SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Nec Regis, Nec Populi, sed utroque." Number 34.

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—
12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:
But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following
Inducements for Clubbing,
by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send
For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
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Mind: IN ADVANCE, and to one address.
All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to
DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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

April		H.	Sun. s	Moon s	H.	w.
20	Saturday,	5	11 6	47 2	11	6 19
21	Sunday	5	9 6	48 2	50	7 35
22	Monday,	5	8 6	49 3	26	8 31
23	Tuesday,	5	6 6	51 3	58	9 22
24	Wednesday,	5	4 6	52 4	28	10 3
25	Thursday,	5	3 6	53 Rises		10 43
26	Friday,	5	2 6	54 7	13	11 18

Full Moon 26th 6h 54m morn.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

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THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

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Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.
WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration; and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to Insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1811, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years*. The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,929 7s. 9d. four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Year's Bonus at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*, WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium became due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance-money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John.
St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq
John H. Gray, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Pinsr, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
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Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

Mutual Insurance Company.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
J. 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 and 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, Southwark, 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 outdoor 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 some 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 try 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 ... 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, Chigoe-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.
Sold at PETERS & TWILEY'S, No. 1, King Street St John, N. B

Provincial Legislature.

CHARLOTTE BYE ROADS.

£5 for the road leading from Andrew Man's south corner to William Wallace's corner, in Saint James; 5 from M'Conkey's to the Lynnfield Road, near Fullerton's, in Saint James; 8 from Thomas Fullerton's to the Baillie Settlement, in St. James; 5 from the main road to Daniel M'Bride's in St. James; 8 from the Baillie Settlement to the Anderson Settlement, in St. James; 6 from Thomas Cain's to the Woodstock road, in St James; 6 from John Arbuckel's to the Woodstock road, in St. James; 18 from Israel Peak's to the Baillie Settlement, in St. James; 15 to improve the road through a Swamp between the south corner of James Milkin's lot, in the Baillie Settlement, St. James; from the Basswood Ridge to Albee and Campbell's Mill, in St. James; 7 10 from the Episcopal Church to Samuel M'Linton's in Saint James; 5 from the Oak Hill road, past Robert Joy's, in St. James; 5 from the Bowery to the Burnt Land road, in St. James; 20 from Potter's Hill to Hitching's Mill, in St. James; 6 from William Maxwell's to Moore's Mill, in St. James; 5 from the Basswood Ridge to Daniel Splann's, in St. Stephen; 5 from Joseph Turtlelott's to the Basswood Ridge road, St. Stephen; 10 from John M'Adam's farm to the new Bridge across Dennis' Stream, St Stephen; 7 from the Burnt Land road to the Kirk, in St. James; 7 from John Pomeroy's to the Little Ridge in St. James; 20 from the Kirk to Gleason's, in St. James; 7 10 from Hitching's Mills to the Kirk, in St. James; 5 from the Kirk to Daniel Campbell's, in St James; 12 to improve the Chandler road, in St Stephen; 20 from William Libby's corner to the Basswood Ridge, in St. James; 5 from Dog Bridge to the Green Swamp, in St James; 7 10 from the west end of the Green Swamp towards the Chandler road, in St. James; 10 from the Burnt Hill to the Chandler road, in St. Stephen; 14 17 6 from James Stevens' to the road leading to Hitchings' Mill, in St. Stephen; 20 to remunerate Martin J. Hall and Thomas Hagman for building a Bridge across a gully on the Basswood Ridge road; 20 from Robert Morrison's to Joseph Pomeroy's corner, in St. James; 10 from Fitzgerald's south line to David Whetherby's north line, in St. James; 10 from John Wetherby's north line to Peter M'Bride's, in St. James; 7 from Parish line of St. Stephen to Eaton's north line, in St. James; 10 from Cummings' south line to John Keenan's north line, in St. James; 15 from Devoy's corner, in St. David, to Wyman's Mill, in St. James; 18 from Devoy's corner towards Moses Ried's, in St. David; 8 from Tower's corner, past Patrick Devlin's, in St. David; 8 from Sharmse's to Edwin Foster's, in St. David, out of which to pay a balance due John Regan, for labour done on the same; 5 from Lachlan M'Lachlan's, to Dunham's in St. David; 18 from Mitchell's, past Ferguson's, and thence past Dickey's Mill, in St. David; 5 from the corner, near William Smith's, to Robert Ross', in St. David; 8 to improve the Hill near the Church at Oak Bay, in St. David; 19 from Jacob Reid's to John Regan's, in St David; 18 15 from Tower's corner to the Great road near Moore's Mills, in St. David; 40 from Matthew Stevenson's towards Clarence Hill, in St. Patrick; for the road between Woodin's and the old Fredericton road, by Newel's and Leary's, in St Patrick; 25 to open a new road from Thomas Orr's towards Jerry Morrison's, (Flume Ridge,) in St. Patrick; 10 from Malcolm M'Farlan's to Robert Acheson's, in St. Patrick; 7 10 from Charles Walker's towards M'Farlane's Mill, in St. Patrick; 12 10 to explore and cut out a new line of road between Cathcart's and Connick's, to avoid hills; 10 from Carleton's to Andrew Gall's, in St. Patrick; 10 from James Lignan's to the Mill road, by Henderson's, in St. Patrick; 20 for the road by M'Kenna's, to the Digdeguash road, by Duncan's, in St. Patrick; 10 for repairs to the Falls Brook bridge, in St. Patrick; 10 to improve the road on the west side of the Digdeguash, towards George M'Kay's, in St. Patrick; 10 towards building a bridge over Fitzsimon's Brook, in St. Patrick; 12 10 to improve the approach to Turner's Mill, below the bridge, by removing rocks, in St. Patrick; 10 from Elroy's to M'Dougal's bridge, in St. Patrick; 10 to William Simpson for constructing a road to the Oak Point Ferry, in St. Andrews; 15 from Whelan's in the Parish of St. Andrew's, to the Glenelg road; 7 10 to repair and gravel the road from M'Intosh's farm to the Cove, in St. Andrews; 5 to repair the road from Edwards' corner towards Alexander M'Curdy's, Jr.; 5 from the shore towards Parkman's barn, in St. Andrews; 7 10 from Mowatt's landing to the Lake, in St. Andrews; 7 10 from Bradford's landing to the Lake, in St. Andrews; 5 from Bartlett's Mill to the shore; 5 from the main road to Rice's farm, in St. Andrews; 50 to improve the sewer, widen the roads, and for other improvements on the eastern Commons, in St. Andrews; 7 10 from the Town plat, leading round the Bay shore, in St. Andrews; 10 from the Hill road to Augusta Bancroft's, in Grand Manan; 5 from the public landing, by Bhumatier's to the Grand Harbour road, in Grand Manan; 5 from Swallow Tail road to John Coddington's landing, in Grand Manan; 20 for the road from Stephen Stewart's to William Ferris', Deer Island; 10 from Chocolate Cove, westward, Deer Island; 40 for repair of the roads, at the discretion of the Commissioners, on the Island of Campo Bello: out of which the overexpenditure of last year to be paid; 5 from M'Dermott's farm to the St. John road, Pennfield; 15 from M'Carrell's corner to William Boyd's farm, Pennfield, for building bridges; 10 from M'Carrell's to Seelye's Mill, £5 to be expended on the road through the Lee Settlement; 12 10 for the road through the Maces' Bay Settlement, Pennfield; 5 from Boyle's farm to the County line road; 10 from Dowd's Cove, by Shaw's farm, to the St. John road; 12 10 from Dowd's Cove to the main road near Munson's Mill, Pennfield; 12 10 from New River Mills towards Popologan River; 12 10 from Popologan Mills towards David Boyd's corner, Pennfield; 15 from Justison's road to Black's Harbour, part to be expended at Armold's farm, and part at Holmes' landing; 5 for the road and landing at George Crickett's farm, Pennfield; 5 for the road from Spear's corner through Jack's farm; 5 from Thompson's Ship Yard towards Traynor's landing, some part to be expended in repairing the landing at Ship Yard; 7 10 from Buchnem's Mill to Dead Man's Head, Pennfield; 5 from Crow Harbour road to Seely's Cove, Pennfield; 5 from Negro Cove to Woodland's, some part to be expended on the road to John Black's; 20 from Pemerov's bridge, to David Corning's, St. George; 25 from the Upper Falls to the new road leading between St. Andrews and Fredericton, £15 of which to be paid Alfred Gillmour for building a bridge over the Lake stream, St. George; 7 10 from the Upper Mills to Red Rock; 10 from Kent Mill to the main road; 35 from the Upper Mills to Hall's landing, £26 to be paid Isreal Thorn and James Hall the balance due them for building the Canal bridge, St. George; 5 from Rose Bay to the River Magaguadavic; 12 17 6 for the McGee Manor road, St. George; 10 from the Red Store road to Mann's landing, £5 to be expended on the road through John Cameron's farm St. George; 7 10 from the School House, Back Bay, to Le Tete, St. George; 10 from Le Tete to the Pound, St. George; 10 from the road through Chamber's and Dunham's farm, to Grierson's, St. George; 10 from Ferguson's farm, by the King's Watering Place, to the Scotch Settlement, St. George; 10 from the Lime Kilns to Seelye's farm; 7 10 from Frye's Island to the Scotch Settlement, St. George; 7 10 from the Scotch Settlement to Henry Cook's farm, St. George; 20 from the St. John road, by Messinett's Mill, to Lot No. 22, Pennfield; the sum of £5 granted in 1848 for the road through the Commons to Bog road, in St. Patrick, drawn from the Treasury, and unexpended, be expended for repairing the roads between John Armstrong's and Matthew Stevenson's in the same Parish.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—APRIL 4.

At five minutes to eleven Mr. John Earle moved the House into committee of the whole on the Bill to Incorporate the Orange Lodges.

Mr. BOYD said it had been his wish that the question should have been taken on the merits of the bill alone, and decided to incorporate or not to incorporate; but his hon. colleague (Mr. Brown) had not been content to pursue that course, but had to the utmost of ability blackened the character of a respectable body of men, and endeavoured to bind no another party at their expense. Since that was the case, humble as his abilities were, he felt himself bound to defend the party who had been attacked and misrepresented, and to show that, in Ireland at least, Orangeism had been necessary to the preservation of the lives and property of the Protestants. In doing this, he should go back to a period anterior to the formation of Orange Lodges, and quote from history to show how the Protestants had been persecuted.—He would read some extracts describing the Irish massacre of 1641:—

"The standing army of Ireland was usually about three thousand men; but in order to assist the king in suppressing the Scottish covenanters, Strafford had raised eight thousand more, and had incorporated with them a thousand men, drawn from the old army; a expedient for bestowing order and discipline on the new-levied soldiers. The private men in the army were all Catholics; but the officers, both commission and non-commission, were Protestants, and could entirely be depended on by Charles. The English Commons entertained the greatest apprehensions on account of this army; and never ceased soliciting the king, till he agreed to break it; nor would they consent to any proposal for augmenting the standing army to five thousand men; a number, which the king deemed necessary for retaining Ireland in obedience.

"Charles, thinking it dangerous that eight thousand men accustomed to idleness, and trained to the use of arms, should be dispersed among a nation so turbulent and unsettled, agreed with the Spanish ambassador to have them transported into Flanders, and inlisted in his master's service.—The English Commons, pretending apprehensions, lest regular bodies of troops, disciplined in the Low Countries, should prove still more dangerous, showed some aversion to this expedient; and the king reduced his allowance to four thousand men. But when the Spaniards had hired ships for transporting these troops, and the men were ready to embark, the Commons, willing to their power, and not displeased with an opportunity of curbing and affronting the king, prohibited every one from furnishing vessels for that service; and thus the project, formed by Charles of freeing the country from the men, was unfortunately disappointed.

"The old Irish remarked all these false steps of the English, and resolved to take advantage of them. Though their animosity against that nation, for want of an occasion to exert itself, seemed to be extinguished, it was only composed into a temporary and deceitful tranquility. Their interests, both with regard to *property* and *religion*, secretly stimulated them to a revolt. No individual of any step, according to the ancient customs had the property of any particular estate; but as the whole step had a title to a whole territory, they ignorantly preferred this barbarous community before the more secure and narrow possessions assigned them by the English. An indulgence, amounting almost to toleration, had been given to the catholic religion; but so long as the churches and the ecclesiastical revenues were kept from the priests, and they were obliged to endure the neighbourhood of profane heretics, being themselves discontented, they continually endeavoured to retard any cordial reconciliation between the English and Irish nations.

"There was a gentleman called Roger More, who, though of a narrow fortune, was descended from an ancient Irish family, and was much celebrated among his countrymen for valour and capacity. This man first formed the project of expelling the English, and asserting the independency of his native country. He secretly went from chieftain to chieftain, and roused up every latent principle of discontent. He maintained a close correspondence with Lord Maguire and Sir Phelim O'Neale, the most powerful of the old Irish. By conversation, by letters, by his emissaries, he represented to his countrymen the motives of a revolt. He observed to them, that by the rebellion of the Scots, and factions of the English, the king's authority in Britain was reduced to so low a condition, that he never could exert himself with any vigour in maintaining the English dominion over Ireland; that the Catholics, in the Irish House of Commons, assisted by the Protestants, had so diminished the royal prerogative, and the power of the lieutenant, as would much facilitate the conducting, to its desired effect, any conspiracy or combination which could be formed; that the Scots having so successfully thrown off dependence on the crown of England, and assumed the government into their own hands, had set an example to the Irish, who had so much greater oppression to complain of; that the English planters, who had expelled them their possessions, suppressing their religion, and bereaved them of their liberties, were but a handful in comparison of the natives; but they lived in the most supine security interspersed with their numerous enemies, trusting to the protection of a small army, which was itself scattered in inconsiderable divisions throughout the whole kingdom; that a great body of men disciplined by the government, were now thrown loose, and were ready for any daring or desperate enterprise; that though the Catholics had hitherto enjoyed, in some tolerable measure, the exercise of their religion, from the moderation of their indulgent prince, they must henceforth expect that the government will be conducted by other maxims and other principles; that the parliament Parliament, having at length subdued their sovereign, would, no doubt, as soon as they had consolidated their authority, extend the ambitious enterprises to Ireland, and make the Catholics in that kingdom feel the same furious persecution to which their brethren in England were at present exposed; and that a revolt in the Irish, tending only to vindicate their native liberty against the violence of foreign invaders, could never, at any time, be deemed rebellion; much less during the present confusions, when their prince was, in a manner, a prisoner, and obedience must be paid, not to him, but to those who had traitorously assumed his lawful authority.

"By these considerations, More engaged all the heads of the native Irish into the conspiracy. The English of the pale, as they were called, or the old English planters, being all Catholics, it was hoped, would afterwards join the party, which restored their religion to its ancient splendour and authority. The intention was, that Sir Phelim O'Neale, and the other conspirators, should begin an insurrection on one day throughout the provinces, and should attack all the English settlements; and that, on the same day, Lord Maguire, and Roger More, should surprise the castle of Dublin. The commencement of a revolt was fixed on the approach of winter, that there might be more difficulty in transporting forces from England. Successors to themselves, and supplies of arms, they expected from France, in consequence of a promise made them by Cardinal Richelieu; and many Irish officers, who served in the Spanish troops had engaged to join them, as soon as they saw an insurrection entered upon by their catholic brethren. News, which every day arrived from England, of the fury expressed by the Commons against all papists, struck fresh terror into the Irish nation, and both stimulated the conspirators to execute their fatal purpose, and gave them assured hopes of the concurrence of all their countrymen.

"Such propensity to a revolt was discovered in all the Irish, that it was deemed unnecessary, as it was dangerous, to intrust the secret to many hands; and the appointed day drew nigh, nor had any discovery yet been made to the government. The king, indeed, had received information from his ambassadors, that something was in agitation among the Irish in foreign parts; but though he gave warning to the administration in Ireland, the intelligence was entirely neglected. Secret rumors likewise were heard of some approaching conspiracy, but no attention was paid to them. The Earl of Leicester, whom the king had appointed lieutenant, remained in London. The two justices, Sir William Parsons, and Sir John Borlace, were men of very small abilities; and by an incovenience common to all factious times, owed their advancement to nothing but their zeal for the party by whom everything was now governed.—Tranquil from ignorance and inexperience, these men indulged themselves in the most profound repose on the very brink of destruction.

"But they were awakened from their security, on the very day before that which was appointed for the commencement of hostilities. The castle of Dublin, by which the capital was commanded, contained arms for ten thousand men, with thirty-five pieces of cannon, and a proportionable quantity of ammunition, yet was this important place guarded, and that too without any care, by no greater force than fifty men. Maguire and More were already in town with a numerous band of their partisans; others were expected at night; and, next morning, they were to enter upon what they esteemed the easiest of all enterprises, the surprisal of the castle. O'Conolly, an Irishman but a Protestant, betrayed the conspiracy to Parsons. The justices and council fled immediately for safety into the castle, and reinforced the guards. The alarm was conveyed to the city, and all the protestants prepared for defence.—More escaped; Maguire was taken; and Mahone, one of the conspirators, being likewise seized, first discovered to the justices the project of a general insurrection, and redoubled the apprehensions which already were universally diffused throughout Dublin.

"But though O'Conolly's discovery saved the castle from a surprise, the confession extorted from Mahone came too late to prevent the intended insurrection. O'Neale and his confederates had already taken up arms in Ulster. The Irish, every where intermingled with the English, needed but a hint from their leaders and priests to begin hostilities against a people, whom they hated on account of their religion, and envied for their riches and prosperity. The houses, cattle, and goods, of the unwary English, were first seized.—Those who heard of commotions in their neighbourhood, instead of deserting their habitations, and assembling for mutual protection, remained at home, in hopes of defending their property, and fell thus seperately into the hands of their enemies. After rapacity had full exerted itself, cruelty, and the most barbarous than ever, in any nation, was known or heard of began its operations. An universal massacre commenced of the English, now defenceless, and passively resigned to their inhuman foes. No age, no sex, no condition, was spared. The wife weeping for her butchered husband, and embracing her helpless children, was pierced with them, and perished by the same stroke. The old, the young, the vigorous, the infirm, underwent a like fate, and were confounded in one common ruin. In vain did flight save from the first assault; destruction was every where let loose, and met the hunted victims at every turn. In vain was rescue had to relations, to companions, to friends: all connexions were disolved, and death was dealt by that hand from which protection was imported and expected.—Without provocation, without opposition, the astonished English, living in profound peace and full security, were massacred by their nearest neighbours, with whom they had long upheld a continual intercourse of kindness and good offices.

"But death was the slightest punishment inflicted by those rebels: all the tortures which wanton cruelty could devise, all the lingering pains of body the anguish of mind, the agonies of despair, could not satiate revenge excited without injury, and cruelty derived from no cause. To enter into particulars would shock the least delicate humanity. Such enormities, though attested by undoubted evidence, appear almost incredible. Depraved nature, even perverted religion, encouraged by the utmost licence, reach not to such a pitch of ferocity; unless the pity inherent in the human breasts be destroyed by that contagion of example, which transports men beyond all the usual motives of conduct and behaviour.

"The weaker sex themselves, naturally tender to their own suffering, and compassionate to those of others, here emulated their more robust companions in the practice of every cruelty. Even children, taught by the example, and encouraged by the exhortation of their parents, essayed their feeble blows on the dead carcasses or defenceless children of the English. The very avarice of the Irish was not sufficient restraint to their cruelty.—Such was their frenzy, that the entire which they had seized, and by rapine made their own, yet, because they bore the name of English, were wantonly slaughtered, or, when covered with wounds, turned loose into the woods and deserts.

"The stately buildings or commodious habitations of the planters, as if upbraiding the sloth and ignorance of the natives, were consumed with fire, or laid level with the ground. And where the miserable owners, shut up in their houses, and preparing for defence, perished in the flames, together with their wives and children, a double triumph was afforded to their insulting foes.

"If any where a number assembled together, and, assuming courage from despair, were resolved to sweeten death by revenge on their assassins, they were disarmed by capitulations, and promises of safety, confirmed by the most solemn oaths.—But no sooner had they surrendered, than the rebels, with perfidy equal to their cruelty, made them share the fate of their unhappy countrymen.

"Others, more ingenious still in their barbarity, tempted their prisoners, by the fond love of life, to imbrue their hands in the blood of friends, brothers, parents; and having thus rendered them accomplices in guilt, gave them that death, which they sought to shun by deserting it.

"Amidst all these enormities, the sacred name of RELIGION resounded on every side; not to stop the hands of these murderers, but to enforce their blows, and to steel their hearts against every movement of human or social sympathy. The English, as heretics, abhorred of God, and detestable to all holy men, were marked out by the priests for slaughter; and, of all actions, to rid the world of these declared enemies to Catholic faith and piety, was represented as the most meritorious. Nature, which in that rude people was sufficiently inclined to atrocious deeds, was further stimulated by precept; and national prejudices, empoisoned by those aversions, more deadly and incurable, which arose from an enraged superstition. While death finished the sufferings of each victim, the bigoted assassins, with joy and exultations, still echoed in his expiring ears, that these agonies were but the commencement of torments infinite and eternal.

"Such were the barbarities by which Sir Phelim O'Neale and the Irish in Ulster signalized their rebellion; an event memorable in the annals of human kind, and worthy to be held in perpetual detestation and abhorence. The generous nature of More was shocked at the recital of such enormous cruelties. He flew to O'Neal's camp; but found that his authority, which was sufficient to excite the Irish to an insurrection, was too feeble to restrain their inhumanity. Soon after, he abandoned a cause polluted by so many crimes; and he retired into Flanders. Sir Phelim, recommended by the greatness of his family, and perhaps, too, by the unrestrained brutality of his nature, though without any courage or capacity, acquired the entire ascendant over the northern rebels.—The English colonies were totally annihilated in the open country of Ulster; the Scots, at first, met with more favourable treatment. In order to engage them to a passive neutrality, the Irish pretended to distinguish between the British nations; and claiming friendship and consanguinity with the Scots, extended not over them the fury of their massacres. Many of them found an opportunity to fly the country; others retired into places of security, and prepared themselves for defence; and by this means, the Scottish planters, most of them at least, escaped with their lives.

"From Ulster, the flames of rebellion diffused themselves in an instant over the other three provinces of Ireland. In all places death and slaughter were not uncommon; though the Irish, in these other provinces, pretended to act with moderation and humanity! But cruel and barbarous was their humanity! Not content with expelling the English their houses, with despoiling them of their goodly manors, with wresting their very clothes, and turned them out, naked and defenceless, to all the severities of the season. The heavens themselves, as if conspiring against that unhappy people, were armed with cold and tempest unusual to the climate, and executed what the merciless sword had left unfinished. The roads were covered with crowds of naked English, hastening towards Dublin and the other cities, which we remained in the lands of their countrymen.—The feeble age of children the tender sex of women, soon sank under the multiplied rigours of cold and hunger. Here, the husband, bidding a final adieu to his expiring family, envied them that fate which he himself expected so soon to share; there, the son, having long supported his aged parent, with reluctance obeyed his last commands and abandoning him in his uttermost distress, reserved himself to the hopes of avenging that death which all his efforts could not prevent or delay. The astonishing greatness of the calamity deprived the sufferers of any relief from the view of companions in affliction. With silent tears, or lamentable cries, they hurried on through the hostile territories; and found every heart, which was not steeled by native barbariety, guarded by the more inplacable furies of mistaken piety and religion.

"The saving of Dublin preserved in Ireland the remains of the English name. The gates of that city, though timously opened, received the wretched applicants and presented, to the view a scene of human misery beyond what any eye had ever before beheld. Compassion seized the amazed inhabitants, aggravated with the fear of like calamities; while they observed the numerous foes without and within, which every where environed them, and reflected on the weak resources by which they were themselves supported. The more vigorous of the unhappy fugitives, to the number of three thousand, were inlisted into three regiments; the rest were distributed into the houses; and all care was taken, by diet and warmth, to recruit their feeble and torpid limbs.—Diseases of unknown name and species, derived from these multiplied distresses, seized many of them, and put a speedy period to their lives; others, having now leisure to reflect on their mighty loss of friends and fortune, cursed that being which they had saved. Abandoning themselves to despair, refusing all succour, they expired; without other consolation than that of receiving among their countrymen the honours of a grave, which, to their slaughtered companions, had been denied by the inhuman barbarians.

"By some computations, those who perished by all the cruelties are supposed to be a hundred and fifty thousand; by the most moderate, and probably the most reasonable account, they are made to amount to forty thousand—if this estimation itself be not, as is usually in such cases, somewhat exaggerated."

Not content with the concessions made to them, and the liberty they enjoyed, about the period of the revolution of 1688 they began another persecution and rebellion, described by the same historian as follows:—

"But it was in Ireland, chiefly, that the mask was wholly taken off, and that the King thought himself at liberty to proceed to the full extent of his zeal and his violence. The Duke of Ormond was recalled; and though the [illegible] Lord Granard, two Protestants, still possessed the

authority of justices, the whole power was lodged in the hands of Talbot, the general, soon after created Earl of Tyrconnel; a man who, from the blindness of his prejudices and fury of his temper, was transported with the most immeasurable ardour for the catholic cause. After the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion, orders were given by Tyrconnel to disarm all the Protestants, on pretence of securing the public peace, and keeping their arms in a few magazines, for the use of the militia. Next, the army was new-modelled; and a great number of officers were dismissed, because it was pretended that they or their fathers had served under Cromwell and the republic. The injustice was not confined to them. Near three hundred officers more were afterwards broken, though many of them had purchased their commission; about four or five thousand private soldiers, because they were Protestants, were dismissed, and being stripped even of their regimentals, were turned out to starve in the street."

He (Mr. B.) read those extracts to show that it was necessary for men to combine in Ireland to support the throne and the Protestant Religion.—The crime imputed to Protestants by their opponents, as thus related by the historian, was the same that was now imputed to Orangemen—they were persecuted because they dared show themselves. The extract from which he had quoted proceeded thus:—

"While these violences were carrying on, Clarendon, who had been named lord lieutenant, came over; but he soon found that, as he had refused to give the King the desired pledge of fidelity by changing his religion, he possessed no credit or authority. He was even a kind of prisoner in the hands of Tyrconnel; and as he gave all opposition in his power to the precipitate measures of the Catholics, he was soon after recalled, and Tyrconnel substituted in his place. The unhappy Protestants now saw all the civil authority, as well as the military force, transferred into the hands of their inveterate enemies, inflamed with hereditary hatred, and stimulated by every motive which the passion incited for power, property, or religion, could inspire. Even the barbarious banditti were let loose to prey on them in their present defenceless condition. A renewal of the ancient massacres was apprehended; and great multitudes, struck with the best-grounded terror, deserted the kingdom, and infused into the English nation a dread of those violences, to which, after some time, they might justly, from the prevalence of the Catholics think themselves exposed."

That was from Hume's History of England, a work considered the very best authority. He would now proceed to quote from Smollett's continuation of the same work:—

"By this time, King James had taken Coleraine invested Killmore, and was almost in sight of Londonderry. George Walker, rector of Donaghmore, who had raised a regiment for the defence of the Protestants, conveyed this intelligence to Lundy the governor. This officer directed him to join Colonel Crafton, and take post at the Long causey which he maintained a whole night against the advanced guard of the enemy; until being overpowered by numbers, he retreated to Londonderry, and exhorted the governor to take the field, as the army of King James was not yet completely formed Lundy assembling a council of war, at which Cunningham and Richards assisted, they agreed, that as the place was not tenable, it would be imprudent to land the two regiments; and that the principal officers should withdraw themselves from Londonderry, the inhabitants of which would obtain the more favourable capitulation in consequence of their retreat. An officer was immediately despatched to King James, with proposals of a negotiation; and Lieut.-General Hamilton agreed that the army should halt at the distance of four miles from the town. Notwithstanding this preliminary, James advanced at the head of his troops; but met with such a warm reception from the besieged, that he was fain to retire to St. John's Town in some disorder. The inhabitants and soldiers in garrison at Londonderry were so incensed at the members of the council of war, who had resolved to abandon the place, that they threatened immediate vengeance. Cunningham and Richards retired to their ships, and Lundy locked himself in his chamber. In vain did Walker and Major Baker exhort him to maintain his government. Such was his cowardice or treachery, that he absolutely refused to be concerned in the defence of the place, and he was suffered to escape in disguise, with a load of match upon his back; but he was afterwards apprehended in Scotland, from whence he was sent to London, to answer for his perfidy or misconduct.

"After his retreat, the towns-men chose Mr. Walker and Major Baker for their governors, with joint authority; but this office they would not undertake, until it had been offered to Col. Cunningham, as the officer next in command to Lundy. He rejected the proposal, and with Richards returned to England, where they were immediately cashiered. The two new governors thus abandoned to their fate, began to prepare for a vigorous defence; indeed, their courage seems to have transcended the bounds of discretion, for the place was ill-fortified: their cannon, which did not exceed twenty pieces, were wretchedly mounted: they had not one engineer to direct their operations: they had a very small number of horse: the garrison consisted of people unacquainted with military discipline: they were destitute of provisions: they were beseiged by a king in person, at the head of a formidable army, directed by good officers, and supplied with all the necessary implements for a seige or battle. This town was invested on the 20th day of April: the batteries were soon opened, and several attacks were made with great impetuosity; but the besiegers were always repulsed with considerable loss. The towns-men gained divers advantages in repeated sallies, and would have held their enemies in the utmost contempt, had they not been afflicted with a contagious distemper, as well as reduced to extremity, by want of provision. They were even tantalised in their distress; for they had the mortification to see some ships which arrived with supplies from England, prevented from sailing up the river, by the batteries the enemy had raised on both sides, and a boom with which they had blocked up the channel. At length, a reinforcement arrived in the Lough, under the command of General Kirk, who had deserted his master, and been employed in the service of King William.—He found means to convey intelligence to Walker, that he had troops and provisions on board for their relief, but found it impracticable to sail up the river: he promised, however, that he would land a body of Forces at the Inch, and endeavour to make a diversion in their favour, when joined by the troops at Inniskillin, which amounted to five thousand men, including two thousand cavalry. He said he expected six thousand men from England, where they were embarked before he set sail. He exhorted them to persevere in their courage and loyalty, and assured them he would come to their relief at all hazards. These assurances enabled them to bear their miseries a little longer, though their numbers daily diminished.—Major Baker dying, his place was filled with Col. Michelburn, who now acted as colleague to Mr. Walker.

"King James having returned to Dublin, to be present at the Parliament, the command of his army devolved to the French General Rosene, who was exasperated at such an obstinate opposition by a handful of half-starved militia. He threatened to raze the town to its foundations, and destroy the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, unless they would immediately submit themselves to their lawful sovereign. The governors treated his menaces with contempt, and published an order that no person, on pain of death, should talk of surrendering. They had now consumed the last remains of their provision, and supported life by eating the flesh of horses, dogs, cats rats, mice, tallow, starch, and salted hides, and even this loathsome food began to fail. Rosene, finding them deaf to all his proposals, threatened to wreak his vengeance on all the Protestants of that country, drive them under the walls of Londonderry, where they should be suffered to perish by famine. The Bishop of Meath, being informed of this design, complained to King James of the barbarous intention, entreating his majesty to prevent its being put in execution. That prince assured him that he had already ordered Rosene to desist from such proceedings. Nevertheless, the Frenchman executed his threats with the utmost rigour. Parties of dragoons were detached on this cruel service: after having stripped all the Protestants for thirty miles round, they drove these unhappy people before them like cattle, without even sparing the enfeebled old men, nurses with infants at their breasts, tender children, women just delivered, and some even in the pangs of labour.—Above four thousand of these miserable objects were driven under the walls of Londonderry. This expedient, far from answering the purpose of Rosene, produced a quite contrary effect. The besieged were so exasperated at this act of inhumanity, that they resolved to perish rather than submit to such a barbarian. They erected a gibbit in site of the enemy, and sent a message to the French general, importing, that they would hang all the prisoners they had taken during the siege, unless the Protestants whom they had driven under the walls should be immediately dismissed. This threat produced a negotiation in consequence of which the Protestants were released, after they had been detained three days without tasting food. Some hundreds died of famine or fatigue; and those who lived to return to their own habitations found them plundered and sacked by the Papists, so that the greater number perished for want, or were murdered by the straggling parties of the enemy; yet these very people had for the most part obtained protections from King James, to which no respect was paid by his general.

The garrison of Londonderry was now reduced from seven to five thousand seven hundred men, and these were driven to such extremity of distress that they began to talk of killing the popish inhabitants and feeding on their bodies. In this emergency, Kirke, who had hitherto lain inactive, ordered two ships laden with provisions to sail up the river, under convoy of the Dartmouth frigate. One of these, called the Mountjoy, broke the enemy's boom; and all the three, after having sustained a very hot fire from both sides of the river, arrived in safety at the town, to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants. The army of James were so distributed by the success of this enterprise, that they abandoned the siege in the night, and retired with precipitation, after having lost about nine thousand men before the place. Kirke no sooner took possession of the town, than Walker was prevailed upon to embark for England with an address of thanks from the inhabitants to their majesties for the seasonable relief they had received."

These extracts went on to show some of the sufferings of the poor Protestants of Ireland, at such periods as the Catholics had got the upper hand; and that would be the case here, and elsewhere, if the catholics felt themselves strong enough. There was a large number of young Roman Catholic Priests spreading over this country, whom he believed to be Jesuits—descendants of Ignatious Loyola, the enemy of God—they were assiduously sapping and undermining the foundations of our institutions, allegiance and religion, wherever they went. Whilst this was the case, Orangeism stood as the great bulwark of the nation,—it was something certain and solid upon which we could lean. What had become of Ireland were it not for Orangeism? She would have been lost to England, and what would have been the consequences? why, one of the keys of the kingdom would have been gone, through which a foreign army might at any time invade England.

He would now proceed to contradict what had been repeatedly stated by his hon. colleague, (Mr. Brown), as to the origin of Orangeism. His hon. colleague (Mr. Brown), had asserted that they sprung from the Peep-o-day Boys, but the following extracts which he would read, from Sir Richard Musgrave's Irish Rebellion, would set another face upon the matter:—

"As the defenders not only became terrific to individuals, in most parts of the kingdom, by the constant perpetration of nocturnal robbery and assassination; as they formed a systematic combination, and supplied themselves with arms, for the obvious purpose of subverting the constitution in church and state; and as they were encouraged and directed by the Catholic committee, and the united Irishmen, the protestants of the established church, to defeat their malignant designs, found it necessary to excite and cherish a spirit of loyalty, which began to languish and decline in a very alarming degree, and to rally round the altar and the throne, which were in imminent danger.

"The battle of the Diamond, in the county of Armagh, in the month of September, 1795, and the duplicity and treachery of the Romanists on that occasion, convinced the protestants that they would become an easy prey to their enemies, from the paucity of their numbers, unless they associated for their defence; particularly, as the fanatical vengeance, which they displayed on that and other occasions, convinced the members of the *established church*, that they meditated nothing less than their total expiration.

"In commemeration of that victory, the first Orange Lodge was formed in the county of Armagh on the twenty first of September, 1795, though the name of Orangemen existed some time before.

"They were merely a society of loyal protestants, associated and bound together, solely for the purpose of maintaining and defending the constitution in church and state, as established by the prince of Orange at the glorious Revolution, which they regarded as a solemn and sacred duty. It confers distinguished credit on its members, that the united and stood forward for this truly patriotic purpose, unsupported and or protected by the great and the powerful, to whom their motives were misrepresented by traitors, who knew that the institution would form a firm barrier against their nefarious machinations.

"I have universally observed that the disaffected, who arraigned with the utmost severity the Orange societies, never uttered any censure on the committees of assassination, to which so many loyal men fell a sacrifice.

"Plutarch, in his life of Solon, tells us, that he procured a law to be passed at Athens, by which any person should be branded as infamous that remained neuter when any disturbance or commotion took place, which endangered the existence of the state. Should not, on the same principle, those who did not assist in opposing the rebellious designs of the defenders and the united Irishmen, be deemed disloyal, or even traitors?

"The lower class of protestants *of the established church*, actuated by an invincible attachment to their king and country, stood forward at this perilous crisis, in the spirited defence of both, and avowed their unalterable determination to stand or fall with them.

"As they encreased, a spirit of loyalty encreased with them, and strength, and confidence succeeded to the place of sapiness and despondency, in the breast of loyal men. Supported by a consciousness of the goodness of their cause, and by the protection of Providence, they persevered through every difficulty in their generous resolution; rapidly encreased in numbers, and became an irresistable obstacle, wherever the institution got a footing, to the progress of the seditious societies. Lest its members, roused by wanton and unprovoked outrages, might have been stimulated to retaliate, and from retaliation to commitany excesses, gentlemen, highly respectable, not only by birth and fortune but by moral excellence, put themselves at its head to regulate its motions; whose characters were alone sufficient to refute the many falsehoods and calumnies uttered against the institution. As a further refutation of them, they published a declaration of their principles in the newspapers, which will convince the reader of the purity of their intention; and this was done at an early period in many parts of the north."

Here followed the Declaration, signed by some of the noblest and most respectable men in Ireland but as that Declaration had already been read by the learned doctor from Wesmorland, he should pass it over; he would remark, however, that that Declaration contained the principles of the Orangemen in 1798, and they were the same in 1850—He would now proceed to quote again from Musgrave:—

"The members of the Orange institution being thus instrumental in uniformly resisting the progress and contributing to defeat the revolutionary designs of confederate traitors, became of course objects of their most pointed and vindictive resentment.—Every means were used to traduce and vilify them. The nature of their association was misrepresented and oaths, which they abhorred, were fabricated and imposed upon the public as the obligations of Orangemen.

"With equal virulence, and from the same motives, the establishment of the militia, and the formation of the yeomanry, were opposed by them.

"The following circumstance unquestionably proves that the institution was perfectly defensive: It never was introduced into any country or district till it had been some years distributed or dislocated by the defenders or united Irishmen."

He hoped his hon. colleague would mark that passage. Orangeism is purely defensive, and Orange Lodges were never established in a country unless that country was in a disturbed state.—The hon. member then read thus:—

"It was not established in the metropolis, though many years threatened with open rebellion, till the month of January, 1798; and many gentlemen of high character and considerable talents placed themselves at its head, to give the institution a proper direction, and to silence the calumnious clamours of traitors against it.

"From the year 1792, to the year 1797, the county of Monaghan has been disturbed by the defenders, who at that time became terrific by the aid and co-operation of the united Irishmen.

"In the beginning of that year, the loyal subjects alarmed for their safety, began to form Orange clubs, against the combination of traitors, who were constantly committing nocturnal robbery and assassination; but some of the leading gentlemen of the country opposed the institution.

"In consequence of this, the disaffected disseminated their doctrines so rapidly, and with so much success, that many loyal subjects were obliged to compromise with them from motives of fear, to take their oaths, and to enter into their system.

"At last, those very gentlemen, who at first opposed the Orange institution, perceiving that their oppositions must soon terminate in a total subversion of social order, and the destruction of their lives and properties, encouraged with infinitely more zeal, than they had before resisted, its establishment; in consequence of which, the loyal subjects, animated by their united strength, struck the combined traitors with terror and dismay, and restored energy to the execution of the laws. The same thing occured in the counties of Fermanagh, Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, and Armagh, where it was observed it had a peculiar good effect *in detaching the Presbyterians from the union.*

"Such was the state of things in the county of Tyrone, that its inhabitants were so intimated by anonymous threatening letters, and by assassinations committed there, that in the Lordship of Caledon, containing ten thousand people, the whole of them, with the exception of six or eight persons were sworn in; but the loyal subjects, having entered into the Orange societies, and having gained courage and confidence by their united strength renounced with indignation these traitorous combinations, invigorated the arm of the civil Magistrate, and completely checked the progress of treason. The Honourable General Knox, a gentleman whose sagacity and veracity was not infeior to his courage and military skill, and who commanded at Dungannon in 1798; he assured the government, that the institution of Orange Lodges were of infinite use, and that he would rest the safety of the North, on the fidelity of the Orangemen who were enrolled in the yeomanry corps.

"The Orange Association should not be confounded, as it has often been invidiously done, with the unnatural and disgraceful outrages which prevailed in the county of Armagh many years preceding, between the lower class of presbyterians, under the denomination of the peep-o'-day boys, and the Roman Catholics, as defenders; for it was not instituted till the defenders manifested their hostile designs against the protestants of every description, in most parts of the kingdom.

"In may 1797 a numerous body of deglegates from Orange Lodges, offered their services to General Nugent, who commanded in the North, to aid in suppressing Rebellion, and received a gracious and approving answer. And on the 12th of July, 1798, between fifteen and twenty thousand Orangeman walked in procession at Lurgan, where they were reviewed by General's Lake and Nugent.

Musgrave quotes from Harris's life of William the third, to shew that the same slanders were propagated then in reference to the designs of the protestants, as were propagated by the Rebels in 1798, he also adds that "James Beaghan, executed on Vinegar-hill the 24th of June, 1799, for various murders, which, he said, he was instigated by popish priests to commit, that 'every man that was a protestant was called an Orangeman, and every one was to be killed, that they thought it no more sin to kill a protestant *than a dog.*' He also adds that "the massacres of Vinegar-hill and Scullabogue, alarmed the presbyterians who had been lukewarm, or disaffected, and for their own safety they became Orangemen," he then alludes to the loyal associations instituted in London, by Mr. Reeves, in 1792, which he says "did not differ from Orangeism in the slightest degree."

To shew the effects of Orangeism, Musgrave further states, that "in the county of Tyrone, there were 5,000 yeomen, of which above 4,000 were Orangemen, four fifths of the body were presbyterians and were steady in their loyalty. In the same Provincial report, (a report of the Belfast united Irishmen) it is said the Orangemen in the county of Tyrone are taking the arms from the defenders, this shews a laudable zeal in the Orangemen in disarming the banditti; and the interests which the united Irishmen took in their concerns."

"When the French were at Cloony, and showed an intention of marching towards the metropolis, the Roman Catholics in the vicinity of Ballaghderes, in the county of Cavan, showed a disposition to rise in order to join them; but as the protestants of the established church in that county are numerous, loyal, and well armed, and as they were mostly united in Orange Lodges, they would have cut the insurgents to pieces had they risen then—they retreated to the Ballinamore mountains about seven miles distant, and there assembled.

"In the winter of 1796 and beginning of 97., before these counties (Derry and Tyrone) were proclaimed; thousands were obliged to compromise with the rebels, deliver up their arms, and take the oath of secrecy to save their lives, and gentlemen of good landed property were among those that did so—at last the well disposed called out for protection, which the introduction of the insurrectionary law, and the institution of Orange societies contributed materially to afford them."

These passages might be quoted ad libitum, but he had quoted enough to prove that Orangeism had nothing whatever to do with the faction fights, or religious differences which disturbed certain districts from 1782 to 1795—that was revived by members of the established church, who had never mixed themselves up in the quarrel, nor partaken of the crimes of the defenders and peep-o'-day Boys—that it was not revived until the Defender's Catholic Committee and united Irishmen had organized a general insurrection, committed many wanton crimes in the country, threatened the capital, and made stipulations for a French invasion—that no active steps were taken even then for protestants organization, until they were treacherously attacked by a large body of Catholics at the Diamond, who broke through a solemn treaty of peace the same day on which the articles was signed. This had the effect of uniting protestants of the different denominations, allaying their fears and restoring order. Most of the yeomanry were Orangemen, and they gave both confidence and support to the Government. To this I may add that the Orange yeomanry in 1798 assisted the troops of the line in repelling French invasions, and suppressing one of the most savage and blood thirsty rebellions that ever existed; if the rebellion was wrong, then was Orangeism good; if the rebellion was right, then was Orangeism wrong.

"Sir Hercules Langrish, a member of the Irish House of Commons, and the warm friend and advocate of the Catholics, said in that House, in 1792. 'Notwithstanding my prepossessions in favour of the Roman Catholics, I was checked for some time in my ardour to serve them, by reading of late a multitude of publications and paragraphs in the newspapers, and other public prints, circulated *gratis* with the utmost industry, purporting to be the sentiments of the Catholics.—What was their import?—they were exhortations to the people *never to be satisfied at any concession till the state itself was conceded*, they were precautions against public tranquility; they were invitations to disorder, and covenants of discontent; they were ostentatious of strength, rather than solicitations for favours; rather appeals to the powers of the state; they involved the relief of the Catholic, with the revolution of the government; and were dissertations for democracy, rather than arguments for toleration."

That was it! that was the secret of their agitations and rebellions; they wanted the country for themselves; Mr. Cranny,—"*Well, it is their own!*"—Several voices,—"*To be sure it is!*") Aye, and if they had it would they be content! Would they not want England too? Yes, and Scotland also, for the more was given to them the more they grasped. In 1829 they said, "Oh! give us the Emancipation Bill, and we will be content." Well, it was passed into a law, but did it pacify them? did they not immediately commence agitating for something more? (Mr. Cranney,—"We only took that as an instalment."—Laughter). He (Mr. Boyd) had been in London not long after Mr. O'Connell took his seat in the House of Commons, and that gentleman soon drew a long tail after him, and his influence on the Whig Ministry was pernicious. Some hon. members complained of the Orangemen walking with arms about them, but what did that matter; they would never use those arms unless they were first attacked,—he defied any one to produce a case of a conflict taking place where the Orangemen were the aggressors. They should take care what they were doing, for already had this and the adjoining colonies placed themselves in a wrong position. When the late Lord Metcalfe was Governor of Canada, he was in some difficulty, and for a while contemplated dissolving the House of Representatives. It was then suggested to him by his Council, that if he would consent to incorporate the Roman Catholic Church, his Administration would be sustained; and it was done. In this colony a similar occurence had taken place, for a member of the late government, in order to gain the support of the Catholics, had brought in a bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop. He considered that the Legislature did very wrong in passing that Bill—it was wrong to vest all the property of a church in the head of that church, and deprive the laity of all control of what was their own; and he feared the time would come when its evil consequences would soon be seen, for the grasping and tyrannical spirit of the Romish clergy was well known, and the Bishop, he believed, could do what he liked with his people. He (Mr. Boyd) had chanced to come in contact with a Roman Catholic candidate at the last general election, and he had been persecuted by them ever since. He had also opposed the Roman Catholic Bishop Bill, and when he returned home a Roman Catholic said to him, "Well, you opposed the Bishop's bill—you thought you were doing your duty. I suppose, but you shall be paid off for it!" And he had been paid off—he had been getting his pay ever since,—he had been slandered, persecuted, and almost executed by one of the foulest and blackest conspiracies that ever was hatched; he knew that persecution would not be lessened for the part he was now taking, but he feared them not—they might do their worst; at the last election he only got eleven Roman Catholic votes, and at the next election he did not expect any. This was the treatment he had received for conscientiously opposing the Roman Catholic Bishop's Bill, and it was to this overbearing spirit the Legislature of this colony was constantly giving way, and he feared they would see cause to repent it. And did hon. members think there was more danger to be apprehended in passing a bill to allow the Orangemen to hold property, *in common*, and to sue and to be sued, than in vesting the whole property of the Romish Church in this Province in the hands of *one man!* Let them look at the names of the petitioners; men who were not Orangemen: (here the hon. member read over the names of several Magistrates, &c., who had signed the Petitions); when such men as these, who dwelt in the midst of Orangemen, saw nothing to fear, but requested the Legislature to pass the Bill, what was there to fear? Who were the Orangemen? were they strangers? no, but mostly our own people—natives of this Province, and the very bone and muscle of the country. They would neither retard nor advance the spread of Orangeism by passing or rejecting this bill; Orangeism would go on and spread, in spite of all opposition, and ere long he thought their numbers and influence would be as much courted as the Roman Catholics are courted now. It might be said that their processions are inexpedient, but if they did not go out to shew themselves, the other party would attack them in their rooms. What was the case in Fredericton on the 12th July, 1847? The Orangemen were dining in their Lodge Room, and he believed, singing loyal songs, when a mob of Roman Catholics gathered round the door, interrupting and threatening them, beating and ill-using Protestants that happened to pass; they insulted and hustled Judge Street, and compelled an Officer of the 33rd Regiment to draw his sword in order to rescue a man from their hands and prevent them from murdering him. That was the course they pursued when Orangemen *did not* walk in procession! He would now proceed to show the state of religion in Roman Catholic France, and the character of the French clergy. He should quote from a speech recently delivered by Victor Hugo; (Mr. End.—"Who is he?") The hon. member knows well who he is; he is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies; (Mr. Cranney,—"Is he a Christian?") Yes, and a Roman Catholic. (Mr. Cranney,—"I doubt it very much.") (Laughter.) Mr. Boyd then read as follows:—

"I ask for religious education, but the religious education of the Christian church and not of a party. I want to be sincere, and not hypocritical. I want of heaven and not of earth. I will not have one pulpit invade the other; I will not have the priest and the professor the same man, or if I consent to this mixture, I must survey, and have seminaries and congregations open to the eyes of the state. Until complete religious education can be proclaimed, I will have the church teach what it is appointed to teach, and no more. I call it a derision to survey education in the name of the state by the hand of clergy. I ask for the church to keep to its place, and the state to keep to its place. (Loud and continued approbation.) You all wonder how I reject this last. But I will explain myself more. As I was saying to you just now, this law is more than political, it is strategetic. I am not attacking the Bishop of Langres, nor any body here, but I address myself to the party which has inspired this project of law—to the priest party. I don't know if exists in the Government. I ask not if it exists here—(laughter)—but I feel it everywhere. It has very sharp ears, it will hear me. [Laughter.] I address myself to it, and I say, frankly, I can't trust you. To instruct is to construct, and I suspect your constructions. I can't trust you with the education of youth, with the souls of children, with the development of new intelligences, which open to life, with the mind of new generations—that is to say, with the hope of France. I can't trust you with the future of France, because to trust it to you is to give it up to you. I am not to see generations follow us—they must continue us. This is why I will have none of your hand in them. I won't have you undo all that has been done by our fathers.—After glory, I won't have shame. (Uproar and applause.) Your law is a mask and an hypocrisy. It says one thing and does another. It is always under the mask of liberty. It is confiscation called donation. I won't have it. [Applause.] It is your custom. When you forge a chain you call it a liberty; when you make a proscription you call it an amnesty. [Roars of applause.] I don't confound you with the Church, say more than I take the mistletoe for the oak. [Applause.] You are the parasites of the Christian church; you are its disease. [Loud applause.] Loyola, the Jesuit, was the enemy of Jesus Christ. [Roars of applause.] You are not believers, you are the votaries of a religion you do not understand, you are the play-actors of holiness. Don't bring the Christian Church into your miserable intrigues, combinations, and trickeries. Don't call it your mother, and treat it as your servant. [Profound sensation.] Don't torment it by binding it to your miserable politics; don't contaminate it by identifying it with yourselves. See how it is dying in your hand. You are so disliked, that the people hate the Christian Church which you pretend to represent. I tell you the great Christian Church can do without you. Let it alone. When you are gone the people will come back to, and not before. Leave it, that venerable Church, in its solitude, in its abnegation, in its humility. All this is true greatness. Its solitude will bring the crowd back—its abnegation its power—its humility its majesty. You talk of religious education! Do you know what it means? you know whom we should venerate? It is the sister of charity at the dying man; it is the brother of mercy freeing the slave; it is St. Vincent de Paul picking up the foundling; it is the Bishop of Marseilles braving the contagion of the cholera. This is true religious education, real, profound, which makes more Christians than you unmake. We know you, old priest party. It's an old party, which has its history. It mounts guard at the door of Orthodoxy. [Laughter.] It is a party which made the marvellous discovery, that ignorance and error are the only guards of truth. It is the party which won't allow science and genius to make a discovery which is not in its missal. Its history is the progress of the human mind, read backwards. It is the party which oppose everything and everybody. It is the party which beat Pimelia with rods for saying the stars will not fall, it is this party which seven times put Campanella to the rack for saying that there were a vast multitude of worlds; it is this party which prosecuted Harvey for proving the circulation of blood; it is this party which, in the name of Joshua, imprisoned Galileo; and, in the name of St. Paul, imprisoned Columbus. It was impiety to discover that the world turned round the sun; it was heresy to find a new world; it was this party who anathematised Pascal in the name of religion, Montaigne in the name of morality, Moliere in the name o morals and religion. Yes, call yourselves Roman Catholic Church—a priest party—what you will—we know you. Long enough has human reason and human conscience been in revolt against you. What do you want now? Once more to gag the human mind? And you want to monopolise education. But you reject all poets, all writers, all philosophers, all thinkers. You reject all that has been written, found, dreamed, deducted, illuminated, imagined, invented by genios—by the treasures of civilization. You reject the secular inheritance of ages, the common patrimony of mind. If you could, you would cease all progress from the human mind. Well, there is a book—a book which, from one end to the other, is a superior emanation—a book which is for the whole world—a book which contains all human wisdom, purified by Divine wisdom—a book which is the veneration of the people—the Bible. Well, your censure has risen to this, and your Popes have proscribed the Bible! What astonishment for all true minds; what terror for simple hearts, to see the index of Rome on the Book of God. [Shouts of applause from the mountain.] And you ask for liberty to teach. Come, be sincere. Let us understand one another. You want liberty—not to teach. (Roars of applause from the left—furious tumult on the right.) Ah! you want to teach the people? Well, let us look at your pupils, at your fruits. What is the state of Italy, of Spain? You have had these two great nations in your hands for years, and what have you done with them? I will tell you. Thanks to you, Italy is now a name pronounced with pity and regret; Italy, that mother of empires and genius of arts and poetry, of the cream of the human mind. Italy can't read! (Profound sensation.) Yes, of all the nations of Europe, Italy is the most ignorant. (Terrible clamour on the right.) Spain, splendidly gifted; Spain, which received from the Romans its first civilization, from the Arabs its second civilization, which received from Providence, in spite of you, America. Spain has lost, thanks to you, to your yoke, which is that degradation and brutal ignorance—[roars of applause]—Spain has lost the secret of the power which came to her from the Romans, the germs she got from the Arabs, the world which God gave her; and what gave you for all this? The Inquisition. (Profound sensation.) The Inquisition, which some of your party try to defend with, I am glad to say, decent timidity. [Roars of laughter from the left. Violent murmurs from the right.] The Inquisition, which burned five millions of men. [Denials.] Read history! The Inquisition, which dug up the dead to burn them as heretics. The Inquisition, which declared the children of heretics, to the second generation, infamous and incapable of public honour, excepting those who should have denounced their own fathers—(expressions of horror)—the Inquisition, which, at the moment I speak, has in the Papal library the manuscripts of Galileo, under the index seal. (Sensation). But then, to console Spain, you have called it Catholic. You have torn from the heart of one of her great men this cry, "Rather let it be great than Catholic." (Half the right here rose, and addressed the speaker in abusive terms). There are your master-pieces!—That fire called Italy you have put out. That colossus called Spain you have killed. What do you want to do with France? Can you look at Rome? I compliment you on your victory! You look well there! (Roars of laughter). You have gagged the Roman people; you want to gag the French nation. I understand you. It is certainly a great project. But take care. It is dangerous."

That was a fair specimen of the Romish Clergy's opposition everywhere to education. Not long since, the English Government, wishing to extend the means of education in Ireland, established and endowed several new colleges; but the Pope had written a letter to the Irish clergy, calling upon them to discountenance and discourage these colleges, and they had done so. (Mr. Cranny,—"The Protestant clergy are also opposed to them.") It was the same thing here. The Legislature had for many years past been accustomed to give grants towards Roman Catholic schools, but on his (Mr. Boyd's) return to St. Andrews, at the close of a certain Session, on mentioning to the Priest that the House had passed a grant to their school, he replied "We do not thank you for it;" he had also heard the same Priest, Mr. McDonnell, say that they (the Roman Catholics) would never rest satisfied until they returned a Roman Catholic Representative from every county in the Province. He [Mr. Boyd] had asked him, "Would you be satisfied then?" to which he replied "I do not know." That was it, so much had been conceded to them in this Province, that they were beginning to show their teeth. He hoped the committee would pass this bill; it could not possibly do harm, and it was a measure of justice, as they had incorporated the Sons of Temperance, and—as far as this House could do so—a Masonic Lodge. He believed the Orangemen of New-Brunswink to be as orderly and respectable body of men as the same number of those who are not Orangemen taken from any part of the Province.

Mr. GILBERT would not go for a Bill which would legalize processions that led to bloodshed and death. (Hear, hear, from the Attorney General.) If this Bill passed, those processions would be held all over the country, and every Protestant who did not think proper to deck himself off with Orange ribbons, and turn out and walk, would be stigmatized as a rebel. ("Hear, hear," from the Attorney General.) The hon. member from Carleton (Mr. Connell) had spoken of the quiet state of his county, but if there were no fights now, it was owing to the good sense of the Catholics. (Hon. Attorney General—"Hear, hear.") He supposed the Orangemen would be exceedingly hostile towards him for opposing this Bill, but he cared not—he was determined to do his duty. (The hon. member spoke for some twenty minutes. His speech was so rambling and incoherent that it was quite irrelevant to the subject. He maintained that professors of religion should be non-resistant, quoting the scriptures in reference to Shedrach, Meshach and Abednego, and their deliverance, in corroboration, and immediately descended to quote an anecdote of a character too indecent to appear in the columns of a newspaper.)

Mr. JORDAN said, that having giving his opinion upon the subject, when the petitions were brought in, it was not necessary for him to say much at present. He should vote against the Bill, but he regretted that the debate had taken such wide range. It had always been his opinion that a society of this description was illegal. When they look back and saw its effects in the old country—when they saw that it caused strife and bloodshed, and violated the trial by jury, it should not be encouraged here. (The hon. member here read an extract from Earl Grey's Despatch upon the Dolly Brae affair.) With the information before them, he thought they should be convinced of their illegality and bad effects, and he thought that every man who loved his country should do his best to put down these processions. For these reasons he would oppose the Bill.

Mr. ANSLEY said, he could not give a silent vote upon this subject. Here was a body of men whom every one knew to be loyal, who came before the House not to ask to be legalized, as had been asserted, but simply for power to secure the property now in their possession. If the Bill passed, it would certainly legalize the society; but what difference would that make when they are not illegal now? It was absurd to suppose that the Bill would protect the society in any thing wrong. The manner in which the petitions in favour of the Bill were received had caused great excitement in the Province, which the speeches delivered by the Hon. Attorney General, and the hon. member from Charlotte (Mr. Brown), on the first day they were in committee on the Bill, had done much to increase. He considered it highly injudicious to go into the history of the persecutions and troubles in Ireland; as well might the hon. member from Charlotte (Mr. Brown), when the Roman Catholic Bishop Incorporation Bill came before the House, some years ago, have gone into the history of Popery, as he had upon this occasion to go into the history of Orangeism. He observed that upon the occasion when the Orange petitions were presented, both the Hon. Attorney General and the hon. member from Charlotte said they would prove the association illegal; but they had entirely failed in the attempt, and in this opinion he (Mr. Ansley) was borne out by the hon. learned members from Saint John and Nothumberland—two gentlemen of high standing at the bar. He believed that if the debate had not been provoked by these gentlemen, and the Bill had been suffered to pass quietly, they would never have heard of it again, or of its evil effects. The Hon. Attorney General had said, that he would prove the Orangemen were not Protestants but in this also he had failed, unless he considered that calling them hard names was proof. He (Mr. Ansley) was not an Orangeman himself, but he was acquainted with many Orangemen in St. John, and the Hon. Attorney General's description of them did not apply to them; they were a respectable body of men. It had also been asserted that the law was sufficient for the preservation of the peace, but it that was the case now it had not been always so. Several years ago, upon the occassion of landing of Sir Poulet Thompson in Saint John, a triumphant arch was erected, surmounted by a Crown, when a Roman Catholic mob arose, who hauled down the Crown and trailed it on the ground. He (Mr. Ansley) conversed with the Mayor upon the subject, and requested him to quell the riot, and bring the offenders to justice. He replied that he had not the means of doing so, although there was at the time plenty of troops in the barracks. He had then told the Mayor, what had since come to pass, that if the law was not put in force, the other party would be driven to combine for mutual strength and protection. Not long afterwards, on the 17th of March, 1842, the Roman Catholics turned out in great force and held a pro-

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 19, 1850.

☞ ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER CAMBRIA.—We learn that this vessel arrived at Halifax last night, and understand that business generally was improving; the demand for manufactured goods having increased since the departure of the previous steamer. Flour and Cotton had risen slightly in price. The English coast has been visited by a tremendous gale, and a packet steamer was unfortunately wrecked at the mouth of the Thames and 200 lives lost in consequence.

The English Mail may be expected in this city in the course of to-morrow afternoon.

BEAR AND SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—It is sincerely to be wished that our legislators will not separate, until something is exacted from them, upon which we may build the hope, that this important line will be immediately attempted. Information of a reliable character in connexion with it, has already been afforded by the scientific labours of Mr. Wilkinson. Without, at the present time, referring to railways of a more stupendous character, but which should not be lost sight of, it appears to us that this short line, which will immediately connect the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, is not only practicable so far as the means of the people are concerned, but is actually *indispensable* to the commercial wants of the country.

It is well known, that Halifax, by means of the facilities of approaching that city by water, is now viewed as the commercial emporium of Prince Edward's Island, and of nine-tenths of the inhabitants residing on the shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Notwithstanding the distance that intervenes between Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, &c., and Halifax, yet the trade and commercial intercourse between these three Ports and the capital of the sister Province, is great in comparison with the means and population, embraced by the New-Brunswick interest engaged in it. *Establish just sixteen miles of Railway*, and not only will the value of our northern Fisheries be enhanced, and rendered more productive and consequently more profitable, but to us on the Bay side of the line, many advantages will at once present themselves, of the enjoyment of which, at present, we are entirely deprived. A new market will be opened for the consumption of West India produce, which so frequently and easily gluts the market of Saint John. We shall by the agency of Steamers in the Bay, and the line contemplated, be brought in immediate connection with a large number of our brother provincials, with whom, at the present time, we have as little intercourse, almost, as we have with the people of Bermuda.

We earnestly implore our Legislature to look to this project, and to grant it every facility, which they can possibly afford. If they have no money to give, still they can promote the work in some way. If the people of Saint Andrews by legislative aid can build their *Herculean* line—and we believe they can—surely the people of Saint John, &c. and all the people of the Gulf shore, &c. can build this *Liliputian* line, if they are only stimulated by the same encouragement.

Since writing the above, we have been shewn a letter, written by a member of the House of Assembly, dated on Wednesday last—which contains the following paragraphs:—

"We are in Committee this morning on the St. John and Shediac Railway, and will pass a Bill granting facilities to build a portion of the line at each end, say from Shediac to the Petitcodiac, and from St. John to Hampton."

"Since writing the above while the debate was going on, that part of the Bill relating to St. John and Hampton line has been thrown out, 17 to 14. The Bill will stand only for that part from Shediac to Petitcodiac."

"The weather and the river, in fact everything around, looks more like January than April—suppose we may get through by the end of the month."

Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday evening next, the Rev. Mr. Wishart will lecture,—Subject—*Lavater and Gall.* This will be the last lecture of the season.

In noticing the communication of "Archimedes," we would suggest the idea of a public subscription for the purpose of carrying out the design. We quite coincide with the writer, that there is not an article this Province could produce, which would be more appropriate; nor do we think there is one in which we could shew more consummate skill.—The fairy frigate might be presented to the young Prince, from the people of this Province, and while it would serve to shew our continued attachment to the Mother Country, it would also exhibit proof, that should we ever become an independent people, we possess the enterprise and talent sufficient to constitute the elements of nationality.

In addition to the above, it has been suggested that a first class merchant ship, (suitable for an Indiaman,) should be built for the Exhibition.—Such an one would, no doubt, meet with ready sale, at a handsome profit to her projectors.

VERY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—It appears that some lying fellow has told Mr. Joseph Howe, of Nova-Scotia, "that every fourth man between St. John and the Falls was a bankrupt." Does it necessarily follow that because some foul slanderer lies here or takes his lie with him to Halifax, that it is anything less than a lie after Mr. Howe has done with it? We must confess that with all our respect for *great* men, we cannot discover any alembic process, by which they can so analyse a lie, as to extract from it a particle of truth—a foreign element altogether—from the original matter.

We shall not be astonished after all, if it turns out in the end, that Mr. Howe was only *joking*, and whilst drawing upon his imagination, he sucked in a part of our magnificent river, and used the draught, by way of episode, to relieve the tedium of a dull speech. Perhaps we can say to our countrymen as Sidney Smith did to his, in one of the Plymley letters—"a pleasant man has come out against thee, and thou half be laid low by a joker of jokes, and he shall talk his pleasant talk to thee, and thou shalt be no more."

With such and similar efforts to defame our people, and their fine Province, the best way generally to treat them, is as we would all other bad arguments—let them run their course, until they leap the boundaries of common sense. Having caught the Hon. Secretary of the sister Province, beyond the pale in this instance, we tho't that we might as well *mark* him, before he returned back again.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The Hon. Attorney General has introduced the following Resolutions on the subject of the Civil List and reduction of Salaries. The first Resolution passed, and the remainder stood for subsequent discussion.

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the amount of the Surplus of the Civil List, amounting on the 31st of December last to £12,298 7s. 11d. ought to be transferred into the Provincial Treasury, and made at once available for the general purposes of the Province; and that all annual surpluses hereafter arising, ought to be paid over in a like manner from year to year.

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the following reductions should be made in the Salaries now charged upon the Civil List, and that one half of such reductions should take place on the first day of January, 1851, and the remainder on the first day of January, 1852—viz:

Chief Justice, present salary	£1066	3	0	
Proposed reduction,	316	3	0	£750
3 Judges, joint salaries,	2250	0	0	
Proposed reduction,	450	0	0	£1800
Surveyor General, present sal.	1384	12	4	
Proposed reduction,	784	12	4	£600

Mr. Gilbert moved the following as an amendment to the last resolution—

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, the following scale of salaries should be adopted:

Lieutenant Governor,	£1,000	
Chief Justice,	600	
3 Puisne Judges,	500	each
Provincial Secretary,	400	
Surveyor General,	400	
Attorney General,	400	
Solicitor General,	200	
Auditor General,	200	
Receiver General, abolished.		
Master of the Rolls,	500	
Quarter Master General, abol.		
Clerk of the Pleas,	250	
Treasurer,	500	
Governor's Private Secretary,	100	

The Provincial grant to the College to be abolished.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen, in the Council, in a conversational debate, observed that "the country is at present dreadfully burthened with taxation—perhaps more so than any part of the world with an equal population. He believed the expences of the whole Civil List must be reduced; and such deductions made in the respective departments, as the urgent necessities of the people required."—The hon. member alluded to the College—the Penitentiary—and the Lunatic Asylum, with respect to their expenditures; and after dwelling for some time on the monetary statistics of the country, concluded by remarking, that shortly the whole system be changed; as the people could not much longer bear such heavy expenditures.

On Tuesday a petition was presented from the master of the Rolls, complaining of the proposed reduction in his Salary, and that he be heard at the bar; a day was to be named for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Partelow moved for £500, to assist in erecting steam boat landings at Reed's Point, in this City, which was only supported by the St. John members.

£50 was granted as return duty on the New Fire Engine, building in New York for No. 5 Company.

£10 was granted to Mr. Blatch, as remuneration for outlay in attendance at Fredericton on the Reporting Committee.

The usual grant to the Adjutant General of Militia was indefinitely postponed.

A Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia railroad Company was taken up for a 3rd reading. The 2d section of the Bill gives to the Company all the ungranted lands on a line with the railway, extending ten miles on each side; also authorises the Government to purchase all the granted lands on the line, and to give £20,000 Stg. yearly as the work progresses.

The Packet Ship Washington Irving, Captain Gorham, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult. arrived at Boston port on Saturday, having made the passage in 21 days. Her last outward passage was made in 15 days and 23 hours, making the time at sea, out and home, 37 days, or about 160 miles per day. She has a large and valuable cargo, and 278 steerage, 46 second cabin and 8 cabin passengers.

Nearly seven hundred foreign emigrants arrived at Boston on Saturday.

TO EASTPORT, PORTLAND AND BOSTON.—The Steamers *Commodore* and *Fairy Queen*, belonging to James Whitney, Esq., have been put in thorough condition for service, and each has made a trip to Portland, performing the passage in excellent time.—The Commodore is commanded by her former experienced and favorite master, WM. G. BROWN, whose general attention to business will no doubt attract to his vessel a full share of the travelling public.—The engines in both vessels have undergone the skilful inspection of Mr. WM. PETT, Engineer.

Major Edward Boyd, of the 29th Regiment, formerly of the Royal Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire from the service upon full pay, on account of his services. He was employed in the Peninsula from March, 1812, to the end of the war in 1814, and served also with the army of occupation throughout the whole period. He received the war medal and four clasps, for Badajoz, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse. Major Boyd is son of the late Dr. John Boyd, of the Medical Staff. This mark of favor which has now been shewn him, must be gratifying to his friends, many of whom reside in this Province.—(Cour.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The election of Office bearers of this Society took place on Monday the 1st instant. The following Gentlemen were elected:

John H. Gray, Esquire, *President*,
H. P. Sturdee, Esquire, *Vice President*,
Mr. J. R. Ruel, *Treasurer*; and
T. E. G. Tisdale, Esquire, *Secretary*.

The Society intend celebrating the anniversary of St. George by dining together at the Saint John Hotel, on the 23d instant.

At the Annual Meeting of the *Orphan Benevolent Society*, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers for the present year:—

James Gallagher, Esquire, *President*,
Mr. John Doherty, *Vice-President*,
Mr. P. McCourt, *Treasurer*,
Mr. Wm. Cunningham, *Secretary*.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Common Council, Visiting Physicians for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, M. D., G. J. Harding, M. D., Robert P. Smyth, M. D., and James Coxetter, M. D.

THE SCENE OF THE PARKMAN TRAGEDY—100,000 persons visited the theatre of the recent world-renowned tragedy, at the North Grove street Medical College, during the last and the preceding week. They were agreeably entertained by the police officers in attendance, who pointed out the localities, and expatiated upon them to their gaping hearers, in this wise:—"Here, (said the officer,) was where Dr. Parkman was requested and sat down to write at the table, when Dr. Webster came up behind him and knocked him in the head with a sledge hammer. Here was where he dragged him to the sink, and cut off his head. Here was where he roasted his limbs in the furnace.—Here was found the tea chest; and here in this privy was where he amused himself with fish hooks in fishing up the mutilated limbs."

[FOR THE CHRONICLE]

MESSRS. EDITORS,—A recent Despatch to the Lieutenant Governor, announcing that in 1851 an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations will take place in London, has been laid before the Legislature. The announcement has aroused the energies and enterprise of all countries, and has been hailed in every corner of the British Isles with enthusiastic delight, where preparations on an extensive scale are being made to meet the coming trial. It is quite probable that the ingenuity of the whole world will be set in motion to meet the desired consummation. But where, alas, is New Brunswick? Have we no ingenuity? No mechanical skill—no enterprise? Are we so fallen in our own estimation that no effort will be made to produce a *something* for the coming Exhibition?—Men of New Brunswick arise, and prove to the people of Great Britain, that though Colonists, you have lost none of the enterprise and talent of the Saxon race, from whom you sprung; and as Ship building forms a prominent feature in the productions of this country, let us see what can be done in the way of producing a splendid specimen of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—Suppose for instance we build a miniature Frigate, say 30 feet long, armed and equipped at all points, similar to a fighting ship—every part of her material the growth and manufacture of New Brunswick,—the timber to be of our choicest woods, such as bird's-eye maple, curly birch, butternut, tamarack, &c. &c.,—her fastenings iron from the Woodstock mines,—her guns, chains, anchors, &c. to be the production of some of our city foundries,—her sails and rigging to be composed of flax grown and spun by native industry. Her embellishments in the way of carved quarter galleries, &c. to be the production of the chisel of the unrivalled Graham. The figure head to be a fac simile of the Heir Apparent to the British throne, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the garb of Cambria. The whole forming a piece of handicraft (if our usual skill be exercised,) that we think we may promise will bear competition with that of any other nation.—Our ships, for many years past, have, by judges been pronounced models for imitation by older countries, and at this juncture, when the wisdom of the world will be met to admire, the embodiment of this suggestion may, while it adds another plume to our mechanical skill, prove also to the British public that we, as a people, are worthy both of their patronage and protection.

ARCHIMEDES.

Married.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. W. J. Branswick Marter, to Miss Eliza A. Leonard, a lineal descendant from the late Colonel Leonard, both of this City.

On the 3d inst., by the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, Mr. William Donahey, Branch Pilot, to Miss Margaret Cormody, both of this City.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. Jaffrey, Mr. James Burchill, of Fredericton, to Miss Charlotte M., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Segee, of Lincoln.

Died.

On Saturday morning, the Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, M. L. C., aged 60 years. Mr. J. was the fifth son of the late Hugh Johnston, Esq., and was born at Grimross Neck, Queen's County.

On Friday morning, Mr. Evan Zalmon Wheeler, in the 45th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, of consumption, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, in the 25th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 14th instant, at his residence in Sewell-street, James Peters, Esquire, aged 72 years.

At Boston, on the 3d inst., of Typhus Fever, Mr. William Wallace, aged 23 years lately of this City, leaving a young widow and several relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brigt. Juverna, Reed, Trinidad, de Cuba, 30—Lawrence & Raymond, molasses and sugar.

Saturday—Barque Palentine, Leonard, Viginia, 9—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Brig Charlotte, McMann, Guayama, (P.R.,) 23—Master, molasses.

Schr. Columbine, Tilley, Philadelphia, 8—Allison & Spurr, flour.

Columbine, Crosby, Boston, 3—Garrison and Masters, naval stores.

Monday—Brig Zenobia, Carey, Liverpool, 40—Geo. Thomas, salt.

Tuesday—Brig Charles McLauchlan, Cann, Boston, 8—C. McLauchlan.

Schr. Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec,—master, floor, &c.

Thursday—Schr. Chronometer, Pierson, Thomaston, 2—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Somerville, Dodge, Boston, 3—E. D. Jewitt, do.

CLEARED.

April 11th—Barque Edina, Simpson, Sunderland, timber and deals; brigt. Bream, Robinson, Barbados, boards, scantling, &c.; schr. Echo, McMullin, New York, scantling.

12th—Barque Albion, Turner, Galway, timber, deals, &c.; brig Albert, Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, deals, boards and pickets; schr Richmond, Pangbourn, Boston, scantling.

13th—Brig Liddell, Richardson, Belfast, deals; barque Heroine, Meldrum, Penarth Roads, timber and deals; schr. Albert, Eder, New York, plaster and scantling.

15th—Ship Britannia, Simpson, Hull, timber and deals; schr. Herald, Wright, Newburyport, boards and scantling.

16th—Brigt. Curlew, Moore, Surinam, assorted cargo; Schr. Cuba, Boston, lumber.

17th—Schr. Ellen & Nancy, Lake, Boston, scantling and iron.

Thirty-fourth Anniversary of ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE Members of this Institution will celebrate their Thirty-Fourth Anniversary, by Dining together at the St. John Hotel, on Tuesday the 23d instant.

Dinner will be on the table at half-past six o'clock precisely.—Tickets to be had at the St. John Hotel.

Gentlemen of English descent, and others not being Members of the Society, wishing to participate in the Festival, will please make application to the Committee.

JOHN H. GRAY, *President*.
H. P. STURDEE, *Vice-President*.
JAMES R. RUEL, *Treasurer*.
T. E. G. TISDALE, *Secretary*.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
E. W. GREENWOOD,
S. L. LUGRIN,
CHAS. L. STREET,
} COMMITTEE.

April 19, 1850.

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Owens & Duncan, on MONDAY, the 13th day of May next at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

A. McL. SELLY,
President.

April 19.

Office of the Saint John Water Company.

St. John, April, 1850

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the New Stock of £10,000 in the Saint John WATER COMPANY being now Subscribed, the first Instalment of Twelve and One Half Per Cent. on the amount thereof, (being Twelve Shillings and Six pence on each Share,) is required to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company at this Office, on or before MONDAY the 20th day of May next.

By order of the Board of Directors
JOHN DUNCAN, *President*.

FRESH SEEDS.

Received from the "Boston Agricultural Seed Establishment."

A FULL supply of Fresh GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, warranted the growth of 1849.

ALSO—
5 bbls RED CLOVER;
10 do Grass SEED, growth of New-Brunswick.
For sale at No 1, North side Market Square.

April 19 WM. O. SMITH

Store to be Let.

From the 1st of May next:

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

D. & T. VAUGHAN.

April 19.

House and Estate Agency.

TO LET.

2 CAPITAL OFFICES in Prince William Street;
5 HOUSES at £30 per annum;
3 Do. at £40 ditto;
1 Do. at £45 ditto;
1 Do. at £50 ditto;
2 FLATS at £25 each, and a suit of Apartments at £12 10s.

TO EXCHANGE.

8 splendidly situate Freehold LOTS in Carleton, to be Exchanged for Country Property.

FOR SALE.

Several Villa Sites on the City Road, and near Lilly Lake.

WANTED—Sums of Money from £50 up to £300, for which undoubted Mortgage security will be given

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A few shares *Telegraph Stock*, and Charlotte County *Bank Stock*. For further particulars apply to

CHARLES L. STREET.

April 12. 3t

Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Nails, &c. &c. &c.

By the Mary Ulenauer from Liverpool:—

100 BOXES Charcoal I C TIN;
30 do. do. D C do;
20 do. do. IX do;
10 do. do. IXX do;
72 bundles No. 22 Sheet Iron
58 do. 24 do do;
40 do 26 do do;
15 chaldron House COALS;
100 bags assorted size cut NAILS;
25 boxes Tobacco PIPES;
45 kegs MUSTARD and GINGER;
15 boxes Poland STARCH;

ALSO—

Nut Megs, Salt Peire, Brimstone, Bath Bricks, Sulphur, Pearl Sago, Servants Friend, Queen's Blue, Cream of Tartar, Sweet Oil, and common Corks.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

April 12. 1850 *Prince Wm street*

Office of the Saint John Water Company,

St. John, April 10, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John WATER COMPANY, will be held in this Office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of Electing Directors, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Secretary.

COALS! COALS!!

CUMBERLAND COALS from the Yard at 20s. per Chaldron,
VICTORIA COALS, (equal to Orrel,) in fine order at 27s. 6d. per Chaldron
And Liverpool House COALS, per *Gleaner*, at 22s 6d. per Chaldron. JOHN KINNEAR.

April 12. *Prince Wm. street.*

THE Deputy Post Master General is desirous of effecting some better arrangement for the conveyance of Her Majesty's MAILS, during the Summer season, between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, by the *River route*, if the same can be done at a reasonable expense.

Tenders are invited, therefore, specifying the rate, per season, at which the above Mails can be conveyed six times weekly each way.

The Deputy Post Master General will be prepared to make its arrangements to suit as much as possible, the arrangements of the Contractor for the Steamboat; but it is to be understood that the service must be performed *uniformly*, at the appointed hours every morning,—or every evening,—or every morning and evening, as the arrangement may be; and should the Contract Boat be unable to run, from any accident, or from any other cause, the Contractor will be expected to forward the Mails by the Land route.

Any further information which may be desired can be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to the Deputy Post Master General.

—ALSO—

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of Her Majesty's MAILS once per week each way, during the Summer season, between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, via the *Nerepis Road*, on such days of the week and at such hours, as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time direct.

Tenders for the above services will be received at this Office until SATURDAY the 27th instant, at noon, after which time none can be noticed. If both services are tendered for by the same party, the amounts must be stated separately.

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above services will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature, for any the smallest remuneration, over and above the amount named in the Tender.

J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, 16th April, 1850.

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, held 4th April, 1850:

RESOLVED, That the several persons who have this day been appointed to Offices, under the Common Council, for the ensuing year, do take out their respective Warrants and become qualified according to Law, on or before the 1st day of May next, otherwise their appointments will be cancelled: and every person, after this date acting in any such Office without being duly appointed and qualified, will be prosecuted for the penalty thereby incurred.

[*Extract from the Minutes*]

GEORGE WHEELER,
Common Clerk

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT MAGEE, late of the City of St. John, Hatter, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within 6 months, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ABRAHAM MAGEE, who has been duly authorised to receive and adjust the same.

ROBERT IRVINE,
ROBERT KEDEY, } Executors.

St. John, April 12, 1850.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE late firm of R. & A. MAGEE having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, the Subscriber will continue the business on his own account, at the old Stand, where Blocks of the latest fashion (Spring, 1850) have been received; and he is prepared to manufacture HATS, CAPS, &c., of superior quality, on the shortest notice, and at extremely low rates.

April 12. ABRAHAM MAGEE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, & MUSIC, AT REDUCED PRICES!

IN closing his present Store, the Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks for the patronage he has received, and intimates to his friends and the public that he will devote his time, after the first of May, to Teaching MUSIC in all its branches, also, to Tuning and Repairing all descriptions of Musical Instruments, he having taken an office in the Messrs. Lawrence's brick building, in King street, for that purpose—Entrance from their Warerooms. Every pains and despatch will be made use of on every occasion, and terms moderate.

N B. The Stock on hand will be sold off as follows—SHEET Music of all kinds at Half and Quarter the prices marked; INSTRUMENTS of all kinds at Invoice Cost. Terms Cash.

S. STEVEN,
Germain street.

St. John, April 12, 1850.

NOTICE.

To those interested in the Lumber Trade.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES SORRELL.

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

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Barge Yard, London,

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

EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

☞ Residence in Portland, in the house next above and on the same side of the street as the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

N B.—Any of Dr E. B.'s patients wishing the Professional assistance of Drs. R. and W. Bayard, can have it without any additional charge.

St. John, March 22, 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.

SALT.—In Store—4000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT, in store.—For sale by

April 19. THOMAS HANFORD.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine lot of GARDEN, FLOWER, and other SEEDS, from Great Britain; by

April 12. FELLOWS & CO

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,
Administratrix.

March 22, 1850.

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, Kennebeccasis.

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 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. & M. BURTIS.

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,
on the premises.

February 1.

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—4t

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.

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,
Hat and shoe store, King street

Feb 8.

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

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Feb. 15.

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 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,
Corner of King and Cross Streets.

March 1.

To Let.

THE HOUSE and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. McCaskey, adjoining the property of Mr. Hennigar, 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. Sais, 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.

GEO. V. NOWLIN.

Mar. 1, 1850.

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.

E. DURANT.

1st March.

To Let,

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

S. L. TILLEY.

April 5.

TAR.—20 Barrels Riggers TAR—of "Eclipse," from New York.

THOMAS HANFORD.

April 19.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh lot of THOMSON'S *SARSAPARILLA*, by

FELLOWS & CO

April 12.

Poetry.

PROTECTION!

BRITONS, arise! awake to Britain's call;
Your suff'ring country asks the aid of all
Courage! 'tis courage that the time requires!
Let courage fill the breast that Britain fires!
Unfurl your motto'd banner to the breeze—
"*Live and let live*," proclaim o'er the land and seas!!
From British hearts at first the phrase arose,
And British lips shall now its truth disclose!
'Twas this dictated all our ancient laws,
(BRITONS first glory, and her *truest cause:*)
Protection they maintain'd to British toil—
Protection from the fruits of serfdom's soil—
Protection to the plough, the sail, the loom—
Protection from a with'ring, washing doom—
Protection to the sempstress from her woes—
Protection from her extraditing foes—
Protection to our ever-sunlight land—
Protection from the curse of slav'ry's brand!
With vigour raise again this glorious theme—
With fervour let "the Press" *protective* teem!
"On, *Stanley*, on!!" let British hearts exclaim,
And patriot breasts enshrine his noble name.
Let not the echos of protection die—
Raise the low quiv'rings to a hill-top cry—
See the bland misery and squalid woe—
The wrecks and ruins all our islands show.
Starvation and *distress* at home prevail—
Colonial hearts abroad their fate bewail;
Suff'ring and sorrow here and there are found,
Squatting their cow'ring victims o'er the ground.
Up, then; prepare! the conflict is begun—
"Fight the good fight," until the victory's won,
Care not for braggart rage or noisy brawls—
Scorn the loud hatred of your ancient halls
The tribute Britain asks let *Britons* give—
Britain for BRITONS! to "*live and let live*"!!!

PIANOS.—A six-and-three quarter octave cottage piano, either rosewood or mahogany, in height four feet six inches, in breadth four feet two inches, contains 200 superficial feet of wood, comprising eleven different kinds: 166 strings, the average pull upon each being from fifty to sixty pounds, or the total pull upon the instrument about twenty hundred weight; and the whole length of wire, including copper and steel, measures 1822 feet: the united number of pieces required in the completion of a piano-forte amounts to nearly 3000. The average weight of the instrument, when completed, is nearly 3 cwt. To preserve the tone of a piano-forte, it should be regularly tuned at least four times a year, and kept to one pitch; if suffered to go on without tuning, it will very soon get flat, and not only troubles a tuner to bring it up to concert pitch, but the wire become elastic, and lose their brilliancy of tone. There is no greater enemy to a piano than damp; it should be kept in a dry room, and as nearly as possible of equal temperature. The less the soft pedal is used, the better the pianoforte will stand in tune; using this pedal is not only liable to strain the action in the movements, but the whole blow of the hammer falling upon one string, must destroy the unison of the note. Avoid putting metallic or other articles on or in a piano; such things frequently cause a jarring noise, and will generally injure the instrument.

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. 29, 1848.

SEGEE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which they bestowed upon him during the many years he conducted the

FREDERICTON HOTEL,

and takes this opportunity to inform them that he has commenced the same business again, in that well known stand in Regent street, formerly occupied by Mr. D. McLeod, where he invites those to call who intend *to pay their bills* and those who do not, to *stay away*; it being about time the public should know that a house of this kind cannot be kept up without Cash.

The subscriber does not speak in praise of his House. Call and see for yourselves. If it suits,—well. If not,—no harm done.

An assortment of GOOD LIQUORS on hand, by the gallon, bottle, and otherwise—for Cash only.

☞ In connection with the establishment there will be a few Horses and Sleighs to let.

WILLIAM SEGEE.
Regent street
Fredericton, December, 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, Floveria, and Rodoleta for the Handkerchief; Macassar Oil; Rose Oil; Perry's Mexican Balm; Hair, tooth, nail, hat, flesh and crumb 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. [Cour] 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—630 Kegs *Brendram's* No 1. WHITE LEAD; 188 Kegs Green, Yellow, Red, Black and Brown PAINTS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square.

October 5. WM. O. SMITH.

HARE'S
Patent Seasoned Floor Cloth

From ½ yard to 9 yards wide, without seam,

FOR HALLS, PASSAGES, &c. &c.

A NEW Sett of PATTERNS has been received, and orders for any sizes Hall, Passage or Room, will be immediately forwarded on application to JOHN KINNEAR,
August 31.—3i Prince Wm. street

CORN MEAL.—*Ex Albert, from New-York*—50 Bls. CORN MEAL, for sale low from the vessel by
Feb. 1. THOMAS HANFORD.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"
TO THE LADIES.
THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

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

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases baldness it it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was 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. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, hissing 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-tampects, 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 safely 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 Musi.

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.*

Important to the Public.
Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

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

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

For sale by S. L. TILLEY St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.
June 8.

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 unlading 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.

MOLASSES.—55 Hogsheads, for sale low while landing.
March 22. J. CROUCH,
4, North Market Wharf.

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 Cassimer 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 Plush, 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, Jet 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 henceforth 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, (real native) 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—CABOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St John, October 16th, 1849.

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, BOILES, Iron BOATS, SHUTTERS, &c. &c., he is no prepared *to take New Contracts for Work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business.*

He has on hand a large assortment of

Cooking STOVES and Franklins,

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

August 7. GEORGE CRAIG.

☞ 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 he *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,
December 14. 4 North Market Wharf.

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, Hennessey'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,
50 do Byass' and Bass' celebrated East India Pale ALE, [*In Pint and Quart bottles.*
Daily expected from the Clyde—
5 Puncheons of very fine Islay and Cambelton 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, Brooches, 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 GUTTA 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 1,000 cases. It was tried with success by his late Majesty Wm. the Fourth and many of 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 bols *Mantz's* Patent Metal, ⅝, ¾, 7-8, 1, & 1⅛ inch;
100 bags DECK SPIKES 4 to 10 inch;

Ex *Abigail*,—hourly expected—
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