SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 22.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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15 Saturday,	.	4	17 7	43	— —	3 5
16 Sunday	.	4	16 7	44	0 6	4 2
17 Monday,	. .	4	16 7	44	0 37	5 13
18 Tuesday,	.	4	16 7	45	1 5	6 27
19 Wednesday,	.	4	17 7	45	1 33	7 37
21 Thursday,	.	4	17 7	45	2 2	8 35
22 Friday.	.	4	17 7	45	2 33	9 22

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THEOLOGICAL.

ARCHDEACONRY OF DURHAM.

COPY OF THE DECLARATION ISSUED BY THE ARCHDEACON OF DURHAM, PROTESTING AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, WITH COMMENTS THEREON, BY THE REV. GEORGE STANLEY FABER, B. D., MASTER OF SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

"We, the undersigned, clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, belonging to, or residing within, the Archdeaconry of Durham, moved by a recent Judgment of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council re Gorham v. Bishop of Exeter, feel it to be incumbent upon us, in duty to ourselves and to the Church, to make the following declaration.

"We willingly acknowledge and faithfully uphold the supremacy of the Crown over all persons, and in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, in accordance with the laws and customs of the realm.

"And we are not disposed to question the limited authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"But we do not acknowledge any legal power in that Court to deal with the doctrines of the Church, and we recognise with satisfaction the disclaimer of the Court itself in that matter.

"We observe with apprehension and regret the loose interpretation sanctioned and adopted by the Court, of Formularies and expression, of which in our judgement the object and meaning cannot be mistaken; tending to unsettle all belief, to destroy the fidelity of subscriptions, and to produce general suspicion, uncertainty, and scepticism.

"We further see in this Judgment, notwithstanding the disclaimer by the Court, of jurisdiction in matters of faith, a denial of the doctrine of regeneration in baptism as held by the Church; Mr. Gorham separating the grace from the sign, and thus taking from baptism its sacramental and saving character, and the Court sustaining him in these his errors as not contrary to the declared doctrine of the Church of England.

"We are persuaded that we cannot acquiesce in this Judgment, for it involves the surrender of a vital Christian truth, at the risk of separation from the Catholic, universal Church of Christ; as well as of our right and duty dogmatically to teach the same. And we, therefore, compelled by the necessity of the case, declare that the doctrine of regeneration in and by baptism is, in our belief, the doctrine of the Bible taught by the Church Catholic, adopted by the Reformed Church of these kingdoms, developed in her Liturgy, incorporated in her services, and which at the period of our ordination, and on other occasions, we have pledged ourselves to maintain.

"And further, we utterly disavow and deny any authority which the Judgment of the Judicial Committee may be supposed to carry in matters of faith; and any competence in that tribunal to explain away and reject the doctrine of regeneration in and by baptism as the doctrine of the Church; and thereby to take from us the right and duty to teach the same, dogmatically, as an article of belief in conformity with our vows."

As I am unable conscientiously to sign the above paper, which has been sent to me as a clergyman "residing within the Archdeaconry of Durham" were I to return it in total silence, that silence might, not unreasonably, be constructed as indicating a most indecorous contempt, which I need scarcely say I feel not, towards both the Archdeacon himself and the clergy of his Archdeaconry.—With this impression upon my mind, I am morally compelled to give my reasons for withholding my signature: and, therefore, I request the Archdeacon to give the following statement as much publicity as possible.

I. It appears to me, that the whole paper has been drawn up under an erroneous impression of what has been done by the Queen in Council.

That High Court of Final Judgment, which rests upon the Royal supremacy in matters ecclesiastical (as declared in the first Canon under the penalty of an *ipso facto* excommunication), *disclaims*, as the paper correctly states, any legal power to deal *per se* with the *doctrines* of the Church; and, therefore, in the case of the Appeal of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, it declares, in effect, that it gives a decision purely upon a legal question of "FACT; namely, whether, according to the now "existent authoritative documents of the Church "of England, the Bishop of Exeter was warranted "in his refusal of Institution to the appellant, Mr. "Gorham." This question the Court decided, and, in my humble opinion, most correctly decided in the negative. In other words, they simply decided that, what our Church from the very time of the Reformation had, in her wise moderation, left an *open* question, should still *remain an open question* (as it has been acted upon by many of the best and ablest of our divines), instead of being henceforth made, according to the demand of the Bishop of Exeter, a *close* question.

The point, I may observe, was not the abstract question, whether the Bishop or Mr. Gorham was *doctrinally* correct. With this the Court had nothing to do, nor, in truth, was it before them.—Accordingly, they have simply declared the legal facts, that *the doctrine of Mr. Gorham did not exclude a man from holding a benefice*: and I make no doubt that, had the case of the Appeal been inverted, they would, with an equal regard to justice, have declared, that *a man was not precluded from holding a benefice by his adhesion to the doctrine of the Bishop of Exeter.* In short, whether I *doctrinally* agreed with the Bishop or with the Presbyter, I should equally, like our two Primates, have given my cordial assent to the very able and sober judgment of the High Court of Appeal. The Archdeacon's paper, I think, ought to have stuck to this single point. All beyond it was *nihil ad rem*, or, as the lawyers say, was travelling out of the record. For instance, as the Court, so far from claiming, expressly *disclaimed*, any legal power to deal with the *doctrine* of the Church I cannot approve of the superfluous declaration of "a refusal to *acknowledge* such power to the Courts."

II. I am unable, as the paper states, to "view with apprehension and regret the (*alleged*) loose intrepretation by the Court, of Formularies and expressions, of which (*in the judgment of the author or authors of the paper*) the objects and meaning CANNOT BE MISTAKEN."

It may be admitted, that, if the Church had put forth no other Formularies than the two Baptismal Offices, there might be some ground for the expressed regret: though, even then, it ought not to have been so indefinitely expressed, because the two Offices are *phraseologically* identical; and the Church gives us no warrant for understanding, with the Bishop of Exeter, the one Office *conditionally* and the other Office *absolutely*.

But, in truth, it is too often forgotten, or, at least pretermitted, that the Church has put forth, not only the Baptismal Offices, but likewise under the specific aspect of settling disputes, the Articles in general, and, as specially bearing upon the present question, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Articles in particular. Now these two Articles give no warrant for drawing any distinction, so far as the *effect* of baptism is concerned between adults and infants. The Twenty-fifth Article broadly declares, that the sacraments have no wholesome effect or operation, save in the case of worthy recipients: and the Twenty-seventh Article, in perfect harmony, marks out certain *prerequisites*, which, in the Sacrament of Baptism, are evidently exhibited as the *constituents* of worthy recipiency. By these Articles, then, the Baptismal Offices must be explained; and, unless I altogether misapprehend him, the Bishop of Exeter *does* so explain the Office for Adult Baptism, while he *refuses*, on the ground of its being heresy, the same explanation of the perfectly identical expressions in the Office for Infant Baptism.

In vindication of this apparent inconsistency, it is said, that the language of the Twenty-seventh Article limits it, of plain necessity, to adults.

Such an assertion is easily made; but, as the Church gives us no authority for making it, so, with many of our best divines, I am inclined entirely to reject it. I see no reason, why infants, as well as adults, may not possess the *prerequisites* of faith and grace, as specified in the Twenty seventh Article. No doubt, according to the right judgment of those great divines, infants could only possess them as the schoolmen speak, *juxta modum recipientium*: but no objection to such a view can be *consistently* made by the Bishop of Exeter, since his very principle is, that *all* infants, *as* infants or *while* infants, receive the *morally* transforming grace of regeneration in baptism. At all events, our Church in her demand of a *prerequisite worthiness*, no-where, so far as I know, makes any distinction between adults and infants. She requires *all* to receive baptism with *prerequite worthiness*, under the declared penalty of deriving no beneficial effect from it if they receive the sacrament *unworthily*.

In absolute strictness of speech, this is not denied; but rather, in the declaration that *all* infants, *as such*, are worthy recipients, it is virtually admitted Here, however, there is a difficulty of no ordinary magnitude, in which, so far as I can see, the Bishop of Exeter has, 'somewhat gratuitously,' entangled himself. He denies the need of prevenient grace to make infants worthy recipients, contending that they are already worthy, 'as infants contrasted with adults.' But our Church soundly rules from Scripture, that 'all infants are, by nature, born in sin, and the children of wrath.' Yet, on the Bishop's doctrinal scheme, for the non-reception of which he has pronounced Mr. Gorham to be a heretic, and has refused him institution, the 'same,' individual infant, requiring no prevenient grace to make him worthy, may be, 'simultaneously,' both 'a child of wrath' and yet 'a worthy recipient.' I have not sufficient skill to dispute this dogma of the Bishop from 'a contradiction in terms': for it strikes me as requiring us to believe, that the same person, at the same moment of time, may be both 'worthy' and 'unworthy. The Bishop, by 'denying' the need of prevenient grace, has cut himself off from the power of asserting, that all infants, being made worthy recipients by an act of prevenient grace, are, 'therefore, without any exception, regenerated in baptism; and, should any one (I will not say the Bishop) attempt to cut the knot by a bold denial of original sin, he at once enrols himself in the black list of the Pelagian heretics.

On these grounds, I perceive not how the decision of the Court "tends to unsettle all belief, to destroy the fidelity of subscriptions, and to produce general suspicion, uncertainty, and scepticism:" and I feel assured that our two exemplary and conscientious Primates would never have declared their approbation of the Judgment, had they anticipated any such baleful effects from it as the authors of the paper suggest. I am not much in the habit of pinning my faith upon any man's sleeve, but I cannot lightly regard the deliberate opinion of two such men as the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

III. The correctness of the assertions contained in the paper, that Mr. Gorham "separates this grace from the sign," and that "the Court sustains him in errors contrary to the declared doctrine of the Church of England," may, I apprehend, be more than doubted.

Each assertion I hold to be inaccurate. Mr. Gorham, if I understand him aright, does 'not' separate the grace from the sign, EXCEPT in the case of 'unworthy recipiency; and the Church of England, with whose propounded system 'alone' we are at present concerned, *ex professo*, in her Twenty-fifth Article, does the 'very same.' Nay, the Bishop of Exeter 'himself' on the 'very same' Church principle, most correctly, if the judgment of our Church is to be received, separates the grace from the sign in the case of 'unworthy baptized adults.' Hence, on the point of 'separating the grace from the sign,' the paper, in censuring Mr. Gorham, inevitably censures the Bishop also. The only difference between them is the extent. Mr. Gorham 'universally separates the grace from the sign, in the single excepted case of 'unworthy recipiency.' The Bishop 'limitedly' separates the grace from the sign, in the single excepted case of 'unworthy recipiency on the part of adults.' Now I respectfully submit to the authors and subscribers of the paper, whether 'reciprocity on one side' is the fairest possible mode of putting forth an allegation.

IV. To the assertion in the paper, that "the Judgment of the Court involves the surrender of a vital Christian truth at the risk of separation from the Catholic Church," I am again compelled to demur.

1. If we may believe the Church of England, and even the Bishop of Exeter himself, the doctrine that the grace 'always' accompanies the sign, let the recipient be worthy or unworthy, so far from being a vital Christian truth, is a fearful error and a most dangerous superstition. It involves the Popish dogma of the *opus operatum*, which our Church expressly repudiates; and though, as I understand, the Bishop has declared that, respecting the doctrine of baptism, there is no difference between Rome and England, I cannot refrain from hinting to his Lordship that second thoughts may be best. It is dangerous to dogmatize in the heat of controversy; but no man 'need,' and no good man 'would,' be ashamed to acknowledge an error. The acknowledgment would redound to his praise not to his disparagement.

2. But I must now proceed to the second count in the assertion before us. That assertion broadly assumes that the 'Catholic Church maintains, and has always maintained, the absolute inseparability of the inward grace and the outward sign in baptism; and thence the maker of such assertion professes to dread the risk of 'separation from the Catholic Church' by reason of the Court's decision on a mere 'legal question of construction.' Rapid assumptions are dangerous things. When 'the 'Catholic Church' is thus broadly and indefinitely spoken of, prudent persons, before they sign the declaration, will reasonably ask, what is meant by the 'Catholic Church? Is the Medieval Catholic Church intended, both Eastern and Western; or the Roman Church, which claims exclusively the title of 'Catholic'; or, lastly, the primitive and early Catholic of (we will say) the four first centuries? Now, surely, this point ought to have been distinctly settled, before the very broad assertion in the Resolutions was hazarded. The assertion may probably, though perhaps not completely even in the Church of Rome, be verified by an appeal to the Medieval Church; but I deem it quite obvious that no appeal for a moment can be listened to, save an appeal to the unvarying testimony of the primitive and early Catholic Church of the four first centuries. The broadness of the assertion, however, 'includes' such an appeal to the early Church Catholic. Now it is universally allowed that with the maker of an assertion rests the *onus probandi*, or the burden of furnishing the proof.—Where, then is the PROOF, furnished by competent evidence, that the Catholic Church of the four first centuries held and taught that spiritual regeneration, in the case of either infants or adults, is invariably 'conferred by,' or is even 'the universal concomitant of,' the outward sign of baptism? I put this question to the Archdeacon of Durham and those who have concurrently affixed their signatures to the Resolutions emanating from his house, though I must honestly confess somewhat on the old principle of *ex nihilo nihil fit*, without the slightest hope of receiving an answer. Augustine, at the beginning of the fifth century, has often been alleged, not, indeed, as teaching the absolute inseparability of regeneration and baptism in the case of infants and adults alike, but as maintaining that ALL infants are regenerated in baptism. They however, who make this 'verbally true allegation forget that both Augustine comes too late as a witness by 400 years, and that his own repeated explanations of his own apparently promising language bring out a very different conclusion. The UNIVERSAL regeneration, which he verbally ascribes to baptized infants, plainly means nothing more than a *federal* regeneration, or a change of condition, because he afterwards explains himself by saying that to this regeneration must be subsequently added, in order that it may be of any value, a spiritual conversion of the heart; remarking at the same time, that true spiritual regeneration may be had 'without' baptism, though not when baptism is 'profanely despised.' And, in one of his valuable tracts on the First Epistle to St. John, he rules in perfect harmony, as the undoubted doctrine of the Catholic Church, that 'they who have charity have been born of God; while those who have it not have not been born of God.' I give his *ipsissima verba* in the original. "(Qui habent caritatem, nati sunt ex Deo: qui non habent, non nati sunt ex Deo." (*August.* in 1 Epist. Joan, Tractat. v., *Oper.* vol. ix. p. 220.) To enter fully into such a question of evidence in this brief critique on the Archdeacon's Resolutions, would obviously be impossible. Those who wish to enter into it, I refer to my 'Primitive Doctrine of Regeneration and to my subsequent 'Reply to the Bishop of Bangor'; Seeleys, Fleet-street, London.

V. I regret that I could not do anything like justice to the subject within a narrower compass; and, indeed, at my advanced age, with the blossoms of the grave upon my head, I should not have thought myself bound to come forward in expressing my dissent from the paper, unless it had been sent to me, bearing in its front my own clear description: namely, that of a clergyman, not belonging to, but only residing within, the archdeaconry of Durham. When thus unmistakeably called upon, I feel, although I am not ecclesiastically subject to my good friend the Archdeacon, I should act disrepectfully both to him and to my brethren of the clergy if I did not fully state my objections to the paper.

G. S. FABER, B. D.,
Master of Sherburn Hospital, and
Prebendary of Salisbury.
Sherburn House, April 12, 1850.

MR. GORHAM'S CASE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(From the *Law Review.*)

To review a sermon is not the lot, in ordinary times, of those who conduct a journal like ours. But the times, if not out of joint, are assuredly not ordinary, when we have preachers in a popular chapel, like Mr. Bennett, denouncing from the pulpit the Judges of the land, and even bringing a "railing accusation" against individuals on the Bench personally; and a prelate like the Bishop of Exeter gratifying his polemical propensities by an assault upon the Primate of all England. The question, too, of which has been raised in this controversy is purely of a legal nature, to be decided on judicial grounds; and if the authority of the Legislature is to be interpreted prospectively, its conduct must be governed by the known principles of jurisprudence. There is nothing at all theological in it,—not any more than there is of mechanics, optics, or chemistry in a discussion on the Patent Laws. We therefore feel it to be strictly within our province to handle the subject; and we think it is our duty to give the public some information, of which they seem to stand greatly in need, at least if we may judge by the extraordinary want of information shown by some organs of the periodical press in alluding to the dispute. We shall note an example of this ignorance or want of due reflection, we hardly know which to call it, in the sequel.

The case is shortly this:—The Bishop of Exeter has refused to induct Mr. Gorham to a living, on the ground of his holding opinions on baptism inconsistent with the dogmas of the Anglican Church. Nothing could be more fit than this refusal, if the charge against the presentee was well-grounded. The Bishop had seen something in a publication of Mr. Gorham, which led him to doubt his orthodoxy, and he administered interrogatories to him on the point. Mr. Gorham made no objection to a somewhat novel proceeding; he answered the questions fully, and gave both his explanations and his reasons. The Bishop thereupon confirmed his refusal, and Mr. Gorham appealed to the Court of Arches. The Learned Judge heard the cause on Act and Petition; he complained of this mode taken to bring on the discussion, as much less satisfactory than the more formal and less summary course of Plea and Proof; he examined the question, however, with great minuteness, and he gave his decision in the Bishop's favour, holding that the doctrine admitted to be his by Mr. Gorham was not the doctrine of the Church. From this sentence Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who reversed the decision of the Court below, and directed proceedings to be taken for Mr. Gorham's induction.

In stating the proceedings in the cause, we have not even mentioned the point on which Mr. Gorham's opinion was called in question,—it was wholly unnecessary. The only question was, whether he held doctrines repugnant to those of the Church; and now the only question is, whether or not a properly constituted tribunal reversed the decision on that question. There was nothing whatever of a theological nature in the inquiry,—nothing, at least, to make lawyers or lay judges incompetent to decide it.

We first of all shall consider whether or not a lay tribunal ought to deal with such questions as the conformity of certain theological dogmas with the doctrines of the Anglican Church,—or rather with the doctrines of any given Church, a conformity with whose doctrines is the condition of possessing certain temporal rights. For it is most material to consider, that the like question might have arisen in a Colonial case, and then if some Church other than the Anglican—as the Roman Catholic in Canada, or the Presbyterian in Demerara—were the one whose doctrines were alleged to be departed from, the Judicial Committee must have inquired of the conformity between the doctrines of these foreign Churches and the opinions held by the party.

Now we are very far from asserting that a tribunal composed of theologians, who at the same time were lawyers and judges of the temporal law, would not be more able to grapple with the question whether any given doctrine differed or not from the canon of a given Church. On that head there can be no doubt. But no such tribunal can possibly exist. If a question arises upon the nature of a patent invention,—as for example, whether it is the same with a method practised before the date of the letters patent,—beyond all doubt a judge who, while being a lawyer, was a practical mechanic or engineer, would have great advantages over Lord Denman, Lord Campbell, or Lord Chief Justice Wilde, who are only lawyers and persons accustomed to weigh conflicting evidence. A jury, too, of mechanics or engineers would possibly (though this may be more doubtful) be better able to decide the question of priority,—that is of resemblance between two inventions,—than a jury of merchants, or shopkeepers, or country gentlemen. But no one can suppose it possible that such a Bench of Judges, or such a jury, can ever be found. Besides, the same difficulty, arising from want of practical knowledge, arises in every other question, in cases of farming, of navigation, manufacture, of trade. In all these, the lawyer must of necessity obtain his information from practical men, and must apply that information to the case before him. In no other way can causes be tried; in no other way can Courts of Justice act. Yet, be it observed, that in every one of these cases,—that is to say, in almost every cause which comes before any Court,—the requisite knowledge is wanting to the Court, and can only be obtained by examining persons more knowing than themselves. But do mechanics or chemists ever complain that their rights, or their knowledge of their own arts, or their skill in their own trade, is to be judged of by men wholly ignorant of the subject? Yes; the party who loses is heard to complain, and to say, that he would have gained the cause before a Court and jury of his own craft.

Now let us observe how the Court of Appeal is constituted, and ask whether or not it is fitted for the decision of such questions as the conformity or disconformity of a given dogma with the doctrines of a given Church. First, there are not less than four Judges, who either fill, or have filled, the highest office in the law, the highest seats on the bench in Courts of Equity and of Common Law. These men are familiarly acquainted with the rules of evidence and have had long experience of their application, have passed their lives in deciding cases of various kinds and of the greatest importance.—Secondly, they have access to the advice and assistance of whatever prelates are Privy Councillors,—and of this number always are the two English Archbishops and the Bishop of London.—Lastly, there sit as members of this Court, and not as Assessors, the two Judges of the Consistory Courts, representing and appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. This Court is in the constant practice of hearing and determining the most difficult and important questions of law, both civil and international, and of law chiefly known to the Judges who compose it by information of Assessors, exactly as they are enlightened on theological points by the prelates. Nay, many questions strictly of foreign religious belief and observances come before this Court,—and surely the Judges can as well determine whether or not a dogma is of the Anglican Church, as whether or not an opinion is conformable to the Hindoo or the Buddist faith,—or an observance to the Hindoo or the Buddist faith,—or an observance to the Buddist or Hindoo ritual—or a custom to the Buddist or Hindoo discipline.

We now come to the gravamen of the charge against this Court. It is a lay tribunal, it is not ecclesiastical, but secular; and it is not such a a body that can be permitted to reverse the judgments of an ecclesiastical or spiritual Court.—Never was there such a fallacy (such it is in some), such profound ignorance, (such it is in others), on this question. A Court is not qualified to decide spiritual questions, merely because it is called a Spiritual Court. If a Mechanics' Institute be composed of nine-tenths clerks and shopkeepers, and one-tenth engineers or machinists, surely its judgments on machinery could not be said to be those of persons peculiarly qualified to decide on such matters. The Arches' Court is the Archbishop's Court, but the Judge is a layman, a lawyer, appointed by the Primate. It is thus a Court as entirely lay in its composition as the Privy Council, and the only difference is that the Crown names the Privy Council, and the Archbishop the Spiritual Judge. But has the qualification of a functionary to treat certain questions anything whatever to do with the authority from which he derives his judicial power? As well might it be contended that the Judges of the Courts of Law know military matters because the sovereign is often a soldier, and that in the last reign they knew naval tactics because the king was a sailor.

This is absurd enough, no doubt, but it is not the only absurdity. Sir H. Jenner decided below, and he might have attended on the Appeal in the Privy Council. But Dr. Lushington did attend, and he joined in the reversal. Now he is as much a Spiritual Judge every whit as Sir H. Jenner.—Again, if the source of the Judge's power avails in the argument on his qualification, the Archbishop names Sir H. Jenner, and he is Primate; but the Crown names the Judges of the Appellate Judicature, and the Crown is head of the Church. It is only by a mere fiction that you pretend to find the Judge of the Court of Arches qualified to decide a Church question; of the fiction, though a layman, he is a Spiritual Judge, and exercises a clerical jurisdiction. But the King is head of the Church, and surely that as much makes the Temporal Judges competent on Church questions, as the being called a Spiritual Court makes Sir H. Jenner competent. Again, he is not removable by the Archbishop who appoints him, and therefore the Archbishop has no hand or influence whatever in his judgment. Lastly, if the being named by the Archbishop confers a qualification on Sir H Jenner, surely the being actually the Archbishop gives his Grace a better qualification; and his Grace heard the Appeal, and heartily approved the reversal; as did the Archbishop of York.—The Bishop of London dissented; but it is confidently said that he opposed the judgment under review upon wholly different grounds from the reasons of Sir H. Jenner. If so, it surely says little for any decision that, incapable of standing on the building on which it rests, it must fall, unless it is shored up by other wall. The Lay Judges were only divided as one to five; and when we have Lord Langdale, Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Parke, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Pemberton Leigh, on the one side, and the Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce on the other, we may well be permitted to affirm, that the weight is nearly as much in favour of the reversal as the number.

A measure is before Parliament for creating a new Court of Appeal to try such questions, and anything worse contrived than the proposed tribunal we cannot well imagine. All the members are to be prelates, to the number of about a dozen, except the Chancellor, who never will be able to attend, and who, if he did, would be wholly powerless when so surrounded, and the two Consistorial Judges. The professors of divinity in the two Universities are not only members of the Court, but made so necessary that a quorum cannot be had without them.* Now any absurdity equal to this never surely was propounded. These learned divines must be present as judges of law and fact, and neither of them ever before probably entered a Court of Justice in his life. Let us, however, be just to the plan in all its marvellous proportions. How many of these prelates that are to constitute this incredable tribunal ever turned their attention to the examination of evidence, or to judicial proceedings of any kind? How many times, except to preach an Assize Sermon, did any of them ever see a judge's face? How many of them ever saw a witness, or heard an argument on any question of conflicting testimony or controverted opinion? And do the authors of the measure really think that the due administration of justice comes to men by inspiration, and that the moment the Bill passes it will be communicated to each of them with the "call to take upon him the rank and station of a bishop?" But this is not all. A learned and most experienced lawyer has decided the cause in the first instance. He has taken the distinction between a case heard on Act and Petition and one heard on Plea and Proof. He has addressed his practice and informed understanding to other merely technical matters. But take the one just adverted to alone, because it exists in the case before us. Sir H. Jenner might certainly have turned round on Mr. Gorham, on the ground he required Plea and Proof. An Appeal is asserted on that point. The ignorant tribunal—the tribunal whose Judges know not what Act and Petition means, who never before heard of Plea and Proof in this sense, are to hear learned counsel contend on either side, urge arguments, cite cases, refer to text writers, and the ignorants are then to determine whether the Learned Judge was right or wrong. But even this is not all. The Bill before the Lords assumes, as its whole foundation, as the sole reason for its introduction, that divines, persons professionally acquainted with theology, must determine such cases. But the learning, the ability of the Bench is only one of the requirements to prevent misdecision; unless the Bar, too, be well qualified, error may be alleged. Then why do not the Right Reverend promoters of this strange measure require that instead of counsel learned in the law, the Bar should be voided, and a host of doctors in divinity enter to take their places? We submit,—we respectfully submit,—with *all possible* respect we submit,—to their consideration this improvement upon a scheme which, with the sanguine temper of projectors, they probably deem to be perfect.

A further reflection naturally presses itself on our consideration. Men may not, perhaps, be too knowing to well investigate and determine causes, but men assuredly may be too zealous, too full of their own conceits, too vehement in support of their own opinions, even on secular questions, conveniently and calmly to dispose of them. A jury of chemists would ill try a chemical case. How much worse on questions of religious doctrine! See!—think!—fancy such a court of mere divines as is proposed! Hear the jarring noise!—see the heated look! Nay, but we start back from this scene, and out of respect for the sacred order, we let the curtain fall!

*There would be no objection to making two of the Divinity Professors Assessors to this Court, giving the Right Rev. Prelates votes in all cases of an ecclesiastical character.—ED.

ENGLISH LITURGY.

The ritual of England breathes a divine calm. You think of the people walking through ripening fields on a mild day to their Church door. It is work of a wealthy nation, that by dedicating part of its wealth consecrates the remainder—that acknowledges the fountain from which all flows. The prayers are devout, humble, fervent: they are not impassioned: a wonderful temperance and sobriety of discretion—that which, in worldly things, would be called good sense—prevails in them; but you must name it better in things spiritual. The framers evidently bore in mind the continual consciousness of writing for all. That is the guiding, tempering, calming spirit that keeps in the whole one tone—that, and the hallowing, chastening awe which subdues vehemence, even in asking for the infinite, by those who have nothing which they earnestly ask, and who know that unless they ask infinitely, they ask nothing. In every work, the whole congregation, the whole nation prays—not the individual minister, the officiating divine functionary—not the man. Nor must it be forgotten that the received Version of the Book of Common Prayer—observe the word *common*, expressing exactly what I affirm—are beautiful by the words—that there is no other such English—simple, touching, apt, venerable—hued as the thoughts are—musical—the most English that is known—of a Hebraic strength and antiquity, yet lucid and gracious as if of and for to-day.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

TRUE COURAGE.—If thou be truly valiant, fear to do any injury; he that fears not to do evil, is always afraid to suffer evil; he that never fears is desperate; and he that fears always is a coward; he is the true valiant man: that dares nothing but what he may, and fears nothing but what he ought.

GENIUS WITHOUT RELIGION.—Genius!—What is it? Without religion, genius is only a lamp on the outer gate of a palace. It may serve to cast a gleam of light on them that are without, while the inhabitant sits in darkness.—*H. Moore.*

ADDRESS FROM THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND.

Londonderry, May 15, 1850.

Since the last meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge for Ireland, our institution has been subjected to serious trials, and the members of our body have been exposed to much temptation.—Taking advantage of an act of parliament, passed with a view to prohibit party processions, and thus interdicting our loyal anniversary displays, as well as those of an opposite character and tendency, ill-advisers have endeavoured to exasperate evil passions in the hearts of many of our brethren, and have acted as agents in our adversaries' behalf, by suggesting as arguments for the dissolution of our society—the very reasons that should draw us into closer and more fraternal confederation.

Under such circumstances, it is cheering to be able to state, that these pernicious agencies have been employed without success. But of the nineteen hundred lodges of Orangemen in Ireland, not more than eighteen private lodges have wavered in their fidelity to the great principles of the institution, and of these more than seven have repented of their lapse, and desired to be again incorporated with our body.

But, it is necessary to bear in mind that serious evil has been done by the precipitancy of some misled individuals; and when it is remembered that a hostile press is ready to turn any act of rashness or misconducts against us, we trust that the remembrance will induce every brother to observe during this season of trial, more than ordinary circumspection.

The cases in which our brethren have separated from the institution have occurred in the districts of Fintona and Stewardstown; in the county of Tyrone, and, as has been alleged, in the districts of Portadown, county of Armagh. In the cases of separation in Stewardstown, apologies have been tendered for the misconduct and desires expressed for re-admission into the society. In the alleged case of misconduct, at Portadown the allegation was untrue; there was no ground for it. The stigma of insubordination was attempted to be affixed on the brethren by an individual not a member of our body, and who was and is wholly unable to influence the members of a single lodge in the districts to which he once belonged. We are happy to say, that the districts of Portadown is in a state of the highest efficiency, and is as it has been faithful to the principles of the institution.

While we congratulate the brethren at large, that, in circumstances of unusual trial and discouragement, and tempted by agencies of seduction more than ordinary insidious our society has been so effectually protected, we feel, that in the observations we have now to offer, we are not giving utterance to new things, but simply recalling old truths to remembrance.

The Orange Institution was not founded for purposes of parade or display. It was not designed to prove a convenience to any ministry, or a system of aggression on any description of people. It was instituted at a time of extreme peril, for the purpose of giving to our religion, our properties, and lives, that protection which law, in this country, was wholly incapable of affording. For a space of fifty five years the institution has been very instrumental under God, in effecting these good objects.—During these years, in trials and difficulties seldom equalled, it has never proved recreant to the principles on which it was based—nor has it ever been found ill suited to the emergency for which it was designed to make provision.

If a change has passed over the spirit or temper of persons or parties in Ireland, such as encourages us to believe that life, property, and religion are sure of protection from the law, and safe from the adverse assaults of open and secret enemies, a time has come when we may deliberate on the wisdom of dissevering those bonds of association which have been found of so great power and efficacy.—But if we believe that there is still dark conspiracy which aims at subverting the established order of things—if there are systems of outrage which threaten the peace and comfort of individual life—if governments and legislators instead of resisting evil and upholding law, are so influenced that they regard atrocities of disaffected men, not as evil deeds which are to be punished, but as arguments to which the law must yield deference—if the state persevere in that course of concession, which strengthens while it does not conciliate enemies, and which endangers most seriously the permanent security of loyal men—then surely, it would ill befit us who have derived such benefit in former times of peril from our close union in the bonds of the Orange Institution, to deny ourselves, at a time like this, the advantages it is still so eminently calculated to afford us.

But adversaries say—how can you submit to be classed as on the same level with Ribbonmen, and to be denied a privilege dear to British subjects, that of openly displaying your attachment to the institution in the manner you most desire. We answer them that it was not for such displays we combined, and that as long as we can have the solid benefit of union, we will submit rather than lose it, to the restraints which prohibit our public display. It is thus, we should remember many of our loyal brethren in the more southern provinces maintain their principles and their cause Faithful, as the most faithful in Ulster, to that great cause, they prove their fidelity by moral and religious lives and by obedience to the laws of their country and the rules of our institution, although they never appear in public procession. And so it may be with us now. If there be among us, brethren more ambitious of parade and display than of the substantial advantages which union ensures to society, we tell them that such ambition are at variance with the spirits of our society, as set forth in its acknowledged rules. And to our brethren at large—who love with true affection the Orange society, and would gladly observe our great anniversary festival with all the publicity that law and good morals sanction we, offer greeting and advice—let us all cherish the principles of our institution and retain its benefits, although we are required to relinquish those public celebrations which are naturally dear to us.

One thing we must never forget. All that man can do against us will be as nothing—all that man can do to aid us will be as nothing, unless so far as our Almighty Ruler is pleased to ordain—and we cannot seek His favour unless we submit to the laws enacted by those whom He has set in authority. We must obey "for conscience sake."—There is not a trial that befals us as a body or as individuals, in which we are not bound to recognise an occasion of obedience proposed to us by a merciful God. And if the ordinary accidents of life may be thus instrumental for our good, how careful should we be to respect and obey in the laws of our country some gracious purpose of an Almighty Father.

Let it be, then, our word of hope, as it is of duty to say—"For conscience sake we will obey the law—with a true conscience we will be steadfast to the principles of our society; and the more angrily our open enemies rage against us, and the more insidiously treacherous assailants seek our overthrow, the more cordially will we cement our bonds of brotherhood—the more warmly will we cherish principles and feelings of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, good will towards all men, and stout fidelity to the 'laws and ordinances' of our time-honoured institution."

WM. VERNER, Bart., D.G.M., Chairman.

No. 4, South Side King Street.

READING FOR THOUSANDS!

THE Subscriber has just Received per Steamer *Maid of Erin* from Boston and New York a large and extensive assortment of Periodicals and Bound BOOKS of every variety.

May 31. J. CROUCH.

COFFEE,—To the Lovers of an excellent article equal if not superior to any yet introduced into this market. for Sale Wholesale and Retail at the Store, 4 South side King Street, below St. John Hotel. J. CROUCH.

Heads of Families will do well by making a visit. May 30.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—*For $10 IN ADVANCE*, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 21 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 14, 1850.

The Steamship *Canada*, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The steamer *Viceroy*, from Galway, also arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Grain market exhibits no material alteration. Flour was firm at former quotations. Corn was declining in consequence of the favourable reports of the weather, and the expectations every where entertained of a bountiful harvest, and a reduction of 6d to 1s. per quarter had been submitted to. In Provisions there is no change.—Cotton had advanced 1-8d. per lb. The sales of the week reached 65,000 bales.

The Money market remained steady.

The Commons have passed an address to the Queen, brought forward by Lord Ashley, praying that measures may be taken to abolish all Post-office labour on the Sabbath. The motion was opposed by the Ministry.

GREEK AFFAIRS.—The Hampshire Telegraph says—Either this country will not understand, or perhaps in plain terms it has not been informed, that all the late turmoil between King Otho, and Queen Victoria, arises from intrigues on the part of the Russian Government, which neither the French nor the British Government could openly complain of, though both countries have deeply felt the danger of the designs of that ambitious power. The fact is that for two years past the whole country of Greece and its dependencies has been overrun with designing Russian agents, propagating dissatisfaction and rebellion against its Government, and the consequence now is that every Greek is ready to throw his King overboard, and invite the Russian armies into the Classic Land of ancient times, more on the account of religious affinity than for any political reason; the Russians have been long looking for such a revolt, and have been long ready to take advantage of any such an invitation as we have alluded to, and this readiness has been known to the French and English Governments, but neither party could openly avouch the true source of its disquietude. The better and richer Greeks openly thank Lord Palmerston for his promptitude and determination, and nothing but the last exemplification of Sir William Parker's powers, and the fear among the Greeks that he would carry his threats into execution has kept the Greeks in subjection; and for the moment, the Russians out of the Levant. Speedily another face will be put upon matters when the tide will turn in favor of this country; and France, even France will acknowledge that the further off she keeps the Russians the better it will be for herself. At this moment in what a condition is Germany? To have Greece and its adherents fraternised with the Kalmucs and Cossacks, how long would it be before Austria would be trodden over, and Prussia put into desperate confusion. We fear to contemplate the scene; but for the present prospect of peace, and kindly feeling one nation bears towards another we are wholly indebted to our Foreign Secretary.

FRANCE.—In Paris everything remains perfectly quiet, and very little if any apprehensions now prevail as to an outbreak.

The debate on the electoral law proceeds steadily, and it is thought that the bill will be passed entire in the course of the present week.

It appears that another interview has taken place between the President of the French Republic and the British Ambassador; but it is believed that no amicable arrangement has been come to, with respect to the existing difference between the two governments. In fact, it is said that both the President and the French government are as determined on demanding the execution of the London Convention as they were the day M. Drbyn de L'Huys was recalled.

A WAR BREWING.—The *London Times* has the following respecting the Greek question: "Nor can it be doubted, that the Russian Cabinet is prepared, in conformity with its very solemn declaration since made public, to mark its sense of those transactions when the note of the 26th of April was written. It might still be hoped at St. Petersburgh, that the mediation of France would prevail. We have yet to learn the effect produced on the Court by the renewal of coercive measures; but it cannot fail to be at least as acute as it was in Paris.

"Meanwhile the indication already given by Lord Palmerston, of similar designs against Naples and Tuscany, have put all the powers on their guard against the recurrence of such a surprise as the blockade of the Piraeus."

The French fleet has been for some months in the bay of Naples, prepared to ward off any attack in that quarter, and with instructions to support the King of the Two Sicilies.

The *Times* regards the departure of the Russian Minister from London at no distant day, as an event which must happen. These occurrences, happening in rapid succession, and accompanied with undisguised aversion on the part of foreign States, are not matters of indifference. They are, on the contrary, warnings and precursors of a state of isolation, utterly at variance with the inclinations, the traditions, and the interests of Great Britain, from the first hour of Lord Palmerston's return to office. These results have been steadily foreseen and predicted; they were then discernable to an attentive observer of the future; they are now visible in the broad daylight of the present.

A French paper states that it hopes the peace of Europe will not be disturbed yet, and goes on to give accounts of active preparation, at all the French Navy Yards, for defence, such as the collecting of seamen, manning of ships, steamers, &c.

ITALY.—Advices from Rome come down to the 20th ult. The much talked of Consistory was being held, but nothing officially transpired relative to the matter discussed. It was generally understood, out of doors, that the Papal Allocution would refer in tones of severity to the conduct of the Sardinian government.

SWITZERLAND.—It appears that attempts have been made to induce the French Refugees to make a descent on France with effect.

A young French lady, on Sunday, in the French Protestant Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, at the termination of the morning service, publicly renounced, *seriatim*, the erroneous and unscriptural doctrines of the Romish Church, including the supremacy of the Pope, the sacrifice of the mass, the real presence, auricular confession, the efficacy of good works as a means of salvation, and other innumerable superstitions appertaining to the Popish apostacy.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.—In visiting the fine old gardens of Marino, the seat of the Earl of Charlemont, last week, amongst other rarities we noticed about 50 pots of the British Queen Strawberry, bearing a heavy crop of fully ripe fruit, of large size and fine colour, which does his lordship's gardener, Mr. Brady, the greatest credit.—(Irish Farmer's Gazette.)

The eldest son of Francis Stephen Dillon, who enlisted as a private, and went with his regiment to North America, is the next heir to the Earldom of Roscommon.

CAUTION TO "QUACKS."—On the 14th inst., Thomas O'Meara, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body of a young woman named Bridget Ryan, who resided near Borrisolengh. From the evidence adduced and the testimony of a medical gentleman, it appeared that deceased's mother was in the habit of vulgarly compounding medicine, and foolishly administering it to members of her family, and the result has been that she was instrumental in taking the life of her daughter, for the jury returned the following verdict:—That Bridget Ryan came by her death at Gurteenabartin, on the morning of Saturday, the 13th instant, of rupture of the heart, accelerated by medicine administered by her mother, Nelly Ryan." The deceased died suddenly from the effects of the medicine. This should be a caution to people not to partake of any medicine except prescribed by professional gentlemen.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

SHIPS (NAVY).—A return has just been published stating the number of Her Majesty's vessels in commission and in ordinary on the 1st of January, 1850. The total number of tons of the sailing ships in commission is 78,407, and of those in ordinary 250,613. The total number of tons of the steam-vessel in commission is 58,643, and of those in ordinary 58,507. The total tonnage of ships which are only fit for harbour service is 29,294 for those in commission, and 94,828 for those in ordinary.

MASTERS AND MATES IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—Yesterday, a parliamentary return was printed, showing the number of masters and mates who have voluntarily passed an examination and obtained certificates of qualification under the regulations issued by the Board of Trade. In the year 1849, 435 masters passed, and 91 mates in the port of London. The expenses amounted to 985l. At Liverpool, in 1849, 99 masters and 5 mates passed, at an expense of 241l. 2s 8d.

General de la Hitte, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is married to the grand daughter of a Limerick lady, the incomparably beautiful Jane Harold, the nonpareil of her time, who married Mr. Cotter, a Cork gentleman.

Rev. Mr. Hastings, the American Presbyterian minister at Rome, has received from the Pope permission to open a Presbyterian place of worship at Rome, and his Holiness has further signified his intention of giving him a locale within the walls of the city.

The freight ship *Earl of Durham*, from Cowes with drafts of troops, was towed into harbour on Tuesday, to be docked, having been on shore at the back of the Isle of Wight. Having made good her defects, she sailed for Halifax on Wednesday.

The *Retribution* steam-frigate, at Woolwich, is ordered to be expedited in order that she may be ready by the 1st of July next; as it is expected, if affairs on the continent remain in a quiet state, that Her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Gibraltar and Malta during the approaching season and the "Inflexible" and *Retribution* form two of the vessels of the Royal squadron.

THE ELECTIONS.—The election for County Members of Saint John will take place on Thursday next, and that for the City on the day following. The Candidates already named are—For the COUNTY—Messrs. Wilmot, Simonds, Pettelow, Ritchie, Jordon, Gray, Watters. For the CITY—Messrs. Tilley, Ansley, Woodward, Needham.

The Committee of the Colonial Association have recommended that Candidates should be pledged to the following eight articles, as embodying the substance of what the country requires at the present period:—

1st. The unlimited control of our internal affairs.
2nd. Reciprocity with the United States in trade and in privileges of Navigation and Registry—or, the power conceded to us of negociating our own commercial treaties with that country.

Your Committee further consider as essential to the welfare of the Province, the following measures of internal improvement:—

1st. The initiation of the Money Grants by the Executive of the Province, and the establishment of Municipal Corporations in their full effectiveness so as to afford the people the management of their local affairs.

2dly. That there should be no distribution by the Legislature of the monies granted for Bye-Roads and Schools, but that the same should be apportioned in gross to each County, and sub-divided or distributed by the local Corporations.

3dly. The Registration of Voters, and Vote by Ballot.

4thly. An Elective Legislative Council.

5thly. A thorough retrenchment in the Public Expenditure.

6thly. The encouragement by the Government of Public Works of general utility.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed by the High Sheriff, as Presiding Officers to take the several Polls at the ensuing Elections for this City and County, on Thursday and Friday next.

For the COUNTY.—King's Ward, No. 1, Mr. W. H. A. Keans.—King's Ward, No. 2, C. W. Wardlow, Esq.—Queen's Ward, Mr. George V. Nowlin.—Duke's Ward, Geo. A. Lockhart, Esq.—Sidney Ward, John Johnston, Esq.—Carleton, Peter Stubbs, Esq.—Portland, Henry Porter, Esq.—Lancaster, E. B. Peters, Esq.—Saint Martin's, Chas. Johnston, Esq, High Sheriff.—Simonds, No 1, (Loch Lomond,) B. B. Kinnear, Esq.—Simonds, No. 2, (Black River,) George Blatch, Esq.—Simonds, No. 3, (Red Head,) W. R. M. Bartis, Esq.

For the CITY.—The same Presiding Officers as for the County, at the five Polling places on this side of the Harbour.—Carleton, Guy's Ward, Peter Stubbs, Esq.—Brook's Ward, George Blatch, Esq.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—*More Domestic Manufactures*—It gives us pleasure at all times to notice anything under this head; and we have at present the gratification of calling public attention to machinery recently erected by Mr. SPILLER in Union Street, for finishing Axes and all other Edge Tools in the most perfect manner. Mr. Spiller's Axes have long commanded a preference for their superior excellence, and as being the only ones that could be depended upon in the various changes of climate, and the variety of services they generally are required to undergo in this Province. By means of the machinery now erected, Mr. S. is enabled, (in addition to their vast superiority,) to give the articles manufactured by him, as fine a finish as those imported; and we trust he will be handsomely patronised for his enterprize.

A magnificent fete was given at Boston, on board the steam-ship *Asia*, on Saturday last, in honor of that vessel's quick passage across the Atlantic. His Honor the Mayor of Boston and many gentlemen of the highest standing were present, and the ship was toasted as "the pioneer of fast voyages across the Atlantic."

MASONIC.—It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, (Hon. Alexander Keith,) accompanied by A. G. Blair, Esquire, Provincial Grand Secretary, is expected to arrive here to-morrow, Saturday, the 15th instant. We are informed that the P. G. Master is desirous that St. John's day (24th inst.,) should be observed in this City with Masonic Ceremonies appropriate to the day, and arrangements are being made to form a Procession attend Divine Service, &c. &c. Brethern from many parts of the Province are expected to attend.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.—The triennial Visitation of His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, commenced in that City on Tuesday last. In the morning of that day, the Clergy of the Diocese (about forty-five in number,) assembled at St. Ann's Chapel, where Divine Service was performed and the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered. In the afternoon, the Clerical body again met together, at the Cathedral Church; where after the performance of divine service, the names of all the Clergy of the Diocese were called over and the several Rural Deans were respectively sworn into office. His Lordship, the Bishop then proceeded to deliver his "Charge"; the impressive eloquence and solemnity of which, we are informed, were generally admired. It embraced a great variety of topics, arranged under the respective heads of "*Unity*",—"*Sanctity*", and "*Progress*;" and was so extensive a composition, that a portion of it only could be delivered on Tuesday afternoon, and it was not concluded until a late hour on Wednesday morning. We understand, that the "Charge" will forthwith be published; and we shall take an early opportunity of copying it into our columns.

WE extract from the Fredericton "*Head Quarters*," the following notice of the funeral obsequies of the late Revd. J. M. STERLING, Rector of Maugerville; whose sudden decease, in the prime of life and in the midst of a career of ministerial usefulness, has caused not only intense domestic grief, but widely extended sorrow and regret among those who knew him when living. We deeply sympathise with his bereaved family and parish, under this afflicting Providential dispensation.

THE LATE RECTOR OF MAUGERVILLE AND BURTON.—The mortal remains of this respected and beloved clergyman were, by his own last request, brought for interment to the little Church at St. Mary's, three miles from Fredericton. The funeral procession, which consisted of about twenty of the late Rector's sorrowing parishioners, proceeded, partly by water and partly by land, to the spot. Truly if a day had been selected from the whole year, one could not have been chosen more heavenly, nor a spot more pleasing to the mind than the little knoll on which the church stands. Many, both rich and poor, who loved and respected their former pastor, when Curate of Fredericton, and many of the parishioners of St. Mary's hastened to the place. The lesson was read by the Archdeacon. The Lord Bishop then addressed the congregation from the last verse of the lesson. He pointed out to them the soothing and elevating character of the Burial Service, as not intended to excite violent transports of emotion, but a deep and holy sorrow, mixed with joy derived from the promises of a risen and interceding Redeemer. In a few words, he spoke of his own knowledge of the character of the deceased as one "always abounding in the work of the Lord," ever ready at the call of sickness and sorrow, "a father to the poor, and one that made the widow's heart to sing for joy." His own heart was full and he spoke to those whose hearts were full also. The Rev. Mr. Jaffrey read the concluding part of the ordinary burial service. The Rev. Mr. Sterling has left four young children to mourn their father's loss, thus early called to rest. May God be their protector, guide, and friend.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The mail steamer *Merlin*, arrived here on Monday from Halifax, with the remaining portion of the 97th Regiment, being the Head Quarters, commanded by Colonel Lockyer, which was immediately landed, and proceeded to barracks.—On Wednesday morning, the Head Quarters of the 1st Royal Regiment, embarked on board the same vessel, when she departed for Halifax. The exchange is now completed.

The Hon. Mr. CHANDLER arrived in this City on Monday, from a tour in Canada and the United States.

HOUSE THIEVES.—A family were robbed a few days since by their servant girl, of a box containing over one hundred pounds in money, which she secreted in the house, with the evident intention of removing it at the first convenient opportunity. Fortunately, however, the robbery was discovered in time to frustrate that design, and the money was recovered.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has appointed Commissioners to co operate with those appointed by the Queen, for conducting the Exhibition of the Work of Industry of all Nations in 1851.

The steam-ship *Atlantic*, one of Collins' New-York line, arrived at New York on the 9th in 10 days and 8 hours from Liverpool, being the shortest passage yet made between the two ports.

The *Herrmann* arrived same day, twenty days from Bremen. Her voyage was protracted in consequence of one of the engines having broken down.

We learn, in conversation with an intelligent mercantile gentleman just arrived from England that a month ago there was not a single Colonial built vessel for sale in Liverpool docks—that among the latest sales, a New-Brunswick built ship (not of the first class) was sold to a native Spanish merchant, who had her immediately iron kneed, &c., preparatory to her receiving a Spanish register, and sailing under the Spanish flag.

Numbers of foreigners from various countries connected with navigation are now in England making contracts for ships of various sizes and tonnage, and at no prior period has ship-building been so brisk there, or so many contracts for vessels entered into.

We also understand, that owing to money being plenty, and the duty having been taken off bricks, house-building will be carried on more extensively than for many years past throughout Great Britain. We may therefore look forward to an increasing demand for our timber and deals, and more remunerating prices for those staple exports of the Province.—*Courier.*

THE LONDONDERRY IRON MINES.—We learn that on Wednesday last, a party of workmen from the United States passed through the City, on their way to Londonderry, N. S., there to commence the erection furnaces for smelting Iron Ore. These workmen are in the employ of C. D. Archibald, Esquire, of London, who came out as passenger in the steamship *Asia*, and proceeds at once to his extensive iron mines at Londonderry, there to commence the smelting and manufacture of bar iron on an extensive scale.

We understand that Mr. Archibald intends erecting furnaces on the German plan, which are simple and not expensive; by one operation (with charcoal) they reduce the ore to what are technically termed "blooms," and these being placed under the trip-hammer, at once produce bar iron. A variety of experiments have been made upon the Londonderry ores in furnaces on this principle, and the results have been highly satisfactory.

We of course rejoice at every endeavour to develope the resources of these Colonies; and if our iron ores can be reduced to bar iron, with charcoal in the cheap and expeditious manner stated, it will be an event of great importance to the general prosperity.—*Ib.*

INTOLERANT FROM WASHINGTON.—June 9.—Despatches were received to-day, announcing the imprisonment of the American Consul, Mr. Campbell, by the Spanish authorities, in consequence of his interference on behalf of the prisoners taken by the Cubans.

The Cabinet held a meeting to-day, at which three members advised the President to act on his own responsibility; but Mr. Clayton and three others recommended consulting Congress. Mr. Clayton has accordingly been drawing up a message this afternoon.

NEW YORK, June 9—7 P. M.—Steamer Georgia, from Chagres, via Havana, is below.—She brings no later news from California, but has the latest advices from Cuba.

Her news makes no allusion to the reported imprisonment of the American Consul, but mentions his protest against the confinement of the California emigrants.

The militia at Havana were undergoing daily drills.

CHARLESTON, June 6, 1850.—The schooner Merchant, Capt. Lenier, has arrived at Havana, with accounts to the 30th ult. The U. S. Steamer Saranac arrived at Havana on the 26th, carrying despatches to the Captain General of Cuba, and to Mr. Campbell, our Consul at Havana.

It is stated in Havana that the Saranac is put under the orders of the Governor of Cuba, to assist in suppressing any armed expedition from the United States.

U. S ships Albany and Germantown, lying at Havana, received information that a Spanish vessel was expected, with a part of the Cuba expedition on board, and, after a few hours' sail, they intercepted the Spaniards, and were about exacting the release of the prisoners, when the Saranac came up; and after an interview between Capt. Tatnall and Com. Randolph, the Spaniards were allowed to take the prisoners into Havana, where they were placed in confinement on board a Spanish seventy-four.

The five individuals of the Lopez force, who were taken at Cardenas, were shot at Matanzas on the 26th ult. Four of them were Scotch and Irish; and one an American—a boy, who, it is said, joined the expedition under the impression that he was going to California. He asked permission to write a letter to Gen. Lopez, giving information of his fate; and he had finished his letter, a soldier tore it up; but a spectator collected the fragments, and pasted them together, to forward to the boy's parents.

NEW YORK, June 8th.—From the passengers by the Trident we learn that the excitement at Havana had subsided. There were no other vessels landing. The steamer Pizarro had taken 39 prisoners on board from two small vessels at Woman's Island. Mr. Campbell, American Consul, had demanded their release, but it was refused. The prisoners were still confined in Moro Castle. A United States steam frigate was going up when the Trident left. The cholera had entirely abated.

Great Fire in Pittsburgh, Pa.—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8, 1850.—Last night a most destructive fire broke out in this city, which has produced the greatest consternation.

The fire originated in H. H. Ryan's building, in Fifth street, and extended to Virginia Alley. The building was five stories high, and occupied by a number of mechanics in various branches. Ryan's loss is estimated at $40,000; insured for $5,000. The tools and other property in the building which was destroyed, were valued at $30,000. Messrs. Rhoades and Alcorn lost $1500; insured only for $500 at the Delawarian Mutual Office.

Seventy five men are thrown out of employment. A brick store on fifth street, owned by Campbell; one owned by Simpson; and seven frame houses, owned by Ryan, in Virginia Alley, were all destroyed, as well as the Second Presbyterian Church, in Fifth street, valued at $12,000, which was insured in the Western and Northern Offices.

An entire row of wholesale stores, on Wood street, was in imminent danger for several hours. The loss of property estimated at *one hundred thousand dollars.*

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—A little before nine o'clock yesterday morning, as the train was going out for Newark, when rounding Bergen Cut, a gentleman and lady were observed walking on the track, just ahead. The locomotive squealed, and they jumped across on the other track—but horror! on this, and in close proximity, was another train Ramapo, coming in an opposite direction, and the next moment would hurl them into eternity. They had no room on the outsides of either track, from the embankment, and not knowing which train would pass first, were paralyzed! But instantly the gentleman seized the lady, who had nearly swooned, placed her on the narrow walk between the two tracks, embraced her dress in his circling arms to keep the cow-catcher from hooking it, and thus awaited their fate. The two trains passed them at the same moment—roaring and thundering on—but neither the lady or gentleman were injured—more than an awful fright.—[Jersey City Sentinel.

"GOLD—GOLD—GOLD!"—We were favored, this morning, with the privilege of seeing and handling a lump of pure gold, fresh from the mines of California, weighing over thirty-nine ounces, and worth some $800. Mr. J. E Weeks brought it from the "diggins," and will forward it to Mr. Jacob Carter, of Concord, N. H, whose son Abiel was the fortunate man to discover it.—He had toiled six weeks, and had not earned $15, when one day he struck his pickaxe into something hard, and raked out this noble specimen of the golden ore.

Mr. Weeks has brough home quite a number of small parcels of golds, to the amount of $15,000, consigned to "California widows" and others, who mourn the absence of gold-seeking friends.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern.

"Since the last meeting the cholera has passed over the surface of this and many other countries, sending many to a premature grave.

"In common with many similar institutions this society has suffered by this awful visitation, but not to such an extent as in any way to disturb the calculations upon which life assurance is based.

"The casualties, however, occasioned by this distemper having occurred for the most part towards the close of our financial year, they will only in part in the accounts of the present one, the mortality in which is extremely light, exhibiting an amount of but £9,536 in claims paid, instead of £21,875 expected, and showing a balance of decrement within the year of 12,336 in favour of the society.

"The claims paid by the society since its origin to the 1st of December, 1849, amounts to £101,139, the expectancy being £121,511, which leaves a balance in its favour on the whole period £20,372

"The directors seeing the extent of our business in the British North American Colonies have deemed it advisable to constitute another centre of superintendance under a local board and general agent at Montreal.

"According to the stipulations in the deed of settlement the actuary has made the annual valuations of the business of the society. The result of this investigation, after leaving a balance of assets equal to 66 per cent. of the surplus, which, with the reserve in the valuation, leaves £52,454 5s. 6d. for future profits to the policy holders not included in the present division, and enables the directors to divide among those entitled to the present distribution a cash bonus of 15 per cent. and a revisionary bonus varying from 20 to 56 per cent. on the premiums, and to the proprietors a bonus of 4 per cent. for the past year in addition to the regular interest of 5 per cent. already received by them, and which will be paid with the half-yearly dividend in July next.

"Coming Events cast their Shadows before."—We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. Charles Simonds of a seat in the Legislative Council of this Province.—*Head Quarters.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. DURANT,—It has been frequently stated in my hearing of late, that it is only necessary for a Candidate for a seat in the House of Assembly, to *swear* that he owns lands of value of three hundred pounds, over and above all rents, mortgages, incumbrances, &c. to place himself in that position by which he will be duly qualified to receive the suffrages of the people, and to take his seat if elected in the popular branch of the Legislature. Indeed, I have recently heard it very positively asserted, by *interested parties*, that a Candidate was *not* required, either to have the deed of his land on record—of the ownership of which he depended for a qualification—neither was it incumbent upon him, to state where his alleged property was situated.

Now sir, all this preaching is a "vulgar error" or more properly speaking—a series of them.

In proof of *my* assertion, I now refer you to the Act of Assembly passed in 1848, and bound up with the Provincial Statutes of 1849, and from which I make the following extracts:

Section 44, declares that, "no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Assembly of this Province, who shall not be of the age of twenty-one years, and who shall not be legally seized as of freehold for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements within this Province of the value of £300 currency, over and above all debts, mortgages, judgements, executions, extents, &c. and shall have been seized of such lands or tenements six months, previous to the teste of the writ of such election, &c."

The candidate if required by any other candidate, elector or Sheriff holding the election, is to declare and testify to the above, and he is further required to particularly describe his freehold, and the *place* where it is!

The 45th Section provides, that if a Candidate shall make a false declaration, he shall be liable to the pains and penalties applicable to the commission of perjury.

The 47th section wisely provides, that upon the trial of any indictment for perjury thus committed, or upon the trial of the candidates qualification before the House of Assembly, a certificate from the Registrar of Deeds of the County where the land is *declared* to be situated, or if the Candidate relies upon a grant to him from the Crown, a Certificate from the Provincial Secretary, stating that such candidate has no such grant or land, "shall be *prima facia* evidence that such candidate is not qualified."

A FREEHOLDER.

The Mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office, in this City, on Tuesday next, at 8 P. M.

Married.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. James Williams, to Miss Deborah Vaughan, both of this City.

On the 6th inst., by Mr. W. W. Eaton, Mr. Wm. Whelpley, of Portland, to Miss Caroline Williams, of Kingston.

Died.

On Monday, after a lingering illness, Mr. Hiram Betts, in the 78th year of his age.

On Wednesday, 5th inst., Henry Melick, fourth son of Mr. John Hay, aged nine months and nine days.

On Friday morning, after a protracted illness, which she bore with patient and pious resignation to the Divine will, Mary Ann, widow of the late Mr. William Smith, in the 73d year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends, to whom she was deservedly endeared.

On Sunday, Alonzo, infant son of Mr. John H. and Hannah Cunnable.

On the same day, Miss Rachel Seldom, deeply lamented by her parents, who had buried four daughters and two sons in the course of the last six years, all of consumption, the eldest being 19, and the youngest, Rachel, but 14 years of age.

At Upham, (K. C.,) on Wednesday, 14th May, Jane, the wife of James Schoales in the 42 year of her age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship Leibnitz, Jorgenson, New York, 10—order, ballast.
Townsend, Richardson, Boston, 2—John Robertson, do.
Barque British Queen, Bell, New York, 10—Edwin Ketchum, do.
Clyde, Halcrow, Liverpool, 36—James Kirk, general cargo.
Norway, Hughes, New York, 7—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Brig Beacon, Turner, Boston, 3—R. Rankin & Co., do.
Eliza, Henderson, Bermuda, 12—to order, do.
John Wishart, Saunders, Boston, 2—John Wishart, do.
Schr. Ori, Waterbury, New York, 4, Master, flour, &c.
Saturday—Barque Odessa, Seely, New York—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Richard Young, May, Salem, 2—to order, ballast.
Brig Caroline, Bunker, New Haven, 6—E. Ketchum, do.
Eleanor, Pratt, New Haven, 3—John Robertson, do.
Brigt. Breeze, Codd, Portland, 2—to order, bal.
Schr. Columbine, Tilley, New York, 6—Allison & Spurr, assorted cargo.
Mercator, Lelland, Mount Desert, 1—master, bal.
Sunday—Brig Janet, Flemming, New Haven, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Champion, Chapman, New Haven, 5—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Monday—Barque Actress, Murphy, New York, 8—C. McLauchlan, do.
Wave, Halpin, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., do.
Brig Nancy, Power, New York, 7—R. Rankin & Co., do.
Wm. Gowland, Thirkell, Boston, 3—R. Rankin & Co., do.
Brigt. Victoria, Dwyer, New York, 7—Gilbert Bent, assorted cargo.
Wednesday—Bark Hercules, Newton, New York, 8—coals, salt, &c.
Oregon, Crawford, Boston, 2—order, ballast.
Endymion, Cordingly, New York, 9—S. Wiggins & Son, do.
Brig Niord, Haufman, Boston, 5—Allison & Spurr, do.
Fero, Cadiz,——, 38—to order, ballast.
Perseverance, White, New York, 7—John Robertson do.
Schr. Alhambia, Blanchard, Searsport, 4—Whittekir, do.
Daring, Evans, New York, 6—Morrisey and Shives, ass'd cargo.
Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 4—master, do.
Josephine, Langlois, Quebec, 20—E. P. McGivern & Co., flour.
Thursday—Steamer Commodore, Brown, Portland, 1—James Whitney, passengers.
Wilhelmina Maria, Boyesen, New York, 7—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Harlequin, Brown, New York, 8—John Robertson, ballast.
Francis, Logan, New York, 5—Allison & Spurr, ass'd cargo.
Schr. Monadnock, Calson, New Haven, George Eaton,—ballast.

7th—Ship Perthshir
deals, &c.; barque Sa
tol, deals, &c; brig W
fries, timber, deals, &
timber and deals; sch
(Me.) Collins Whittak
Providence, timber an
8th—Brig Moselle, B
deals.
10th—Ship Delia Ma
Oriental, Kidston, Ew
brig Gratitude, Forre
Gregory, Eyemouth, d
11th—Barque Atalan
ber and deals; Majesti
deals; brig Kirkwood
Lafayette, Clifford, Bo
schr. Franklin, Mussel
boards.

BOARDERS WAN
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THE subscriber beg
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Office in Lawrence'
TERMS
June 14, 1850.

APPRENTICE W
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June 14. (Cour

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TENDERS will be
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Mechanic
For Three
MONDAY, TUESDA
Evenings, June 1
PAR
ETHIOPIAN OP
SIX IN NUMBER
Consisting of the follo
viz:—Messrs.
A. L. THAYER.
W. W. New
EDWIN
E.

LUCY LONG!—B
has been pronounced
York and Philadelphia
ring production extant.
Leader, M. Goodsell,
For particulars
Tickets, 1s. 3d.—Do
seven o'clock, performa
at eight.
N. B.—An efficient
ance to preserve strict
June 14, 1850.

"Hole in
DOMESTIC Sugar
Yankee, Pickle
choice Roll'd BUTTER
on hand.
The above is recom
that it is the duty of
Brunswick, to encourag
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the lofty pine tree of
gum of Loch Lomond,
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ture prosperity, than

CLEARED.

7th—Ship Perthshire, Tait, Cork, timber, deals, &c.; barque Sarah H. Snow, Howes, Bristol, deals, &c; brig Wellington, Williams, Dumfries, timber, deals, &c.; Fanny, Cairns, Hull, timber and deals; schr. Hero, Eaton, Deer Isle, (Me.,) Collins Whittaker; J. H. Counce, Gilchrist, Providence, timber and scantling.

8th—Brig Moselle, Ritchie, Dublin, timber and deals.

10th—Ship Delia Marie, Burleigh, Hull, deals; Oriental, Kidston, Liverpool, timber and deals; brig Gratitude, Forrest, Newcastle, do.; Sun Gregory, Eyemouth, do.

11th—Barque Atalanta, Robertson, Cork, timber and deals; Majestic, Tose, Cork, timber and deals; brig Kirkwood, Powell, London, deals; Lafayette, Clifford, Boston, deals and clapboards; schr. Franklin, Mussels, Boston, deals and clapboards.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A few young gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a pleasant part of the city, about five minutes walk from the Square. Apply at the office of this paper. June 14.

THE subscriber begs to intimate to his Friends and the public in general that having disposed of his retail business, he will in future devote his time to the teaching of Music in its several branches.—Also to tuning and repairing Piano Fortes and all other descriptions of Musical Instruments.

Office in Lawrence's Brick Building, King st.
TERMS MODERATE.
June 14, 1850. S. STEVEN.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—A Boy of about 14 years of age as an apprentice.
WM. MAJOR,
June 14. (Cour.) Prince Wm. street.

CONTRACT
For Removing Soil, &c.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B., 12th June, 1850.

TENDERS will be received by the Respective Officers of the Ordnance, until Monday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, from Persons who may be disposed to Contract for removing the SOIL from the several Privies and Ash Pits, at the Barracks, at St. John, and Partridge Island, for One Year, from 1st July next. The Tenders to express the amount in Sterling for which the service will be performed. The usual security will be required for the due performance of the Contract entered into. Any other information required may be obtained from the Barrack Master at this place.

Mechanics' Institute.

For Three Nights only!

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Evenings, June 17th, 18th and 19th.

PARKER'S
ETHIOPIAN OPERATIC TROUPE!
SIX IN NUMBER, WILL APPEAR:
Consisting of the following talented Performers, viz:—Messrs.
A. L. THAYER,
W. W. NEWCOMB,
EDWIN DEAVES,
E. BOWERS,
M. GOODSELLE,
WILLIAM PARKER.

LUCY LONG!—Burlesque Chacucha, which has been pronounced by the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia to be the most mirth-stirring production extant.

Leader, M. Goodselle, Conductor, W. Parker.

For particulars, see programmes.

Tickets, 1s. 3d.—Doors open at a quarter past seven o'clock, performance to commence precisely at eight.

N. B.—An efficient Police will be in attendance to preserve strict order and decorum.

June 14, 1850.

"Hole in the Rock."

DOMESTIC Sugar Cured HAMS, superior to Yankee, Pickled PORK and BACON, choice Roll'd BUTTER and fresh EGGS, always on hand.

The above is recommended on the principle that it is the duty of every individual of New-Brunswick, to encourage the produce, and every article that is, or can be manufactured in the Province, in preference to foreign articles, from the lofty pine tree of the forest, to the spruce gum of Loch Lomond, that it is the *best* protection we can have, and will tend more to our future prosperity, than free trade, or reciprocity with foreign states.

Groceries of the best quality and in every variety, at the above establishment.

J. G. LESTER.
Charlotte Street, 14th June, 1850.—1m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!—Just Received at 4, South Side King Street—Mechanics' *own BOOK* or Artist's Guide, embracing the portions of chemistry applicable to the Mechanic Arts, with abstracts of Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, and Mental Philosophy, by J. Pilkinton,

Pirates own Book, of the lives, exploits, and executions of the most celebrated Sea Robbers, etc.

Also, Scott's, Milton's, Young's Kirkwhite's, Moore's, Byron's and Wadsworth's Poetical Works, together with

Tuppers Proverbial Philosophy, Poems of Ossian, Bancroft's Life of Washington,
Heroes of America, Life on the Ocean,
Life of Franklin, Life of Christ,
Ramon the Rover, and other Tales, 220 Engs.,
Marryatt's Works in great variety, and upwards of 700 copies of the newest publications always on hand for sale at very reduced prices.

June 14, J. CROUCH.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—12,000 of various qualities, in lots to suit. J. CROUCH.

N. B.—Shopkeepers and Country dealers will do well by calling before purchasing elsewhere.
J. C.,
June 12. 4, South Side King street.

Dr. Lester

HAS taken the House lately in the occupation of Dr. McLellan, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq., Charlotte Street.
June 7th—3t.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,
Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—
21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-8 in.
30 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock, from 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by
May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

PAPER HANGINGS.

TWO THOUSAND Pieces (new Patterns) low priced, just opening and for Sale by
June 7. JOHN KINNEAR.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN—

THE time has again arrived when you have the privilege of selecting men to represent you in General Assembly. In soliciting a renewal of your confidence, I do so on public grounds. You are the judges of my political conduct during the past four years, and how far it has been in accordance with the principles which I stated should govern me if elected. My principles are unchanged—experience confirms me in the opinion that the one-sided system of Free Trade adopted by the Imperial Parliament is injurious to the great interests of the Empire, and one great cause of the present depression in this Colony, and has caused much ruin among the mercantile and lumbering classes. At the same time, I am of opinion that the local legislation has been injurious, equally by the absence of any policy that would give sufficient encouragement to the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Fisherman. While I have advocated low duties on articles of necessary consumption, which the Province is not prepared to produce or manufacture itself, I am of opinion that under a wise tariff, the application of the productive labour of the inhabitants to the varied resources which this fine Province contains, would render the people prosperous and contented—and I believe that the interests of the trading classes are much more dependant upon the active and profitable employment of the laboring classes, than upon low duties, which encourage the importation of articles interfering with domestic productions and manufactures, and which would consequently lessen the employment of labour and machinery in the Province—I am at the same time ready to advocate such measures of reciprocity with other countries as would be mutually beneficial.

During the first session that I held a seat in the Legislature, I demonstrated from the Custom House returns, that the course of trade carried on by the Province would, by its effect upon the currency, from the excess of imports, derange the Banking affairs and restrict the circulation of money, and render property from scarcity of money, unavailable for the payment of debts, and almost valueless—the results have fully confirmed my calculations.

I have strenuously opposed the imposition of an export duty on sawed lumber, as bearing unjustly upon the individual holders of land.

I have invariably advocated such reductions in the public expenditure as would bring it within the means and reduced circumstances of the Province, and have been opposed to high and extravagant salaries in all cases.

I am desirous that such reforms should be made in the Law as would relieve the country from the great expenses of litigation, often ruinous to the debtor, and of little benefit to the creditor.

I am favorable to give to each County the management of its local affairs, and place at the same time the initiation of money votes in the hands of the Executive.

ROBERT D. WILMOT.
St. John, June 11, 1850.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN,—

I INTEND offering myself again for your suffrages at the approaching Election. I feel that during the last four years I have to the best of my ability endeavoured to serve you faithfully, and should you approve of the course I have pursued, it will gratify me much to be again honored by your confidence. My opinions on the leading topics now agitating the public mind, relating externally to our trade, and internally to the necessity of unqualified local control over local matters, Municipal Institutions, Initiation of Money Grants, Reduction of Salaries, with Retrenchment and Economy in the public Expenditure, and Public Internal Improvements, are so well known and have been so often expressed, that it is unnecessary for me at present to say more than that my views are unchanged; and that I shall endeavour, on the day of Nomination, to assign the reasons that have hitherto governed me, and to shew why I think that the day has arrived when the people must take the management of their own affairs into their own hands to a much greater extent than they have hitherto done, and without which the old system of Recklessness, Extravagance, and the want of any true responsibility will inevitably continue, and the political regeneration and permanent improvement of the Province be retarded.

I am, Gentlemen,
June 11, 1850. W. J. RITCHIE.

JAMES BURRELL

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received per *Catharine* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, at the Store recently fitted up at the corner of King and Germain Streets, a portion of his SPRING SUPPLY of *New and Fashionable GOODS*, suitable for the coming Season, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS,

In Madonnas, Camelions, Striped Orleans, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Barege, Printed Cashmeres, Roslyn Lustres,
COBURGS and PARAMATTA CLOTHS,
Black and Colored GRO DE NAPS,
MUSLIN DRESSES,
Earliston and Linen Ginghams,
SHAWLS,
In Printed and Filled Cashmere, Black & Colored SATIN, Black Indiana, Barege, White and Colored Crape.
Linens, Lawns, Lawn Hdkfs.
HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilette Covers, Towellings,
Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Fancy Check
MUSLINS.
Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains.
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS.
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Moleskins, TWEEDS,
Brown and White DRILLS,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Sewed Muslin COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS,
Infant's Caps, Frock Bodies and Robes,
Infant's Hoods,
Jaconet and Book Muslin Insertions, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions, Egyptian and Wove Thread Edgings and Laces,
Dutch and Nun's Laces, Black Silk Lace,
Black and Colored Silk Fringes,
Gimps, Algerine Trimming, Worsted Braids,
French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
STRAW BONNETS,
Ladies' Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers; Demi VEILS; Gent's Silk Pocket Hdkfs., Gingham Cravats, Fancy Silk NECK TIES,
Gent's Linen Collars and Shirt Fronts,
Braces, Combs, Brushes, Thread,
Reels, Smallwares, &c. &c.

☞ An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to.

☞ Remainder of Manchester Goods daily expected per *Harriott*.

JAMES BURRELL,
May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets*

CONTRACT
FOR
Washing and Repairing Bedding.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B., 10th June, 1850.

TENDERS will be received by the Respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY the 24th instant, from persons disposed to enter into Contract for Washing and Repairing Barrack and Hospital BEDDING, at this place, for *One* or *Three* Years, commencing on the 1st July next. The Tenders to express the rate, in Sterling, at which each article will be *Washed* or *Repaired*, and to be stated as under:—

	Washing.	Repairing.
Paillasses,	at — Stg. each.	at — Stg. each.
Bolsters,	at — "	at — "
Blankets,	at — "	at — "
Sheets,	at — "	at — "
Rugs,	at — "	at — "
Round Towels,	at — "	at — "
Gowns, Hospital,	at — "	at — "
Waistcoats, do.	at — "	at — "
Trowsers, do.	at — "	at — "
Night Caps, do.	at — "	at — "
BedSackings, do.	at — "	at — "
Hammocks,	at — "	at — "

Security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the service. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Barrack Master.

Saint John Water Company.

WHEREAS the first Instalment of Twelve and one-half Per Cent. of the additional Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, has now been paid in, in pursuance of the Act of the Assembly in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the old and new Stock in said Company, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at noon, at the Office of the Globe Assurance Company in this City, for the purpose of choosing Five Directors, and transacting such other business as may be found necessary—in terms of the several Acts of Incorporation and the amendments thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*
St. John, N. B., 10th June, 1850.

Office of the Saint John Water Company,

10th June, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second Instalment of Twelve and one-half Per Cent. (being Twelve Shillings and Six-pence on each Share,) on the additional Stock in the Saint John Water Company, is required to be paid in at the Company's Office, within one Calendar Month after this date.

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

To the Freeholders of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN—

I HAVE been solicited by many highly respectable Freeholders, and nominated by an influential Meeting of Gentlemen deeply interested in the welfare of the Province, to be a Candidate for the honor of Representing the City and County of Saint John; and being, previous to such solicitations and nomination, strongly inclined to offer my services again as your Representative, I now beg leave to make known my intention of coming forward at the approaching General Election, as one of the Candidates.

If an opportunity is afforded, I will, previously to the opening of the Poll, make known my opinions and views with regard to the present extraordinary crisis in Provincial affairs, and now only state generally, that the time *has come* when it is absolutely necessary—*First*, greatly to reduce the public expenditure in almost every Department and Branch of the Public Service, *not in words only*, but in *deed, and in fact. Secondly*, to give the encouragement of all branches of Provincial *Enterprise* and *Industry*, by extending our present, and, wherever practicable, by opening new channels of COMMERCE—by extending to the utmost, our AGRICULTURE, (the basis of all prosperity,) MANUFACTURES, and FISHERIES. And *Thirdly*, to effect such changes in our Constitution, as our changed relations with the Mother Country have rendered necessary, and even indispensable. And, *Finally*, as it is now too painfully apparent that we have but a faint chance of Protection from the Imperial Legislature, and no better prospect of a fair reciprocity in Trade with the United States, we ought, as a matter of imperious necessity, to turn our attention *inwards*, and *resolve, one and all*, to protect ourselves.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES SIMONDS.
June 11, 1850.

To the Freemen and Freeholders of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN,—At the approaching Election for Members to represent you in the General Assemby of this Province, I, induced by the repeated solicitations of a great number of the Electors of this City, shall appear at the hustings, a Candidate for your suffrages. In doing so, I deem it my duty to put before you in plain unmistakeable language the principles which, if honored with your confidence, I pledge myself to advocate and support.

I shall advocate a party departmental Government, in opposition to the present or any future coalition Government, believing a coalition Government a species of corruption not to be tolerated.

I shall advocate that the Initiation of Money Grants shall be surrendered to such a Government, based upon the principles of pure responsibility, thereby closing the main flood-gate of corruption in the House.

I shall advocate the full and free introduction of Municipal Institutions among the people, that they may be taught the principles and art of self-Government.

I shall advocate vote by ballot, believing that mode the only sure preservative of the purity of Elections—with a Registration of Voters.

I shall advocate a reduction in the Civil List Bill, consistent with the requirements of the Province—the Governor's salary to be £1000, and the rest in proportion.

I shall advocate the raising a Revenue not to exceed £50,000 per annum, to accomplish which I shall advocate a fair and reasonable protection to the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Manufacturer.

I shall advocate those measures which will develope the resources of this Province, railroads, &c.

I shall advocate Triennial Elections, and a Tariff of equal duration with the House.

I shall advocate that we have and possess the full controul over our own Provincial affairs; and in reference to our external relations, I shall advocate, that by delegations or petition we make known our wants to Great Britain, and remonstrate against the present ruinous policy pursued by her in reference to this Province; and should that policy not be changed, and no equivalent for our lost trade be granted, then the alternative, separation, must be insisted upon.

At the Hustings I will give my reasons for adopting the above principles, and will then and there, as I do now, pledge myself, if elected, to devote my talents and energies to carry out the same. Until I meet you at the Hustings.

I remain, Gentlemen,
June 11. W. H. NEEDHAM.

To the Independent Freeholders of the City and County of St. John.

BEG respectfully to announce to you, Gentlemen, that I shall appear at the Hustings on Saturday next as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

The many highly flattering demonstrations I have received from all quarters of the City and County lead me to believe that the uninterrupted confidence reposed in me for the long period of three and twenty years has not been shaken, and that I shall again, as I have been on six several occasions previously, be triumphantly sustained by you at the Polls, and be declared one of your Representatives for the next term.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am totally unconnected with any other Candidate: I respectfully ask your suffrages without reference to any person aspiring for the distinguished honor; and although reports of all kinds have been industriously and maliciously circulated to my prejudice, by my bitter enemies—few, however, thank Heaven, I have—I have neither the time to spare to contradict them, nor would I be inclined to do so if I had. The same old game has always been played on every occasion that I have appealed to you, without affecting me in the slightest degree. I content myself with the consolation that I am about the "*best abused*" man in the Province, and that, at all events, I must possess some talents, or otherwise I would not be so in shaving.

GENTLEMEN,—

My public career in the House of Assembly is before you. To the Journals of the House I confidently appeal for the course I have pursued in my public life, and I challenge any man, on inspecting them, to point out any prominent act, where I have abandoned the interests of the people at large. I hope you will not think it egotistical, when I repeat what is so generally known, that mainly to the plan which I adopted, and the subsequent exertions I made, you owe the repayment to our Treasury, by the Home Government, of the large sum of £14,518 9s. 8d., advanced for the relief and support of the unfortunate diseased Emigrants who were cast upon our shores in 1847. So far as your local interests have been concerned, I believe it is generally acknowledged that no Representative you ever had has at least done more for you. The two important Public Buildings—the Provincial Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum—owe their establishment here principally to my exertions; and the People of this City and County were relieved at the same time from an Annual Tax of at least £2000 per year by the transfer of the former Building to the Province. I could name *many, many* other local matters, resulting from my Legislative duties, but I think it unnecessary.

With regard to my future course, if elected, I will do my utmost to improve the condition of the Province, as well in reference to the extension of its Commerce, the improvement of its Agriculture, the encouragement of its Fisheries, the fostering of its Manufactures, as to the development of its general Resources. I will, both as a Member of the Government, and as a Representative of the people, bring forward and support a rigid system of Economy in the Public Expenditure—will go for the Reduction of Salaries within proper limits, and will unite in carrying any measures brought forward that may have a tendency to improve the present system of voting the Public Monies.

In short, I will support every substantial measure of Reform adapted for the Public Good, and will use my utmost endeavours in the framing of any new tariff, to deal with Foreign Countries as they deal with us.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN R. PARTELOW.
St. John, June 12, 1850.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN—

HAVING been urged by a large number of the Constituency, I have consented to stand as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

At the present time, when all classes of the community are affected by the decay of trade, the constituency naturally expect that the Candidates should speak out their minds on matters touching the public welfare; I shall do so at the hustings, and for the present would remark, that I consider the people have themselves to blame in a great degree for the present depressed condition of the Province, the long tolerated system of extravagance of our Legislature—the vacillating policy of our Provincial Cabinets, added to the absence of proper industry and energy among the people themselves, have, in my opinion, most materially contributed to the existing state of things—the introduction of Railroads, so necessary to the encouragement of emigration, and to the settlement and prosperity of the country, has been neglected—the trading community have been injured, and the establishment of manufactories retarded by the capricious system of annual tariffs—the fisheries which, if properly turned to account, comprise mines of wealth capable of enriching the Province, have been almost unattended to, and the agricultural and other industrial interests, so essential to the stability of our people, have been well nigh sacrificed to the fatal lumbering business. In framing our Revenue Bills, which should exist for a period of four years, I should advocate the levying of duties on articles of luxury and such imports as compete and interfere with the productions and manufactures of the country; by this course a greater degree of certainty in trade would be insured to the Merchant, and a fair protection guaranteed to the Producers.

Believing that this country, under judicious management, is yet destined to attain a high degree of prosperity, I shall, if elected, advocate to the utmost of my abilities, in the spirit of equal rights to all, every measure calculated to develope the resources, curtail the expenditure, and benefit the people of New-Brunswick.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES WATTERS.
St. John, June 13, 1850.

City Clothing Store,
Market Square.

JOHN ANDERSON,

Has received per late arrivals, a part of his Importations, consisting of—

BLACK, Blue, Invisible, and Brown BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cachmerettes, Tweeds, Satinettes, Russel Cords, Fancy Drills, Moleskins, Fancy Trowserings, Furnishing Goods, &c., with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' SUMMER **CLOTHING**, in all the new Shapes and Materials for the season, recently selected by himself in London and the manufacturing districts.

And having his Workmen busily employed making up DRESS, FROCK, SACK, PALETOT, and SHOOTING COATS—PANTALOONS, VESTS, &c. off CLOTHS, in the latest and most Fashionable Styles.

Parties purchasing Goods at this Establishment may rely upon every article being **FRESH** and substantially made up.

Inviting Public Inspection to this STOCK OF CLOTHING, he is particularly desirous of calling attention to his

Immense Stock of Vests,

which, for variety style, and quality, are unequalled in this market. Amongst them will be found Sporting CACHMERE, Check & Light Thibet, ALPACCA, Light POPLIN, White Marsella, Holland, Woollen Plaid, Black Embroidered, Colored and Fancy SATINS, Checked SILK, Toilinette, Black and Fancy Silk VELVET, Black, Blue, and Brown CLOTHS, &c.—all of which he offers for Sale at the lowest possible prices.

Seamen's Outfits for all Climates.

Parties desirous of having their Clothes made to Order, can choose the Cloths and have them made up in a style inferior to no Tailoring Establishment in this City, at the shortest notice.

N.B.—The principles the subscriber has always carried out in Business, will be strictly adhered to, namely, that of giving every one that purchases from him, good value for their money.

☞ *Expected shortly, the remainder of his Stock, per ships Alice Bentley, and Candace.*

MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B. May 25.

To the Electors of the City of St. John.

GENTLEMEN—

IN compliance with the Nomination and Requisition of a large and highly respectable number of the Freeholders and Freemen, I have consented to be put in Nomination on Saturday next as a candidate to represent this City in General Assembly. I would not willingly leave my fellow citizens in any doubt as to the policy I may pursue, should I be elected, upon subjects which now agitate the public mind, some of which I believe to be of vital importance to this our common country.

The first and most important I believe to be the protection our Domestic Industry employed in the productive pursuits of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Manufactures.

"The unlimited control of our internal affairs." No person can feel more sensible than I do the imperative necessity that exists for the Provincial Legislature having free and complete jurisdiction over them, and I shall be prepared to advocate and demand it as a right already conceded to other Colonies, and for which there is no good reason for withholding it from New Brunswick.

A fair Reciprocity with other Countries with what I believe to be equal advantages to both parties, I am decidedly in favor of; at the same time I would "*make*," not "*beg*" an arrangement of that kind with any power.

"The Initiation of Money Grants by the executive, and the establishment of Municipal Corporations"—"An Elective Legislative Council"—The encouragement by the Government of Public Works of General utility"—and "A thorough retrenchment in the Public Expenditure,"—have been all and severally discussed by the last House of Assembly, and my name stands recorded in the Journals in their favor.

"The Registration of Votes," I believe would wholly prevent the corruption which now takes place in our Elections; and as such I would most strenuously advocate it as one of the remedial measures so much required.

BARZILLAI ANSLEY.
Saint John, June 14, 1850.

"FOREST QUEEN."

IN consequence of numerous solicitation, the subscriber has been induced to let the "Forest Queen" run as a Day Boat until the *Anna Augusta* is ready to run, or until further notice.

She will therefore leave Fredericton on *Mondays, Wednesdays,* and *Fridays,* at 12 o'clock, noon, and returning will leave INDIAN TOWN on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays* at the same hour, and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

She will pass on the west side Long Island on *Wednesdays* and *Thursdays.* Freight and Passage as low as any Boat on the River. Freight by the "Forest Queen" will be forwarded to Woodstock next day.

June 14. F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fashionable FURNITURE and Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

Second Story, Brick Building, head of King-St.

FURNITURE in modern style, on hand and made to order. ALSO—Feather Beds, Hair and Grass Matresses and Pallyasses, &c. Curtains and Carpets cut and made.

J. & G. LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE.—MAHOGANY & WALNUT, in boards, Planks and Veneer. J. & G. L.
May 31. Second Story.

South Bay Boom Company.

A DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS on or after the 15th day of June next, at the Office of the Company, at Indian Town. By order of the Board.

THOMAS McMACKIN, *Treasurer.*
St. John, N. B., 18th May, 1850.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY is required to be paid in at the Office of the Company, at Indian Town, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS McMACKIN, *Treasurer.*
St. John, N. B., 18th May, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held on the 13th instant, RESOLVED, that the following be an additional Bye Law of this Company:—

"That no Timber, Logs, or other Lumber that may hereafter be deposited within the Booms of the Company, shall be allowed or permitted to be taken from within the same unless the Initials or other private mark of the purchaser is distinctly inscribed upon it, besides the Surveyor's private mark; and such purchaser or purchasers shall furnish the Superintendent with his or their marks for that purpose."

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS McMACKIN,
24th May, 1850.—2m. *Superintendent*

FROM ILLINOIS.

THE Subscriber is instructed to obtain particulars of FARM PROPERTIES for Sale, for a Gentleman now moving from the *WESTERN STATES*, to settle in this Province.—Parties desirous of selling, will please communicate with the Subscriber,—if by letter, Post-paid.

CHARLES L. STREET,
House and Estate Agent.
Prince Wm. Street, St. John,
May 31, 1850.—2i.

☞NOTICE.

The St. John Gas Light Company.

AT a General meeting of the Stockholers of the above Company at the Works on the 6th day of May, inst., it was resolved by the Stockholders representing a majority of the shares that an assesment of twenty two shillings per share be called in, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company.

Public notice is hereby given of the above assesment, and that the sum of twenty-two shillings per share, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, in the city of St. John, within thirty days from this date.

R. BRITAIN
May 10. Treasurer,

☞NOTICE.

The St. John Gas Light Company

A dividend of twenty-two shillings per Share, was this day declared payable to the Stockholders on the tenth day of June next, at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. BRITAIN.
May 10. Treasurer.

REMOVED.

T. COLLINS has removed his WATCH MAKING Establishment to the South Side of King Street, in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. McCollough, as a Clothing Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a workmanlike manner and on most reasonable terms. May 3.

Now landing ex "J. S. De Wolf," from Liverpool:
130 TONS Common and Refined IRON, all sizes; for Sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
May 31. *Nelson-street.*

Complete Triumph of the LOW PRICE SYSTEM.

GRANITE HALL,
No. 1, Dock Street.

Famed throughout the Provinces for the neat cut, superior work, and unrivalled cheapness of its

CLOTHING.

The low priced system adopted by me in 1849, was completely successful, and is now renewed for 1850.

The community of Saint John and vicinity now have the chances to buy CLOTHING for Men, Youth's, and Boys, at such prices as have never yet been known in this City.

COATS.

50 Light Gambroon Business Coats, a superior article for 12s. 6d.
72 Dark Drill Hunting Coats, 6s. 9d, 7s. 6d, 8s 9d. 10s., &c.
50 Light and Dark Sattinett, 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. etc.
72 Black Russel Cord and Cashmaretta Summer Coats, a respectable and genteel article for elderly gentlemen, 12s. 9d. 14s. 6. etc.
100 Black Cloth Sacks and Palitots, at 25s. 27s. 6d. 30s. warranted the best value in the City at the prices.
50 Black Russel Cord, Cashmerettas, Cassimeres and Sacks, Peltoes and Palitots—superior articles for summer wear.
100 Dark Plain Doeskin Hunting Coats, 20s 22s 6d, 25s.
50 Slate lining and Holland Blowsers at all prices from 4s. 6d.
Dress and Frock Coats in great variety.

VESTS.

60 Fancy Marsillas, latest styles, 3s. 3d. 4s. etc.
30 Light Paris style Cashmere, 4s. 4s. 6d. etc.
30 Fine White Marsillas Figured and Plain, Beautiful articles for balls, parties, etc., made expressly for "Granite Hall" by a Fashionable shape at the "West End" London, 10s. and upwards.
60 Dark Quilting in every variety, from 2s.
100 Single and Double breasted Parisian cut black Satins at prices from 6s. 9d.
Black Mourning Vests in great variety.
75 Paris checked and embroidered, silk in beautiful styles, 7s. 6d. 8s. 9. 9s. 5., etc.
60 Fancy Tartan Plaids in all the different clans, 5s. and upwards.

PANTS.

60 pair plaid and checked drill, 5s. 5s. 6d. etc.
60 do. Black, blue, Grey and checked Satinnett from 6s 9d.
40 do Russel Cord (superior for summer wear) from 8s.
150 black Cloth Cassimere, Fancy Check and striped Doe at all prices from 12s. 6d.
100 Moleskin, Homespun, Tweed, etc, for Working Clothes.

Furnishing Goods of every description.
In fact every article to furnish a Ward robe

BOY'S CLOTHING.

Jackets, Peltoes, Palitots, etc, in Cloth, Russel Cord, Cashmarett, Cassimere, etc.
Linen Coats in variety.
Drill, Cantoon, Gambroon and Tweed Shooting Coats.
A good article of School Coat for 5s. only.
Every variety of Vests and Pantaloon.
Gents Mourning Suits; every description at 5 minutes notice, and at prices from 29s. upwards.

OUT SIZED CLOTHING,
of every description to suit any large person constantly on hand.

Clothes, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. constantly on hand. and Gentlemen who with a neat ordered Garment, at a low price, should bear in mind that my cutter has no superior in his profession in this City.

Every description of Seamens Outfits at my usual low prices.

St. John, May 24. T. R. JONES

Liverpool House.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in Mr. Dunn's Building, in Prince Wm. Street where he offers for sale a general Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
—CONSISTING OF—

Black and Coloured SILKS AND SATINS; black and coloured Orleans & Coburg CLOTHS; California Strips and Chameleon CLOTHS; Printed Cottons and furniture PRINTS; Grey and White COTTONS; Shirting Stripe and Bed Tick; CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES; PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES;
Ginghams, Linens, Lawns, Hollands;
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties;
Gloves, Hosery, Laces, Ribbons, Parasols;
Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

May 10, 1850. N. S. WETMORE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oil and Glass.

THE Subscriber has received from London per *Lisbon* and *Faside*, his Spring Supply of DRUGS, Medicines, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY, &c.

Also—7 tons Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD in 1 cwt. ¼ cwt. 28 and 14 lb. kegs; 60 Kegs Coloured PAINTS.

Per "Elizabeth Holderness" from Hull:
9 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Per "Harriott" from Liverpool:
400 boxes Window GLASS, assorted sizes;—all of which he offers Wholesale and Retail, at prices, and upon terms advantageous to purchasers. May 24. S. L. TILLEY.

REMOVAL.

MELICK'S Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street, over the Store of Mr. Myles, near the Market Square.

☞LIKENESSES taken at all hours of the day.

WANTED.—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.
June 14.

GRAND LODGE.

Postponement.

THE meeting of the Grand Orange LODGE which was to have taken place at Woodstock on the third Tuesday in June, is postponed until the third Wednesday in July next, then to meet at Woodstock, 10 o'clock, a. m. By Order.

RODEN, No. 8.—The brethren of Roden are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, of Monday evening next.
Regular night. By order of the W. M.

CARLETON TRUE BLUES, No 11.—The brethren of True Blues are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening next R. N. By order of the W. M.

ERNEST BLUES, 27, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday Morning next 8 o'clock. R. N. By order of the W. M.

PANTECHNETHECA.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, Frock and Sack Ditto,
SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS,
in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS; Black Doe TROWSERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto
All descriptions of
WALKING AND RIDING TROWSERS.
Driving and Box Coats. A great variety of
BOYS CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commencement of the Spring Trade, to our Large Establishment.

Corner of King and Cross Streets.

we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages which we offer to our Customers and the Public. We have always studiously avoided claiming fo ourselves any power of Selling at thirty or forty per cent. under others in the trade, but simply rested our claims on our extensive experience—buying our Goods direct from the best Manufacturers at Cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some time ago, in St. John, in addition to our large Custom Trade, we introduced a scale of prices little known previously to the respectable class of the public; this we were enabled to do, by entirely rejecting the long credit system, and supplying first rate articles at a moderate scale of Profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that improvements can always be introduced. This year we endeavour to do better than last.

PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY THE BEST—AND WORKMEN SUPERIOR.

And by thus continuing to progress during the few years we have been in business, we apprehend we have now brought our business to a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is well known. The newest Paris and London Styles are introduced as early as in New York or Boston, and every improvement is at once adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely state that it comprises the best assortment of FRENCH and GERMAN TWILLED CLOTHS, and DOESKINS, of every shade and colour to be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrangement of our business, as far as regards the Order Department, we wish particularly to draw attention to the other very large and increasing branch of our business, viz:

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

Of this branch, we may say that every article in our Establishment is made up as carefully as if ordered. No workman is too good to be employed by us. We make all description of Garments, up to the highest priced COATS, Numbers have proved and acknowledged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep thirty six sizes, so that all shades and heights may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross Streets, that all their expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Senetatum Ægris Medicina Promittit.

FELLOWS & CO.
Chemists and Druggists.
FOSTER'S CORNER.

IN connection with their Drug and Chemical business, F. & Co. offer to their customers and the Public an extensive and varied assortment of English, French, and German PERFUMES, FANCY SOAPS in great variety, *DYES, OILS,* and other preparations for the Hair; Dentifrices for the Teeth, Lotions &c. for rendering the Skin soft, smooth blooming; BRUSHES of all kinds, COMBS, SPONGES of various qualities, and every article deemed requisite for the Dressing Table, the Toilet, and the Boudoir, of excellent quality, and at prices much lower than usually asked for the same in this City.

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals.

These are all selected with the greatest care, an important consideration due from the Apothecary to the Invalid, in order that only the choicest Medicines shall be used in putting up the prescriptions of the Physician; that their Chemisals are the manufacture of the most eminent Chemists is sufficient guarantee that they cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction.

GARDEN, FLOWER, & OTHER SEEDS.

It shall be the aim of F. & Co. always to keep the best assortment and freshest SEEDS that can be procured. The stock on hand is mostly from the English and Scotch markets, selected by an experienced and honest Seedsman in Liverpool.

Patent MEDICINES, &c., may be had at this establishment, *genuine.*

The Proprietors are grateful for the patronage bestowed upon them since commencing business in this City, and solicit a continuance of the same at their new Store; the strictest attention will always be given to the various branches of their business.

A competent person will always be in attendance to dispense Medicine at night.—And the premises will be kept open on *Sunday* from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M. for dispensing Medicine *only.*

Pure Cold SODA WATER highly Carbonated, with rich Syrups as before. Wholesale and Retail. May 10.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

Store to be Let.

From the 1st of May next:

THE STORE AND PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART, in the Subscribers Fire Proof Brick Building, Prince Wm. Street, being one of the best stands in the City for Business. Rent very low to a good tenant, for particulars enquire in the building to

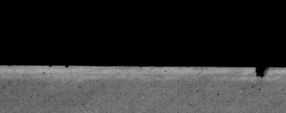
April 29. D. & T. VAUGHAN.

New and Cheap
ROOM PAPER.

THE Subscriber has just received the Handsomest variety of

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS

that is to be found in the City, and which he offers for sale at *Lower Prices* than similar qualities can be bought for at any other Store in Town. S. K. FOSTER.



STEAM TO
Eastport, Bangor, Portland, and BOSTON.

ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

THE sea-going Steamer MAID OF ERIN, Capt. BEEVER, will leave the North Market on TUESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings, at *Seven* o'clock, for EASTPORT, to meet the splendid Steamer

ADMIRAL, Captain HUTCHINS,

which leaves BOSTON on MONDAYS, and THURSDAYS, at Eleven o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THOMAS PARKS,
May 10. *Dock Street.*

For Digby and Annapolis.

☞ The *MAID OF ERIN* will also leave for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS *on Wednesdays*, returning on *Thursdays.* (May 17.) T. P.

For Bangor, Lowell, Portland, and Boston.

"COMMODORE" AND "FAIRY QUEEN."

ONE of the above Steamers will leave regularly EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings for *Portland* and *Boston*—conveying by Railroad and Steamer *Governor*, (which connects with the above Steamers,) to *Bangor, Thomaston, Frankfort, Belfast,* and *Lowell.*—These steamers will be in time generally for the Trains from Boston to New York, the next days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

May 10, 1850. JAMES WHITNEY.

STEAM NOTICE.
Twice a week to Dorchester and the Bend.

THE steamer *"Herald"* will in future leave St. John for DORCHESTER and the BEND, every *Friday and Monday* afternoon, and will leave the Bend on her return every *Saturday and Tuesday*, high water—prices reduced.—Cabin fare 12s. 6d. Forward, do. 10s. Cattle 12s. 6d. Horses 15s. other Freight as usual.

May 10. JAMES WHITNEY.

STEAMER ST. JOHN.

Fare and Freight Reduced!!

THE Steamer "ST. JOHN," Capt. Mowry, will leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, and will continue to run until further notice as follows—leaving Indian Town for Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 6 o'clock; returning will leave Fredericton for Indian Town on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at the same hour.

☞ Cabin Passage, 5s.; Forward do. 2s. 6d.; Freight, 4d per Barrel, when paid on delivery—5d if charged. Way Freight. 9d. per Barrel.

P. S.—Freight will be received at the Warehouse, Indian Town, at all times free of charge.

May 17, 1850. I. MERRITT, *Agent.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that in consequence of having leased his Store situated on the *Corner of King and German Streets to Messrs. Fellows & Co. for a Druggist Establishment*—that portion of his Business will be removed on the First day of March next to his other Store in Germain Street, (Two doors South of the Corner) which is generally known as the

LADIES SHOE STORE,

where he most respectfully invites the continued calls of all those who have so liberally patronished his Corner Store, and for which he now tenders them his most grateful acknowledgements.

Orders addressed to the "*Ladies Shoe Store*" from all parts of the Province will receive prompt attention, and in all cases where the articles should not suit they can be returned.

As the large balance of **ROOM PAPERS** now on hand in the Corner Store cannot be removed without very great inconvenience, the whole will be offered for Sale during this Month *AT ONE HALF THE FORMER PRICES*—all persons who wish to paper the Houses at a very Cheap rate will now have a good opportunity to do so. S. K. FOSTER,

February 5, 1850.

Iron, Steel, Chains, Spikes,

200 TONS Common and Refined Bar and Bolt IRON, well assorted;
1 ton Sanderson's best cast STEEL—Axe tem.
1 ton Common and Hoop L. Blister STEEL;
20 CHAIN CABLES—assorted sizes, close link and stud;
3 tons close link CHAINS, 5¼ to 1 inch fore-topsail sheets, &c.
11 ANCHORS, assorted sizes;
226 bags SPIKES, all sizes;
5 cwt. Composition SPIKES, 6 9 8 inch;
5 tons Patent Metal 5 8 to ½ inch;
5 pair Smith's BELLOWS, assorted sizes;
Plough Plate, Sheathing Paper, Anvils, &c.

For sale low for approved payments

February 8. THOMAS F. RAYMOND, Nelson street.

Brunswick House,
CHURCH STREET.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Premises, (formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel,) and is now prepared to wait upon them.

The House has undergone a thorough alteration and is fitted and furnished in the best manner being second to none of the kind in this city.

Parties can be supplied at any time with Rooms.

The best liquors always on hand.

January 25. J. JUDGE.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

THOMAS HANFORD,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED to the Store on the South Market Wharf, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Thain, where he offers for Sale—
1000 Bushels Liverpool SALT;
50 brls. Calcined PLAISTER, fresh ground;
25 do. Rigger's TAR—Ex *Zelica* from N. Y.
25 barrels CORN MEAL;
10 M. Refuse PINE BOARDS;
30 M. SCANTLING; 10 M. Shipping *Shingles;*
500 pairs Railway SLEEPERS.

SPRING
IMPORTATIONS.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET—1850.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber per ships *Catherine* and *Ann*, a splendid and well selected Stock of SCOTCH GOODS. The public are invited to call and inspect the following articles, and will find it to their advantage by purchasing, the whole of which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as low as any other house in the trade.

DRESS GOODS.

Consists of Printed Delain and Cashmeres in all colours;
Printed Muslins, Organdi and Checked Barege, Swiss and Scotch Lawns, Earlston, and Linen *Ginghams, Cashmere, Shawls,* all wool, Fill'd, Check'd Maud, Norwich, *Lama,* Indiana, Barge, and

LONG SHAWLS.

Together with a beautiful assortment of Cashmere, Barge, Indianna, Crape, Mohair and Isle *HANDKERCHIEFS,* Carpeting and Druggits *Patent Linen and Cotton Threads,* Sheeting, Towelling, Osnaburgs, Damask, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Table linens, Canvasses, twild Regattas, white and brown Drills, Satinetts, Cotton Handkerchiefs, and Gingham Cravats, and a large assortment of white brown and

FANCY HOLLANDS,

Daily expected per ships "Harriot," "Candace," and "Olive," the remainder of the Spring Goods.

May 20. JOHN HASTINGS.

M. FRANCIS & COUGHLAN,
No. 13, Prince Wm. street.

BEG leave to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them during the short time they have been in business, and hope by strict attention still to merit their future favors.

They have just received per *Lisbon* and *Olive* from Liverpool, their Spring Supply of BOOTS and SHOES—consisting of—

Ladies,' Gentlemen's, Misses, and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES;

of all descriptions, quality and style.

The Subscribers keep always on hand, of Domestic Manufacture, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Morocco, Calf Skin, Green Leather, and Kip BOOTS; Half Boots; and every description of Shoes; Boys' and children's Boots and Shoes; Women's and Girls' cheap Shoes. The above Goods will be sold Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices for cash.

Also—an elegant assortment of India Rubbers.

May 24.

S. K. FOSTER'S
LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,

GERMAIN STREET ST. JOHN, N. B.

Two doors South of Foster's Corner.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of this City, vicinity, and Province generally, that he has just received a portion of his SPRING and SUMMER Supply of New and Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, suitable for the present and coming Season. S. K. FOSTER,

April 26. *Germain-Street.*

NOTICE.
To those interested in the Lumber Trade.

THE Subscriber having taken the well known TIMBER POND, WHARF, and BLOCKS in the Parish of Portland, formerly occupied by *James P. Payne, Esq.*, intends carrying on the business on his own account, and solicits from those engaged in the trade a share of their patronage. The Pond being roomy and convenient will enable him to put a large amount of Timber in Shipping order in very short time; every attention will be given to cause despatch to vessels loading.

The Wharf is very convenient and well adapted for piling Deals or Coals on, the charges will be moderate.

Vessels of the largest description can lie on the Blocks for the purpose of being examined or repaired.

Any orders left at the Office near the Pond, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES SORRELL.

St John, N. B., 5th April, 1850. 5i

Favor's Express!

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS will leave per steamer "Maid of Erin," on THURSDAY morning the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock.—Orders to purchase Goods, Notes and Bills for Collection will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.—For further particulars apply to

L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

St John, March 1st, 1850.—3i. *South Wharf*

Simmonds & Co.
Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,
Barge Yard, London.

CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers' prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be despatched with GUNNISON & Co.'s Express, on THURSDAY, per *Maid of Erin*, to connect with the *Admiral*, at Eastport.

Small Packages and Parcels forwarded as usual to any part of the United States; also to San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton California.

☞ Goods forwarded to *Dye House* in Boston and back to this City.

THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent, St. John,*
J. B. HALL, *Rail Road Exchange, Boston*

St. John, March 1, 1850.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.

May 4. M. N. POWERS.

FOR SALE:

A VALUABLE tract of LAND on the Richibucto River, in the County Kent, containing upwards of 600 acres—Apply to

August 24.—tf. ALEX. BOYLE.

CANVAS.—Per *Harriott*, from Liverpool—264 Bolts Albroath Navy CANVAS, very superior; for sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
May 24. Nelson street.

Window Glass, Nails, &c.

Arrived ex the Ship *Princess*, from Liverpool.

140 BAGS best quality Cut NAILS, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 12d sizes;
100 Boxes Window GLASS, 8x10, 9x12, 9x13, and 10x12;
25 Kegs best quality MUSTARD;
1 Barrel Cream of Tartar; 1 Box SAUCES.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

March 15. *Prince William Street*

Important to the Public.
Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Don't permit your Horses or cattle to die, when the means of cure are within the reach of all!

The undersigned has spent several years in the study of Veterinary practice in "London and Edinboro'," he has also availed himself of the researches of Leibig, and other celebrated men, who have contributed so much towards a judicious treatment of animals; the principles of our practice consists of the rejection of general bleeding and the total rejection of all medicines that experience has shown is be of a dangerous tendancy. These remedies are in harmony with the vital principle, and when given according to the directions which accompany each article they are capable of exciting and increasing the natural functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.

G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Physic balls, 3s. 9d per box.
Alterative ball, 3s. 9d. do.
" powders for bad condition, 3s 9d pakage.
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs, 3s 9d.
Urine powder for " " kidneys, 3s 9d. do.
Tonic powder for bad condition glanders, 3s 9d do
Cordial drink for inflamation of bowels, 3s 9d per bottle.
Liquid blister, 3s 9d per bottle.
Ointment for promoting the growth of hair, 2s 6d per pot.
Healing balsam for wounds and saddle galls, 3s 9d per bottle.
Wash for inflamed eyes, 2s 6d per bottle.
Ointment for mange scratches, old sores, &c., 2s 6d per bottle.
Embrocation for sore throat, 3s 9d per bottle.
Hoof ointment for sand crack, brittle hoof &c. 2s 6d per bottle.
Horse Liniment, the most celebrated article known in England for lameness of every description, 3s 9d and 5s per bottle.
Distemper powder for red water, 5s. per bottle.
Worm powders for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 3s 9d per package.

For sale by Simpson & Reed, 26 Merchants Row, also at Dadd's Horse and Cattle Depot, Nos. 1 and 2 Haymarket Square, Boston.

Pamphlets describing the diseases for which these remedies are used can be had gratis.

Numerous Certificates are in possession of the Proprietors, of cures performed by the above Medicines.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

June 8.

£250 Reward.

IS offered by Dr. TOBIAS if their is any article which will cure Colic, Dysentery, Chronic, Rheumatism, Cuts burns, Corns, Headache, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs, Toothache, old Sores, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, Sore Throats, &c. quicker than his celebrated Venetian Liniment, which has never yet failed in 80,000 cases. It was used with success by his late Majesty Wm. the Fourth andy manof the nobility of England have certified to its wonderful Pain relieving properties—It is internal as well as eternal remedy, and warranted to contain no ingredient that can injure even an infant. The money will be refunded, should it fail to give relief when used according to the directions.

Principal Depot, No. 1, Murray street, N. York.
Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.
Agents for St. John, New-Brunswick.

November 9. FELLOWS & CO.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

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

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES and other Machinery, BOILES, Iron Doors, SHUTTERS, &c. &c., he is no prepared *to take New Contracts for Work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business.*

He has on hand a large assortment of

Cooking STOVES and Franklins,

of the most approved patterns, and is constantly manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with MILL and SHIP'S CASTINGS, &c. &c. will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this Market.

August 7. GEORGE CRAIG.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly; and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.

Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

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

February 2, 1849.

SASHES! SASHES!

THE subscriber is prepared to Manufacture SASHES to any extent, from 3d. a light up, for home use or ready packed for exportation.

☞ About 1000 Lights on hand. DOORS made to order.

☞ Lumber, Bricks, or Country Produce taken in Exchange.

J. E. TURNBULL.
November 30 Harding street.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the Parish of Lancaster, 5½ miles from St. John, consisting of 200 acres, 25 of which is cleared. It fronts on the Bay of Fundy, and has a good HOUSE, Stable, and Outhouses, &c. fronting on the St. Andrews road. Enquire at the Chronicle office.

March 9. W. SCOTT

☞ The above Farm would be exchanged for property in the city.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"
TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases baldness it it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ *Caution*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOIN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of headache, either nervous of bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms it will not hurt the most delicate child but will do it good. ☞ *Caution*—All of the above named articles are sold *only genuine* by COMSTOCK & Co., 59 Poydras st New Orleans; COMSTOCK & BRO., 69 Second st., st. Louis, under the Monroe House; and COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortlandt st., N. York, proprietors of the original and only genuine Magical Pain Extractor, and Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

☞ *Have you a cough?—Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

☞ The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

☞ *Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject of ear-taumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, throw aside these trumpets, beside made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen and even thirty years standing of deafness. Price $1 per flask.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Cheap Variety Store.

The Subscriber having removed to the spacious and well fitted Store, formerly occupied by Mr. F. McDermott—King-Street:—

HAS opened and offers for Sale, a large and varied Stock of Furnishing and Household GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Rose Wood Wares, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Belts, &c., American Brass Clocks, Looking Glasses, Birmingham Wares, all kinds, Tea Trays, all sizes, Fancy Vases, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Chests Good Tea, Boxes Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c., Paper Hangings, Stationery and Steel Pens, and a variety of useful Goods.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Sofas, Book Cases; Stoves of all kinds On Sale as usual. J. LORDLY.

N. B. Goods will be received on Commission for private sales at limited Prices.

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.

SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

PAPER STATIONERY, &c., &c.
FOR SALE.
4, South Side King Street. Wholesale & Retail.

15,000 SLATE PENCILS, as orted, also, Laid Letter, Foolscap, and Note PAPER, Lead PENCILS, Quills, Steel PENS, Red, Blue, Black and Indelible INK, and sundry other articles of Stationery, decidedly as low if not lower than any other Store in the city. Discount allowed to Wholesale buyers. (May 31) J. CROUCH.

Temperance BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the City of Saint John, in the early part of the month of *July*, to raise funds for the purpose of employing a competent person to Lecture on Temperance throughout the Province, for one year.

The assistance of *all* is respectfully solicited.

Donations may be left with any of the following Committee of Ladies:—

City of St. John—Miss Bently, Miss Hazen, Miss S. E. Davidson, Mrs. W. H. A. Keans, Mrs. Jas. Gerkin, Jr., Mrs. G. A. Harrison, Mrs. Joseph Lordly, Mrs. J. R. Marshall, Mrs. R. C. Frost.

Carleton—Mrs. J. Wetmore, Mrs. S. W. Olive, Mrs. J. Christopher, Jr.

Portland—Mrs. S. L. Tilley, Mrs. Jas. Harris Mrs. John Owens, Mrs. Richard Seely, Mrs. J. L. Woodworth.

Indian Town—Mrs. Moses Tuck, Mrs. James Flewwelling, Mrs. Robert Stevens, Mrs. Richard Dalton. April 30.

Paper Hangings, Wooden Ware
&c. &c.

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By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricular Member of the College of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

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Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that actuate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

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August 24, 1849.

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St. John, March 22, 1850.

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23 Sunday
24 Monday,
25 Tuesday,
26 Wednesday,
27 Thursday,
28 Friday.
Full Moon 24th

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