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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE.

Published every Friday afternoon, by W. L. G. B. at the Office in the Brick Building, L. W. Street, St. John, N. B. Price 25 cents per copy, in advance \$1.00 per annum. Single copies 5 cents. For the year in advance \$10.00. The paper is published for the Proprietor by W. L. G. B. at the Office in the Brick Building, L. W. Street, St. John, N. B. The paper is published for the Proprietor by W. L. G. B. at the Office in the Brick Building, L. W. Street, St. John, N. B. The paper is published for the Proprietor by W. L. G. B. at the Office in the Brick Building, L. W. Street, St. John, N. B.

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The Stockholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held at the Office of the Company, on Friday, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M. for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

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POETRY.

CHRISTMAS.

In the silent night, when all is still,
And the moon shines on the silent hill,
The angels sing their hymns of praise,
And the stars look on with wondering gaze.

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The Proprietor has recently put this Establishment on a new and improved plan, and has had it refitted and repaired in the most satisfactory style. Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance on all occasions.

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By applying the Kidney Pills, several times a day, and by letting it remain on it, it will gradually cure all Disorders of the Kidneys, such as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all other cases of Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes.

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NEW GOODS.

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of a man of the grade to which he is exalted, this glorious heavenly world, where they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the Firmament, and they that turn away to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.

There is another part of Dr. Cullen's speech in which I would briefly comment. It is that in which Laurence O'Toole is addressed among other British Spints, as a being endowed with omniscience and omnipotence, and thus competent "to bless, direct, and strengthen all their undertakings, and to make them beneficial to their Country and their Religion." My dear friends, does not this seem a blasphemy upon the past and a defiance of the Gospel, Laurence O'Toole is prayed to, and petitioned as a being who can hear the prayers and grant the requests of petitioners in this earthly state.

And who is Laurence O'Toole? Where in the Sacred Volume is the history of his virtues and attributes recorded? What spirit from the dead, has favoured the cheek with resolutions concerning his death, from what region of eternity can he hear the petitions and grant the requests of the thousands who, in imitation of the example of the high dignitary of the British church in this country, humbly bow the knee at his footstool?

Say, my friends, is not this the most awful idolatry—the most reckless idolatry? On that altar, Dr. Cullen, you would cast such idle and superstitious prayers to the winds, and turn from such lying vanities to seek the living God.

While I would direct you in faith and prayer and deep humility to that God and Saviour who would not reject the suit of any humble petitioner, I would tell you that Laurence O'Toole, and the other British Spints here invoked, are in a condition as little suited for hearing and believing you as Baal was of hearing his deluded worshippers, who called upon him from morning even unto noon saying, "O Baal hear us, and when the prophet Elijah, mocking their vain petitions, said, "Is he a god, either he is crying, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awaked."—1st Kings xviii, 27.

Finally, if Dr. Cullen, or any other learned divines of his church, will show clearly and incontrovertibly from God's inspired Word that the Virgin Mary was ever constituted the Queen of Heaven, and that Laurence O'Toole, or the other saints here named, are divinely endowed with the wisdom and power attributed to them by the Roman Catholic Primates, I will cease to deride from their, or to speak of to write of them as I have done in this letter. But this I again defy all the hierarchy and Clergy of the British communion to do—and I would add that the most eminent Cardinal of Rome, cannot bring forward one single authority from God's Word for the adoration or invocation of any departed saint. With such facts, which cannot be controverted, if it is such a church—a church which inculcates such antichristian doctrines and practices—that some of our clergy and gentry have given in their adhesion? Will they continue members of a church which is unable to give a scriptural reason of the hope that is in them?—a church which the God of Heaven has denounced, and from which he calls his people "in some sort that they be not partakers of her sins, and that they receive not her plagues."—Rev. xviii, 1.

If any ask, can that church be dangerous error, into which many of the wise and great and learned of the earth are pressing? I would reply that "the world by wisdom knew not God."—1 Cor. i, 21; that to the poor the gospel is preached; and that the rich in faith heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him."—James ii, 5. And finally, I would remark, that "while the chief Priests and the Scribes and the Rulers of the people sought to destroy the adorable Redeemer, the people were very attentive to hear him."—Luke xix, 48.

"O my God, who command the light to shine out of darkness, shine into the hearts of all our countrymen, to give them the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ."—2 Cor. iv, 6. Such is the fervent prayer of your sincere friend in the truth of the Gospel.

Whatam Ancuta, Prebendary of Cragh, Diocese of Limerick.

HANOVER.

It has caused some surprise in Hanover that the patent of accession issued by the King George IV. was not signed by the King of Hanover, the first, second, and third of the name only Electors. According to the style adopted by George IV. in his Majesty's Letters Patent, the Electors of Hanover are not included in the list of Kings of Prussia, though of the same name as their successors. The present Sovereigns are the Electors of Hanover, Frederick I, 1701. The Electors of Hanover were at the same time Kings of Hanover, but it was not expected that the order of succession of the British Sovereigns would be changed to names in Hanover. The Berlin Congress in announcing the death of the late King styled the present monarch George IV., following the Prussian precedent.

The patent, besides the counter signatures of the Ministers, bears the declaration of a secretary, that the Royal sign manual had been appended after the contents of the document had been read in the presence of His Majesty.

The official bulletin of the death of His Majesty, states:

"The disease that preceded the death of the King was a gradual decay of strength, and its continuance, unattended by pain, produced dissolution. The Queen Princess, the Crown Princess, Prince Alexander of Saxe-Braunfels, and the personal attendants of His Majesty, were around his bed when he died."

A letter from Hanover of the 10th states that the proclamation of the new King has given general satisfaction on account of the declaration, on account of the declaration that the Constitution will be held sacred. The troops took the oath of allegiance to the King on the 19th.

Orders have been issued from the King's Chamber, directing a halt to recruiting on Sunday, without special authority.

The foundation stone of a Mechanics Institute, which is to cost £4,500, was laid at Gillingham. The Earl of Carlisle and Seton, and several other nobles, were present.

The Chronicle

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

CHRISTMAS.—This season of general joy and of universal peace, we therefore take this opportunity of wishing all our Patrons and Friends a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.

This meeting, held at the Court House here on Tuesday, was a complete failure. The room was never over two-thirds full, and often not over half full. Some of the speeches were well and gracefully delivered, some so so, and one, that of B. O'Brien, convulsed the meeting with laughter. It was one of those melodramatic acts, wherein the serious and the ludicrous go hand in hand.

The gravamen of the speech was the serious one, that if we did not succeed in our efforts to secure the Great Railway from this City through the valley of the St. John to Woodstock Road, and thence by one line to Quebec, Dr. Bostford, observed with sound judgment that the inference fairly deducible from the Resolutions and Speeches was that the meeting sanctioned the creation of the Railroad by Government, and they could expect nothing else than that the Government would make choice of the line most suitable for Imperial purposes as otherwise they could not look for the Imperial guarantee. This is what we call the common sense view of the case, though the other speakers, Dr. Bostford and the Rev. Mr. St. John, know British History so slightly as to suppose they would agree to guarantee Seven Million Pounds just to suit the trade of a portion of this Province, without any view to its usefulness to the empire as a whole. This last is the object, doubtless, of the leaders of Parliament, that of the internal trade is to them only a secondary consideration, as growing naturally out of the other. The industrial advocates, also, in their estimation, must have been of great importance, though they have not been at all noticed by the speakers.

Some, indeed, not of the speakers, filled the military line as totally useless, owing as they alleged to the wonderful bravery of these Provinces, they requiring no troops to protect them, and as for defence they were well able to defend themselves. It is so long ago that we have forgotten that England, to quell a petty rebellion, aided by State sympathisers, was obliged to throw 20,000 veteran troops into Canada, and are they indeed so little acquainted with the strength and financial resources of the United States, with a population of 21 millions, and a revenue of some 21 millions of pounds, as to suppose these Provinces, with a population of 1-2 millions, and an annual revenue of some £800,000, spread over an immense territory, would be able to defend themselves if a war should happen between England and the United States; and are they not aware that on Quebec the first attempt would be made, and that thither England would have her army and navy to send. Quebec and Kingston once taken British rule in these Possessions would be forever extinguished, except the citadel of Halifax should delay the conquest of Nova Scotia. We fear our city speakers know little of military matters by their loose talk on the subject. Alone, we would not be a mouthful to the United States. Gen. Scott with 50,000 disciplined volunteers could overrun us in a month, furnished as he would be with cavalry, artillery, and munitions of war at his pleasure.

But laying a military road out of the question, would Nova Scotia agree to carry the Trunk line from Quebec through St. John, and thence to her frontier, and Quebec to Halifax. It is a matter of fact that Halifax will agree to lie between the City of St. John and the City of St. John, and if Nova Scotia withdraws, will not the Railroad question cad together in smoke. Mr. Archibald's offer is not, we conceive, out of the question, and thus if the British guarantee be not procured, that scheme, also, will fall to the ground, and we will be just where we were again. Much stress, by all the Speakers, was placed on our not being able to repay the loan, but this also we conceive a gross mistake. It will be, if gone into, no loan; the British Government will guarantee the payment of the interest, but will require no repayment of the capital. It will be an equal loan with the debt of England, to be repaid equally with the borrower. If a sinking fund of 1 per cent should be demanded, it will be only as a guarantee to England in case of the alienation of these Provinces from her rule. Whatever portion of the capital is paid off by the sinking fund, just so much yearly interest will be saved; and if the whole should eventually be paid, the proceeds of the Railways, beyond their operating expenses will go into the revenue. Nothing can be more reasonable in our opinion, than this arrangement. When certain of the United States repudiated their debt, it is remembered, it was to refund to pay the stipulated interest; the interest being paid with regularity, the stock can be sold like any other investment of money for its interest. Besides, a State borrowing is a matter altogether different from an individual with which it is always compared. An individual dies, and a debt on his property, which is to be probably divided ultimately, affects every member of his family, but a State never dies, neither is it liable to division among heirs, there is therefore no just reason why the United States government should leave a debt they will also have the Railroad constructed by it, if indeed they carried the Railway with them to the grave and left the debt, they would act unjustly, but this is not so. Posteriorly when the population twenty years hence is at least equal, will laugh at our fears, but rejoice that their fathers were not altogether moral cowards.

As it is by no means likely that the line through the valley of the St. John be practicable for us by all means, but it is not for us to have what may be found practicable, that we may get out of the mud of poverty with pride in which we are immersed.

REGISTRY WITH THE U. STATES.

Sir Henry Bulwer's correspondence with the American Cabinet has of length appeared in the United States Journals. Sir Henry threatens these States, not only with the withdrawal of Canada, but also with laying on a reduced rate of duty on 20 per cent. He also has offered to the American the British on our Steam and Rays, with their policy, their own and make up their cargoes, without detriment to private property, on our shores; not including however our rivers and canals, on condition that the States receive our Fish as free of duty as their own. This would, prima facie, appear just and reasonable, but before the sailing so without our giving our fishermen boundaries equal to theirs. If parallel advantages would be given to the Colonies, we can see no reasonable objection to this arrangement, but Congress need not be agitated by it. Their object is advantage, not to prevent a honest trade in the goods of our King, however, strict in its application.

THE REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

The French Revolution, so gloriously triumphant, to hold and energetic into its management, seemed to have taken the hold of the public mind of this City. Abandoned in petty squabbles, detained only by interested motives, about the lines which the contemplated Railway should take, and on which, we dare say, their sentiments will scarcely be shaken, they overlook an event which may change the whole policy of European America. History furnishes us no parallel to this revolution, supposing Louis Napoleon to succeed in his coup d'etat; never has there a change so great been brought about by such apparently simple means as he has used. It looks more like a theatrical exhibition than a real event in a nation's progress. If the President succeed in his military forces, in his project, the peace of Europe may not be disturbed, as Napoleon's policy is pacific and utilitarian; but if he should fail, no one can even conjecture what the issue may be. The pure republicans, who comprehend probably the great truth of France, may have agreed to his universal suffrage principle, in hopes of retaining the regular form of government; but will they be satisfied with his other plan of a ten years' Presidency, or with his policy of order as it is called, in opposition to the reign of anarchy, and social as well as political, which he has introduced? We may, perhaps, be misled by the military forces, in their project, the peace of Europe may not be disturbed, as Napoleon's policy is pacific and utilitarian; but if he should fail, no one can even conjecture what the issue may be. 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