, Esquire, President; John Doherty, Vice President; Patrick McCourt, Treasurer; William Cunningham, Secretary.

## COUNTY OF YORK.

Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, Hon. John Allen, John Robinson, Esq., Hon. George Minchin, and Hon. William H. Odell, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. J. S. Saunders, Hon. John Allen, John Robinson, Esquire, Hon. G. Minchin, Hon. Wm. H. Odell, Hon. Thomas C. Lee, J. A. Maclauchlan, Thomas Jones, James Harrison, William Davidson, James Miles, Patrick Campbell, Ross Currie, Adam D. Allen, George Garden, Lawrence B. Rainsford, Hugh J. Hansard, Solomon Parent, David B. Shelton, George Cheyne, William J. Bedell, Thomas Gill, Thomas Earle, George Clements, Richard Hayne, James Taylor, Allan McLean, Thomas Pickard, Thomas R. Robertson, William D. Hartt, Asa Coy, Isaac Kilburn, Lewis Davis Wigan, Edward Simonds, Joseph Gaynor, Frederick W. Hatheway, Charles McPherson, George Morehouse, Robert David James, George L. Hatheway (of the Quorum), and Ira Ingraham, jun., Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquire, High Sheriff.
George J. Dibblee, Esq., Keeper of the Rolls, and Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Joseph Beek, Esquire, Registrar of Deeds and Wills.
The Barristers and Attornies practising in the County, with David B. Shelton, Henry Morehouse, and Lewis Davis Wigan, Esquires, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.

Hon. John S. Saunders, Com.'r for taking Bail in the Supreme Court.
Henry Jones, Henry Fisher, George Morehouse, Judah Hammond, G. L. Hatheway, and J. B. Toldervy, Esquires, Coroners.

Mark Needham, Esquire, County Treasurer.
Hon. John Allen, James A. Maclauchlan, John Robinson, James Harrison, and James Miles, Esquires, Comm''rs for Solemnizing Marriage.
Dr. James B. Toldervy, and Thomas Murray, Esquire, Commissioners of Indian Reserves, under Act 7 Vic. c. 47.

Asa Coy, Esquire, Receiver of Crown Debts under det 7 Vic. c. 36.
Asa Coy, Mark Needham, Joseph Gaynor, Henry Fisher, S. A. Akerly, James S. Beek, and Joseph Myshrall, Licensed Auctioneers.

York County Agricultural Society.-James A. Maclauchan, Esquire, President; J. A. Beckwith, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer; Asa Dow and Wm. Davidson, Dumfries; Charles Bartlett, Southampton; George Morehouse, Queensborough; William Joslin, Prince William; William Dayton, Douglas; Isaac Murray, Kingsclear ; D. L. Wigan, Stanley; Benj. Goodspeed, St. Mary's; Wm. Watts, Fredericton, Vice Presidents.

Fredericton Athenrum.-His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Patron; Hon. Judge Street, President; Hon. Cbief-Justice Carter, Hon. N. Parker, Professor Jack, Rev. J. M. Brooke, Rev. E. Jacob, D.D., Vice Presidents ; J. Robb, Esquire, M. D., Treasurer and Secretary. The Society meets in the Library of King's College on the third Monday of each month, except July and August.

Fredericton Society of St. Andrew.-James Robb, Esq., M. D., Presi-
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dent; John Simpson, Esq., 1st Vice President; Charles McPherson, Esq., 2d Vice President; John F, Taylor, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Brooke, Chaplain; John Neil, Secretary.

## CITY OF FREDERICTON.-Incorporated 1848.

## John C. Allen, Esquire, Mayor.

City Councillors.-Alexander McCausland, John L. March, Wellington Ward; James S. Beek, William D. Hartt, St. Ann's Ward; F. McManus, Alexander Mitchell, Carleton Ward; Robert Gowan, John McIntosh, Queen's Ward; A. Ritchie, A. N. Block, King's Ward.

George N. Segee, City Clerk. Andrew Blair, City Surveyor,
Thomas R. Robertson, Treasurer. John T. Smith, Auditor.
'T. L. Simmons, T. R. Robertson, William Morgan, Hugh Moon, and John Fleming, Assessors.

William F. Barker, Wharfinger and Harbour Master.
George Turner, Surveyor of Highways, Streets and Bridges.
William Smith, City Marshal and Collector of Rates.
John O'Conner, Collector of Dog Taxes.
Robert Cameron and George Anderson, Clerks of Markets.
John O'Connor, Robert Wiley, A. Wilson, William Armstrong, and Charles Brannen, Police Constables.

## COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Hon. Harris Hatch, Hon. W.F. W. Owen, John Wilson, Robert Thomson, Patrick Clinch, and James W. Chandler, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. Harris Hatch, Hon. W. F. W. Owen, John Wilson, Robert Thomson, Patrick Clinch, James $\dot{W}$. Chandler, Tristram Moore, C. R. Hatheway, David Mowatt, William Ker, George Porter, Wilford Fisher, Nehemiah Marks, James Frink, John Snell, John Porter, James Albee, Josephus Moore, Abraham J. Wetmore, John McNeil, Thomas Moses, Cochran Craig, George McKay, David A. Rose, John Robinson, James W. Street, Robert Watson, John Grimmer, John Farmer, James Brown, Daniel Gilmore, Isaac Knight, Samuel McFarland, Archibald McCallum, W. C. McStay, Jacob Young (of the Quorum), and Robert M. Todd, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Wellington Hatch, Esquire, Keeper of the Rolls, and Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Thomas Jones, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

Hon. John S. Saunders, and Thomas O. Miles, and Nathaniel Hubbard, Esquires, and Hon. George Hayward, Justices of the Infevior Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. John S. Saunders, and Thomas O. Miles, and Nathanie!

Hubbard, Esquires, Hon. George Hayward, and Charles F. Street, Charles Hazen, William Hoyt, Thomas Harrison, John Peabody, Thomas N. Gilbett, Wm. Burpe, Enoch Lunt, Charles H. Clowes, Thomas Hartt, jun., William Scoullar, Thomas H. Smith, John Glazier, (of the Quorum), and Moses Coburn, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace. Thomas S. Hicks, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Hon. Thomas Gilbert, Samuel Scovil, Harry Peters, and William Foshay, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. T. Gilbert, Samuel Scovil, Harry Peters, William Foshay, Thomas T. Hewlett, John Earle, Peter Yeomans, John McAllister, Lewis McDonald, John McLean, Joseph B. Perkins, Robert Golding, William Murray, Charles Keith, George W. Hoben, Ebenezer L. Burpe, Thomas Harrison, Daniel Smith, Joseph Coy, Joseph Samuel Hewlett, Gideon D. Bailey (of the Quorum), and Charles Crookshank, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Nathaniel Hubbard DeVeber, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## KING'S COUNTY.

Robert F. Hazen, Esq., Hon. William McLeod, and Thomas Beer, Justus S. Wetmore, Henry A. Scovil, and John C. Vail, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Robert F. Hazen, Esq., Hon. William McLeod, and Thomas Beer, Justus S. Wetmore, Henry A Scovil, John C. Vail, A. C. Evanson, John Barberie, Ebenezer Smith, Isaac Haviland, Samuel Foster, John Wightman, John Brittain, James Brittain, John H. Ryran, Charles W. Stockton, John C. Price, Elias S. Wetmore, Thomas C. Sharp, Robert McCully, William Freeze, jun., Samuel Hallett (of the Quorum), and Craven Longstroth, Esquires, Justices of the Peacs.

Le Baron Drury, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

Hon. William Crane, Hon. Amos E. Botsford, Wm. Wilson, and J. Chapman, Esqrs., Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. William Crane, Hon. Amos E. Botsford, William Wilson, John Chapman, Philip Palmer, Harman Trueman, Lewis Trites, Wm. Chapman, Robert Scott, Hon. Daniel Hanington, John Trenholm, George Oulton, Joseph 1 vard, Amasa Weldon, Geo. Pittfield, James Robertson; Thomas Prince, Samuel Black, Philip Chapman, Charles Dickson, jun., Thomas E. Smith, Thomas Keillor, Rufus Cole, Joseph Chapman, Charles Dixon, John Carey, Alex. Munro, William Faucett (of the Quorum), and James Anderson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace. Blair Botsford, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alexander Davidson, John Fraser, Hon. Joseph Cunard, John Nesmith, and H. B. Allison, Esqrs., Justices of the 1nferior Court of Com. Pleas.

Alexander Davidson, John Fraser, Hon. Joseph Cunard, John Nesmith, Henry B. Allison, John T. Williston, Alexander Goodfellow, Dudley Perley, Donald McKay, John J. Donald, Thomas C. Allan, Alex. McLaggan, Thomas W. Underhill, H. C. D. Garman, William Letson, Phineas Williston, James Hierliby, Benjamin Stymest, jun., John McDonald, John Cuppage, Jared Tozer, John Porter, Roderick McLeod, Alex. Davidson, jun., Peter Morrison, Thomas Willoughby, John Leslie, James L. Price, Alex. Fraser, jun., Richard Hutchinson, Donald McNaughton (of the Quorum), and Donald McDonald, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

William Alexander Black, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF KENT.

Hon. David Wark, John Wheten, George Pagan, and John P. Ford, Esqrs., Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. David Wark, John Wheten, George Pagan, John P. Ford, John Bowser, Wm. Hanington, Thos. Powell, Win. McLeod, James Long, Lestock P. W. Desbrisay, William Bowser, David McAlmon, John W. Holderness (of the Quorum), and Francis McPhelim, Esquires, Justices of the Peace. Joseph Wetmore, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Joseph Read, and William Napier, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Joseph Read, Wm. Napier, James Blackhall, Benj. Dawson, P. J. N. Dumaresq, John Richey, John Doran, Robert Robinson, William Stevens, Francis Ferguson, Samuel L. Bishop, William Deacon, Joshua Alexander, John Chalmers, James Young, William Wilson, John Woolner, Hugh A. Caie, William Taylor, Michael Rivers, and Joseph Sewell, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Henry W. Baldwin, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Bartholomew C. Beardsley, John Dibblee, John Bedell, and George W. Cleary, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Bartholomew C. Beardsley, John Dibblee, John Bedell, Geo. W. Cleary, James Upham, James A. Maclauchlan, Josiah Brown, Adam B. Sharp,

Francis Rice, Leonard R. Coombes, James Ketchum, Abraham N. Garden, Rufus S. Demill, Charles A. Hammond, Henry Baird, Asa Upton, Paul M. Bedell, William Hallett, Charles Perley, Benjamin Noble, Ralph E. Beardsley, Samuel Estabrooks, Charles Connell, Benjamin Beveridge, Randolph Ketchum, Peter C. Amireaux, John Keaton, Antoine Bellefleur, Vital Thibedeau (of the Quorum), and J. A. Phillips, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.
John F. Winslow, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

Robert Ferguson, Esquire, Hon. J. Montgomery, and Dugal Stewart, Adam Ferguson, and Arthur Ritchie, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.
R. Ferguson, Esq., Hon. J. Montgomery, and Dugal Stewart, Adam Ferguson, Arthur Ritchie, Peter Stewart, Archibald Ramsay, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. S. Smith, Alex. Campbell, John Ultican, John McNair, John Cook, jun., John McMillan, John Duncan, John McMillan, jun., (of the (Quorum), and John Gillies, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

John Lambert Barberie, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF ALBERT.

Hon. Edward B. Chandler, and John Smith, Peter McLelan, and James Brewster, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. Edward B. Chandler, John Smith, Peter McLelan, Jas. Brewster, Elisha Peck, George Steves, John Lewis, Enoch Stiles, George Calboun, James Gunning, William Stone, William H. Steves, John Read, Edward Stevens (of the Quorum), and James McNaughton, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Thomas Gilbert, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Leonard R. Coombes, and Benjamin Beveridge, Esquires, Justices of the Inferior Gourt of Common Pleas,
A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Leonard R. Coombes, Benjamin Beveridge, Charles A. Hammond, Henry Baird, William Hallett, Richard Randolph Ketchum, Peter C. Amireaux, John Keaton, Vital Thibideau, Francis Rice (of the Quorum), and Leon Bellefleur, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace.

Francis E. Beckwith, Esquire, High Sheriff.

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The Temperance Reform, from its inception to the present time, has been continuously progressive. Its progress, it is true, has not been at all times equal in rapidity. A tide of opposition has flowed on coincidently with its every effort, and has occasionally partially prevailed; but it has not only survived every danger, but has derived additional strength and energy from its severest trials. Forty years since, the temperance army might be compared to Jacob, when a fugitive from the wrath of his brother, lone and helpless; but now, like the same Patriarch returning to his native place, it is spread into bands. Its different corps are variously organized, officered and drilled; but they are all contending with the same enemy, and pressing on to the same ultimate and final victory.

Among the most active and powerful bodies which are now engaged in the contest, is the Order of the Sons. This Institution, from a very small beginning, has rapidly acquired extension and solidity; and now, although but a child of about ten years old, it bears the proportions of a giant, and possesses a giant's strength. The statistics exhibited in the following pages contain abundant evidence of the truthfulness of this assertion. The Order was introduced into this Province in the Spring of 1847, and has now become a mighty engine for the accomplishment of man's redemption from the slavery of intemperance. The number of actual members, stated in the returns as 4609 , does not give the full result of its operations. Large numbers who have been connected with it, have left the Province, and carried the principles of the Institution into distant lands,-and not its principles only, but its organization. It has also exerted a powerfully leavening influence upon the mass of society, which is manifest in the very general adoption of temperance principles by the respectable classes.

The publication of the present Work has been procured by the Grand Division of the Order, with a view of rendering it the medium of diffusion for such important standard truths as can, with advantage; be compressed into so small a space; and the Committee entertain a hope, that this first effort of the kind undertaken in the Province, will meet with such general acceptance, and prove so beneficial to the interests of temperance, as to warrant a continuance of the plan, and the enlargement of the Work.

The assent of Her Majesty the Queen having been given to the Bill passed by our Legislature last winter for the suppression of the Traffic in intoxicating drinks, it now remains for all friends and brothers to
nerve themselves for the task of duly enforcing its provisions. Let it never be forgotten, that every species of stratagem will be resorted to for the purpose of evasion, and even occasional violence may be attempted; but as it is evident that hitherto God has given us the victory, so, in all future contests, we may confidently rely upon His protecting providence. The pestilential atmosphere of the tavern has too long infected our land. The means of abating the evil will soon be in our hands. The acknowledged defects of the Bill should not prevent us from using it to as great an extent as possible, ever hoping and working for the procuration of a more perfect measure. One excellent effect of the enactment will be, immediately to render the business disgraceful in the eyes of all respectable people, be they Total Abstainers or otherwise. When the varnish is removed, the loathsomeness of the business will be apparent to all.

The following opinions of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, are valuable testimony in favour of Temperance, and against the traffic in intoxicants, from which all intemperance and its consequences flow, as necessarily as the water of a river from its source :-

In 1849, at the January Session of the Supreme Court in the City of Saint John, his Honor Judge Parker, in his address to the Grand Jury, spoke in effect as follows :-It will be found that at the present, as at all former sittings of this Court, nearly all the criminal cases that will be submitted for your consideration, are mainly attributable to intemperance.

In November, of the same year, at the Session of the Supreme Court in Saint Andrews, his Honor Judge Street congratulated the Grand Jury upon the small number of criminal cases on the docket; and attributed this pleasing circumstance mainly to the advance of temperance principles.

In July, 1852, his Honor Judge $\mathrm{W}_{\text {ILMot, }}$ in addressing the Grand Jury of Albert County, at the opening of the Supreme Court, congratulated them warmly upon the prosperous condition of that section of the Province, and the pleasing fact that there was no case whatever on the criminal calendar at the present term. This state of affairs he attributed in a great measure to the beneficial effects of temperance principles, which had been the means of promoting industry and comfort wherever they were carried out, instead of idleness, dissipation and crime.

> Statistics of the National Division for the Term beginning April 1 st, and ending Dec. 31st, 1851, (9 months).

Deaths, 1,513; Admitted, 62,774; Cash received, £119,601 07 ; Paid for benefits, $£ 35,301146$; Cash on hand and invested, $£ 135$,92575 ; Incidental expenses, including appropriations for temperance purposes, £48,416 156.

## Officers of the National Division S. of T. of North America.

 Hon. John Belton O'Neall, S. Carolina, Most Worthy Patriarch. " Neal Dow, Maine, " " Associate. Fred.'к A. Fickhardt, m.d, Pennsylvania, " " Scribe. Robert M. Foust, "، " Rev. Leroy M. Lee, William Richardson, J. F. Grosh,Virginia, New York " " Chaplain. IHlin " " Conductor. Illinois, " " Sentinel.
 City of Chicago, Ill., on the second Wednesday of June, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. м.

Representatives from the Grand Division S. of T. of New Brunswick to the National Division S. of T. of North America.
P. G. W. P.'s Alex. Campbell, Gurney Division, No. 5; Asa Coy, York Division, No. 2; Samuel L. Tilley, Portland Division, No. 7 ; James Porter, Sheffield Division, No. 13; P. G.W.A. R. Seely, Portland Division, No. 7 ; G. W.P. Jas. Johnston, Mariner's Division, No. 38; G.W.A. T. W. Bliss, Oromocto Division, No. 57.

Officers of the Grand Division S. of T. of the Province of New Brunswick, for the year ending October, 1852.
James Johnson, g.w. p., Saint John; Thomas W. Bliss, g. w. A., Oromocto; William H. A. Keans, c. s., Saint John; Robert Salter, G. т., Saint John; -_, g.chap.; James Steadman, g.con., Bend Petitcodiac; S. D. McPherson, g. sent., Fredericton.-James Johnson, grand lecturer.

0 The Annual Session held in October, at Saint John.
RETURN of the operations and financial state of the Order of the S. of T. in this Province for one year, from 1st July 1851, to 30th June 1852, as made up from the printed Journals :-
Number of working Divisions, 72 ; Initiated, 1272 ; Deaths, 32 ; Members, 4,609. Receipts for the year, £2898 $138 \frac{1}{2}$; Paid for Benefits, $£ 10691710 \frac{1}{2}$; Paid for Expenses (exclusive of Benefits), $£ 129817$ 11 2 ; Per centage to Grand Division, £143 14 6古; Cash on hand, £3433 54.

The following Subordinate Divisions were organized from the 31st October 1851, to 30th June, 1852 :-
L. P. F., No. 32, late Cold Stream; Crystal, No. 35, late Tobique; Prince of Wales, No. 59, late Buctouche; Bay Verte, No. 65 ; Upham, No. 66; Hammond, No. 67 ; Home, No. 68 ; Nashwaak, No. 69 ; Dover, No. 70; Buctouche, No. 71; Colebrooke, No. 72 ; Clear Grit, No. 73.

LIST of Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temper* ance incorporated in the Province of New Brunswick, under the Act of Assembly 12 Vic. c. 64.

| Name of Division. | No. | Location. | d | Night meet'g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ward, | 1 | Saint Stephens, | August 13, 1849. | iday. |
| York, | 2 | Fredericton, | June 26, | Friday. |
| Wiliserforce, | 3 | Mill 'Town, | August 13, | Monday. |
| Charlotte, | 4 | Saint Andrews, | Sept. 6, | Wednesday |
| Gurney, | 5 | Saint John, | Oct. 31, | Thursday. |
| Chatham, | 6 | Saint George | Nov. 11, 1850. | Saturday. |
| Portland, | 7 | Portland, N. B | Oct. 26, 1849. | Monday. |
| Saint Dav | 8 | Saint David's, | Oct. 12, | Saturday. |
| Victoria, | 9 | Saint John, | August 13, | riday. |
| Brunswic | 10 | Fredericton | Sept. 20, | Wednesday |
| Carleton, | 11 | St. John, | Oct. 3, | Tuesday. |
| Rechab, | 12 | Portland, | Feb. 12, 1850. | Thursday. |
| Sheffield, | 13 | Sheffield, | Oct. 3, 1849. | onday. |
| Albion, | 14 | Saint John, | June 1, 1850. | onday. |
| Pioneer, | 15 | Dorchester | Sept. 6, 1849. | ednesday |
| Westfield, | 16 | Westfield, | March 25, 1852. | Saturday. |
| New Brunswick, | 17 | Indian Tow | Nov. 11, 1850. | uesday. |
| Orient, | 18 | Saint David's | August 13, 1849. | Saturday. |
| oodstoc | 19 |  | August 29, | hursday. |
| Fireman's, | 20 | Saint John | July 29, 1851. | ednesday |
| Que | 21 | Gagetown | April 23 | aturday. |
| Canning, | 22 | Camning, | not incorporated. | Monday. |
| Sunbury, | 23 | Sunbury, |  | Monday. |
| No Surrender | 24 | Westfield |  | hursday. |
| Petitcodiac | 25 | Moncton | Feb. 12, 1850. | Monday. |
| St. Mary's, | 26 | Nashwaak | not incorporated. | aturday. |
| Chipman | 27 | Chipman | A pril 23, 1851. | uesday. |
| Shediac, | 28 | Sbediac, | not incorporated. | aturday. |
| Springfield | 29 | Springfield | Oct. 25, 1849. | Monday. |
| Prince William, | 30 | Prince Willia | not incorporated. | uesday. |
| Eagle, | 31 | Douglas, | ditto | uesday. |
| L. P. F., | 32 | Saint George, | ditto. | Friday. |
| Bathurst, | 33 | Bathurst, | Nov. 9, 1849. | Tuesday |
| Melancthon, | 34 | Woodstock | June 1, 1850. | Saturday. |
| Crystal, | 35 | Queensbury, | not incorporated. |  |
| Salisbury, | 36 | Salisbury, | Feb. 12, 1850. | Saturday. |
| Northumberland, | 7 | Chatham, | Nov. 9, 1849. | Friday. |
| Mariner's, | 8 | Saint John | Dec. 20, | Tuesday |
| Albert, | 39 | Hillsborough, | not incorporated. | ednesday |
| Sackville, | 40 | Sackville, | August 5, 1852. | sday. |
| Caledonia, | 41 | Doug | Dec. 19, 1849. |  |
| Forest, | 43 | Saint Martin | not incorporated. | sday. |
| Kingston, | 44 | Richibucto, | Feb. 15, 1851. | uesday. |

LIST of Subordinate Divisions-continued.

| Name of Division. | No. | Lo | When Incorporated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | 45 | Newc | , | Thursday |
| er Island, | 46 | Deer Islan | not incorporated. | Saturday. |
| orton | 47 | Norton, | June 26, 1852 | dnesday |
| udholm | 4 C |  | not incorporated. | onday. |
| estmorl | 50 | W |  |  |
| Golden Rule, | 51 | Hopewell, |  | day. |
| ill Stream, | 52 | Stud | Dec. 10, 1851 | day. |
|  |  | t, | March 25, 1852 | sday. |
| estigouch | 55 |  | 1850. |  |
| Union Jack | 56 |  | ditto. | Wednesday Monday. |
| Oromocto, | 57 | But | April 22, 1851. | ay. |
| fe Guard, |  | Pennfield, | not incorporated. | urday. |
| Prince of Wales, |  | ston, |  | ursday. |
| Dumfries, |  | mfries, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ly } 29, \quad 1851 . \\ & \text { t incorporated. } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{y} \text {. }$ |
| Johnston, | 62 | ashade | August 24, 1852. | Wednesday |
| Douglas, | 63 | and Lake, | May 5, " | Saturday. |
| Bay V |  | Dalhousie, | b. 13 | Monday. |
| Upham, | 66 |  | not incorporated. | d |
| Hammond, |  |  |  |  |
| Home, | 68 | Macareen | ditto. | urday. |
| Nashwaak, | 69 |  |  | nesday |
| Dover, | 70 | Dorchester, |  | Saturday. |
| Buctouche, Colebrooke | 1 |  | ditto. |  |
| Clear Grit, | 73 |  | o. |  |

## SAINT JOHN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

[Organized in May, 1832. Has at present 4514 Members.]
N. S. Demile, President; Thomas Harding, John Humbert, W. R. M. Burtis, J. Fairweather, W. H. A. Keans, and George A. Lockhart, Vice Presidents; James Gerow, jun., Corresponding and Recording Secretary; John R. Marshall, Treasurer; William Hewett, Robert Robertson, Z. Ring, L. H. Waterhouse, Robert Reed, George P. Sancton, Thomas McHenry, J. F. Marsters, John Ansley, Idward E. Lockhart, John Fraser, Thomas C. Humbert, L. F. Langan, and Wm. H. Fisher, Executive Committee.

## PORTLAND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. [Organized 1837. Numbers 1100 Members.]

John Owens, President; S. L. Tilley, A. McL. Seely, Richard Seely, Gilbert Jordan, Robert Cunard, Vice Presidente; Joseph G. Johnston,

Secretary and Treasurer; Robert Stevens, Francis Jordan, Robert Sweet, Robert Middlemore, W. J. Stevens, Charles Rodgers, W.H. Travis, Wm. Whit -, J. 'T. Penelagon, James Allen, Andrew Miles, Charles Wilson, Edward Charters, Moses Tuck, Executive Committee.

Roman Catholic Relief Total Abstinence Society.-Rev. Jas. Quin, President; T. W. Anglin, and William H. Needham, Esquires, Vice Presidents; John McGourty, Treasurer; Wm. Bowen, Secretary; Stephen Thompson, John Bradley, Patrick Gallagher, Laurence P. Egan, Charles Dunn, Patrick Doyle, John McGuiggan, Patrick Toal, John McGourty, John Stanton, William Rowen, and Patrick Hanlon, Committee. Number of Members, 6000.

Officers of the Grand Section Canets of Temperance.-G.W. Patron, D. C. Perkins, Victoria Division No. 9; G.A. P., Robert Middlemore, New Brunswick Division No 17; G. Sec.' $y$, Richard Dalton, New Brunswick Division No. 17; G. Treas., Israel Merritt, New Brunswick INo. 17; G. Chap., S. L. Tilley, Portland Division No. 7; G. G., Oscar Wetmore, Victoria Section No. 3; G. W., -Taylor, Victoria Section No. 3.-Annual Session held in Saint John in October.

Cadets of Temperance.-There are sixteen Subordinate Sections in this Province, numbering 600 members.

Saint John Coln Water Army.--W. H. A. Keans and John Humbert, Managers. Number of Members, 986 . Instituted September, 1847.

Portrand Branch Cold Water Army.-Samuel L. Tilley and Robert Middlemore, Managers. Number of Members, 816. Instituted 1st September, 1849.

Prince of Wales Cold Water Ammy, Cableton_-Robert Salter, Patron. Number of Members, 462.

Sons of Temperance Tract Societx.-Samuel L. Tilley, President; W. H. A. Keans, Sec'y and Depositary; John D. Robertson, Treasurer.

As a Preface to the next set of Statistics, we insert the following sensible remarks of Andrew Stoffles, a Hottentot:-"Is not brandy a governor? Is he not a king? Take care! take care! Who dare speak against him? He can make you pay double taxes; he can destroy lands, and make nations go backward."
How can our country prosper, while crushed by such a burthen? taxes, necessary for the support of the poor, the administration of justice, and for the protection and preser-


 duties are paid.

 the rum shops for the inhabitants of the neighbouring State. been increased by the passage of the law referred to, as all the frontier towns and villages have furnished




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The Police Records for the City of Saint John, present the following statistics :-From August 1st to Dec. 1st, 1849, the number of persons arraigned was 553, and may be classed as follows : Drunk and disorderly, 333 ; riotous, (and in most cases intoxicated,) 151 ; various other offences, 69 .
From Dec. 1st 1849, to Dec. 1st 1850, the number of persons arraigned was 1193, and may be classed as follows: Drunk and disorderly, 607; riotous and assaults, (in most cases intoxicated,) 270 ; various other offences, 316.

From Dec. 1st 1850, to Dec. 1st 1851, the number of persons arraigned was 992 , and may be classed as follows: Drunk and disorderly, 620 ; assaults and riotous, (nearly all intoxicated,) 280 ; other offences, 92.
These returns do not include actions for debt, or claims made by sailors for wages, \&c.

The Police Records of the Parish of Portland, furnish the following results :-Number of offenders from 1st May to 1st Dec. 1848, 146, all of whom are represented as being intoxicated, except 12.
From Dec. 1st 1848, to Dec. 1st 1849, number of offenders, 160 : Represented as drunk and disorderly, 132 ; for violating license law, 12; for furious driving, obstructing highways, \&c., 16.

## ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was instituted September 29th, 1842. It is divided into three classifications, namely, Subordinate Divisions, Grand Divisions of States, Territories or Provinces, and a National Division. It now comprises forty Grand Divisions, located in every State of the neighbouring Republic, and in the British Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada West, Canada East, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and also in Old England. The last official returns show 6000 Subordinate Divisions, and 250,000 members.

The following is a Report of the Committee on the State of the Order, submitted at the ninth annual session, held at Richmond, Va., June, 1852 :-
"The Order in every locality within our jurisdiction, has been fulfilling its mission with more or less faithfulness and success. The attentive and careful student of the temperance reformation cannot fail to see that it has been marked by distinct eras, each one more important than the preceding, and yet all necessary parts of one great and perfect whole. Thus each association for the promotion of this great cause has been adapted to the particular work assigned to it. None can fail to recognize in every successive step of progress the guiding hand of God. In the inception of our Order, and through all the years of its useful existence,
there have bsen those who have doubted the propriety of such an organization; yet no one at this day will deny that it has accomplished, and is accomplishing, a mighty, beneficent and glorious work. Our past is interesting, our present full of importance, our future pregnant with hope. But we have no time to rejoice over past victories, or exult in present attainments; but the Providence of God clearly bids us press forward; while the same Providence as clearly says-' This is the way, walk ye in it.' It seems to your Committee, that whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the means by which the work is to be accomplished, there can be no doubt that the mission of our Order is to secure the utter annihilation of the manufacture of, and traffic in intoxicating drinks. To the accomplishment of this end, all our energies and efforts shuuld be directed.
". We regard these as indisputable facts:-That the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the fruitful source of pauperism, wretchedness and crime: -that the train of evils is not merely incidental to the traffic, but inseperable from it:-that no police regulations, however strict, can prevent or greatly mitigate these evils:-that the object and duty of Government are not to regulate but prohibit wrongs; not to license, but punish crime:-that for the injuries inflicted upon society by this gigantic wrong, there is and can be no redress after the injury is done; and that consequently the only adequate remedy must be a preventive one.
"It has been settled by the supreme judicial tribunal in this country that no person has a right to introduce into any community anything which will corrupt its morals, destroy its life, or endanger its peace. Upon this acknowledged principle is based all that legislation which asserts the right to seize, confiscate and destroy the tables of the gambler, the dies and implements of the counterfeiter, and which absolutely interdicts the carrying on of certain useful and lawful trades in given lo-calities-in short, all that class of enactments which is founded upon the inherent right of self defence. Your Committee, from the very nature of the evil to be removed, are fully ecravinced that any legislation will be utterly inefficient which does not provide for the seizure and destruction of the instrument-which does not brand it as an outlaw and abate it as a nuisance. If Government has no right to interfere with a man's business when that business is destructive to all the best interests of his fellow men, individually and socially, then is the declaration that we have a right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquire, possess and protect property, pursue and obtain happiness a miserable falsehood, a worse than poetical fiction; as no man or society of men can enjoy any of these asserted rights in a land of distilleries and dram-shops.
"These facts being all admitted, it has yet been denied that our Order is instituted to interfere with the legislation of the country, and it is asserted that as Sons of Temperance, we cannot legitimately assail the established usages of society. We apprehend that as citizens, we have a right, and that it is our duty to exercise it, of interposing the strong arm of law-embodied public opinion-against the terrible outrage upon the peace and well-being of society perpetrated by the manufacture of, and traffic in ardent spirits. By uniting with this Order, we surrender
none of our rights as citizens, and the very fact that temperance is the basis of our organization, and the bond of our union, imposes upon us an additional obligation to unite in removing every obstacle in the way of the ultimate and speedy triumph of our godlike reform. It is expected of us by the world that we should point out the way by which our race is to be delivered from this body of $\sin$ and death. It is also expected that we shall stand with our armor on in the front of the battle.
"Your Committee feel, that while the members of our Order should be true to their Division rooms, and to all their obligations as Sons of Temperance, they should be exhorted to regard the extinetion of the liquor manufacture and traffic in their several jurisdictions as their special business, - not forgetting at the same time to direct their attention to the National Councils to see that all foreign liquors shall be speedily placed under eternal quarantine.
"Let the brethren, not merely as Sons, but as citizens, fathers, brothers, men, see that the public mind is enlightened, quickened, energized by addresses, sermons, temperance tracts and newspapers, not omitting to employ, where it is possible, the secular press in the publication of short articles on the subject of legal enactment for the suppression of the traffic, and take care that the public sentiment is properly represented in the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the government, -that laws are enacted in each appropriate jurisdiction, embodying the principle of seizure and confiscation of liquor,-and that such laws when enacted, are enforced in their letter and spirit.
"Let these things be done, and with the blessing of God, not many annual sessions of this body will have passed, before other and less laborious duties will devolve upon those who wear the badge of the Sons of Temperance.
"The Committee, in concluding this Report, would submit the following resolutions:-
" Resolved, That as members of society and as citizens, we have the right, and it is our duty to exercise it, to suppress, by all legitimate and honorable means, the manufacture of, and traffic in, intoxicating drinks.
"Resolved, That in becoming Sons of Temperance, we give up none of our moral rights, and are exempt from none of our duties as citizens.
"Resolved, That we desire, will have, and will enforce laws in our respective localities, for the suppression of this man-destroying, God-dishonoring business.

S. F. Cary, John B. O'Neale, Neal Dow."

Question by Rev. Albert Barnes.-Why should good men stand aloof from so good a cause? Temperance makes no Atheists or Infidels, breaks up no Christian assemblies, invades not domestic peace, disrobes no minister, interferes not at the family altar, infuses no pestilential air into the moral atmosphere; it goes through the world destroying curses and scattering blessings. And why should any friend of religion stand aloof?

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Testimony of Auch-deacon Jeffrers in Bombay.-I take the utmost interest in the cause, as twenty-eight years experience in India, with the regiments and in the hospitals, has convinced me that nothing in the least effectual can be done to arrest intemperance among the British army, or the seamen that frequent this port, or to wipe away the disgrace that is daily brought upon our country and. our common Christianity, before the natives of India, except upon this principle.
I am persuaded, too, from many years of past experience, that God will not bless the cause of missions on this side of India, with any extensive success, till the missionaries of the everlasting Gospel take up this position.

Thallifg Incident.-At a Temperance meeting in Philadelphia, some years ago, a learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink; demonstrating it quite to his own satisfaction, to be scriptural, gentlemanly, and healthful. When he sat down, a plain, elderly man rose and asked leave to say a few words. "A young friend of mine," said he, "who had long been very intemperate, was at length prevailed on, to the great joy of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstinence from all that could intoxicate. He kept the pledge faithfully for some time, struggling with his habit fearfully; till one evening in a social party, glasses of wine were handed round. They came to a clergyman present, who took a glass, saying a few words in vindication of the practice. - Well!' thought the young man, 'if a clergyman can take wine, and justify it so well, why not I?' So he also took a glass. It instantly rekindled his fiery and slumbering appetite ; and after a rapid downward course, he died of delirium tremens--died a raving madman."

The old man paused for utterance, and was just able to add: "That young man was my only son, and the clergyman was the Rev. Doctor who has just addressed the assembly!"

Rum and Death.-A poor, sick woman sent her husband for some medicine. That the errand might the more surely be performed, she called her son, a young lad, and said, "Here, Jimmy, you go with your father, and now do hasten back, for I am in great pain."

They started and walked some distance to a grocery. While there, an old companion meeting them, said to the man, "Let's take something to drink." "No," said Jimmy, "we had better go home, father; mother is waiting." "What, boy," said the rumseller, sneeringly, "do you teach your father when to drink ?" They took a glass, and very soon another, Jimmy all the time urging him to go home, but without avail. Glass followed glass, until twelve o'clock, when the shop was closed, and they started for home, first taking care, however, to have his jug filled. The night was as cold and unrelenting as the rumseller's heart. The wind moaned through the boughs of the leafless trees, as if conscious of the fearful scene about to be enacted. Hour after hour the sick wife anxiously awaited their return, but they came not. Morning dawned, and still no husband or son made their appearance. Finally she sent for a neighbour, who went in search of them. About a mile from the
house, he found the man lying upon the ground a stiffened corpse, his jug by his side. Near by stood Jimmy, his elbows resting on the fence, and his head upon his hands; the tears which had flowed from his now glazed eyes were congealed to ice upon his cheeks; he, too was a frozen corpse.

Who will say the rumseller should not bear the guilt? And yet he pleads his license!

Look at the Taxes.-Tax payers! What becomes of the money extracted from you every year in the form of taxes? You will find that a large proportion of it goes to the support of paupers, and to defray the expense of the trial and maintenance of criminals. And you will find that the sale of intoxicating drinks lays the foundation for most of this expenditure. A man spends his money for drink, becomes idle, worthless, and unable to work, and he and his family are taken to the poor-house, and kept there at your expense. The tavern-keeper has taken all his money, and given him in return what was of no value, but, on the contrary, what has ruined him. The tavern-keeper lives on his money, and he lives on yours.

So with the criminal. A man drinks at a tavern, and under the influence of the liquor commits a crime. He is arrested, imprisoned, tried, and lodged in the Penitentiary. For all this, you must pay. The tavernkeeper gets the profit, but you pay the cost. In this way is made up a great part of your taxes.-Montrose Address.

## ECONOMY OF THE MAINE LAW.

Having secured, at the last session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, the passage of a Law for the suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors, (except ale and porter,) and to which Her Majesty's assent has been obtained, we feel that a portion of the space allotted to temperance matter will be advantageously occupied by inserting the annexed document. It presents unanswerable arguments in favour of the legal suppression of the traffic ; and contains a mass of statistics, with reference to the reduction of crime and poverty, as resulting from the operation of a somewhat similar law in Maine, which entirely overturns the false reasoning of the opponents of law and order.
What has this Law done, or what is it likely to accomplish, that it should be overthrown?
But a brief answer can be given to these inquiries, in the limited space designed for their discussion; but all right-thinking people feel a deep interest in the subject.

The Maine Law was framed and enacted, to effect a radical cure of intemperance, which all admit to be the greatest evil in the land; and though but little more than one year old, it has been adopted in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Texas, and the Province of New

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Brunswick-and has passed through one branch of the Legislatures of New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania ; and throughout almost all the States of the Union, its enactment therein is the prominent question now before the people. Why should it not stand in Maine as the fixed law and policy of the State? Who can answer?

Before the enactment of the Maine Law, there were expended by the people of this State, annually, for strong drinks, at the lowest estimate, more than two milions of dollars-and this expenditure involved a loss to the people, in time, diminished industry, unthrifty habits, and other sources of loss, to an amount of at least two millions more ; so that we had an expenditure for these drinks, directly and indirectly, of at least four millions of dollars per year.

Now what is the result to the State of this great expenditure for strong drinks? Have the people been the happier for it; better fed, better clad, better sheltered, better educated? No, but just the contrary. The enormous amount of four millions of dollars has been a dead loss to the people year by year; and even worse than that, for they have not only had no valuable equivalent for it, but have received that which undermines their morals, and tends directly to their impoverishment and degradation; while no persons are benefitted by the rum traffic, except a few men who have grown rich in furnishing the means of ruin to their countrymen.

What a vast amount of good may be accomplished by four millions of dollars properly expended! That sum would construct a Railroad every year, as costly as the Atlantic and St. Lawrence; would furnish every city and town in the State with churches, academies, school houses, and libraries, and support comfortably all the pastors and teachers necessary for them; would construct elegant hospitals for the gratuitous accommodation of all our sick; asylums for the reception of the superanuated poor, and all the orphans in the State who have none to care properly for them; and would endow all these institutions with ample funds; would create a fund, whereby all our State and municipal taxes might be paid, so that the people of Maine would be entirely exempt from taxes for the support of government. In one word, the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks within our borders, would render the people of Maine, in a few years, in proportion to their numbers, the richest people in the world; they would be the most virtuous, and the happiest; better fed, clad, sheltered and educated, and more industrious and prosperous than any other people. Intemperance would be entirely unknown among them, except as yellow fever is known to us by a few imported cases ; our jails and prisons would be tenantless, or nearly so; of paupers, we would have none, or if any, so few that almshouses would not be necessary, and vice and crime would be so far reduced in amount as to be scarcely known to exist among us.
Such will be the effect of the Maine Law, if it remains upon our statute books and be steadily enforced.

Men of Maine, is all this desirable or not? Do you prefer that rumselling, with all its long train of fearful evils, shall exist among us, or that it shall be suppressed, that we may enjoy the wonderful benefits of the change? For many generations, all the governments of Europe and

America have felt the rum traffic to be a great evil, and have endeavored to protect their people from its effects as far as possible. All these governments have often enacted laws to regulate and restrain this trafficthey did not think it could be destroyed; but Maine has undertaken to expel this traffic entirely from her borders, and with wonderful success.

The civilized world is now looking with admiration upon this great experiment; if it succeed, the people of Maine will be happy and prosperous, and all the nations of the earth will follow her example; if it do not succeed, it will be through the indifference or timidity of professedly good men, who fear to resist bad men in their efforts to overthrow this law, which restrains their appetites and passions and affects their interests.

In the year during which this law has been in existence, its effects have been more decisive and salutary than its warmest friends had anticipated. The wholesale traffic in strong drinks has been entirely annihilated throughout the State; the grog-shops are very few, and are kept in dark and secret places, so that temptation is entirely removed from the way of the young and inexperienced. The quantity of spirits now sold in the State, cannot be more than one tenth part so great as it was before the enactment of the Maine Law, so that the saving to the people, is already at least one million eight hundred thousand dollars per year. The result of this can be seen in the improved habits and circumstances of our people. Many men, formerly miserable drunkards, are now perfectly sober, because temptation is removed out of their way; many families, before miserable and dependent upon the public, or upon charity for support, are now comfortably fed, clad and lodged. Our Almshouses are not crowded as they were; their inmates are greatly diminished in number, and some of them are nearly empty. Our jails are almost tenantless, some of them entirely so. Our Houses of Correction are now almust without occupants, and all this, because few men become paupers or commit crimes except under the influence of strong drinks.

Why should this Law be repealed; what evil has it done?
Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, in his annual report, says:-
"At the commencement of the year, the number of open rum shops in full operation in the city, was supposed to be from 300 to $400 ; 300$ was the lowest estimate; at present there is not one. The receipts of these places per day, at the lowest figure, may be reckoned to average three dollars; this for 300 days, excluding Sundays,-and Sundays were the best days for such places,-would give $\$ 270,000$ per year !
" It may be thought that this sum is much too large to have been expended annually by the people of this city for intoxicating drinks, but it is believed that the number of grog shops, set down at 300 , and the sum received by each per day at $\$ 3$, is within the fact. But if we consider the expenditure in this way to have been only $\$ 200,000$, or about $\$ 222$ per day for each of the 300 shops, the fact will be sufficiently important to arrest the attention of every man who has any regard for the prosperity of the city and the welfare of the citizens.
"The whole of this sum, or of whatever sum may have been expended in this way, was entirely lost to the city; no valuable return was obtained
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a rum shops to $400 ; 300$ e receipts of $d$ to average andays were r! ve been exrinks, but it and the sum we consider about $\$ 222$ y important or the pros-
n expended vas obtained
from it. This amount will purchase 40,000 barrels of flour at $\$ 5$ each, or about five barrels of flour and five cords of wood to every family in the city, estimating the number of families at 4000. It is true some persons accumulated wealth by this traffic, but it was not by paying a fair equivalent, or any equivalent for property so gained: but the process was simply the transferring the hard earnings of the laboring man to the coffers of the dealer in spirits-while the victims of their trade were sent to their desolate homes to abuse wives and children who were suffering for the common necessaries of life, which might have been purchased with the money squandered on strong drink.
"A great many families in this city situated thus a year since, are now comfortable and happy, being entirely relieved by the suppression of the grog shops, from their former troubles. The extinguishment of the traffic in intoxicating drinks will not only be the means of saving this great amount of money to the poorer part of the people, but the productive industry of the country will be stimulated to an extent that we connot at present foresee. The whole of the great sum which was formerly expended for strong drinks by the people of this city and State, will henceforth be expended for the necessaries and comforts of life, with the additional amount which will accrue from the more industrious habits of the people, or will be added year by year to the accumulating wealth of the State."

In another part of his Report, the Mayor says-
"There were committed to the Alms House, from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, (before the Law,) 252; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, (after the Law,) 146-0 difference in nine months, 106. Number in Alms House March 20, 1851, 112; number in Alms House March 20, 1852, 90-difference 22. Number of families assisted out of the Alms House from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 135; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, 90 -difference in nine months, just one third, 45. Seventy-five of the ninety in the Alms House March 20, 1852, came there through intemperance-four of the ninety were not brought there through that cause; the history of the remaining eleven is not known.
"Committed to the House of Correction for intemperance from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 46; for larceny, etc., 12 -in all 58 ; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, for intemperance, 10 ; for larceny, etc., 3-in all 13; a difference in nine months of more than three fourths! Committed in April, 1851, 9; in May, 10-19. The 'Maine Law' was enacted June 2, 1851, and from the 1st of that month to March 20, 1852, ten months, the number committed was only 10 , although great activity was displayed by the police in arresting all offenders.
"At the term of the District Court in Portland, March, 1852, but one indictment was found for larceny, and that was the result of mistake; while at the March term of 1851 , seventeen indictments were found. These results have been obtained, notwithstanding an increased vigin lance in arresting persons found under the influence of strong drinks."

The Mayor continues:-
"Committed to the Jail for drunkenness, larceny, etc., from June 1, 1850, to March, 20, 1851, 279-for corresponding period of 1851-2, 135: difference, 144. Deduct liquor sellers (72) imprisoned in the latter term, and we have 63 for drunkenness, larceny, etc., against 279 for the corresponding period before the enactment of the 'Maine Law,' a deduction of almost seven ninths in the short period of nine months. There were in Jail on the 20th March, 1851, 25 persons; on the 20th March, 1852, 7 persons, 3 of whom were liquor sellers-without them, the number would be 4 , against 25 of the corresponding day of 1851 ; a falling off of more than 83 per cent. in the short period of nine months.
"There were committed to the Watch House from June 1, 1850, to and including March, 1851, 431 persons. For the corresponding period of 1851-2, after the enactment of the 'Maine Law', the number was 180, a deduction of almost three fifths, nothwithstanding the increased vigilance of the police in the latter period, in arresting persons found in the streets in a state of intoxication."

Such were the effects of the "Maine Law" in Portland in the short period of nine months, and such will be its effects throughout the State, to dry up the tide of poverty, pauperism, crime and suffering which swept over us; to empty our alms houses and prisons of their miserable tenants, and to scatter peace, plenty and happiness over the land. On the other hand, not the slightest evil of any kind has resulted to any body from the execution of the law.
Is this a good work or a bad one? Men of Maine, do you wish it to continue or not? It is for you to answer the question by your votes.

Affecting Scene.-A gentleman writing to the Star of Temperance, relates the following affecting tale. Early, upon one of the bright mornings with which heaven hath blessed us this winter, a little girl of eleven years of age, was seen hurrying from a grog-shop to her home, with a bottle of whiskey. In a short time she was again seen travelling the same course, and again, and again, and again, did she carry to her home the destroying cup, till another morning dawned, and death had taken from this beautiful and interesting girl her mother. An inquest was held over the body, and the little girl with her eyes full of tears, and her soul pouring out its grief, gush after gush, stated before the coroner's jury, that she had carried ten pints of whiskey the former day and that night, to her parents, who drank nearly the whole, and from the effects of which. the jury decided her mother died. When the dead body of the little girl's mother was laid out for burial by the public officer, her father was suffering with delirium tremens. And, the sad remant of her whom he once promised to love and cherish in sickness and in health, the mother of his child, he cursed and swore while his brain was crazed by the influence of the destroyer, so as to make the hardest heart present shrink back with astonishment and horror; and in this state, I am informed, he too on the next day paid the last demand of nature, leaving his child in the worst part of our city without a friend; and, unless the protection of some one, moved by a just sense of duty, shall be yielded to her, to be-
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come an early prey to the licentious and cruelly wicked. Our people are not easily moved by such transactions, for they are too common. The public mind has becoase so accustomed to such scenes that it is not disturbed by their occurrence. It submits to the worst wrongs and grossest outrages upon humanity with as much apparent unconcern as the poor slave, whose back has been scarred and lacerated times without number, does to his condition. God speed the day, when like the trump of an awakening angel, the condition of our people shall arouse them to energetic action.

## A TRUE STORy.-By Professor Atden.

"I Shall never be a Drunkard."-As John and Henry were going home from school, they saw, at a distance, a number of boys following a man, who was moving slowly along the road. Once in a while, he would turn about, and take a few steps towards them, when they would turn and run away from him.
" What is going on yonder ?" said Henry.
"It is a parcel of boys, making fun of a drunken man, I guess," said John.
"Let's cut across the fields, and not meet them," said Henry.
"I will not turn out of my way for a drunken man," said John.
John had better taken Henry's advice, for when the drunken man came near them, he proved to be John's own father. There he was staggering along, his limbs trembed as if he had the palsy, and he was talking to himself and swearing, while the wicked boys were throwing sticks and mud at him, and provoking him to swear more and more. He did not know his son, as he passed him, and the boys did not know that he was John's father. Bad as they were, they had feeling enough to stop abusing the drunkard, when Henry told them he was John's father.
"Let us go on home," said John to Henry, "I can't do anything for him." Henry felt sorry for his companion, but as he could not think of anything to say, in the way of comforting him, he was silent.

The reason why the boys did not know that the drunken man was John's fatber, was this: he lived in a remote part of the township; John did not live at home. His mother was dead, and he had no sisters. I do not know how it came to pass, but the fact was, that he had a good home in a religious family.
"I shall never be a drunkard," said John, after he and Henry had walked homewards, for some time in silence.
" I hope not," said Henry. Certainly we should not expect that John would be a drunkard. He had had bitter experience of the horrid effects of druukenness. He had seen his mother carried to the grave by it; for she died of a broken heart, occasioned by the cruel conduct of her husband. He had often felt the same mortification which he must have felt when he saw those boys abusing his father. He knew the blessed effects of temperance; he had experience of it in his new home, where he was treated as a son. Surely he was the last one that we should
expect would be a drunkard. He was just the one to say, "I shall never be a drunkard."

Where is John now? His body is mouldering in a drunkard's grave. He did become a drunkard.

Henry is still living. When the temperance pledge came about, Henry signed it at once. John declined doing so ; he had seen enough, he said, to keep him from being a drunkard, without signing a pledge. He should never take any more than was for his good. Like thousands, and tens of thousands, he began a moderate drinker, and died a drunkard's death. It is not enough for a man to say, "I shall never be a drunkard." He must say, " 1 will never begin to drink."

## tile gin fiend.-By Charles Mackay, Ll.d.

The Gin-Fiend cast his eyes abroad, and looked o'er all the land, And numbered his myriad worshippers with his bird-like, long right hand; He took his place in the teeming streets, and watched the people go Around and about with a buzz and a shout, for ever to and fro, "And it's hip!" said the Gin-Fiend, "hip! hurrah!-for the multiludes I see
Who offer themselves in sacrifice, and die for the love of me."
There stood a woman on a bridge ; she was old, but not with yearsOld with excess and passion, and pain-and she wept remorseful tears; As she gave to her babe her milkless breast; then goaded by it's cry, Made a desperate leap in the river deep, in the sight of the passers by. "And it's hip!" said the Gin-Fiend, "hip! hurrah!-she sinks-but let her be,
In life or in death whatever she did, was all for the love of me."
There watched another by the hearth, with sullen face and thin;
She uttered words of scorn and hate to one that staggered in.
Long had she watched, and when he came, his thoughts were bent on blood;
He could not brook her taunting look, and he slew her where she stood. "And it's hip!" said the Gin-Fiend, "hip! hurrah!-my right good friend is he!
He hath slain his wife, he hath given his life, and all for the love of me."
And every day in the crowded way he takes his fearful stand,
And numbers his myriad worshippers with his bird-like, long right hand, And every day the weak and strong, widows, and maids, and wives, Blood-warm, blood-cold, young men and old, offer the fiend their lives. "And it's hip!" he says, "hip, hip, hurrah!--for the multitudes I see That sell their souls for the burning drink, and die for the love of me."

Mr. Weslex's Rule.-Mr. Wesley's rule has been restored by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now no member can hereafter use or traffic in spirituous liquors without being subject to discipline, and cut off, if he repent not, from the church.

## INTEMPERANCE THE GREAT CAUSE OF CRIME

"The facts and testimonies which might be quoted to illustrate this point are so numerous, that we can afford space for only a limited selection. In addition to the Police returns for Saint John, [see page 54,] we insert the following:

Judge Coleridge, in addressing two prisoners, at the gaol delivery for Yorkshire, about the close of 1847 , said :-" I venture to say that in much more than half the offences which have been brought before these assizes, tiquor has had semething to do. Wiquer has either been the temptation beforehand to robbery to get someining to purchase it, or it is the provocation under the influence of liquor that causes them to quarrel, and perhaps commit murder: or it is liquor upon which the fruits that have been obtained by robbery is generally spent; and it seems to me that, but for the cases where offences are brought on by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, the courts of justice might be nearly shut up. I am sure that a great deal more than half the time of criminal courts is taken up in consequence of offences which have something to do with liquor."

Inspector Hill, says (30th Dec., 1848):-"In the discharge of the duties of my office of Inspector of prisons, during a period of twelve years in Scotland, and, subsequently, of a year and a-half in England, the subject has constantly forced itself on my attention; and my annual reports show how prolific a source of crime I have found drunkenness to be, and how highly I value any measures by which it can be reduced,-among which I consider the temperance and total abstinence societies to have proved themselves to be some of the most powerful. In reply to my inquiries into the causes of crime in any district, whether directed to the governors or chaplains of prisons-to the superintendents of police-to sheriffs or magistrates, or to any other party likely to be well-informed in the matter, the first cause generally assigned is drunkenness: and I have not found any difference in this respect, whether the district be in England or Scotland."

The Rev. John Clay, chaplain of the Preston Houso of Correction, says:-"The head and front of the direct cause of moral disorder is now, as it has been long, Dnunkenness. Men and women are led into further crime, by the previous crime of intoxication; and children are exposed to every demoralizing influence by the neglect of their drunken parents. . . . . I have minutely examined the official returns by the gentleman respectively superintending the county, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Preston, and Wigan police, and I find that in the year 1846 more than 15,200 persons appeared before the magistrates charged with drunkenness; and upwards of 10,000 more, accused of 'breach of the peace' and 'assaults;' offences implying drunkenness in almost every case."

Mr. Logan, in the "Moral Statistics of Glasgow," gives the following facts in the section entitled "Intemperance and Crime:"-"The Autum. E
nal Círcuit Coart of Justiciary was held in Glasgow in September, 1848. The number of prisoners who were tried before the judges was 88 . Shortly after the proceedings of the court had terminated, we visited and conversed with 48 of the male prisoners, and 30 of the females; total, 78 : 46 of the males stated, in the most distinct manner, that drinking and public-house company had not only led them from the paths of rectitude, but to the commission of the crimes for which they had been imprisoned: 26 of the females made a similar declaration. The Winter Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened in Glasgow on the 5th of March, 1849. The total number of prisoners was 27. Shortly after the trials we visited the jail, and had somewhat lengthy interviews with 24 of them. Not less than 17 males and 3 females- 20 of the 24-acknowledged that drinking and public-house company had led them to prison."

The London Law Magazine, or Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence for May, 1849, says:-"Perhaps of all the proximate causes of crime none is more fearfully powerful than that of drink. . . . . We believe drink to be the mainstay of every kind of vice and crime."

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The following extracts will show the destructive effects of strong
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"There was a great cry about the want of means, and many doleful speeches were being continually made; but he found that in alcoholic drinks alone there were expended every year sixty millions sterling while the cost of the whole of the missionary enterprise now put forth was just half a million ; so that, however vast a sum this half a million
might be, there was a hundred and twenty times as much expended on the one article to which he had referred. If missionaries were sent, not merely to the heathen, but to the whole 800 millions of the inhabitants of the world who were unconverted, one minister could be provided for every 3000 of this vast number, and each of them could be paid at the rate of $£ 225$ a year, if these sixty millions were appropriated to the pur-pose,"-Speech of the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A., at a missionary meeting held at Manchester on 18th June, 1849.

When Mr. Daniel Wheeler, a member of the Society of Friends, visited the South Seas in 1834, a native chief thus addressed him:-"I have a message to send to Great Britain: tell your countrymen to have mercy on us, and not to send us poison to destroy our neighbours, friends, and relations. Then go to the Americans, and tell them not to send us their New England rum."

The Rev. Dr. Scudder, in giving the charge at the ordination of his son, who was about to go forth as a missionary, remarked, "I charge you, in the most solemn manner, and with all the weight of parental authority, that you set an example of the strictest temperance before the heathen: let it be known, on your first going among them, that you are the enemy of intoxicating drinks of all kinds. I would not allow a heathen to see me take a glass of wine for a kingdom. The influence of the Europeans and others upon the heathen in the use of these drinks has been of the most distressing nature. It has brought a stigma on christianity which will not he wiped off, it may be, for a century to come, even though temperance principles were to take deep root among thein."
"After spending thirty years as a missionary in a foreign country, he felt a deep and growing interest in the abstinence cause. The inhabitants of India, as a nation, were professedly and actually water drinkers. The Brahmin, in whom centred all the dignity and importance of his race, on the authority of the sacred books, abstained on principle from intoxicating drinks. British customs, however, had operated to introduce the use of strong drinks among the lowest class of the population. This was attributable partly to the example of the British residents, and partly to the efforts of the Government to obtain revenue from the use of intoxicating liquors. To such an extent had christians-even christian missionaries-thus injured the Indian population, that within the last few years a temptiance movement had been headed by the millionaire native of Calcutta, a heathen to the fullest extent of the word, and of the grossest kind, for the purpose of stemming the tide of drunkenness which christians had introduced."-Speech of the Rev. W. Morton, Missionary to Calcutta, Exeter Hall, 29th Oct., 1849.

## MINISTERIAL TESTIMONIES.

The following certificates were adopted at the Manchester Ministerial Conference, held at Manchester, and have been subscribed by upwards of 500 Clergymen :--

## THE MINISTERIAL CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned ministers of religion, having become practical and pledged abstainers from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, feel it to be our solemn duty to urge upon all classes of the community, but especially upon ministers and members of the christian church, the importance of giving this subject the weight of their personal example and influence, and that for the following, among other grave and weighty considerations:-

1st. That chemical and medical science has now fully demonstrated that intoxicating drinks are not necessary as a beverage, to any class of our fellow creatures.

2d. That the use of these drinks is attended with a perversion of pecuniary means, the waste of the bounties of divine Providence, and is fraught with imminent peril to the health, mental improvement, and moral safety of mankind.

3d. That the total abstinence principle is simple, practical and efficient, both for the restoration of the drunkard, and the preservation of the sober members of society.

4th. That the universal success of this principle would tend, under the divine blessing, to lessen human suffering--to stay the progress of pollution, crime, and Sabbath profanation, -and to promote the high interests of national order, sound morality, and true religion.

Temperance societies claim the countenance and support of all the friends of humanity and religion.-Rev. Robert Young.

The purest devotional feeling is that which is unconnected with the excitement of any kind of alcoholic stimulants.-Rev. C. Clay.

Some of my very best church members in Dundee are reformed drunkards, two of them efficient local preachers. Most of the late Scotch revivals were preceded by teetotalism.-Rev. J. Mitchell.

I am more than ever convinced of the utility of the principles of teetotalism, and wish they were universally adopted.-Rcv. Theophilus Pugh.

In our churches in the island of St. Kitts, comprising 3500 members, the most pious, respectable, and intelligent, including all our leaders, local preachers, stewards, etc., are $c^{l l}$ teetotalers. This mightily contributes to the stability and purity of the numerous new converts. Oh! when will christian ministers generally awake to the importance of this principle!-Rev. James Cox.

They were all convinced that there was nothing in intoxicating liguors which was useful; but on the contrary, positively injurious.-Rev. W.J. Shrewsbury.

That the hand of God is in the temperance demonstration, I am disposed to believe and maintain; because of the identity of our principle with that of the pure principle of the gospel.-Rev. B. Carvosso,

## PASSAGES OF SCRIP'TURE.

Passages in which wine or strong drink are expressly referred to :Wine described as a mocker. Prov. xx. 1 .
Drunkenness spoken of as what we need to take heed lest at any time our hearts be overcharged with. Luke xxi. 34 .
Wine not to be looked on when it is red. Prov. xxiii. 31.
Statute for ever that Aaron and his sons were not to drink wine or strong drink when entering the tabernacle, lest they should die. Lev. x. 9 .
Priests not to drink wine when entering the inner court. Ezek. xliv. 21.
Not for kings or princes to drink wine or strong drink, lest they forget the law, and pervert judgment. Prov. xxxi. 4, 5.
Nazarites were to drink neither wine nor strong drink. Num. vi. 3 .
Nazarites spoken of by God with commendation. Lam. iv. 7.
God deplored the abject condition of the Nazarites. Lam. iv. 8.
Samuel a Nazarite all his life. 1 Sam. i. 11.
God instructed Samson's mother not to drink wine or strong drink. Judges xiii. 4, 7, 14.
Rechabites commended by God for keeping their father's commandment not to drink wine. Jer. xxxv.
Daniel and the three Hebrew worthies abstained from wine though offered it. Dan. i. 8, 12.
Ged foretold that John the Baptist should drink neither wine nor strong drink. Luke i. 15.
Timothy, not having been in the habit of drinking wine, was desired to take a little as a medicine. 1 Tim. v . 23.
Abstinence consistent with health and comeliness. Lam. iv. 7; Dan. i. 15,16 .

Good not to drink wine if thereby our brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak. Rom. xiv. 21.
God found fault with the Jews for giving wine to the Nazarites. Amos. ii. 12.
God pronounces a woe on him who giveth his neighbour drink. Hab. ii. 15.

## TEMPERANCE AMONG SEAMEN.

It is not a littie worthy of note, that lower rates of insurance are frequently taken upon "temperance ships," than upon those in which the usual allowance of spirits is continued; it being well known that a large proportion of losses at sea are due to the intemperance of officers and men. That the moral condition of sailors is more likely to be raised by the universat extension of the abstinence system amongst thera, than by any other single measure of improvement, is unhesitatingly declared by all who have had experience of the superior conduct of the sailors on board the "temperance ships;" and we feel assured that the "cat" may be discarded when the grog is thrown overboard; at least two-thirds of the offences now punishable by flogging have their origin directly or indirectly in alcoholic excitement.-British and Foreign Medical Review.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## IMPROVEMENT OF OLD LANDS.

How shall our Worfoout Farms be restored to Fertility? -A few days ago, an enterprising, inquiring young farmer, asked me the question-"How shall I bring up my poor old farm?"-As this question is often asked me, and being persuaded that there are many young farmers scattered about, who really wish to be told how to go to work with the means immediately within their reach for the improvement of their land, I shall now attempt to give the substance of my reply to the young farmer, so far varying it as partly to answer the general question propounded at the head of this communication. To advanced farmers, my remarks may be quite common-place, but it should ever be borne in mind that there are those behind that want to come along up.

I am aware that the course I am now about to advocate for the renovation of worn-out lands, involves, what, if you please, may be called a good deal of hard work; but, for wise reasons, it is our allotment, in any and all the various walks of this life, to be beset with difficulties that must be surmounted, and to reap our most substantial advantages and enjoy our choicest pleasures, only as the reward of patient and strenuous exertion.

Much of our soil, under a long course of wearying tillage, has been deprived of its vegetable matter; and in supplying this material, we also supply valuable inorganic elements which are contained therein. We are led by observation to conclude that the presence of vegetable mould is a grand essential to fertility; we find that nature, every where, in making her choicest soils, endows them liberally in this respect; its presence makes the soil more permeable to heat and moisture and more retentive of the same; it keeps land from packing down too hard, and helps the roots of plants to penetrate and range about at pleasure,-to find that genial air, and health-giving water and pasture, which cause the crops to mature into bountiful harvests. The absorbent and retentive properties of vegetable matter, make its presence desirable in the compost heap, also; for there it imbibes and retains those liquids and gasses of the manure, which too many of our farmers, from negligenee, or the want of a proper appreciation of their value, permit to run to waste. So we see, that by gathering up the waste substance on our farms that are rich in vegetable matter, and mixing them with the excrements of our farm-stock, we not only return to our tillage fields an important deficiency, but with it, we also carry on rich fertilizing saline matters, which would otherwise too often be lost. In other words, there are means within our reach, by which we may more than dauble the quantity, without detriment to the quality, of our manure.
The only material I shall name, is swamp muck. The farmer who has an abundance of muck at his command, who understands how to
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manage it, and is willing to go at it resolutely, may be sure of making his land productive. I know several men who, in a very few years, have added barn to barn, and filled them too, as the result of a vigorous and thorough system of muck-composting. To manage muck to the best advantage, the arrangements for draining the swamp should be so complete, that men and cattle need not work up to their knees in mud and water. This being done, a quantity of the muck may be got out into heaps on dry ground, to be used when wanted. It pays well to keep two years stock beforehand in these heaps. The atmosphere will act favourably upon the muck, and it will be lighter to handle and draw; it will also crumble down to a fine powder, mix up better with the manure, and more completely absorb its liquids and gasses. It is also well to get a year ahead with the compost, for by giving it more age and ripeness, the gasses of the manure will all be developed and absorbed by the muck, and retained in the form of salts, and that, in turn, will expel all acidity, and thus the compost will be very much more effective upon the crops.

A barn cellar for the reception of the compost should by all means be had, if the construction of the buildings and the shape of the ground will admit of it. A layer of muck a foot deep may in the fall be spread over the cellar bottom, and when enough manure has accumulated under the scuttles in the stable floor to make a coat over the muck of 7 or 8 inches, the same may be spread. Then another coat of muck and manure, as before, and so on. If it can let so contrived as to get a year's stock of manure ahead, the compost may remain in the cellar till after haying, and then, at leisure, be carted out into large compact heaps on the field where wanted. The heaps should be nicely laid up to prevent unnecessary loss by evaporation.

The most perfect way of compositing muck, and, on the whole, about as cheap a way as any, is to have the planks of the cattle stalls just long enough for the animals to stand up or lie down upon, and immediately behind them let there be a trench, four inches deep and fifteen or eighteen inches wide. Into this trench, each morning, put a suitable quantity of muck, and all the liquid and solid excrements from the animals will fall upon it, and the whole, when thrown out, will be thoroughly intermingled. In this way, a very much larger proportion of the muck can be used than in any other, because all parts of it come into immediate and intimate contact with the manure-droppings, warm from the stock, and a powerful action at once takes place. A warm place may be provided in or about the barn to hold a number of loads at a time of the muck, and then it can be taken up on a wheelloarrow, and deposited in the trench. This may by some be called extra labour; but it comes at a season of the year when it can be done as well as not, and a compost thus prepared, will produce extra good crops, wherever applied. I did this kind of work with my own hands two winters; I found that it took, on an average half an hour longer, each morning, to do the "chores," and I also found, in the spring, that may manure heap was very much larger and better by the means.

There are numberless methods by which our poor old farms may be improved, and that too, in a way that shall pay as the improve-
ments proceed. I have taken up a sulject that hardly has fimits; but I will pursue it no further at this time. I will merely remark, that close observation, diligent study, and patient but strenuons industry, are the essential requisites to good farming in our older settled districts of country; and with these, the farmer need not fear any rivals, no matter from what quarter they hail. F. Нопвrook. Bratlle ${ }^{\prime}$ oro', Vt., March $4,1850$.

Maxure for Fruit Taees.-The Horticulturist recommends, as one of the best manures for fruit trees, \&c., the following:-Pour brine, (old brine is as good as any) on fresh lime till slacked to a powder. Then make a heap of the fallen leaves of the trees, by sprinkling over every layer of leaves a portion of this compound of lime and salt, at the yate of four bushels to a cord of leaves. In a few weeks it will be ready for use. The proportion of salt to the lime is about as one to four. Grape leaves, thus treated, are recommended as best for grapes; peach leaves for peach tress, \&c.

Food fon Fowls.-l. B., Clayton, N. Y. Fowls should have a variety of food. Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, and wheat-screenings, may form the bulk of their food in winter; but they should have some animal food, such as butcher's offal, and pure green vegetable food, as cabbages and potatoes; and also mineral matter, as lime, oyster-shells, bones, and gravel.

Protecting tender Plants and Saruds.-There is one principle which should not be forgotten, whatever be the nature of the covering applied to tender plants, more especially to the woody portions or parts above ground. This is that the exclusion of moisture is an importans object without excluding air. Ligatures are sometimes left on inserted buds for protection, and more usually destroy the buds by retaining water like a sponge. Closely wrapped straw operates in the same way, as well as by excluding air, which is often important. Roots and stems like those of the grape, which will bear a greater degree of moisture, are partial exceptions. Roots, even, are often destroyed when in a too moist soil; and there is no doubt that many tender herbaceons perennials would survive the rigors of our winters, if in earth with a dry bottom, and sheltered from rain.

Tansplanting Thefs.-If fruit trees were not tenacious of life, but very few could survive the treatment which they often receive. It is not uncommon for a farmer to go many miles in bright sunshine for a load of trees; and without protection or covering of any kind, keep the poots exposed for a day or two. The earliest departure from this negligent custom that has come to my knowledge, was by the Princes of Fiushing. The roots of trees and shrubs that left their nurseries were dipped into soft mud, and then dusted, which coated every fibre, and excluded the sun and air. Of the importance of this operation, I have been so well satisfied that in transplanting trees only from the nursery into the fruit garden, we have taken this precaution; and even in the dryest seasons very rarely lose a tree.
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But though mudded, trees or shrubs that arrive from a distance, in most cases would be benefited by a second coat, and I intend never to plant another without it. Care should be taken however, that the mud be of the right consistence; for if too thin or too thick, it will be of less value. It is much easier to prepare it by making the soil very fine before the water is applied; and the mortar should be thoroughly worked before using. In regard to the dust, I prefer that in which finely divided horse manure forms a liberal proportion. D. T.

Premium Butter.-For the best twenty-five pounds of butter, made in June, John Shattuck, of Norwich, Chenango Co., received the first premium. He keeps twenty cows. The milk is strained into tin pans as soon as drawn, and kept on racks in the milk-room, until the cream is removed, which is always done in warm weather before the whey appears, and in cool weather before the milk begins to turn bitter. The cream is kept as cool as possible after it is taken from the milk, and the sooner it is churned the better. Churning is done every morning in warm weather, tempering the cream with ice, so as to have it gather well and hard, in which state it is readily freed from the butter-milk. In warm weather ice-water is used to rinse the butter when it is removed from the churn; the butter-milk is worked out clean, and the butter salted with ground rock-salt, at the rate of one pound to twenty pounds of butter. After it is thoroughly worked, it is set in a cool place about 24 hours, when it is again worked so as to entirely free it from the buttermilk; then pack it in a firkin, which is covered so tight as to exclude the air, until the firkin is filled. Nothing but salt is mixed with the butter. For keeping through the season, cloths are spread over the butter in the firkins, and strong brine, made of rock-salt, is poured on.

Agricultural Enterprise in Canada.-A Canadian paper notices the improvements in agriculture made by Chas. P. Treadwele, Sheriff of the Ottawa District. It is stated that he has upwards of two hundred acres of land ready for spring wheat, and that he cleared upwards of a hundred acres of forest last season. His extensive operations in draining are also spoken of; he having made upwards of five miles of ditches with the spade, besides other ditches made by a plough designated for the purpose, drawn by four horses. He has also introduced the subsoil plough.

Hens in Winter-S. W. Cole says that hens will never lay well in winter, unless they are made to "scratch for a living." This is done by burying their grain several inches in gravel. He states that eight hens, which did not lay an egg in a month in the winter, by adopting this course, lay three times as many eggs the following winter, as their whole feed cost.

Gardens in France.-A writer in the Revue Horticole says there are 600,000 hectares (over $1,000,000$ acres) of gardens and orchards in France, giving employment to about $2,500,000$ persons.

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In Velvet, Satin, Silk, Cachmeres, Quiltings, Baratheas, with every other new material that may be fashionable.

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consists of-COATS, VESTS, and PANTS, made up in the best manner, in the most Fashionable Styles, and of all kinds of materials in use.
Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes, Leggins, \&c.

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may be had in great variety-Gents. White Shirts, with linen breasts and bands; Fancy Regatta Do.; White and Fancy Regatta Shirt Fronts and Collars; Flannel, Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Hdkfs.; Satin Scarfs and Stocks; Opera and Demi Ties; Muslin and Gingham Cravats; Muffle Hdkfs.; Gala, Lamb's Wool, and Thibet Scarfs, Braces, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags; Cloth, Hair, and Tooth Brushes; Gloves; Hosiery ; Snow Stockings; Blue Bonnets, Glengary, Cloth, Sealette, Plush and Glazed Caps; Felt Hats, \&c., \&c., \&c.

The Clothing being all cut on the Premises, and made up by good workmen, cannot fail in giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

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All Goods sent from either of the above Manufactories will be at the Lowest Rates. By applying to the Agent, Goods will be imported from either of the above places, in large or small quantities, at manufactory prices, so that small dealers will get their Goods at as low a rate as the wholesale merchant.

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Paint, Mill, Lamp, Castor, and Sweet OILS,
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ASSORTED STATIONERY;


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Maints, (1)ils, Olass, PUTTY DYE STUFESE CHEMICALS, SHAVING SOAPS, Perfumery, \&c.
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EARTHENWARE.
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 3TEAM ENGNWES STEAM BOILERS, FIBE ENGIHES,
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Also. $\rightarrow$ Oven and Furnace Mouths, Ploughs, of various patterns, Farming Mill Wheels, Truck and Barrow Wheels, \&c., \&c. All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, and Blacksmith work.

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For variety their stock will be found equal to any in the City, and as to Prices they are determined not to be undersold by any.

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Broad and Narrow Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Double Mill'd Cloths for over coats, Vestings in every variety, Fur Caps and Coats, Railway Wrappers.

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Dress Materials in all the fashionable styles and Fabrics; Shawls in great variety; Gloves and Hosiery of every kind; Bonnets, Parasols, \&c., \&c.

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Martin, Fitch, Squirrell, Kolenski, Musquash, British Sable, \&c., \&c.

St John, Octoker, 1859,

The great success that has attended the Russia Salve in Boston, and throughout the New-England States, has induced the proprietors to introduce it to the New-Brunswick public,-believing, as they do, that it is an article infinitely superior to any thing hitherto presented in this country, for the cure of the various complaints for which it is designed. As a healing remedy, its virtues are almost miraculous; and the good effects that are sure to immediately follow its application, have rendered the Russia Salve a reliable and truly beneficial remedy. For Cuts, and Flesh Wounds, its healing power is wonderful; and when used in case of a severe SCALD, or BunN, it allays the irritation and smart as if by magic. So great is the estimation in which this Salve is held throughout New-England, that there is scarcely a work-shop or family that have not a box or two constantiy on hand, in case of accident. It has one merit above all other preparations of the kind, and that is,- -it does not smell the least disagreeable, or cause any one to suspect the presence of a sore of any kind. Besides, it is so clean in its application, that it will not soil the
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The history of the introduction of the Russia Salve to the American public is not without its romance. It is a celebrated Russian preparation, and used principally in the army,--and during the memorable campaigns of 1812 , it was applied with wonderful success in thousands of cases,-and particularly by an old soldier who had received a severe wound in action. Several years after, the old soldier emigrated to this country, and in gratitude for a deed of charity rendered him, he gave the secret of its preparation. It has been in use in the New-England States nearly thirty years, but confined exclusively to Massachusetts.

This Salve cures all kinds of Burns, Cancers, Felons, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Biles, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Chilblains, Piles, Erysipelas, Shingles, Chapped $H_{a n d s}$ Sore Eyes, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Cuts, Corns, Scalds, Sores of all kinds, Flea Bites, Whitlows, Warts, Wens, Sore Nipples, Stys, Festers, Scurvy, Bunnians, Sore Lips, Frozen Limbs, Sore Ears, Ingrown Nails, Sprains, Fever Sores.
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Hair, Cloth, Nail, Tooth and Hearth Brushes ;
Combs, of every description;
Guns, Pistols, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, \&c. ;
Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers \& Trays, and other Brassware :
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 Lunar Observations and Chronometers.Instruction given to COMMANDERS and MATES of Vessels, who may be desirous of obtaining Certificates of Qualification, from the Lowest to the Highest Class, from any of the Marine Boards now established in Great Britain.

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＂Acetic，
＂Nitric（Aqua Fortis），
＂Sulphuric，
＂Tartaric，
＂Oxalic，
Aloes，
Alum，
Annatto，
Antimony，Black，
Arsenic，
Ather，
Alcohol，
Ammonia，Carb，
Arrow Root，
Balsam Copaiba，
＂Friars，
＂Tolu，
Bark，Peruvian， ＂Sassafras，
Beans，Tonquin， ＂Vanilla，
Borax，refined，
Bay Water，
Camphor，
Calomel，
Castile Soap，
Cochineal，
Cream of Tartar，
Copperas，
Capsules，
Essence Peppermint，
＂Lemon，
＂Cinnamon，
＂Wintergreen，
＂Cloves，
＂Ginger，
Extract of Logwood， 88

Emery，
Glue，
Gentian Root，
Gum Arabic，
＂Assafœetida，
＂Gamboge，
＂Dragon，
＂Guiaicum，
＂Myrrh，
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Hiera Picra，
Indigo，
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Ipecacuanha，
Jalap，
Liquorice Root， ＂Extract，
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Plaster，Diachylon，
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## 50

Potash, " Carbonas,
Plumbago, (Black Lead), Quinine,
Quicksilver,
Rhubarb, E. I.,
" Turkey,
Saffron,
Senna Leaves,
Sugar of Lead,
Sublimate,
Spermaceti,
Soda, Bi Carbonate,
Seed, Mustard,
" Hemp,
" Canary,
" Flax,
Syrup Rhubarb, " Squills,
Strychnine, (Fox Poison,)
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Verdigris,
Vermillion,
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Cloves,
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" " ground,
" Barbadoes,
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Pepper, black,
" Cayenne,
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" White,
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British and Domestic CONTFincyIONS of all kinds, at
Manufacturers prices.

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Mustard,
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Ink,
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Tooth Forceps,
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Thumb Lancets,
Trusses, common,
" Double,
" Hulls,
" Chases, double,
Suspensary Bandages,
Syringes, Glass, assorted,
White Metal, do.,
Catheters,
Bongies,
Cows Teats,
Pessaries,
Nipple Shields, glass,
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" Shells, glass,
Enema Apparatus, assorted,
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Nursing Bottles,
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" Nail,
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Jayne's Expectorant, Fellow's Dyspepsia Bitters, " Boneset Candy, " Tooth Ache Drops, " Rheumatic Panacea, " Extract Sarsaparilla, " Speedy Relief, " Balsam Liverwort,
Wright's Pills,
Davis' Pain Killer, 90

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Bogles' Hyperion Fluid,
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" Hebeaonia,
" Amole,
Phalon's Hair Invigorater, " " Dye,
Balm Columbia,
Balm Thousand Flowers,
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Jayne's Hair 'Tonic,
German Eau de Cologne,
Lubin's Perfumery,
Warranted Genuine, $\}$
Charcoal Tooth Paste,
Military Shaving Soap,
Shaving Cream,
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Logwood,
Madder,
Redwood,
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## PELLOWS DYPSEPSIA BITHERS

For the Cure of Dyspepsia, Halitual Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartīurn, Bad Breath, Water Brash, Acid Stomach, Sea Sickness, \&c., \&c.
No mercury, No opium, No mineral preparation whatever enters into its composition. It will answer in every instance where a mild cathartic is required, and is the cheapest and safest Family Mcdicine ever invented.
It needs No Puffing as many medicines do, is superior to all pills, powders and draughts, is very easily taken and has obtained and retained a reputation during several years few medicines could have done. It may be taken after meals should the food disagree with the stomach or before meals should the loss of appetite render it necessary.
It is a tonic, diuretic and purgative, operates as a mild aperient and strengthens the digestive organs, and is so well adapted for the buman system an infant may take it with perfect safety.

The proprietors are in possession of certificates from some of the most influential persons in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and have reference abundance from persons who have taken it and been benefited.

## GLONE ANPDNNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. <br> When fevers burn, or ague freezes, Rheumatic's gnaw, or colic squeezes, Our neighbor's sympathy may ease us, Wi' pitying moan; But thee, thou hell o' ${ }^{\prime}$ ' diseases, Ay mocks our groan. <br> Burns.

After the failure of every other remedy, this preparation has given immediate and lasting relief, and will do so in every instance not caused by ulcers forming at the roots of the tooth.
The Clove Anodyne is attended with no injurious effects whatever on the other teeth in its application. Its taste and smell are both agreeable, and by its occasional use will entirely remove the soreness from a carious or decayed tooth, so that it may be easily filled by the dentist, and rendered as useful as ever. Full directions accompanying each bottle-price 1s. 3d.
Manufactured by Fructows \& Co., St. Jons, N. B.
䟚f See List of Agents, page 94 . AC

## FELLOWS IMPBOVED BONESET CANDY.

The only true and genuine. Don't be deceived by the worthless trash sold under the same name!
This Candy is an agrecable, and at the same time, active remedy for Coughs, Colds, Tickling and Dryness of the Throat, Hoarseness, \&c., and in clearing the Voice-particularly useful to Public Speakers and Vocalists. It is perfectly safe at all times, and when dissolved in a small quantity of warm water, may be given to very young Children with advantage.
'The Proprictors would state that having added ingredients to this already celebrated Candy, rendering it not only the more effectual in subduing the above named complaints, but one of the most pleasan preparations of the kind ever made. They would CAUTION the public against the many productions called Boneset Candy, which differs from the true article in quality and composition, and would respectfully announce that they have, at considerable expense, obtained an apparatus, by which every stick of the genuine will in future be Stamped Fellou:' Compound Boneset Candy, all others must be spurious.

FELLLOWS \& C $0_{1}$ Druggists, MANETACTURERS.

# FELLOWS' SPEEDY REGNEF, <br> <br> ANTI-CHOLERA MEDICINE. 

 <br> <br> ANTI-CHOLERA MEDICINE.}

A Sure and speedy remedy for Cholera, Colic, Cramp in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cough and Cold.-One dose is usually sufficient.

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