SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utrique."

Volume 14. Number 22.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

April		R. Sun.	s Moon	H. W.	
6	Saturday,	5 35	6 29	1 42	7 2
7	Sunday	5 23	6 31	3 18	8 0
8	Monday,	5 31	6 32	3 50	8 48
9	Tuesday,	5 29	6 33	4 20	9 26
10	Wednesday,	5 27	6 34	4 49	10 6
11	Thursday,	5 26	6 36	Sets	10 44
12	Friday.	5 24	6 37	6 55	11 25

New Moon 12th, 8h 22m. morn.

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64, King William street, Mansion house, London

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February, 1848.

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

St. John, Nov. 11. 1846. *Secretary.*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, King Street.

THE Subscriber having leased the Premises known as the *Commercial Hotel*, situate in King street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, is prepared to receive permanent or transient Boarders. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and every attention will be given to the comfort and accommodation of parties patronising this establishment. OLIVER BYRAM.

St John Sept. 7, 1849.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, South park, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for four weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and by what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

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Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—MARCH 26.

[*Macpherson's Reports.*]

After the customary preliminaries were over, the House went into Committee on a Bill to facilitate the operations of the "St. Andrew's and Quebec Rail Road Company." Messrs Boyd, Connell, Brown, and Thompson, warmly supported the Bill, and after some discussion, progress was reported, in order to give members time to consider the real nature and tendency of the 14th section, which was to the effect, that after the Bill passed, the Legislature could not alter it without consent of the Company in England.

Mr. Wilson by leave brought in a Bill to incorporate the "Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Mining Company." The Bill was received and read a first time.

Mr. Vail presented a petition, praying that more active measures be adopted by the Legislature to carry on the Shediac Rail Road during the present year.

The House then resoved itself into Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. Rankin moved for the sum of £60, to be placed in the hands of His Excellency for the purpose of aiding the completion of a building in Chatham, intended for a Temperance Hall and School. (The discussion was kept up till about 2 o'clock.)

Messrs. Connell, End, Carman, Ritchie, Cranney, Reed, Woodward, and Hon. Mr. Partelow, spoke in favour of the grant. His Honour the Speaker, Hon. Mr. Hannington, Mr. Hayward, Brown, Tibbits, Thompson, Dr. Earle, McLeod, and Gilbert, opposed the motion, and it was finally rejected on a division of 17 to 14.

Mr. Street then moved for a grant to Lieutenant Colonel Brown, 1st Royals, to reimburse him for duties paid on the importations of wines, and other liquors for the use of the Regiment.

Mr. Boyd would ask in the name of common sense, what was the Committee about to do? £198 for duty. The Regiment at that rate must have consumed, at the lowest calculation £1200 worth of liquors during the past year. This was preposterous. He had always been opposed to granting this drawback; but he never saw so much reason to oppose it as on the present occasion. He hoped the Committee did not intend to take leave of their senses by passing so absurd a grant.

Mr. Connell would divide the House at once in order to avoid discussion.

He was opposed to the grant.

After some pretty lengthy speeches, in which there was evinced considerable mirth, the House divided, and the motion was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. Street then named £198 5s. 2d.

Mr. Connell said if we cannot do all the good, let us endeavour to do as much as we can. He would move as an amendment that £100 be granted. Mr. Argley seconded the motion. Mr. Boyd said as the motion for giving any sum was carried, he would go for the whole amount, as the fact of giving only a part would be an insult.

Dr. Wilson said it mattered not whether the sum was £100 or £1000, so long as the amount had been paid as duty. Hon. members took a wrong view of the subject. They should bear in mind that this grant was only giving the Regiment back their own money.

The amendment was put and lost, and the original sustained on a division of 21 to 10.

Mr. Street then moved for a grant to enable the Justices of the Peace in the County of Northumberland, to pay off the county debt.

Mr End supported the grant.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said the Committee could not in justice sustain the motion. The hon. member spoke of heavy taxes in Northumberland; but let him look at St. John. There the people are taxed ten fold more than in any other part of the Province; and the representatives for St. John could not consent to tax their constituents to a greater degree, to pay a local debt in Northumberland.

The motion was put and negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Street next moved for a grant of a £100 to enable the directors of the New Castle and Douglas Town Mechanics' Institute to purchase books and apparatus for the use of that Institution. The hon. member strenuously supported the motion, and read a Petition from the Directors. Hon. Mr. Rankin also supported the grant.

(The motion was negatived. You will perceive there was not much money granted to day. Members feel strongly imbibed with the principles of frugality.) Progress was then reported, and the House went into Committee on a Bill for the encouragement of bounties on the tonnage of vessels engaged in the fisheries.

EARL GREY'S DESPATCH.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said the Bill now before the Committee was the same, nearly word for word as the one which passed the House, last Session, but which was thrown out in the upper House.—The object of the Bill was to appropriate a portion of our own money, for encouragement of the prosecution of an important branch of industry; he (Mr. W.) wanted to let Earl Grey see that we consider ourselves perfectly entitled to do with our own money as we think proper, and that we are the best judges of what best suits ourselves; notwithstanding his (Earl Grey's) arbitrary despatches to the contrary. An address had been sent to the British Government last year; but he (Mr. W.) would like to have seen that address couched in much stronger terms than it was. The present state of things could not be endured, and it was high time to show Earl Grey that the people of this Province could not submit to such treatment.

Mr. Brown could see no use in wasting time in Legislating on this subject. The late despatches must be considered a part and parcel of the constitution with regard to colonel policy, and so long as we remain dependencies of Great Britain, so long must we submit to her instructions, in matters of policy. The despatches were coming out of the principles of the Home policy, and there was no use for hon. members to kick against measures which they could not alter. (Here the hon. member read the despatch which has reference to bounties, and commented upon it.) Hon, members will say we have a right to deal with our own revenue as we think proper, and to appropriate our means as we think most conducive to our interests; but is this not flying in the face of the British Constitution? He would again tell the Committee that there was no use to waste time in debating this question, as there would be no hopes of its being allowed.

His Honour the Speaker had not been favourable to Bounties, but he would go for the Bill now under consideration, so that we may see whether we have a right to manage our own local affairs This would test the principles, and prove the soundness of the doctrine set forth in this respect. If we have really the privilege of managing our own affairs, as we are told, how is it that we are denied the right of appropriating £3000 of our revenue to what we consider a useful purpose? The passing of the Bill would at once test the principle, and show whether the tone of Earl Grey's despatches was in accordance with the views of the British Government.

Mr. Street said the Committee had better pass the Bill. It appeared to him when he read the despatches that they were the most arbitrary and despotic ever imposed upon any Colony possessing a Legislature; and he could tell Earl Grey that no such arbitrary dictation could be tolerated in these Colonies. Had the despatch left us room to pass the Bill, with a suspending clause, then we would have an opportunity of sending the Bill home, and of telling Earl Grey our reason for passing such a measure; out by the manner in which he had dictated to us, he might as well have coolly said, "I am a better judge of the laws that suit you, and I will abolish your Legislature—I know your interests and your wants better than you do, and you must abide by my instructions in all matters." He (Mr. S.) thought, as a general principle, bounties were injudicious; but in some cases he believed they were beneficial. For instance, it was necessary to encourage the fisheries on our coasts, in order that our own people may be able to compete with foreigners, and this cannot be done without bounties. But we are told in the most dictatorial terms that we shall not do this; that we shall not adopt such measures as are calculated to develope our own industrial resources, or to improve our own condition, as a people.—He (Mr. S.) would tell the Committee that it was their duty and that of the people of this Province to remonstrate against such language in the strongest constitutional terms. It is our duty to let the British Government see that we are not satisfied with our treatment as British Subjects. Last year an address was sent home, but some hon. members thought it was not strong enough. Is not the answer to that address humiliating in the lowest degree to every hon. member on the floors of this House, and to every person in the Province possessing a particle of British principles? The tone of these despatches was merely a matter of opinion with Earl Grey. He (Earl Grey) thought it would not be advantageous to the country, when capital was scarce to embark in any new speculation. "Your capital is small and you must pursue your old trade, and not embark in any new pursuit. You must follow your old trade, be the consequences what they may." But with all due deference to Earl Grey's opinions, he (Mr. S.) would tell him that we know more about our own affairs and our interests than he or any other colonial minister that ever lived. Had the despatches been of a constitutional character, he (Mr. S.) would not appear hostile to them. But no, they were Earl Grey's peculiar notions of political economy; and viewing them as such, he (Mr. S.) must say they were the most dogmatical in their whole bearing that was ever imposed upon a free people. Let us not hesitate to tell Earl Grey that we are dissatisfied with the doctrine which he propounds to us. Let us, without delay, show in strong determined, yet constitutional terms, that as British Subjects, and as a people who know our own rights we are indignant at such treatment.

Mr. Woodward would not rise to make a speech; but he would say the bill before the Committee involved a question of a purely local nature; and as such, this Committee had a perfect right to legislate in such a manner as they considered to be conducive to the interests of the Province.—The Bill was intended to afford encouragement for the developement of one of our most valuable resources; and viewing it a purely local matter, the home government might as well lay hands on the most important interests of St. John, as to obstruct the operations of this Bill. Have we not a right to manage our own local affairs, and to give such encouragement as we know would add to our interests? We are told that this privilege has been conceded to us; and we have a perfect right to pass this Bill, and to send it home with a strong remonstrance setting forth our displeasure at the treatment we have received; and telling Earl Grey that we know our rights better then he is able to dictate to us.

Mr. Wark could not but look upon the whole tenor of the despatch as a perfect fallacy. He felt much pleasure in supporting the Bill, as he believed it was a measure which, if properly carried into operation, would have a most beneficial effect on the interests of this Province. The passing of the Bill would have another effect. It would test whether the doctrine enunciated in the despatch was really that of the British Government. Earl Grey had no right to dictate to the Legislature of this Province in matters of a local nature, and which affected our vital interests. We raise our own revenue—our money is our own, and we have an indisputable right to appropriate a portion of our available means to the developement of all branches of local industry, as we think proper.

(Mr. Brown's views were altogether in favour of Earl Grey and his Slavery Despatch—saw nothing in them but what was perfectly Constitional!)

Mr. R. D. Wilmot (Mayor of St. John) was surprised at the opposition which the hon member for Charlotte (Mr. Brown) had shown to the bill. It was the duty of every hon. member on the floor of this House to remonstrate against the arbitrary tenor of the despatches in question. On reading one part of the despatches his blood fairly boiled when he considered the cool manner in which Earl Grey presumes to dictate to the Legislature and People of this Province in matters touching their vital interests. The Colonial policy of the Mother Country for years past has tended to drive capital from the country, and to compel the very life-blood of the Province to seek employment and a home in a foreign land. The tone of the late despatches is, if possible, still more aggravated in its tendency, and despotic in their bearing; and so long as he (Mr. W.) had the honour of holding a seat in that House, he would protest against such dictation. He did not believe the spirit of these despatches enunciated the doctrine of the British Parliament but merely the strange notions of the Colonial Minister. When we consider how our trade has been drawn away to the United States without receiving any thing as an equivalent in return—our commerce depressed and our prospects blighted—the case seems truly hopeless. He would tell hon. members that so far as the management of our own affairs was concerned, the people of this Province were not to be dictated to whatever the Governor thought proper to sign, or to what the British Government were disposed to agree. He for one was not the man to submit. He hoped the Bill would pass so that the small amount of capital which we have yet at our disposal, may be turned to some useful account. Our timber trade has hitherto been our staple commodity and our principal source of commerce.—That trade is now done, and we are treated as foreigners in the British market. We are thrown upon our own resources, and we have a perfect right to appropriate our energies and our means to the encouragement of every branch of industry, as we think proper.

(*Continued on the 2nd page.*)

Wednesday, March 27th.

The attention of the House was taken up during the forenoon, in consideration of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Street, to consolidate and amend the laws for the regulation of the fisheries at Miramichi.—Mr. Carman, in a lengthy speech opposed the Bill, and Mr. Street, in a speech equally lengthy, defended it. Petitions, numerously signed, had been sent to the House for, and against the Bill. The intention of the Bill was to prevent persons from fishing outside of Fox and Portage Islands.

Honorable Attorney General said, he would oppose the Bill, because it had reference to a local matter; and by the provisions of a Bill passed this year, the Sessions had power to regulate all their local affairs. This was an affair on which he (hon. Attorney General) was not prepared to legislate, nor did he think the Committee had any right to interfere. The people of that place knew better how to settle their own affairs than we did; and the better way was to send the Bill back to the Sessions, as they had the power, and not waste the time of the House with an affair, the management of which had been given up to the local authorities. Petitions had been sent to the House against the Bill, and others for it. He believed the Petitioners in favour of passing the Bill numbered 400, and those against it about 300; and though the preponderance was in favour of the Bill the Committee had nothing to do with that. The Bill emanated from the Sessions, and if it was right, then it shows their competency to legislate; but if wrong it shows their incompetency, and therefore, we should not pass it. If they have disagreements among themselves about they local fisheries, let the local authorities settle the affair. This Committee have nothing to do with their quarrels. As to the minutia of the Bill, he (hon. Attorney General) knew nothing about. The Sessions have the power to regulate the length of their nets, and if they put their heads together they will be better able to settle their differences than we are. They had the control of the inside fisheries; but they could not regulate the outside fisheries, nor was it right that they should have that power. When the general Fishery Bill came up, he would have something to say on that. He hoped that no more time would be wasted in discussion, but that the Bill would be sent back to the Sessions.

(The Bill was thrown out by a considerable majority.)

Dr. Earl moved for a grant to the Woolen Manufactory of Snow & Son, in King's County.

After some discussion, this grant was also thrown out on a division of 19 to 16.

Miscellany.

THE DOUBLE TRIAL.

A TALE OF CIRCUMSTANCIAL EVIDENCE.

BY W. HUTTON

(*Continued.*)

At the very next assize of ——shire, the law virtually confessed itself to have murdered poor Eveleen O'Neill, for a prisoner—one Roderick Madden—was put on his trial, charged with the wilful murder of Miss Fanshawe; and not as an accomplice, but as the sole perpetrator.

If possible, the excitement of the town and country on the second trial doubled that we described as prevailing at the former. Neither was it to be wondered at. Hardly anybody now but indignantly declared Eveleen O'Niell to have been martyred; and the jury who found her guilty were in some instances even seriously maltreated by mobs, and two or three of them who had been inhabitants of the county town had already found a change of residence essential for their personal safety. On the other hand, the public voice just as loudly proclaimed the guilt of the new prisoner as it did the innocence of the first. Thousands openly declared how anxiously they anticipated the condemnation of the "villian" the "monster," the "murderous wretch,"—for by such epithets the present accused was liberally designated.—Now, the fact was, the virtuous public felt conscious of having accelerated, or caused, the sacrifice of Eveleen's life by its outcry against her in the first instance; and greedily did it seize on the opportunity offered by the apprehension of another (accused on "undeniable circumstantial evidence" of the murder for which she suffered), to shift all the odium and burthen of the affair to his shoulders.

Duly was the prisoner placed at the bar; the court—which was crowded to suffocation, as the paper said—being presided over by a different judge from when Eveleen was tried. We will briefly describe the accused. He was a man about thirty five years of age, very fashionably attired, with a couple of diamond rings sparkling on the fingers of his right hand. His stature was rather low, and his whole figure slight, but graceful. His features were handsomely shaped, but somewhat sallow; and his eyes were peculiarly grey ones. He habitually had a wild, sharp, suspicious air, which rendered his countenance anything but pleasant. He wore large whiskers and moustaches, and they, together with the hair of of his head, were coal black. The latter was also of a very remarkable length, hanging down over his shoulders in large curled masses. Altogether he had strikingly the appearance of a foreigner, yet he asserted himself to be an Englishman.—It was hard to judge of the truth of this, for he spoke several languages with fluency and correctness, and appeared to be a well-educated man in all respects.

The following was the substance of the evidence submitted to the jury, against the prisoner. After detailing the murder of Miss Fanshawe, and the trial and condemnation of Eveleen, the counsel for the prosecution went on to say that the prisoner at the bar had been staying, for several weeks previous to the commission of the murder, at the village inn, near to Miss Fanshawe's mansion.—His means of support were altogether unknown; but he dressed gaudily, and lived at an expensive rate. There was no apparent reason for his sojourn at the village; and he always evaded, or flatly refused to answer, any question which the place put, directly or indirectly, regarding his previous life or calling. A few days before the murder was committed, he made many curious inquiries about the Abbey and its occupants, and walked to view it several times. On one of these occasions he met with one of the female servants, and insinuating himself into familiar conversation with her, in course of which he inquired, in an apparently careless way, about the mistress of the Abbey, and *particularly to what part she slept in, whether any one slept near her*, &c.; and to all these queries, which the servant at the time considered were put for idle curiosity, he obtained full information. The morning before the murder he paid his bill at the inn, and stated that he was going to leave that part of the country. He had previously sent off his luggage by coach to London. Two witnesses proved seeing him loitering in the evening of that day, near the side of the Abbey park, through the railings of which he kept earnestly peering; and that he started, and seemed disturbed, on perceiving himself observed by them. After a while they walked on, still leaving him near the park, slowly saunfering about. This was the last time he was seen in the neighbourhood; and, early next morning, the murder of Miss Fanshawe was discovered, but, in the great excitement which ensued, by a most singular fatality, no person whatever seemed to have for a moment thought of the prisoner at the bar and his suspicious conduct. Two days only after the execution of Eveleen, the landlord of a small public-house in the county town where she was tried, came forward, and made the following deposition to the magistrates. He said that, about nine o'clock on the very morning of the murder, the prisoner Madden came to his house, and asked for refreshments in a private room. He appeared exceedingly exhausted, his clothes being torn and bloody, his demeanor excited and agitated, and his hands and face had several small gashes upon them. He (the landlord) showed Madden into a private room, and brought him water to wash with, &c.; and, on asking Madden how it was that a gentleman, as he seemed to be, had got into such a state, received for reply that he (Madden) was a commercial traveller, staying at an hotel of the town, and that he had been at a house of ill fame, where he had quarrelled with some of the inmates, and in the fight, or general scuffle, which ensued, he had been ill-treated in the way in which he then appeared; that liquor had been forced down his throat, so as to throw him into an insensible state until about eight o'clock in the morning, and that, when he then recovered, he was permitted to leave the house without further molestation. He said as he had not been robbed, he should take no measures against the people who had ill-treated him, on account of the exposure any proceeding would subject him to; and added, that the reason for calling at the deponent's house was, that he was ashamed to go back to his hotel in such a state, for he was well known there, and to many parties in town; and if his conduct got to the ears of the firm for whom he travelled, he should be dismissed in consequence—and that, if the landlord would privately get his clothes cleaned, mended, &c., and keep the affair secret, he would liberally reward him. He, the deponent, fully believed the plausible story, and in a few hours got Madden's apparel cleaned and repaired; and the latter paid his expenses, and gave him a couple of guineas for his trouble and kindness, and as he did so, laughed, and observed that if he got into a similar scrape again, he should know to whom to apply for friendly aid. Madden then departed. All this was gone, the story of Miss Fanshawe's murder reached deponent, but not for a moment did he think of Madden in connection with it, and it was not till after Eveleen O'Neill's execution, and the universal spread of belief in her innocence, that the suspicion arose in his mind that Madden was guilty one. The grounds for it were, that his (the deponent's) public house was not only in the outskirts of the town, but on the direct road to the Abbey; and, consequently, on quitting the Abbey, Madden would find his house the first and most convenient of any to call at and arrange his dress, &c. Joining this assumption to the extraordinary fact of Madden's hands and face being gashed and bloody, as well as his clothes (which he now believed to have been done in the death struggle of Miss Fanshawe), he felt so morally satisfied that his former guest was the murderer, that he forthwith went to the magistrates, and made the aforesaid deposition.

The authorities were satisfied that the landlord's story gave sufficient grounds to justify them in apprehending and examining Madden; but the question was where to capture him. It was no difficult task to identify him with the individual who had been sojourning at the village inn, though, unfortunately, this afforded no clue to his present whereabouts. But, lo! even while the subject was under discussion, the identical individual himself came into court to complain against some blackguard fellow of the town for assaulting him. The landlord challenged him at once, but Madden positively denied ever having seen him, asserted that it was an utter mistake, for he had never visited it before. His name, moreover, he said was not Madden but Barkworth. Nevertheless, on the landlord making oath that the stranger was the identical person who paid him so mysterious a visit on the morning of the murder, the magistrates felt themselves justified in placing him in custody, and informed him he must be remanded until evidence was procured on both sides. On this Madden became quite furious, and naturally demanded on what charge they proposed to apprehend him. When informed, on a suspicion of having committed murder, he gave a violent start, turned very pale, and ejaculated several rapid expressions of terror. These doubtful symptoms were not lost on the magistrates. Declining any further hearing at the time, they closely confined him for examination at a future day. A few hours elicited the fact that a stranger, calling himself Roderick Madden, had been staying at the village inn; and a host of people who had known him there, attended at his re-examination, and identified him. On this, finding in vain to deny his identity, he boldly confessed that he was the person who, under the name of Roderick Madden, had been staying at the village inn, and that he was also truly the person whom the landlord recollected to have called at his house in the state described.

At this point of the proceedings a most important and darkly suspicious fact, tending to the crimination of the accused, was unexpectedly brought forward, by one of the witnesses from the village recollecting that he had seen the very dagger with which Miss Fanshawe had been murdered, in the possession of the present prisoner during his stay at the inn. To this startling deposition Madden replied by a contemptuous denial that the dagger was his, and that he ever possessed one of any description. Little credit was given to this denial; the host of the village himself stating that he had some recollection of seeing such a weapon in his guest's possession, but could not swear to the circumstance. However, the other villager very circumstantially described the time and place where he saw it, and was considered a man of unquestionable veracity.

When the accused was called upon to explain how he had spent the time which elapsed from his leaving the village inn, and re-appearance in the condition described by the landlord of the public-house in the country town, he replied, in a disdainful tone, that he should decline saying where or how he had spent the interval; and while he even readily admitted that the tale he told the landlord of his attire being bloody, &c., from a quarrel in a brothel, was false, yet he doggedly insisted on his entire innocence of Miss Fanshawe's murder, adding that he could [illegible]

prove an alibi, were it not that he had weighty private reasons for declining to do so. This was all the defence he chose to make, and he disdainfully refused to say who he was or what he was. The magistrates eventually committed him for trial.

The witnesses to prove the whole of the above evidence were duly called and examined, and the counsel for the prosecution failed not to dwell on every tittle which went towards establishing the guilt of the prisoner. He recalled each suspicious fact, contending that Madden's residence at the village was obviously to obtain covert intelligence concerning Miss Fanshawe's Abbey, &c., on which the prisoner proceeded to effect his diabolical design. He observed that the chain of circumstantial evidence was very complete, and some of its links supplied. The motive for the deed was at present only known to the prisoner himself; but it might have been revenge, or robbery, or some other object impossible to be guessed at. Whatever it was, very evidently the murderer was frightened prematurely away by the approach of the unfortunate young lady, who, by a most lamentable case of human fallibility, had but a few months before, been tried and condemned in that very court.

When called upon for his defence, Madden, who employed no counsel, repeated in substance little more than what he had alleged before the magistrates, still denying the dagger to have been his—still insisting, most strenuously, and even fiercely, that he was innocent of the murder. He appeared to be quite aware that he had not even the most remote chance of an acquittal, but spoke unfalteringly, and in turns surveyed both judge, jury, and spectators, calmly and sternly, while his lip curled in undissembled scorn and defiance.

The counsel for the crown very briefly rejoined, alluded to the fact of the "desperately wicked prisoner being an avowed atheist, and confidently awaited the coming verdict. The judge clearly and impartially summed up, and pointed out that this, like the former trial for the same offence, was supported wholly by circumstantial and inferential evidence. The jury retired, and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of "GUILTY."

Nobody was either surprised or sorry. Not an atom of sympathy for the fate of the unhappy man create in any human breast. Partly, this was doubtless attributable to his character and demeanour, but still more so to the vindictive feeling which people indulged in towards him, as being the cause of the legal murder of poor Eveleen. Undauntedly did he receive his awful sentence; and when the judge earnestly besought him to devote the little span of life yet his, to repentance and seeking Divine forgiveness, a low, hollow, fiend-like laugh of derision, at such an idea. Hideously, indeed, did that laugh sound on every ear, and tremendous were the thoughts it generated in reflective breasts.

Soon as placed in his cell, he had but one favour to ask, which was permission for one friend of his to visit him ere his execution. The authorities assented; and, pen and paper being given him, he addressed a note to a female residing at a town some 12 miles distant, urgently requesting her immediately to come to him. The note he signed "James May," and he explained this by saying that she knew him by no other name, and that he believed she was quite unaware of Roderick Madden, the condemned, being the same person as her friend. The note was sent express to the party, who proved to be a fashionable prostitute, who had been staying a few months at the town. She expressed extreme surprise at the intelligence, and set off forthwith to visit her quondom companion. On meeting, little emotion was expressed on either side; and after a very brief interview, in the presence of the turnkey, the woman departed, but not before Madden had obtained permission for her to see him once more at an early hour on the morning of the execution. Accordingly, at four, A. M., of the day, she punctually applied for admission to his cell, and was at once conducted thither, where were already assembled the governor, chaplain, and sheriff, all anxiously begging him to make a confession.

"After *she* has been here, I will," significantly replied he.

To the astonishment of all, the only words which passed between the pair were—

"Well, Emily," cried Madden, in a cool, easy way, "you are faithful to your promise. I've nothing to say to you, but I am glad you are come, just to bid me farewell. We never meet again on earth; and as to Heaven and Hell, I believe in neither." Then he briskly added, "Come; one last kiss, and good-by."

"Good-by," said the female, who was quite unmoved. So saying, she flung her arms around his neck, and joined her lips to his in a long, clinging kiss. This done, she at once departed, without having exhibited the slightest trace of feeling. When she was gone, Madden called for pen and paper, saying he would write his confession. They were supplied, and he began to write rapidly. In a short time he was observed to change colour, while his hand trembled very much. This agitation, in a couple of minutes, increased to such a degree that the pen fell from his nerveless grasp, and he himself would have sunk on the floor had not those around supported him. His face became quite black, and a greenish foam issued from his lips; his eyes distended fearfully, and his frame writhed in agonizing convulsions. In the midst of this, hower he was able to gasp, with a final effort—

"My father lied, for I have cheated the gallows at last!"

Then his struggles gradually subsided, and he lay a revolting corpse, having died from the effects of poison.

The unfinished confession was found to be as follows:—

"In a few moments I shall be dead, and I now write all I have to say; and, whatever my life has been, and whatever my religious notions are, all men may believe every word I here write to be the solemn truth.

"I am innocent of the murder of Miss Fanshawe, and I have not the remotest idea who murdered her. The night she was murdered I was many miles distant; and this I could have proved on my trial, but I could not have done so without confessing that I was engaged that night in committing a murder; but where or on whom will never be known. My hands were cut in the death grapple, and my clothes smeared in blood. As to the witnesses who asserted they saw me lurking about the Abbey grounds, they either wilfully lied, or were mistaken by my resemblance to another. The dagger with which Miss Fanshawe was murdered really was mine, although I denied it on my trial, being desirous to make the best of my chance of acquittal. As deposed on my trial, I was in the habit of carrying it about me; but I lost it a week before the murder was committed, near the Abbey, and I have no doubt the real murderer had picked it up, and used it as the instrument of the deed.

"What my real name, rank, or country is—who I am or what I have been—I will not tell.—That secret, and many others, perish with me."

(At this place the handwriting began to waver, and became illegible, in consequence of the poison having attacked his vitals. We subjoin all the fragmentary portion that could be deciphered.)

"I defy him ..... Lady Helena burned them, and my mistress ..... She it was who visited me in the cell and gave me poison."

Thoroughly detestable villian as the suicide avowed himself to be, the authorities saw too much reason to believe the confession. No time was lost in taking measures for the apprehension of the woman who had conveyed the poison to him, for, independently of the suspicion attaching to her as his accomplice and mistress, a very intense curiosity was manifested to ascertain in what ingenious fashion she had managed to convey the poison to him, for it seemed almost incredible that she could have done it unobserved by all present, as they stood within a few feet of both, and watched every motion during the brief interview.

It was found that she had decamped from the town immediately after leaving the prison; and as whole month elapsed ere she was apprehended at Chester, by an officer who recognised her from the "Hue and Cry." On being interrogated, she stoutly denied any participation in the crime of Madden, but freely admitted that she it was who gave him the poison on their final interview on the morning of the execution; and the following was the explanation she gave of the manner of its being conveyed—

She said she did not know the name of the poison, but it was a red liquid, given into her keeping by the prisoner some months before his arrest, with injunctions carefully to preserve it for him, for some day he expected it would be useful. She continued, that she placed the small flat bottle containing it under her tongue, and that when she kissed him at parting, while their lips clung together, they partially opened their mouths, and so passed the bottle from one to the other, without the least difficulty or risk of discovery.—This plain, she said, had been arranged by him, and whispered to her at their first interview, without being overheard by the turnkey in the cell.—Once in his mouth, he easily drew the cork with his teeth, swallowed the liquid, and retained the bottle until the moment when his death convulsion begun.

She declared that she did not know anything whatever of his real name, profession, or connections; but said that he had always command of considerable wealth.

As the reader has seen, two trials for the murder of Miss Fanshawe had resulted in the legal murder of Eveleen O'Neill, and in the suicide of the condemned *sot-disant* Madden; yet both of them were perfectly innocent of the crime of which they had been found guilty by an English jury. The confession of Madden, instead of casting any light on the affair—instead of giving an indice to the real culprit, only seemed to envrap the deed in the blacker obscurity. People who had first very stoutly maintained the absolute, unquestionable guilt of poor Eveleen, and next that of Roderick Madden, received a frightful lesson of the utter fallibility of human judgement, when resting on merely circumstantial evidence; and now, after there had been a double trial, the question still was—only more intricate, mysterious, and inexplicable than ever—"WHO DID THE DEED?"

No fewer than forty-and four years swelled the sum of time past, and still did that great problem remain unsolved. The judge, the juries, and the witnesses, and a vast majority of the spectators were gone to their account—the old Abbey itself was pulled down, and a modern mansion reared in its site; and the whole of the marvellous circumstances connected with the "Double Trial" were now fast becoming matters of local tradition only, being occasionally related by hoary-headed grandsires to a listening circle around the Christmas fire, as a fearful mystery which happened when they were young, and which they now could safely aver never would be cleared up on earth.

One fine summer morning in 18—, the minister of one of the churches in the county town received an urgent summons to attend the death-bed of an old beggar woman, who had arrived there a few days previously, and now lay dying in a miserable lodging. He complied with the request; and on seeing her, was astounded by learning from her own feeble lips that he was called to be the repository of most awful revelations. She appeared to be a woman of nearly seventy years of age; one, moreover, who was emaciated by disease and want, until she looked more like a resuscitated mummy than anything else. She lay coiled up in a heap of filthy rags, and was evidently at the last stage of existence. Startling, indeed, were the very first words she uttered.

"More than forty years," said she, "I have been a child of Hell! I don't want you to talk to me about my soul's salvation, for that's out of the question; but——"

"Oh," interrupted the clergyman, deeply shocked, "I implore you say not so; you have, perhaps, only a few fleeting minutes to live, and ——"

"I know; and that's why I wish you to hear me, and to write down my dying words."

The substance of these words was as follows:—She said that fortyfour years bygone she had lived as ladies' maid with Miss Fanshawe, of—— Abbey; and that lady had several times scolded and threatened to discharge her for gross neglect of her duties, an awful spirit of revenge took possession of her, and she determined to murder her mistress. While pondering the matter over, she happened to find a dagger (that left by Roderick Madden) near to the park palings. About a week afterwards she murdered her mistress with this very dagger, and being disturbed by the approaching footsteps off Eveleen O'Neil, who had heard the death-struggle, she hurried back to her own chamber, leaving the dagger behind her. She had on at the the time only a thin night dress, which being sprinkled with blood, she hid, and hastily washing her hands and face, put on a clean one. Then when the alarm was given by the butler, she joined the rest of the family in rushing to the apartment of the murdered lady, and was loudest of any in her out cries and lamentations. She said that when she saw the turn the affair had taken, by shifting all suspicion from herself to poor Eveleen, she no longer felt any fear of detection. She availed herself of an early opportunity to burn her gory night-dress, which she easily effected at the kitchen fire, during the great confusion of the morning. She actually had the hardihood to attend the trial of Eveleen; and when the counsel for the latter uttered the remarkable expression that perhaps the real murderer was then present, she felt ready to die away, but soon recovered, and she afterwards beheld the execution of Eveleen, without experiencing an atom of remorse, either for her death or that of her first victim. From that time forward, she, in her own words, became and continued emphatically "a child of Hell!" Very soon after Eveleen's execution, she married a soldier, and accompanied him to India. Subsequently she travelled over various parts of the world, and committed sin upon sin, and wicked deed upon wicked deed, beyond the capability of her memory to sum up. At length she felt an irresistible prompting to drag her worn-out frame to the locality of her first fearful crime; and there finding herself nigh unto death, she determined to unburthen herself of a relation of that deed, and accordingly did so as related.

Her confession was read over to her by the clergyman, in the presence of two hastily-summoned neighbouring magistrates, and she declared that it was true in every respect. A few minutes afterwards, her soul fled to its dread account.

Reader! not one word of comment do we presume to make on the "strange eventful history" we have, however, unworthily related. We feel that to append a "moral," after the approved fable-book fashion, were an insult to your intelligence.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

Provincial Legislature.

EARL GREY'S DESPATCH.

(Continued from first page.)

Mr. Wark said the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Brown) ought to bear in mind that we were in a different position when we asked for bounties on a former occasion. We were then treated as British subjects; but we are now dealt with as foreigners. The time has come when the solemn decisions of Colonial Legislatures are not to be thrown aside by the whims and caprices of a Colonial Minister. The period has also arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this Province to speak out in a determined and unmistakeable manner.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said he had always been against bounties on the fisheries, and he would not vote for such a measure at the present time. If he would go for any bounty, it would be for the encouragement of agriculture, which would turn out to be more useful. We had not £3000 to give away in this manner. We could catch fish enough for our own bread. The money was drained out of the Province for bread stuffs, and if we have means to share, as bounties, let it be for the encouragement of the growth of wheat and other necessary agricultural products.

Colonel Hayward had always been against giving bounties for the encouragement of the fisheries, because he thought it was injudicious; but, if any thing would induce him to go for the measure now, it was the arbitrary and dictatorial despatches of Earl Grey. These despatches were so arbitrary and overbearing that no member in this House should listen to them; and if any thing would induce him to go for the Bill, now before the Committee, it would be to let Earl Grey see that the people of this Province were not to be dictated to in matters that concerned their local interests. Every hon. member in this House knew more about the affairs of the Province than Earl Grey or any other man in Britain; and neither Earl Grey nor any other Earl can dictate to the Legislature of New Brunswick. He (Col. Hayward) would vote for the Bill.

Mr. Brown would report progress until the opinion of the hon. Attorney General could be had relative to the nature of the despatches. By passing the Bill under consideration, the Committee were assuming a dangerous and alarming position. Had hon. members given utterance to such violent expression ten years ago, as they used to day, he (Mr. B.) could not tell what would have been the consequence. A few years ago, he (Mr. B.) had made some remarks respecting Lord Stanley (then Mr. Stanley) and he received a severe castigation; but had he uttered the expressions that were made use of to-day, he did not know what would become of him. In the name of common sense what are you going to do? Are you determined to declare war, and hoist the "stripes and stars." The hon. member for Kent (Mr. Wark) has said, "This is the time to speak out determinedly, and in unmistakeable terms." Does that hon. member want Annexation? Does he want to drive this Province to rebellion? He (Mr. B.) would tell hon. members again, that so long as we remain British Colonies, we must obey the instructions of the Home Government; and he would caution the Committee against adopting a rash measure through a violent ebulition of feeling. He would move that the Committee report progress until the opinion of the Attorney General be obtained.

Saturday, March 30th.

Hon Mr. Rankin moved for a reconsideration on Thursday's Journal relative to the General inspection of the Militia, when it was carried that one day's General Inspection was necessary.

The House then went into Committee relative to the contemplated Suspension Bridge over the Falls, near St. John, when Mr. Woodward moved the following resolution—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Report of the Select Committee submitted to the House on the 25th of March inst. be adopted, and that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to carry out the recommendations of said Committee.

The Report of the Select Committee above alluded to recommend that £2000 be granted by the Legislature in aid of the undertaking, but that the money be not drawn until the Suspension Bridge be completed, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Incorporation.

His Honour the Speaker said, he did not think the bridge, even if constructed to the satisfaction of the Government, would pay. He thought the passing of a Bill in accordance with the resolution before the Committee, would form a precedent that would have an injurious tendency. Capitalists in England and elsewhere might be induced to embark in similar speculating undertakings, and if those speculations did not pay, the parties would consider that they had a right to a Legislative grant to indemnify them for their losses. Mr. Wm. K. Reynolds had come to this House for an act of incorporation, and stated, that the greater part of the stock would be taken up in the United States. This has not been done, and he (Mr. Reynolds) has now come to the House for a grant to enable him to proceed, and there was no surety that the work would be completed. The Committee had better pause ere they pass such a measure. The public finances could not afford grants for so uncertain a purpose. Hon. members would remember that some years ago a bridge had been commenced near the same place. The Legislature had voted a grant and the project failed. This was a waste of money, and a similar failure might be the result of the present attempt.

His Honour then moved the following amendment, viz:—

Resolved, "That as the opinion of this Committee, that having granted an act of incorporation to Wm. K. Reynolds for the erection of a bridge over the Falls, near the City of St. John as a private speculation, it is inexpedient for this House to adopt the recommendation of the select Committee."

Mr. End thought no better security could be given than that which Mr. Reynolds had offered, and that was to finish the work to the satisfaction of the Government Commissioners, before any portion of the grant was called for. His Honour the Speaker had said that Mr. Reynolds came to this House last year for an act of incorporation—that he (Mr. R.) had stated that nearly all the stock had been taken up in the U. States. (The hon. member then went on to state the usefulness of the Bridge.)

Messrs. Ritchie, Partelow, Jordan, Brown, Thompson, and Wilson spoke in favour of the resolution, and after some discussion the Committee divided on the amendment—Yeas 15—Nays 16. For the resolution, 16; against it 15. A Committee was then appointed to prepare a Bill. The House adjourned at an early hour.

Monday.

HON ATTORNEY GENERAL was sorry he had not been present to hear the debate. He had been necessarily called away before the debate commenced. By the concluding remarks of the hon. Member for Charlotte, (Mr. Brown) he understood that Hon. Members had used strong language in reference to the despatches of Earl Grey. He (Hon. Attorney General) was not surprised at strong language being used and he considered it the duty of this House to express their very high displeasure *at the tone and bearing of Earl Grey's late despatches.* When he compared Lord John Russel's Speech in Parliament with Earl Grey's despatches, he considered that that Speech had entirely revoked previous restrictions with regard to these Colonies. This was his opinion and he was determined to test the principle before the Session was over. This Committee had a perfect right to pass the Bill and to send it home with an Address to the British Parliament. This would test whether, as we are told, the privilege of managing our own affairs has been conceded to us. If the doctrine set forth in the despatches in question is really the doctrine of the British Government, then we would say in the language of the Hon. and learned Member for Saint John, (Mr. Ritchie) that all the promises which have been made and the principles set forth relative to our local privileges is nothing but a "delusion and a mockery." He wanted to show the British Parliament and people of England, through the British Press, that we, on this Province, know more about our real interests and are better qualified to manage our own affairs than Earl Grey. He wanted to reconcile the language of these two lords to prove their consistency—In answer to the Hon and learned Member for Northumberland (Mr. Carman,) as a Member of the Government, he would say that if his opinion were asked by the Governor on this subject he (Hon. Attorney General) would advise his Excellency to give his assent to the Bill and to send it home in order to test the soundness and consistency of the doctrines enunciated by Lord John Russel and Earl Grey. He would also say that he was ready to take the affair in charge and to test the whole principle before the British Parliament and people of England. This Legislature had a perfect right to adjudicate on all matters touching their local interests, and to tell the British Government that they are displeased at the recent dictation of the Colonial Minister.

DR. WILSON would like to see Hon. Members a little more guarded and dignified in expressing their sentiments. If we have the management of our affairs let us be more dignified and courteous in our expressions. This was not the way to proceed. Some Hon. Members said they were averse to giving bounties, yet they would vote for the Bill. This was not consistent. Every member should vote from principle and on the merits and not be led away by hostile feeling, if they thought the operation of the Bill would not be beneficial.

MR. R. D. WILMOT said the tone of the late despatches was an undue interference with our rights and whether dignified or not he (Mr. W) would not hesitate to say so.

HON. MR. HANNINGTON would agree with much that had fallen from the Hon. Attorney General, but he did not know whence the £3000 was to come. If the revenue would admit of bounties it would be more judicious on the part of this House to encourage the Agricultural resources of the Country. As it has been truly said by the Hon. Member for Northumberland (Mr. Carman) the farmers of this Province have been neglected. If any branch of industry more than another deserved Legislative encouragement, it was Agriculture, and he (Hon. Mr Hannington) would vote against bounties for any other purpose while Agriculture, the most important interest of the Country, was neglected.

His HON. the SPEAKER said, the Committee have now been engaged nearly five hours in discussing this question. He was sorry that there was not a greater degree of unanimity shown on this important subject. Disunion was weakness. This Bill involves a question that materially affects our interests, and we should be unanimous in order fairly to test the policy set forth by Earl Grey. Although some Hon. Members were opposed to bounties for certain purposes, he believed they all agreed upon the broad principle, and he would again say the Committee ought to be unanimous in showing that we consider ourselves the best judges of what suits our interests.

MR. BROWN was satisfied with the explanation of Hon Attorney General, and he (Mr. B) would offer no further objections to the Bill.

Thus, we see that Mr. Brown becomes sadly converted, because one of his *masters* (the Attorney General) thinks with the majority. If this is not piliancy to the government, then what is! Charlotte is *ably* represented, sure enough!]

Professor Johnston's Report.

Hon. Mr. Partelow laid before the House Professor Johnston's Report on the Agricultural capabilities of this Province.

Mr. Ritchie said, he had been informed that a gentleman in St. John had proposed to print 10,000 copies of the Report at the small sum of 4d. a piece. He (Mr. R) thought if such a proposal had been made, the government ought to avail themselves of it. The Report contained much valuable information, and that information ought to be as extensively diffused as possible. By getting a large number printed at 4d. a piece, they could be sold in Great Britain and Ireland at 6d. stg.; and be of great importance to persons disposed to emigrate to this country. We have never known the capabilities of this Province, and now that we have this scientific and agricultural information before us, it is our duty to disseminate it, as well on the other side of the water as amongst ourselves, so that a better and more intelligent class of people may be induced to settle in this Province. If we lock up the Report, the Professor's talent and labour will be thrown away, and all that has been already done will go for nothing. The address delivered in St. John by Professor Johnston has been circulated, and it has done much good.

A motion was made to print 1000 copies of the Report for the use of the Legislature and for circulation.

Mr. Steves would congratulate the government on having brought in the Report at so early a period of the session; he thought too much money had been already spent for printing. He found that the public printing this year has already cost the enormous sum of £2300, and one Bill of a local nature cost £40. One hundred pounds for this Bill and one hundred for that, was looked upon as a small sum; but taking all together, these sums swell to an enormous amount, and hon. members should take these facts into consideration. He was very desirous that the information contained in the Report should be diffused; but he wished to see that done on some principle of economy. There was very great extravagance in the printing, as well as every other department of the public business; and he hoped, that in future, this Legislature would see the necessity for adopting a cheaper and more systematic course in every branch of the public expenditure.

Mr. Barbarie said, when £100 was first voted for Professor Johnston to perform a running tour through the country, that sum was considered by some a large amount; (Mr. B) then considered if the Legislature would get off with £1000 or £1200 they would do very well. This was a large expense; but now as the work was printed, he would like to see the information extensively circulated in England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as in this country. It would hold out inducements for a respectable class of emigrants to settle in the country. He did not think it prudent to cavil now about a small sum on so important a matter.

Hon. L. A. Wilmot said, it was worthy of remark that among all the Bankrupts in the Province, not a single instance of a Bankrupt Farmer was to be found. Among all those Bankrupt speculations, the sober, honest and industrious farmer had manfully stood his ground. From the well known abilities and character of Professor Johnston, no one could for a moment doubt the accuracy of the Report. He (hon. Attorney General) had read it, and he felt really delighted with it. It has been said that the climate was too cold, and that the soil was unfit for cultivation. But the fact is, we have been laboring in the dark, and we have never known the capabilities of our country. Professor Johnston is a gentleman of high scientific attainments, and he has come to certain conclusions, and these conclusions are entitled to every credit, and well worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature. If the House would not agree to print 10,000 copies of the report it would be done by subscription; and he was one that was quite willing to subscribe. The circulation of the report ought not to be confined to this country. It should be sent to all parts of Britain and Ireland. The valuable information it contained would give people on the other side of the water a more correct idea of the agricultural resources of this Province, and induce a respectable and useful class of emigrants to settle amongst us. Professor Johnston's abilities were well known in the United States, and the report would have a large circulation there.—The address delivered in St. John has already circulated widely, and it has had a good effect. A person from Wisconsin has purchased about 800 acres of land at Tracmouth, near St. John, and paid a pound an acre for it. This was one effect of Professor Johnston's Lecture in St. John, and it goes to show what credit is attached to the Professor's abilities.

Hon. Mr. Hannington said, if the Report was worth printing, it was worth distributing for the benefit of the farmers. A large amount of valuable information was contained in the Report, and it was calculated to be of much service. He would vote for the printing of any number which would be sufficient for general circulation. Copies should be sent to Great Britain and to Ireland, for the information of the people there.

Mr. Gilbert said, he had not read the report, and he did not know what it was. He would move, as an amendment, that 50 copies be printed until members see what the book is; and if it is all that it is represented to be, any number can afterwards be struck off. He thought it was premature to carry out the purport of the motion for 1000 copies. It was working in the dark.

Mr. Wark believed the motion of the hon. member for Queen's, (Mr. Gilbert.) was merely a matter of form. The 1000 copies have been already printed. The Government, appreciating the value of the report, had taken the responsibility. He did not see the propriety of discussing this question. Every hon. member must see the importance of the Report, and that it was calculated to do much good.

After some observations from Messrs. Woodward, Ritchie and Jordan, 1000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

[From the Morning News.]

ARRIVAL of THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

(By Telegraph to Reading Room.)

HALIFAX, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The *Europa*, Capt. Lott, arrived here this day, at 2 1/2 o'clock, and sailed again at 6 o'clock this evening for New York. She had altogether 90 passengers, 13 of whom were for St. John—viz Mr. and Mrs. Henry Garbutt, Miss Magee, Messrs. Hegan, Carvill, Waugh, Kemp, Frazer, Desbrisay, Morrison, Wm. Doherty, Vassie, Hastings, Provan, and Barry.

MARKETS.

TIMBER.—Arrivals at Liverpool from North America for the month, amount to about 6,000 tons, which is less by nearly one half than the average for four previous years. There have been no arrivals from the North of Europe. The present stock of Timber and Deals is reported to be quite sufficient for the requirements of the season. Prices continue very low. *Latest sales*—St. John Pine, 18 1/2d to 19 1-4d. Birch, two parcels St. John sold at 16d a 16 1-2d, and a good parcel at Auction brought 17 to 17 1-2. Spruce Planks—three cargoes of St. John sold at £7 2s 6d to £7 10s per standard. Deals—St. John Spruce sold at Auction for £6 10s to £7 7s 6. Railway Sleepers—A very limited demand.

COTTON.—All descriptions except fair and good have declined 1 4d per lb. Latest quotations are fair upland 6 3 8d, Mobile 6 5-8d, New Orleans 6 7-8d. Sales for the last fortnight 56,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 7,500 and exporters 10,000 bales. Sales last week 30,000 bales.

Coffee in London is down 6s or 15s from the top prices of a few weeks past.

Corn Markets steadier with an upward tendency. Flour Market unchanged. Money Market firmer, and bullion still increasing. Consols closed at 95 1-2.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts is not so good. Two weeks later advices from India—politically there is nothing important, and commercially the news is less encouraging than was anticipated. In France the Elections have passed over without any disturbance.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his Budget from which it appears that there is a surplus of nearly two and a half millions. The mode proposed for the disposal of this surplus is said to be anything but satisfactory to the Country, and the present Ministry are said to hold Office by a very precarious tenure. A motion was made by Mr. Hutt in the House of Commons to Address the Crown upon the propriety and necessity of withdrawing the Squadron at present employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and of releasing this Country from all treaty stipulation with other Countries, by which we are bound to maintain this Squadron; and the evening previous to the debate on this motion, Lord John Russel having taken the alarm called a Meeting of the friends and supporters of Government—a large number attended, on which both Lord John Russel and Lord Palmerston distinctly informed them, that if this motion prevailed they would resign Office; however when the division was taken the motion was lost by a majority of 78. The Times designates the support of the African Squadron as a deplorable humbug, that a large portion, say one fourth of our fleet, is employed in this interminable and worse than useless enterprise.

The Bill for the abolition of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be presented to Parliament after Easter. It is said the cultivation of the Soil in Ireland is more attended to than was anticipated, and a very great breadth of potatoes has been sown. Emigration from the Southern Counties is rapidly increasing.

The first Estate sold, under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Bill, was bought by a tenant Farmer.

It is stated that Lord Gough now intends to abandon public life and return to his Estate in the Country, there to spend the remainder of his days.

The Government has directed the suspension of aggression measures against Greece, but still holds on to the Greek Vessels already in their possession, pending a final settlement of the claims; it is said this suspension has been procured through the intervention of the French Government.

The news from the Continent is said to be devoid of interest. It is said Prussia has abandoned all claims upon Neufchatel, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe, which the Government consider might be ever dangered by their insisting upon these claims.

All those parties who were sentenced to death in consequence of being engaged in the Hungarian Revolution, have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for various periods of time—and the Austrian Government have emitted the tax upon the Hungarian Jews.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 5, 1850.

EARL GREY'S DISPATCH—BOUNTY TO FISHERMEN.

Few of our fellow subjects in this Province, exhibit more patient industry than is manifested by our fishermen. The successful prosecution of their employment, requires the exercise of hard labor, and the most untiring vigilance. It is by no means free from danger, and in the pursuit of their calling, the instances are far from numerous where profitable results, have been in proportion to the amount of toil and anxiety, which are necessarily expended. During the season of night, in the midst of peril and darkness, the persons of these hardy men are frequently exposed, and yet whilst there is no class of our countrymen whose precarious industry demands a larger share of Legislative encouragement, it may be at the same time most truly observed, that there is no class, whose interests are more indifferently or carelessly represented.

Great roads and bye roads, important and unimportant bridges and meagre thoroughfares, all command a very large share of deliberative attention, and a very generous amount of the peoples' money can readily be found to compensate one of our representatives for the *pure* and *unselfish* patriotism displayed by him, whilst dancing an unrequired attendance at the heels of Professor Johnson, but little or nothing is ever done to smooth the way of the poor fisherman! It is true a Commission was issued in 1836, by virtue of which two or three members of the Assembly made a pleasure trip to Grand Manan, *and charged accordingly*, for the *risque* and *hazard* of the voyage, and all the *trouble* to which they were exposed, in the enjoyment of rather more luxurious fare than that to which they were daily accustomed, not forgetting the attendant inconvenience of—"a little brandy." But what benefit the poor fisherman ever reaped from this expenditure of his money, we never learned. In some of the rural parishes of the old country, the Church wardens are in the habit of annually "eating a dinner for the benefit of the poor." All the fascinations of this time-honored custom were realised, and *with the same happy results*, by the far famed fishery commissioners of 1836. "Odd fish" they were at the time, and "loose fish" ever since.

It is quite possible, that after the Colonial Secretary had carefully examined the index to the Legislative journals of this Province, for the last quarter of a century, and ascertained that the words FISH—FISHERIES—FISHERMEN rarely made their appearance therein, that he thought the proceeding would be a perfectly safe one, if he nullified any attempt to encourage the prosecution of our fisheries, by the bestowal of legislative bounty; taking it for granted, that the sentiments of his recent despatch would well harmonise with the apathy towards the interests of the fishermen, as manifested by the comparative silence of our congregated wisdom!

But let us examine for a moment how this conduct of his lordship will comport with the declarations recently made by the Imperial government, and how this untimely interference with local rights and purely domestic arrangements, will tally with what has been declared to be the Imperial policy. In a despatch to Lord Elgin, Earl Grey proceeds as follows:—

"You had better stand on the general practical distinction, that it was only in cases where the administration of the Colony came in question, that the authority of the Crown should be interposed; but that as to local affairs the Legislature and Executive of the Colony should be the best judges."

Now this despatch was written some twelve months since, and a little before the time when Earl Grey would be apprised that the people of this Province were desirous of giving a helping hand to their struggling fishermen!

We shall next refer to the debate in the House of Lords, on the Rebellion losses bill. To appreciate Lord Grey's remarks it must be recollected that Lord Brougham had moved that the bill should be so altered as to—"provide security *against* the compensation for losses sustained in the rebellion being given to persons who abbetted it." Earl Grey concluded his speech with the following significant remarks:—

"It was his firm conviction, that, by passing SUCH A RESOLUTION, they would shake that confidence which all parties cherished in the system of Government now happily established there, and lead them to suppose that they were not to be allowed to deal in a manner which would be satisfactory to themselves with matters of domestic and internal concern. *This conviction was, that to come to such a decision would be dangerous to the security of the Canadian Government.* It was on these grounds that he trusted their Lordships would concur with him in refusing assent to the resolution of the noble and learned Lord."

If our space would permit we could multiply instances to shew that the recent determination of the British government, has been, *to let the Colonists have there own way in their own matters*, and, therefore, Earl Grey's despatch, is as little in accordance with this previous policy, frequently and solemnly declared, as it is in unison with the feelings of the people of New-Brunswick.

In the case of Mr. Fairbanks, of Nova Scotia, the following extract from Earl Grey's despatch to Sir John Harvey, dated Nov. 15th, 1848, will amply shew that he is perfectly willing *to consent even to an act of gross injustice*, and surrender his own feelings entirely to the will of a tyrannical majority of the local legislature. In that case, his lordship thus observes:—

"I freely acknowledge on behalf of her Majesty's Government, that the question involved in this act exclusively affects the internal interests of Nova Scotia, and that in accordance with those views on which the principles of the government of the British North American provinces should be administered, (and which I have more than once had occasion to explain,) the opinion of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia in favour of this law, as expressed through their Representatives in the Assembly, ought properly to prevail, even though her Majesty's ministers may not concur in thinking that it is framed in the manner best calculated to promote the real interests of the Province."

We hope that sufficient independence may be found in our Legislature, to induce a steady and triumphant perseverance in the measure now before them, which concedes an act of justice to New-Brunswick fishermen. And if Earl Grey has again the temerity to issue his *veto*, then the British House of Commons is the tribunal before

whom even far greater men than his lordship have frequently found their proper level.

Since writing the above, the Legislative Council have nullified the Bounty bill, passed by the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly should now pass an ORDER, directing the Treasurer *to pay the Irish Bounty*, as contemplated in the Bill. The Government will then direct the money to be paid, or they will be brought in collision with the House. Such a proceeding is not so much to be desired for the sake of the bounty, as for the public to understand whether their own Representatives or the Colonial Secretary should disburse the Provincial Revenue.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

"*Reports on the proposed line of Railway between the City of Saint John, and the Harbour of Shediac,*" *by J. Wilkinson, Esq. p. p. 60.*—Simpson, Queen's Printer.

This work is the result of great labour, physical and mental, on the part of Mr. Wilkinson, and so far as we are enabled to judge, it gives abundant proof, that an important duty has been entrusted into safe and prudent hands. The cost of this railway, with the amount required for "running stock," that is, locomotives, passenger cars, &c. is estimated at £135,918 7s 1d. a fearful sum it is true, but the incalculable amount of advantage which the country would reap from the establishment of the line, would, we feel quite certain, more than counterbalance even this enormous outlay. The tables of gradients, tangents and curves, furnished in the appendix, are compiled in a clear and comprehensive manner, affording evidence of high scientific attainments. A statement is given of prospective revenue, of a character which is very encouraging, and on the 20th page Mr. W. remarks:—"In this estimate no increase of traffic has been assumed. It is contrary to experience and probability that it will not increase. The mere construction of the Railway will largely increase it." Whilst immediately before, the author is of the opinion, that from passengers "through traffic," a revenue would be yielded, amounting to £37,120 "or exceeding by 20 per cent, that which has shown to be the largest necessary to secure 6 per cent. interest on the investment." Whilst reluctantly dismissing this interesting pamphlet, for the present, we refer, in connection with the undertaking, our readers, to an article in this day's impression, under the title of "the Halifax and Quebec Railway."

"REPORT OF THE SEA AND RIVER FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, WITHIN THE GULF OF SAINT LAWRENCE AND BAY CHALEUR," by M. H Perley, Esq., H. M. Emigration Officer, St. John, N.B., p. p. 137. Simpson, Queen's printer.

This production shows that Mr. Perley has not been idle, whilst occupied with a lengthy visit to the northern portions of this Province. It would be impossible to do justice to the Report, by furnishing our readers with a mere digest of its interesting contents, as the author himself has given to it a character for as much brevity, as it is possible to display, in the performance of a public duty, where comprehensive and satisfactory information are looked for. We trust that this pamphlet, together with the one just noticed, and the Report of Professor Johnston, may be circulated far and wide, so that every man at home or abroad who takes an interest in the prosperity of our country, may be placed in possession of the very valuable information, which they individually contain

"THE MIRACLES OF REVELATION, A LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE REVD. E. C. VERY," p. p. 13—and another Lecture, by the Revd. J. D. Casewell, entitled—"THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY DERIVED FROM PROPHECY—are both from the press of J. & A. M'Millan.

They form a portion of the result of the crusade against infidelity, which has recently marked the annals of this city. We trust that this "holy war" may be crowned with a triumphant victory, on the part of the reverend champions, who have been earnestly engaged in it. If scepticism still prevails, it must be truly invincible, after the "orthodox blows and knocks" it has so recently encountered. We are pleased to observe "Christian Union" thus exemplified.

The four works now noticed have reached us within the last few days, and we thank their respective authors for their presentation. Some years have elapsed since the taunting enquiry was made by a crabbed tourist in the United States; "who reads an American book?" If the same worthy were to find his way to this Province, judging from the recent copious accession to our Provincial *literature*, he would hardly think of asking—'who reads a New Brunswick *pamphlet*?'

RIBBONISM.—During the Debate on the Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges of this Province, among the many frivolous objections urged against the measure, one was, "THAT IF THIS BODY WERE INCORPORATED THE RIBBONMEN WOULD PREFER A CLAIM TO THE LIKE LEGISLATIVE RECOGNITION"! If the most blood thirsty and cold blooded murders ever perpetrated in Ireland—if the dark and desperate assassination of young Briggs, and Allingham, and Gough, the Policeman in Portland. If many woundings and attempts at murder at York Point—if the riot at Lowry's and at Woodstock, and the previous desperate villainy at the latter place—now so happily rendered peaceable and quiet, and by whom? ORANGEMEN! We say, if all these and a thousand other enormities constitute a claim upon the Legislature for the incorporation of a New-Brunswick Grand Lodge of Ribbonmen, we cannot deny, but that a clear and indisputable case is fairly made out. The injunction conveyed by the following extract from a late Irish paper, adds another *striking* claim for the Legislative sanction of Ribbonism:—

DARING OUTRAGE—SPREAD OF RIBBONISM IN STRANORLAR.—On the evening of Thursday, the 14th instant, as Jas. Martin, of Corraghamone in the parish of Stranorlar, a wealthy farmer was returning home from the market of Ballyboffey, in company with a land surveyor, at present engaged in surveying the Corraghamone property, he was waylaid and most mercilessly beaten by five men who overtook him on the road, armed with "cobs," and who, after ordering his companion to stand aside, struck him several blows, which felled him to the ground. The unfortunate man received eight severe wound on the head, with other contusions on various parts of body. The ruffians having accomplished their object, leisurely went off the road through the fields, and were soon out of view. Since the above occurred, the windows of Mr. Stewart, who resides in the centre of the main of Stranolar, were demolished with stones, while he and other members of the Methodist connexion were engaged in religious exercises, on Sunday evening last. *Ribbonism is triumphant, as not less than twenty respectable peaceable Protestants have, during the last two years, been unmercifully bludgeoned on their way home.*—

☞On Easter Monday, the Election was held, according to law, at the Vestry of Trinity Church, for the choice of Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

Church Wardens:—Messrs. L. H. DeVeber and George D. Robinson.

Vestrymen:—Messrs. L. B. Botsford; J. M. Robinson; Charles Patton; Robert Bayard; J. W. Lawrence; Edward Sears; T. R. Gordon; J. V. Thurgar; T. W. Daniel; Wm. H. Adams; B. L. Peters, and Thomas Wallace.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—We await with considerable anxiety the result of this measure, now before the Legislature, introduced by the Attorney General, intended if possible to secure this desirable object. Owing to Imperial policy, our former lucrative trade with the British West India Islands, has been monopolized by the Americans, who exhaust the resources of the Banks of those Colonies, by the specie payments required by them in exchange for lumber, fish, &c, supplied by the citizens of the United States, which payments are again expended in Foreign Islands, in the purchase of return cargoes. American lumber is now admitted into our West India islands, upon the same terms as British lumber from the North American Colonies; whilst Jonathan actually *prohibits* by his high duties the introduction of our lumber into the ports of the American union! It is high time that all the British American Colonies should make common cause, and endeavour to carry on a legitimate and wholesome commercial intercourse between themselves. If we wait for any thing like a *liberal* manifestation on the part of the United States, we may wait until doums-day, and therefore no time should be lost, in convincing our republican friends, that we are determined to take care of our own interests, and if they choose to act the part of the dog in the fable, they are perfectly welcome to do so, for all that we care, so far as our own prosperity is concerned.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF ALL NATIONS.—A circular affording important information connected with this grand affair, will be found in the Royal Gazette of the 27th ult. We trust that New Brunswick may be represented on the occasion by some specimen of mechanical skill. If the Legislature were to app priate a moderate sum in aid of the undertaking, and a few scientific mechanics were nominated on a commission, to determine what articles—to be constructed in the Province—were deserving of being sent to the Exhibition, with power to compensate the competitors according to the amount of skill, labor and expence laid out by them, the object contemplated might be materially advanced. This should be a government measure. What say you, Honorables of the Executive?

The Government official circular divides the character of the Exhibition into four sections, viz:

1. Raw Materials and Produce, illustrative of the natural productions in which human industry is employed.
2. Machinery for Agriculture, Manufacturing, Engineering, and Mechanical Inventions, illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the productions of nature.
3. Manufactures, illustrative of the results produced by the operation of human industry upon natural productions.
4. Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Art generally, illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such application of human industry.

☞STEAM TO BOSTON.—Public attention is directed to a change of the day on which the *Maid of Erin* will leave St. John to meet the splendid steamer Admiral. The former vessel leaves for the present on Wednesday.

CIVIC ELECTION.—The annual contest came off, according to Charter, on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of W. H. Needham, Esq. and J. Fairweather, for King's Ward; W. O. Smith, Esq. and G. V. Nowlin, for Queen's; Thomas Harding, Esq., and Wm. Hagerty, for Duke's; G. Vanhorne, Esq. and Thos. M'Avity, for Sydney; R. D. Wilmot, Esq. and John C. Littlehale, for Guy's; and Oliver R. Cougle, and Joseph Beatteay, for Brooks.

The changes made by the returns are in Queen's Ward, Mr. Nowlin, as Councillor, in room of Mr. Keans, (disqualified in consequence of holding offices in the gift of the Council); in Guy's Ward, Mr. Wilmot, in room of Mr. Wetmore; in Brook's Ward, Mr. Cougle in place of Mr. Bond—the latter demanding a scrutiny; so also has Stephen K. Foster, Esq., who opposed Alderman Smith in Queen's Ward. Mr. Hartt, who opposed Alderman Needham, protests against the Alderman taking his seat on the score of qualification. The scrutinies will be proceeded in forthwith. The election for Mayor will take place on the first Tuesday in May.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Upon a recent visit to this Institution, we were much pleased upon observing the excellent order which is manifested throughout the establishment. Dr. Waddle takes a deep interest in the conduct of the affairs of the Asylum, and it must be highly gratifying to the feelings of the friends of those patients who are under his charge, to be assured that they are in the hands, and under the control, of a deserving and amiable superintendent, whose best energies are devoted towards promoting their physical comfort, and in securing—where human aid can effect it—a restoration of their mental faculties.

WEBSTER'S TRIAL.—Professor Webster has been found guilty of the murder of Doctor Parkman, in Boston, and in accordance with the law of Massachusetts in such cases, received the following sentence by Chief Justice Shaw:—

That you, JOHN W. WEBSTER, be removed from this place, and detained in close custody, in the prison of this County, and thence taken, at such time as the Executive Government of this Commonwealth may by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, AND THERE BE HUNG BY THE NECK UNTIL YOU ARE DEAD—

And may God, in his infinite goodness, HAVE MERCY ON YOUR SOUL!

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—An awful steamboat disaster has occurred on the Alabama River;—the steamer Orline has been totally consumed by fire, and over fifty lives lost by the dreadful accident: she was bound from Mobile for Montgomery, and had a full cargo of dry goods, which, with the vessel, were totally consumed, incurring a loss estimated at $600,000.

The steamer Troy, from Sandusky to Buffalo, burst her boilers when entering the latter port, and many lives were lost in consequence.—Steamboat disasters on the American waters are getting of more frequent occurrence than usual.

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.—From the "News" of this morning, we have copied a telegraphic account of the English intelligence received at Halifax by steamer of 23rd March. The Express Mail arrived here a short time before our going to press.

The Liverpool Mail says that the present House of Commons is now inevitably doomed. The Prime Minister has been driven to a summoning of his forces in order to meet a motion made by Mr. Hutt to withdraw the African squadron: the minister succeeded, but the chamelion-like "*Times*" is already turned upon its late friends, to be prepared for the coming change, which all agree is not far distant.

A farmer in the south has had 200 sheep killed by eating sprouted oats.

(From the Halifax Church Times.)

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

The importance of this great project supersedes every thing that can be imagined, in its application for the purpose of relieving the Mother Country from a superabundant population, and its influence upon the growth of the Colonies to which it would direct their labour. We are glad whenever we see indications that it is not lost sight of, whether on the part of the Mother Country or the Provincial population. From the Government very little aid can be expected towards the enterprise, and indeed it were better that in any steps in furtherance of its promotion, that should be considered as altogether beside the question. If the Provinces are retained by Great Britain, the utmost encouragement that may be expected from the ruling power, would be—towards its commencement, the grant of the land along the Railroad boundary, which is of little or no value at present,—and upon its completion, the conveyance of the mails, and the transport of troops and munitions of war. But in whatever event, the undertaking loses nothing of its vast importance to Europe. It is in fact a work for the people—alike of the Mother Country and her North American Colonies—and no exertions should be spared to impress them with the importance as well as magnitude of the task,—and any and every plan deserves to be well and attentively considered—that by one or out of the whole, some design may be perfected worthy of public favour.

The latest plan for the accomplishment of this great enterprise, that promises well for its commencement because it relieves it of much of the difficulty, is one proposed by an influential and talented gentleman of this City. Though the plan involves a competent management, which would be very expensive, and is incomplete inasmuch as it does not contemplate the results of a failure, it is nevertheless the best which we have yet seen. We herewith give its principal details, as premises from which may be drawn a vast amount of conclusion:—

"The formation of a Company to complete the work, the cost of which may be estimated at Five Millions currency, must be based upon a grant of five millions of acres of land traversed by the road, and in contiguity with it. The land is generally of an excellent quality. The grant must also include all mines and minerals contained in such tract of land. This being conceded, of which there appears to be little doubt, a Company may be formed in the following manner. The whole tract of land should be laid off in lots of 100 acres each—the whole amounting to 50,000 lots, and each lot is to be considered as one share in the Company. When the subscription list is filled, and the first instalment paid, the work can be commenced, and when completed the owner of each share will be the owner of 100 acres of land, and entitled to a proportion of the earnings of the Railcars, and all the money which he has given for this land will have been expended in forming a road from which he will, as an agriculturist, derive essential benefit. The lots must be numbered from one to fifty to a thousand consecutively, and drawn for by the owners of the respective shares. Thus the owner of each share being entitled to one hundred acres of land, would have the chance of obtaining one fronting on the road, which would instantly be worth more than £100, and should he obtain one selected for a railway station, it would be worth at least £1000. The mines and minerals on all the lots should be reserved for the Company. The money granted by the Colonial Legislatures should be applied to the payment of four per cent. interest upon all advances, until the earnings of the Railroad should produce that sum.

"It seems expedient that the work should be menced as near Sackville Bridge as water can be found for vessels of one hundred tons burthen.—The work then proceeding for about twenty miles, according to Dr. Gesner's Geological Map, would meet a Coal Field, when the Train might immediately be employed daily in bringing coal to Sackville, and taking on the return trip the iron rails and materials for the road, and provisions for the workmen. The coals deposited at Sackville would supply the City at a cheap rate, and the surplus would be exported to all parts of the world in the summer season. As the work would proceed onwards, gypsum, iron ores, limestone in inexhaustible quantities, would be met with, and more extensive Coal Fields, which would supply the Locomotives at a very small expense. Thus the Railroad would possess *internal advantages* greater than can be found in any now in operation; and by no possibility can a case occur in which the cars would not have full freight in both directions. For if a full load of merchandize and passengers did not offer, the deficiency might be supplied by coals, gypsum, iron ore, &c., which would probably pay a remunerating price either at Quebec or Halifax."

☞[Might not a hint be taken from the above scheme, that would insure the construction of the Saint John and Shediac Railway, without the aid of Government.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "A Methodist" is received. Its length precludes its insertion in our present number.

Married.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. John Douglass, of Hibernia Settlement, to Miss Phœbe Staples, of this City.

At the house of the Bride's father, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. James Cleland, of the firm of Cleland & Hunter, to Jane Ann, second daughter of Mr. Robert Ritchey, of this City.

Died.

On Sunday night last, at the mission house in Portland, the Rev. S. Busby, Wesleyan Missionary. For the long space of 38 years, he had sustained an unblemished reputation, as a man, as a christian, and as a minister of Christ.

Yesterday, 4th instant, at Carleton, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Susannah Craft, widow of the late Mr. John Craft, one of the last of the Loyalists, deservedly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.—The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at half-past 1 o'clock.

On Wednesday last, of Gastric Fever, William Howard, third son of Mr. Nathan Lund, of Golden Grove Mill, aged 5 years and 5 months.

At his residence in Duke-street, on Sunday morning, after an illness of several years, Mr. Wm. Jacobs, in the 64th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, in the 38th year of her age, Jane, wife of Mr. John Lees, merchant, Market Square, and youngest daughter of Mr. John Scott, of Queensbury Bay, Scotland.

On board the ship Mary & Susan, Feb. 2d, previous to her arrival at New London, John McDugal, of St. John, N. B., aged 20

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Brig Albert, Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, 9—N. S. Demill, flour, wheat and corn.

Liddel, Richardson, Carthagena, 34—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Monday—Brigt. Arcturus, Harrington, Philadelphi, 7—Wm. Thomson, flour & wheat.

Schr. Monadnack, Colson, Searsport, 2—Jonett & Marsh, ballast.

Sultana, Whittier, Searsport, 2—Jonett & Marsh, ballast.

CLEARED.

March 30th.—Brig Thetis, Burne, Glasgow, deals; brigt. Boundary, Haskell, Eastport, boards; Jane Allison, Murray, New York, scantling; British Queen, Brown, New York, do; Schr. Olive Branch, Fought, Boston, scantling and iron.

April 1st—Schr. Alabama, Wall, New Haven, lumber, &c.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT EUROPE FROM SAINT JOHN.—March 10th, Lydia, at Clyde; 13th, Medium, at Gloucester; Retriever, at Dundee. 19th, Harriott, at Liverpool.

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE FOR SAINT JOHN.—March 8th, Hannah, from Plymouth; 10th, Sophia, from Clyde; 12th, Czar, Dundee; 16th, Joanny, from Alloa; 13th, Elizabeth Holderness, from Hull; Fingalton, from Pill; Renfrewshire, from Pill; 19th, Lisbon, from Deal; Catherine, from Clyde; 21st, Olive, from Liverpool; Candace, from Liverpool.

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.

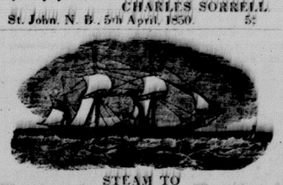
The Wharf is very convenient and well adapted for piling Deals or Couls on, the charges will be moderate.

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



STEAM TO

Eastport, Bangor, Portland, and BOSTON.

THE sea-going Steamer MAID OF ERIN, Capt. BELYEA, will leave the North Market on WEDNESDAY, at *Seven o'clock in the morning*, to meet the splendid Steamer

ADMIRAL, Captain HUTCHINS,

which leaves Boston on TUESDAY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THOMAS PARKS,

Dock Street

A Teacher

ACQUAINTED with Mathematics wanted—Enquire at the Chronicle Office.

April 5.

To Let,

THE SHOP in King street, at present occupied by Mr. John Sears.

S. L. TILLEY.

April 5.

ASSORTED CIGARS.—22,000 assorted, at

J. CROUCH

March 22. *North Market Wharf.*

CALIFORNIA OUTFITS,—for sale at the Pantechnetheca, corner of King and Cross streets. March 1.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Subscribers having determined to discontinue the Dry Goods business, will commence to SELL OFF their stock of well assorted Goods at REDUCED PRICES, from this date.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

N. B.—The Store occupied by Vaughans & Lockhart, to let from 1st May next.—Apply to

March 22. D. & T. VAUGHAN.

CHARLES L. STREET,

House and Estate Agent and Stock Broker,

HAVING Agents in all the principal Towns in the British Provinces and the United States, gives particular attention to the Sale, Purchase, Exchange or Letting of HOUSES, FARMS, &c.—Obtaining and Investing MONEY on MORTGAGE—The SALE of BANK and other STOCKS and the COLLECTION of RENTS, NOTES and ACCOUNTS.

Prince William Street,
St. John, 28th Feb. 1850.

NEW STYLE FOR SPRING, 1850,

LOCKHART & CO. have received per steamer *Maid of Erin*, from Boston—A few Cases Gents French *SATIN HATS*, *new* and very *neat* STYLE for Sale low for CASH only.

March 15.

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; 160 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*

POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

A Sample of the above article has been received from a House in England, of a most beautiful description.

The subscriber can order any size or quantity that may be required at prices lower than any one party could obtain or import for themselves.

JOHN KINNEAR,

March 8. *Prince William Street*

20 Dollars Reward.

THE Store of the Subscribers, in Water street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday night last, and property amounting to about £40 in value taken therefrom. It consisted of Broad Cloths, Cassimetts, and Satlinetts, Silks and Satins, Plaids &c. &c.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will discover the perpetrators of this robbery, and effect the restoration of the property.

BARTLETT & LESTER.

St. John, March 1, 1850.

HOUSES TO—LET from 1st May next:

THOSE commodious and well finished Houses situated on the corner of Pitt and Great George streets, each containing Four Flats, with a good well of water in each cellar, and also in the yard: there is also wood houses and barns attached. The above property is pleasantly situated and affords a desirable residence for genteel families, being second to none in the city, thoroughly finished and brick nogged throughout, which will warrant them frost proof. For further particulars enquire of

C. M. GARDNER,

February 1. on the premises.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th April, will be sold by public Auction, at the Court House, Richibucto, at 2 o'clock:

A LOT, containing 20 acres; know as POWELL'S POINT. A lot of MARSH, containing 30 acres; and a LOT, situated in the Town, with the buildings thereon: the property of the late Mr. Joseph Cougle.

☞Terms made known at the time of sale.

MARY ANN LEEK.

March 22, 1850. *Administratrix*

Valuable Business Stand and Farm—TO RENT BY AUCTION.

On the 25th of April on the Premises, at 12 o'clock will be rented by Public Auction—

THAT valuable Stand for Business and FARM attached known as the 9 mile house, Kennebecasis.

The FARM consists of 200 acres of the best description of Land, 60 of which is cleared, and cuts 15 tons of Hay annually

The Hotel is roomy and in good repair, with excellent barns and stabling attached.

It will be rented for three or five years. For further information apply on the premises to

April 5 J. SCRIBNER.

TO LET.

TWO new HOUSES on Garden street, and a commodious flat with Cellar Kitchen, &c., on Hazen street, all well finished and pleasantly situated. THOMAS FAIRWEATHER.

March 29, 1850.

To Let,

THE Upper Flat of the subscriber's HOUSE, corner of Leinster and Carmarthen streets. The flat is convenient and well adapted for two small families. Possession given 1st May next

March 29. GEORGE V. NOWLIN.

TO LET.

For the term of seven years from the first day of May next,

THE PROPERTY opposite the residence of the Hon. Attorney General, now in the possession of Mr. Watts, consisting of a comfortable dwelling House, barn, &c. together with an extensive and well cultivated garden, and a field adjoining, comprising in the whole about 8 acres. Application to be made to

JOHN C. ALLEN.

Fredericton, March 15, 1850—4i.

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.

TO RENT—*From 1st May next:*

THE Upper FLAT of the subscriber's brick building in Prince Wm. street.

Feb. 8 [cour] WM. MAJOR.

TO RENT, from 1st May next,

APARTMENTS in the subscriber's Dwelling House, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. Or, the whole house will be rented to one person for a moderate price.

1st March. E. DURANT.

To Let.

THE HOUSE and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. McCaskey, adjoining the property of Mr. Henoigar, at the head of Rocky Hill, nearly opposite Trinity Church.

The House and premises adjoining the Catholic Chapel.

The House and Premises occupied by Mr. J. B. Sulis, and others, in Leinster Street, adjoining the property of Adam Jack, Esq., near the Centenary Chapel. Possession given on the first day of May next.

Mar. 1, 1850. GEO. V. NOWLIN.

TO LET,—*from 1st May next.*

THAT pleasantly situated House on the corner of Dorchester and Sewell streets, now in the occupation of C. H. Jouett, Esq.

Also—Several other HOUSES in the same vicinity. Please apply to

Feb. 15. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO BE LET.

A two story Dwelling HOUSE in Wellington Row, two doors to the southward of Saint John's Church. It contains 10 rooms two kitchens, frost proof cellar, well of excellent water, woodhouse, &c, and has a garden attached It will be let entire, or to two families.

Also—A two story Dwelling HOUSE, in Princess street, a few doors eastward from Germain street, a desirable residence for one family.

Also—a BARN in Dorchester street.

February 8. W. R. M. BURTIS.

HOUSES TO LET

From 1st May next:

THE subscribers two story HOUSE in Peters' Alley, off Peters' street, suitable for accommodating two families, with wood houses, cellar, and tank for rain water: a reduction would be made to one party taking the whole with the privilege of letting part of it. Also Four Apartments in the subscriber's new House in David street, with plenty of cellar and yard room; being situated in the neighbourhood of the Foundry and ship yards would be eligible for parties intending to work in the same. Apply to

N. ADAMS,

Feb 8. Boot and shoe store, King street

TO LET.

SEVERAL STORES, with convenient Cellars, fronting on New Market Street.—Rents moderate, to suit the times. Apply to

Feb. 15. W. O. SMITH, *Market-square.*

TO RENT, and possession given 1st of May next—

FOUR new HOUSES situated at the corner of Great George and Pitt Streets, furnished in plain neat style embracing all the modern improvements, and particularly adapted for small genteel families, each House contains eleven rooms with suitable pantries, good frost proof Cellars, yards, and comfortable out houses.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

March 1. Corner of King and Cross Streets.

To Let.

A FLAT of the Subscriber's Brick Building in Duke-street, suitable for a small family. There are three Rooms, a Kitchen and Scullery, with a suit of well finished Garret Rooms.

Apply on the premises to

25th Feb. CAPT. PETER BURNS.

WARM WINTER VESTS

AT

GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, Dock Street.

QUEENS OWN, Balmoral, GALA, and other PLADS, in variety;

Doeskin, Tweed, Cassimere, Canada, and Satinett ditto, lined heavy, and made expressly for Winter wear: White and Fancy MARSEILLES ditto, for Balls, Parties, &c. &c.

Feb. 1, 1850,

Sales by Auction.

☞ Without any Reserve.

STOCK IN TRADE

BY AUCTION.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART, Esq., *Auctioneer.*

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

will sell their Extensive and Valuable *STOCK* of *DRY GOODS*, now on sale, and to be opened for the occasion—*consisting of*

250 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, in various shades and qualities;
100 pieces TWEEDS, Satara and Summer CLOTHS;
250 pieces Mohairs, Coburgs, Orleans and California CLOTHS;
100 pieces Astoria, Arago, Cameleons, and Modanna CLOTHS;
100 pieces New Glace SILKS, SATINS and SARSNETS;
500 pieces New Fancy PRINTS, and Furnitures;
200 pieces White COTTON;
50 pieces Cotton FLANNEL;
50 pieces Cotton and Linen Bedtick;
50 pieces Moreen and Damask;
100 pieces Irish LINEN and Diaper;
50 pieces Fancy VESTING;
20 pieces PARAMATTA and CREPES;
250 Ladies' assorted SHAWLS;
50 doz. ditto ditto Hfks., and Neck Ties;
150 pieces Bonnet RIBBONS;
200 pieces Lutestring and Satin RIBBONS;
200 lbs. LINEN THREAD;
50 pieces Cotton VELVET and DRILLS;
100 pieces Glazed Linings and Silesias;
100 pieces MUSLINS and BATISTES;

With a large assortment of GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, and Small Wares, and a general assortment of HABERDASHERY, worthy the attention of the Trade.

☞ Liberal TERMS given and made known at the Sale. V. & L.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 2s. Sterling,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

OR How to Live and What to Live for; with ample rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing Perfect Health, Longevity, and that sterling state of Happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a vast deal of good sense in this little volume. The rules relating to the important operation of eating are admirable. The moral rules are as good as the physical, and the writer is well entitled to be heard."—*London Atlas.*

"The work before us is written in a plain homely style and the information which it contains in connection with all matters relating to health and diet, is of an extremely valuable and useful kind."—*Sunday Times.*

"A little book abounding in sound, sensible, and practical advice for the management of health from infancy to old age. The writer's instructions are eminently judicious. This is a manual which every household should possess, and which young and old will read with profit."—*Critic.*

"Here we have sore and practical rules laid down for adoption, which, if followed accurately, will tend to the comfort, if not to the longevity of life. As a manual for general use, it is so prepared as to avoid everything that is offensive, whilst treating upon topics requisite to be considered."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"The design of this essay is extremely laudable, it being intended to promote a most useful and important study—the study of diet and morals—which is at present too much neglected. There are scattered through the work several useful and important observations."—*Weekly Times.*

Sold by Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co., St. John, N. B.; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.—Price 2s. sterling. 2d April, 1850.—6w.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 2d April, 1850.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 31st March, 1850, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 30th instant.

By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 2d April, 1850.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS LEAVITT, *President.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I am prepared to pay off COUNTY DEBT DEBENTURE, No. 2, and ALMS HOUSE DEBENTURE, No. 26,—and that interest on the same will cease on the 1st day of May next. I. L. BEDELL,

April 1st, 1850. *County Treasurer.*

Paper Hangings, Wooden Ware, &c.

Received and for Sale—

3000 PIECES assorted PAPER HANGINGS, handsome patterns.

ALSO—12 children's Willow WAGGONS,
Nests of TUBS and KEELERS,
Butter Scoops and Stamps,
CYLINDER and DASH CHURNS,
PICTURE and SAW FRAMES,
CLOTHES and Market BASKETS,
Brooms, Brushes, Bed Cords, Door Mats, Willow Chairs, Clothes Pins and Piggins; 6 boxes French SOAP. JOHN KINNEAR,

April 2. *Prince Wm.-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 19. *Prince Wm. Street*

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be dispatched with GUNNISON & Co's Express, on THURSDAY next, 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, 20th Feb., 1850.

Redfern's "Pill for Grumblers":

A POLITICAL POEM,

May be had at the Booksteres of Messrs. Chubb & Co., McMillan, Nelson and O'Brien.

FARMER'S SONG.

I dig, I hoe,
I plows, I mows,
I gets up wood for winter;
I reaps, I sows,
I raises grows,
I'm 'debted to the printer.

I do suppose
All knowledge flows
Right from the printing press;
So off I goes,
In these ere clo's.
And settles up—*I guess.*
—*American paper.*

THE TRADE OF THE RIO GRAND.—So rapidly is our commerce on the Rio Grand increasing, that the official custom house returns show that during the last year there were imported into the mouth of that river from the United States, American productions to the value of $2,500,000, of articles of foreign production to the extent of $500,000, and this year the prospects are, that the value of the trade will be still further greatly increased, and will continue to do so yearly.—[N. O. Com. Bul.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A mammoth vein of white ask coal of superior quality, has been struck on the property of Dr. McCarty, a short distance north of Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, in this State. It is from twenty to fifty feet in thickness. This is regarded as the beginning of new discoveries of coal beds in that vicinity, for which several costly explorations are now in progress.—[Phil. N. Amer.

CHINESE BAY CONVICTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A San Francisco correspondent of the Newark Advertiser writes as follows:—

Our population has been somewhat swelled by recent importations from Botany Bay; one ship alone brought 60 convicts from Hobart Town. In fact, Van Dieman's Land is as well represented here as any place I know of. And these gentry who have served the Queen abroad signalize themselves daily by little acts of heroism: the city take cognizance of it, and reward them accordingly—with ball and chain. They are two chain gangs employed daily in digging down the hills to fill the streets.

The St. Louis Republican states that from present indications the emigrations, across the Plains, will be equally as large, if not greater, than the emigration by the same route last spring.

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.

Window Glass, Nails, Tin, &c.

By the "Olice," from Liverpool:

7000 FEET 8x10 to 12x16 English Sheet GLASS,
25 Kegs 7, 8, 9 and 10 Horse NAILS,
10 do 1¾ to 2¾ inch BOAT NAILS,
20 do 6 and 7 inch SPIKES,
20 boxes IC. Charcoal TIN,
20 do. DC. ditto do,
20 do. IX ditto do.
18 boundles No. 22 SHEET IRON.
18 do No. 24 do. do.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
November 30. *Prince Wm. Street*

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

New-Brunswick Club Clothing Store,
Cross Street, St. John, N. B.,

Bartlett & Lester, Proprietors.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment beg most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, and adjoining Provinces, that they have now opened the above.

Their chief object in doing so are,—to give employment to the unemployed, and to afford very great advantages to all those who wish to obtain their clothing on cheap and easy terms. The rules of the house will be as follows, viz:

A suit of Clothes will be furnished each subscriber by paying the sum of Ten Shillings, in advance, and Seven Shillings and Six Pence monthly, afterwards, until the whole is paid.

Due notice must be given as to the time the Clothes will be required, when they will be furnished without fail.

A consignment of the most fashionable style of GOODS daily expected, suitable for the present and coming season.

☞ Constant employment will be given to ten or twelve good Journeymen TAILORS.
January 18.

Lessons in Italian & English Singing,
PIANO FORTE, HARP, &c

AT the termination of his second year's residence in Saint John, Mr. ROVE has to present his best and most grateful acknowledgments to his friends, for the highly flattering and distinguished patronage with which he has been honoured: and he is happy to say, that already the brilliant and classic style of performance—both Vocal and Instrumental—of several of his pupils, does ample justice to the discrimination of the Public in this matter.

Prospectuses of his terms for Instruction in the several branches of Musical Education can be had at his house, Peters Street.

☞ *Pianofortes tuned and regulated.*
St. John, Dec, 28th, 1849.

PERFUMERY, &c.

THE subscriber is now opening 2 Cases Gossnell's best PERFUMERY, comprising, Lavender, Rose, and Orange Flower Waters; Balm of Colombia; Bear's Grease; Bear's Marrow and Otto of Rose Bear's Grease; Bandoline and Brushes for the Toilet: Carnation, Victoria, and Adelaide Bouquets; Vegetable Essence; Verbena, Floverta, and Rodoleta for the Handkerchief: Macassar Oil; Rose Oil; Perry's Mexican Balm; Hair, tooth, nail, hat, flesh and cromb brushes; Genuine Naples, Rose, Verbina, Almond Honey, and anti cholera fancy SOAPS; white and brown Windsor shaving Soaps; Pungent Salts; Aromatic Pastiles, &c. &c.

*** Ladies Madonna Frizzettes with white Partings, always on hand.
January 11. [Corr] WM. MAJOR.

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.

WHITE LEAD, &c.

EX *Lisbon*, from London, the subscriber has received—690 Kegs *Brandram's* No 1. WHITE LEAD; 180 Kegs Green, Yellow, Red, Black and Brown PAINTS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square.
October 5. WM. O. SMITH.

"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 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 gray 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 or 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 permature 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.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE Subscriber is constantly receiving from the VULCAN FOUNDRY, in this City, a varied assortment of

CANADA, HALL, COOKING AND OTHER STOVES,

which will be disposed of at the lowest prices, at his Auction Room, Prince William street.

The above are of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE; the Cooking Stoves are nearly double the weight of those of American make—are superior in other respects, and consequently more durable, and especially suitable for Country use, where repairs are not readily obtained.

W. D. W. HUBBARD,
November 23. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Choice Old WHISKY.

Now landing ex *Daring*, and *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow—

ONE Puncheon very Choice Old Islay WHISKY; 2 do. ditto Old Campbelton ditto,—which with an assortment of Choice Old WINES, and LIQUEURS, of every description, in Stock, are offered for Sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants, Prince William-street.
November 2, 1849.

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.

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands. Begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend

BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c.

and having engaged the services of some first rate Musicians, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

Mr. Price will also give instructions on all instruments of music, at moderate prices.—Please apply at his residence, Carmarthen street.

Cheap FUR STORE.

The subscribers have received per *Lisbon*, from London, their Fall stock of FURS—consisting of—

LADIES' MUFFS, BOAS, Cuffs, Victorines, and Cardinals; black and drab Beaver BONNETTS;
Gentlemen's FUR CAPS, in good variety, new FUR COATS, Gloves, Gauntletts, &c.,
which together with a good assortment of Fur and Fur Trimmed CAPS of Domestic Manufacture, they offer at the lowest prices for cash.

☞ Furs repaired and altered at shortest notice.
September 29. LOCKHART & CO.
No. 1, Prince Wm. street and corner Market square.

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

*The Subscribers have Received by late Arrivals from **New York and Boston—*

8 CASES Fur CAPS, newest styles,
5 bales best Buffalo ROBES,
3 cases Drab Soft Felt HATS, which will be sold at a very small advance, on cost—Wholesale and Retail. LOCKHART & CO.,
Nov. 2. *No. 1, Prince William street, and Corner Market Square.*

Wine, Brandy, Geneva,

Rum, Porter, Brown Stout, East India PALE ALE, &c.

NOW LANDING, ex *Lisbon*, from London—

10 HHDS choice old Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE;
40 hogsheads Fine Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.
20 hogsheads Pale Hollands GENEVA;
2 do. English Cordial Geneva, viz. Old TOM;
2 puncheons very choice Old Jamaica RUM;
100 casks Byass' best London Porter and Brown Stout, } *In Pint and*
50 do. Byass' and Bass' celebrated East India Pale ALE, } *Quart bottles.*
Daily expected from the Clyde—
5 Puncheons of very fine Islay and Cambeltou WHISKY.

In Stock—Choice Old WINES and SPIRITS of every description, in Wood and Bottle—Sparkling Champagne, Cherry Brandy, &c. &c. For sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, &c. Prince Wm. street

St. John Daguerrian Rooms.

King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES G. MELICK.

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 favours.

They have just received by the *Snowdon* and *Lisbon* from Britain, part of their Fall Supply of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions, makes and styles; and by first arrivals they expect a still further supply of all articles in their line of business from first rate houses in London, Liverpool, &c. Also, a variety of INDIA RUBBER SHOES of various styles suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; a large supply of GUTA PERCHA—all of which will be sold at their usual low prices

£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 and 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.

IRON, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
Patent Metal, &c. &c.

Ex "*ZETLAND*," from LIVERPOOL:—

8 WOOD-Stock ANCHORS, from 6 to 10 cwt each;
7 best proved short-link CHAIN CABLES, ⅝ to 1 inch;
300 bolts *Muntz's* Patent Metal, ⅝, ¾, 7-8, 1, & 1¼ inch;
100 bags DECK SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
Ex ADMIRAL,—hourly expected—
50 tons best Refined IRON, well assorted.

—IN STOCK,—

10 tons common and Refined English IRON, well assorted
200 bundles small Round, ¼ to ½ inch;
2 tons PLOUGH PLATE.
2 do Best Liverpool OAKUM.
2 best proved 1 inch Studd CHAIN CABLES, 75 fathoms each;
1000 fathoms proved short link Chains, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16, ½ and 9-16 inch;
4 Iron stock ANCHORS, 3c. 2q. 5lbs., 3c. 3q. 3lbs., 4c. 0q. 11 lbs., and 3c. 3q. 6lbs.;
9 pair Smith's BELLOWS, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch;
4 ANVILS; 2 VICES;
10 tons SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
6 Kegs Composition SPIKES, 6, 7, and 8 inch;
2 tons Sanderson's CAST STEEL, (Axe Temper)
1 do. BLISTER STEEL, L and C N D;
All of which is offered low for prompt payments by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
August 17. *Nelson street.*

LADIES' SHOE STORE,
GERMAIN STREET.
New Boots and Shoes,

Just Received, per "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

AN Extensive and beautiful variety of Ladies, Gents', Girls and Children's CLOTH BOOTS.
Ladies' and Misses Black and Bronze French Kid SLIPPERS.
Ladies' and Misses White and Black Satin do
Do Prunella, patent and embroided do
Do *Black Satin Dress BOOTS*
Do Fancy Carpet Slippers of several varieties
Do Black and Drab Snow Boots.
A large assortment of Childrens' Shoes, of the best sort.
A Full assortment of Womens' and Girls' CPEAP SHOES.
Also—An elegant assortment of INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of every style, quality and price.
November 23. S. K. FOSTER.

IN recommending this Medicine the proprietors have the satisfaction of stating that it has undergone a thorough trial of at least ten years, and thousands have witnessed its effects, and been benefitted. The flattering accounts given and increased sales have induced them to advertise it, that it may become more generally known.

It is Tonic, Diuretic, and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels—it completely cures and prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, loss of Appetite, disagreeable breath, and *all* diseases arising from irregularity of the Bowels.

Any quantity of reference can be given when required. *Try them.*

Manufactured solely by the Proprietors.
FELLOWS & CO.
September 1. King 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 to 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.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S
JAUNDICE BITTERS,
For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

One of the best remedies ever offered to the Public *for Cholic, Cramp, Rheumatism, Pain in the side or Back, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Burns, &c.*

There are several kinds of PAIN KILLER in use, *of little or no real value.* On each label of the *GERMAN PAIN KILLER* may be found the signature of WM. G. HARDY.

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

An article which has been for several years before the Public, and tens of thousands of Bottles of it have been sold, and it is pronounced by all who have used it superior to any other for sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Cramp, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bites and stings of insects, Flatulency, Cholic, Internal strains, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Weakness of the Lungs, and many complaints consequent on injuries of the Chest and Debility. Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. HARDY.

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, stiff and sprained Joints, Bruises and Flesh wounds, Wind Galls, and all other tormented affections.

Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.

☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.

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.

JUST RECEIVED

From London, per Richard Cobden, via Liverpool, and Sarah, from New York:—

A CHOICE assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Rich English, French and German PERFUMES,
Select BRUSHES and many other articles for the Toilet Table, and Dressing Room.

—ALSO—

A lot of Gentlemen's Fancy Walking CANES, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by

FELLOWS & CO.,
June 22. *Next below Foster's Corner.*

Rowan Island for sale or to Let.

THE Island is delightfully situated in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, one mile from Eastport, suitable either for a private gentleman or a man of business. It consists of four acres of prime Land, tastefully laid out, with a Dwelling HOUSE containing ten Rooms, with Cellars, Out Offices, &c. &c.—also, a WHARF, at which a vessel can lay for lading or unloading cargo, with a STORE 32x22, Fish House 22x12, and a Shed attached.—The whole of which forming a desirable and truly valuable property. For particulars, enquire at the Chronicle Printing office, or to the proprietor Thos. Moses, Esq., Welshpool, Campo Bello. Aug. 3

EX "*Echo*" from New York:—10 Barrels Prime Pork, in Bond, for sale low by
November 2. THOMAS HANFORD.

CHEAP
HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE.
No. 1, Prince Wm. street,
and corner Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THE subscribers have now completed their Spring Importations of LONDON, PARIS, AND AMERICAN GOODS, which, having been personally selected from the best Houses, by one of the Firm, and purchased for Cash, are well assorted; and they offer to the Public the largest and best selected Stock ever on sale in this city, comprising:

Gent's Black satin, Velvet, and Moleskin HATS,
[*High and Low Crowns;*
Do. do Felt, Angola and Merino do do;
Do. do Beaver and Brush do do;
Do. do Merino Folding or Travelling do;
Do Drab Merino, Brush, Felt, Angola, Chinchilla and Cassamer HAT;
Youth's and Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Beaver, satin and Felt HATS, in Black and Drab, with Plumes to match;
Gent's and Youth's Black and Blue CLOTH CAP, in every style and quality;
Gent's and Youth's Glazed, silk and Lawn Caps and Cap Covers;
Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Cloth, Horse Hair, satin Finch, silk and Cotton Velvet and Glazed CAPS;
Children's Cloth and Velvet Fancy Caps, with Feathers to match.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Leather Hat Cases, pet Bags and Trunks;
Umbrellas; Cap Peaks and Straps;
Hat and Cap Trimmings;
Glazed Lawn and silk;
Waterproof Coats, Capes and Leggings;
Leghorn, Palmetto, Palmleaf, and Chip Hats.

Manufacturing Department

The subscribers have, at a large outlay, extended their Manufacturing Department, and having imported some of the best materials, now offer for inspection and sale, an assortment of Gents SATIN, VELVET NAP, and Moleskin HATS; Gents, and Youth's CLOTH CAPS assorted styles; Glazed and other HATS in great variety.

LOCKHART & CO.,
Corner Market square and No. 1 Prince Wm. st.

P. S.—L. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large stock of Superfine CLOTHS and CAP TRIMMINGS; Hat Plushes and Trimmings, which they are prepared to make up to order, in the best style, and at short notice

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,
AND
Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon.

THE Proprietor most respectfully informs the Public of saint John, that he has taken that Commodious House in Cross street, (nearly opposite his old stand,) and formerly known as Mrs. Brook's Boarding House, and that he has, at a very great expence, and a disregard of time and trouble, fitted it up in the most approved manner, after the style of similar establishments in Great Britain and the United states. He flatters himself that he has among his friends and well wishers, a great number of highly respectable gentlemen, and to them he would now tender his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from them. To those who may beneceforth honor the ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE with their patronage he will pledge himself to give every satisfaction both in the quality and style in serving up of the viands which he may place before them; as also to have at the earliest moment any and every variety which this and the American markets can produce.

Families can be supplied with the choicest **Oysters**, raw or cooked in any style, delivered at their own dwellings, the quality of which shall be unquestionable.

Clubs and Dinner parties attended to with the least possible delay and at the most reasonable charges.

☞ Gentlemen will please call and judge for themselves and they will have a proof positive.

Dinners, Lunches, &c. prepared. Gentlemen accommodated with private rooms.

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (read notices) just received by the Admiral.*
June 2. T. W. HENERY.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*
St. John, October 16th, 1849.

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

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he is ENLARGED the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES and other Machinery, BOILERS, Iron boats, SHAFTING, &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.

☞ **Notice.**

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

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

☞ The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*
14th sept. J. LORDLY.

Wheeler's Sherry Wine Bitters.

THE Proprietor of this Valuable Beverage, is anxious to have the remaining lot sold before the new year. Therefore parties wishing to avail themselves of this commodity will do well by calling early, as a reduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed off former prices for cash.

ONIONS—48 barrels of superior silver skinned. Landing ex Olive Branch, from Boston.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Country Merchants will do well by making a call for the above before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscriber is instructed to close the lot 10 per cent. less than any regular importer.

J. CROUCH,
4 North Market Wharf.
December 14.

DR. LA'MERT
ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
With Forty Coloured Engravings,

Just published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s 6d sterling,

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish an enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from these causes, close study or the influence of Tropical climates, Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Deragements resulting from Indiscretion. With FORTY *Coloured Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structure, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them "by solitary habits and excesses, and infection."

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

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.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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 physicial 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. Not 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 physicial capabilities of which every man should be posessed. 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.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co. price 2s 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Mon on & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.
August 24, 1849.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

Ex Ship "LISBON," from London,

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, SPICES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

5 tons Brandrams' genuine WHITE LEAD, in 14lb, 28lb, 56lb, and 112lb. kegs;
38 bbls Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
30 barrels Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Crome Yellow Prussian Blue, Servant's Friend, and Glue;
50 barrels Whiting and Paris White;
1 pipe OLIVE OIL.—For sale by

W. O. SMITH,
May 11. No. 1, North Side Market Square

Variety Stove Warehouse,
Between the Courier Office and William Major's, Prince William street.

NOW READY FOR SALE,

THE Trojan Pioneer Cook Stove,
The Empire (Attwood's) ditto;
The Boston Union ditto;
The Hatheway ditto;
The Butler ditto;
The Economist ditto;
The Elevated Oven ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) close STOVES;
do. Cylinder (coal) ditto;
do. Plain and Figured Franklin Stoves,
do. Chamber STOVES,
2 large Cooking RANGES.
Sept. 14, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

Fellows' Rasberry Vinegar.

STRAWBERRY, Raspberry, Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeas, Vanilla, and Rose SYRUPS.

Over 200 Gallons of the above choice selection of Syrups on hand—warranted to be prepared of pure Loaf Sugar, and to contain more of that article and to be of better flavour than any sold in this Market for the same money

FELLOWS & CO.,
Manufacturers.

N. B. Any choice SYRUP made to order in its proper season at short notice. F. & Co.
September 7.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

1 CASK containing 20 dozen assorted German Silver, Silver Plated Brass, and Japanned Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, very cheap at the Variety Store, King-Street.
July 6. J. LORDLY.

Flour and Tar.

EX "Juverna," from New York—20 Barrels Rigger's TAR; 20 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR, 30 barrels RYE FLOUR.—For sale low for Cash only. THOS. HANFORD,
August 31. Water street