SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Hæc, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 29.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Severer & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ 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;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
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 A. M.]

March.		d.	Sun. s.	Moon s.	H.	w
10	Saturday,	6	27 5 54	7 52	0	16
11	Sunday	6	25 5 56	8 54	0	47
12	Monday,	6	23 5 57	9 54	1	18
13	Tuesday,	6	21 5 59	10 53	1	48
14	Wednesday,	6	19 6 0	11 s49	2	19
15	Thursday,	6	17 6 1	0 0	2	55
16	Friday,	6	15 6 3	0 m45	3	38

Full Moon, 8th. 9h. 35m. afternoon.

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

Royal Mail STAGE.

PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.
October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—
3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5-8, and 3-4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, as 4, 15-16, 11-16, 13/16, 1¼, 1⅛, 1¼, and 1⅜, in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.
SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted and furnished it in a superior manner, and rendered it in every way comfortable and convenient for those who may favour him with a call.

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.
Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Just landed from on board the schooner *Debonnaire* from New York—
200 BARRELS, and more hourly expected, of the Best SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Genesee) which is offered for sale by the subscriber. H. BELL.
☞ Enquire of THOMAS BELL, Lower Cove.
October 6.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap.
25th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

NAVY BREAD—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by
August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

Printing Paper.

RECEIVED at the Liverpool House ex Beverly from Boston:
10 Reams Royal Printing Paper, 23x33;
10 do. do. do. do. 25x36;
10 do. Fine Blue Ruled Letter Paper. For sale cheap by VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
February 15. (observer and albion.)

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 £37,000 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.	F. A. Wiggins, 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 Premiums 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 insured.

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.

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: George Lee, junior, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
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Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
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Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.
February, 1849.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 22. Agents for New-Brunswick.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingstreet.
May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:
TWO 60 fathoms each ⅝ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each ⅝ inch do. do. ditto;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do;
1 60 do. ⅞ inch do. ditto, do;
1 60 do. ⅝ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. ⅜ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5 16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

Onions, Pails, Hickory Nuts, &c.

Ex schr. *Cuba*, from Boston:—
15 BARRELS ONIONS;
10 do. Hickory NUTS, (new crop)
25 doz. Painted PAILS; 5 barrels QUINCES.
In Store—Mould and Dipt CANDLES, of Domestic manufacture; for sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street.
Nov. 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

IRON, TIN.

SPIKES, Smith's BELLOWS, Anvils, and VICES, Sanderson's Best Cast STEEL, German and BLISTER STEEL, Sleigh Shoe STEEL, ANCHORS and CHAINS, Bolt COPPER and Patent METAL, best Navy CANVASS, 6 cases best Irish LINEN, for sale by
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 10 *Nelson street.*

AT REDUCED PRICES:

COOKING STOVES; Air-Tight; Franklins; Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves; all new and complete, for sale.
☞ Please call at the store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.
25th sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

Wrought Nails & Window Glass.

By the *Portland* from Liverpool:—
46 KEGS assorted kinds Wrought NAILS
121 Boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS.—For sale by
Dec 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

Mr. James F. P. Lester,
SURGEON,

HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's Premises, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq. Oct. 27.

AN ADDRESS

To the Orangemen of Queen's County by a Member of the County Lodge.

DEAR BRETHREN.—Permit me in the beginning of this Address to inform you that it is not my intention to confine myself to a full discription of the rise and progress of Orangeism. My chief design being to set before you some of the difficulties we have to contend with, and some of the duties we have to perform; and how the precise performance of those duties will effectually counteract all that the malice and hatred of our enemies can invent against us.

Two years since Orangeism was considered to be beneath a mass of any respectability; in fact it was considered disreputable to be connected with them in any way, and to name an Orangeman was to speak of one far removed from respectability or esteem.—Now men of the highest attainments and abilities are to be found within the pales of the Institution: and we feel proud of the assertion, "That in point of cleverness and respectability the Orange Institution will yield the palm to no other Institution in New Brunswick!"

Brethren, what has brought this wonderful revolution of feeling? Is it because Orangeism has shifted its ground? Or is it because such principles as the Institution embraces are more needed now than formerly? No. It is because men and individuals have changed; they now see the need of it and flock to its standard as if there were a protection in the mere name.

The Institution has been misunderstood. Many considered it as introducing into this Province the same scenes of enmity and bloodshed as were exhibited in Ireland. But they are amazed when they see the contrary. As many thought that the establishment of an Orange Lodge in a community was certain to subvert all order and peace, and introduce feelings of hatred and animosity.—There are many who think so still, but we who understand the Institution, know it to be a sure preventative against all those dreaded evils. Show me a community where the people are all Orangemen, and I will show you a community bound together by the most sacred ties of Brotherhood and Love. I will readily acknowledge that when a part are Orangemen and a part are not, there may be dissention; but this only proves that the discord arises not so much from the Orangemen as from their enemies. But we have great cause to rejoice that such bitter opposition is fast subsiding and giving place to the dictates of reason and judgement.

But what is far worse, the Institution has been misrepresented. Evil minded persons have made and circulated reports which charge the Orangemen with crimes which there is not the shadow of a foundation. And strange as it may appear, yet Government has taken notice of those base and untrue assertions. Laws have been enacted against them by the very powers which they are sworn to support and defend. Look at the Rebellion in Ireland, and where will you find the Loyal and faithful subject? Where is the firm and steadfast supporter of the Crown and Constitution? When O'Connel and O'Brien where agitating repeal throughout Ireland, they solicited the Orangemen to join them: Did they do so? No. They spurned it from them. Notwithstanding their ill usage, they still maintained their integrity, and manifested their loyalty. How did they do it? By addresses from 10,000 men to the foot of the throne, expressing their confidence in the Government, and stating their determination to stand firm to a man in its support and defence.—This was loyalty in its widest sense; this was integrity in its purity: and if there was not bloody rebellion and the British Government annihilated in Ireland, they may thank the Orangemen for it. They came forward manfully in the hour of danger and they merit the heartfelt thanks of every British subject in the world. If Great Britain knew what was for her good, she would bind the Orangemen to her bosom, she would preserve them as the apple of eye; and in doing so, she would take the most effectual steps to banish the viper Puseyism (the half sister of Popery) from her forever.

The Orangemen have been true to the throne through every change. They have been despised and treated as the filth of the earth; they have been trammelled and ill used by base and unjust Laws; and still they have maintained their integrity. Well may we say, "That they are like gold which has been tried in the fire; they have been refined and tried in the furnace, and have came out brighter and purer than ever. And as the poet Power says:—

By turns they tell—
And listen each with emulous glory fired,
How William conquered and how France retired;
How Providence o'er Williams temples held,
On Boyne's propitious banks the heavenly shield.

Dear Brethren if we were not acquainted with these things we would get discouraged: but these things lead us to pity while we despise the authors of falsehood against us. We can afford to treat such charges with contempt, well knowing that they emanate from no higher source than malice.—Brethren we are aware that numbers are watching the members of our order, to get something to use against us. If they see an Orangeman intoxicated it spreads with the rapidity of the winds; if they hear an Orangemen use profane language, they criticise and comment as though the fate of a Kingdom depended thereon. They may see a hundred Drunkards who are not Orangemen, and they take no notice of them; but let one Orangeman err, how busy scandal will be! Brethren this proves that we have enemies, men who would rejoice at our downfall; and in fact it has been asserted that Orangeism should be made a hanging matter, although the Orangemen cannot conscientiously assent to it.

But why do we marvel at persecution? Why do we think it strange that we have enemies! Are not these very things the foundation of Orangeism? Are not these the preening knives to lop away every dead and useless branch from us? Yes, dear Brethren, and as long as we are true to our Queen and ourselves, we may expect them. As a body, we could not exist without them. They goad us onward; and instead of staying the progress of our order, as they are intended, they materially assist in giving us renewed impulses to go forward.

Envy is another fruitful source of opposition.—There are persons who believe that there are mysteries known to the Orangeman that are not known to them; this excites envy and consequently opposition. But although this is the case, those same persons, (I have no doubt) would be very glad to know the same things which an Orangeman knows, without the ordinary trouble and expense of receiving them. This leads me to believe that there are numbers who if they could be Orangemen and receive our beautiful orders without paying for them, would do so with all their hearts; but money! money! fees and dues seem to be to them an impassible barrier. It is strange there should be persons so narrow-minded, but it is no less true than strange. We must not as is guaranteed, that every one who does not join excellent men who are noble; for there are many with the institution to give us their presentated support; we regret this exceedingly, while we still hope that our cause and principles of Loyalty and Religion, may prosper and go forward until it shall embrace every true British Subject and Protestant on the face of the Globe. Yes all! and every one! and the Orange Institution will not have completed its glorious work till it has accomplished this. Again; there are persons in New-Brunswick, who would rejoice to see it severed from the Mother Country, and annexed to the United States; and they judge (rightly too) that the increase of Orangeism is death to annexation; therefore it is no matter of surprise that they oppose us. But let them oppose, let them calumniate, let them envy, let them hate and persecute us; and our order will still flourish and shine in defiance of them all.

There is another subject to which I will devote a short space, and that is Church and State. A great many dissenters make use of this as an argument against Orangeism, "Saying that we are bound to support the Church of England and no other. Now Brethren, I am a professed dissenter, and expect to continue one as long as I live; but at the same time, when I look back to the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, I am compelled to exclaim, "Thank God for the Church of England." Can I forget the blood of the martyrs and the fires of Smithfield? No—never! and yet these holy men who gave their bodies to the flames for Christ's sake, were members of the Church of England. I feel fully convinced that the Union of Church and State at that time was the only means of preserving the Protestant Religion; and at the present time it is obvious that the Protestant Religion cannot be subverted without dragging the Crown and Constitution with it. I am very sorry to say that Puseyism has crept into the Church of England, and in is preying upon her very vitals, but I am glad to say that I believe there are thousands of true and sincere Protestants and Christians in that Church. What nonsense it is for men to differ about denominations of Religion. Brethren if we are so happy as to reach Heaven, it will never be asked us what Church we belonged to on earth. Whether we are of Paul or Appollos? But the grand question will be: Have we been good and faithful servants?

Now dear brethren after having stated a few of the difficulties which beset us, permit me to come more particularly to ourselves.

The Cardinal virtues of our institution are: Union, Love, Truth and Charity. If we are living in the full exercise of these, we may safely answer our enemies that their attempts to overthrow us are in vain: if on the other hand we are disregarding them, we may be certain that our door is open to the enemy. In speaking of Union we mean not only united in Society, but in sentiment and action. "United we stand, but divided we fall." Brethren let this brief but expressive sentence be engraven on our hearts; and while we cling to the first clause and pray most earnestly for its continuance, let us ever dread the latter as a calamity the greatest which could befall us.

It is too common for brethren to allow trifling circumstances to create feelings as distant from such a Union as the Sun is from the Earth. There never should be such things as law-suits and Lodge trials among brethren: they should bear and forbear with each other. How often we allow jealousy to enter our hearts and imagine that our brethren wish us ill and are striving to injure us when anger immediately usurps the place of reason and the end of our union is broken.

My brethren the world will hate us—selfish and wicked men will hate us—disaffected and alien persons will hate us, but we must love one another. That there are some unworthy Orangemen I will not deny, but this should only lead us to be more precise in carrying out our rules and regulations. If an unworthy member gets in as soon as possible put him out. No matter how it may injure our feelings, better do so than injure our cause. Better sever the blighted limb than suffer the whole tree to become infected; for it is not to be expected that a good, upright brother should love an unworthy one, or be really united with him.

Let truth be your standard, be guided by it in all your intercourse with each other, and with the world. As our forefathers were persecuted for the truth, let us show to the world that ours is a system of truth. Extend charity to all men, and demonstrate by your actions that benevolence reigns in your hearts. The Roman Catholics believe that we are banded together against them; but let us assure them that this is not the case.—Our organization is to resist tyrannical despotism, no matter whence its source. If an Orangeman do his duty he will never offend any man, let his religious belief be what it may. We confess that ours is a Protestant organization, but we may safely assure all others that if we prosper, they must prosper also.

Now dear brethren, I have set before you some of the difficulties we have to contend with, and some of the duties we have to perform, but they are in comparison as the drop in the bucket.

And now, Worshipful sir, permit me to address a few words to you. Your zeal and conduct in our good cause, merit the thanks of every brother of our order; and it must be gratifying to you to be assured that your management (as the head of the order in this county) meets with the unqualified approval of your brethren. And that you may long live to continue as our Head, is the sincere and candid wish of your unworthy friend and brother. May you like your great Predecessor lead your people safely through every persecution to an inheritance of peace and security.

In conclusion, dear brethren I would say, that if every Orangeman in New-Brunswick would do his duty, we would be the happiest people in the world. Our order would then flourish and extend from pole to pole. And as the British flag is said to wave over every continent on the earth, and the Sun never to cease shining on some part of her dominions; so would that bright luminary of day continually shine on and gild with its beams, the banner which speaks plainer than a thousand tongues of the glorious principles of 1688 and 1690.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Miscellaneous.

COMPRESSION IN ORATORY.—Eloquence, we are persuaded, will never flourish in America or at home, so long as public taste is infantile enough to measure the value of a speech by the hours it occupies, and to exalt copiousness and fertility to the absolute disregard of compression. The efficacy and value of compression can scarcely be overrated. The common air we beat aside with our breath compressed, has the force of gunpowder, and will rend the solid rock, and so it is suasiveness may. A gentle stream of per- and leave no sediment; let it but mind blow, as a cataract, and it sweeps all before it. It is by this magnificent compression that Cicero confounds Cataline, and Demosthenes overwhelms Æchines; by this that Mark Anthony as Shakespeare makes him speak, carries the heart away with a bad cause; by this, that Lady Macbeth makes us, for the moment, sympathize with the murderer. The language of strong passion is always terse and compressed; genuine conviction uses few words: there is something of artifice and dishonesty in a long speech. No argument is worth using, because none can make a deep impression, that does not bear to be stated in a single sentence.—Our marshalling of speeches, essays and books, according to their length, deeming that a great work which covers a great space—this "inordinate appetite for paper," which devors so much and so indiscriminately that it has no leisure for fairly tasting anything is pernicious to all kinds of literature but fatal to oratory.

The writer who aims at perfection is forced to dread popularity and steer wide of it; the orator, who must court popularity, is forced to renounce the pursuit of genuine and lasting excellence.

SUNDAY.—To those who fulfil the day agreeable to its institution. Sunday is a day of cheerfulness, a festival; it is rest to the poor, relaxation to the rich, comfort to the afflicted and admonition to the prosperous. If successful in our calling, our duty is thanksgiving; if distressed, prayer; if wealthy, gratitude; if poor resignation. An opportunity for all these duties is offered in public worship, and public worship is best suited to the weakness of our nature! for all stand in need either of example to aid their fervency, or exhortation to advance their progress, or mutual conformity to promote their devotation. After attending upon the public service, I know of no rigid or gloomy observances which do not partake more of ceremony than of true religion. Calmness and tranquility are the happiest products of devotion, rest without indolance, recretion without dissoluteness, and conversation without cant, make the day a day of blessing to all who feel that a quiet mind and serious conduct, afford more pleasure than the vicious experience in the indulgence of licentiousness or tumultuous joys.

IMPORTANCE OF LOOKING AHEAD IN TRADE.

The editor of the *Dry Goods Reporter* reads editorially, in a late number of that journal, a very good lecture on the importance of caution and calculation in trade. Some of the deceptions practised upon themselves by young and inexperienced merchants, as to the resuls of their ventures, are illustrated in the following pertinent anecdotes:—

A young friend of ours called on us the other day in high glee; he was about concluding arrangements with two others to embark in the jobbing trade, and was quite sanguine of brilliant success. As we did not express full faith in his anticipations, he rather chided us for our doubts, whereupon we questioned him a little as to his prospects. At our suggestion he took pen and paper and put down first of all his proposed expenses. We could see that he had not done this before, as he seemed quite startled to find that even at the moderate estimates he had made, the total expenses for rent, clerk hire, and living of the several partners, amounted to the snug sum of $8,200. "Now for the amount of business," said we. "Oh, as to that," he replied, "we *hope* to sell $300,000 per annum." "But what amount of trade do all of you *at present* influence?" we asked; "make now a careful estimate of the business you can rely upon with some degree of certainty." He did so, and to his surprise it did not quite reach $125,000. "Now what profit can you average upon this?" After some debate, this was set down at *seven and a-half on a cent.*—This gave the sum of $9,375 profits. The shall we call his losses?" These shed to the end at 2½ per cent of sales, amounting to $3,125, leaving the nett income at $6,250, or $1,950 *less* than enough to pay his estimated expenses. He left us, proposing to show the estimate to his colleagues. He did so, and after figuring a while without arriving at any more satisfactory result, they finally abandoned the undertaking. We have no hesitation in saying that if all who are about to embark in trade, would thus boldly look at the figures, instead of closing their eyes, and *hoping* for the best, we should hear of fewer disasters among business men, and there would be less complaint that "trade is overdone."

A friend of ours, in a season gone by, mentioned that he had ordered of the foreign agent a large lot of Belgian cloths; but upon being questioned he could not tell whether there was a scarcity in the market of that description of good, or estimate within 20 per cent what it would cost to pay the duty and deliver them here; and of course was totally ignorant as to the relative difference between what they would cost him and their market value. He had ordered them for the name of the thing, without date of calculation of any kind: other people made money on cloths, and why should not he? The cloths would of course be wanted, and he should have to pay no more duty than any other man who might import them. We tried in vain to show him that a great deal of nice discrimination, and a thorough investigation of all facts that might bear upon the market value of such goods, or create a demand for them, were necessary to a successful venture. He had determined to be an importer, and we left him to the teachings of that most expensive tutor—experience. And dearly did the lesson cost him, for he realized a loss of about 20 per cent on his entire importation. He will "*look ahead*" before he gives another order of this sort, which he now very justly compares to *a leap in the dark.*

THE FOOD OF MAN UNDER DIFFERENT LATITUDES.—In a lately published work, has the following index to the above subject:—The Gaucho, in the vast pampas of Buenos Ayres, casts his lasso on the ostrich, or wild ox, and consumes ten or twelve pounds of meat daily. The word bread is to him unknown. The Irishman, after a day's toil, reverts to his potatoes, and consider himself happy if he can find enough of them for his family, and his own wants. Meat to him is a great luxury, and a herring added to his feculent vegetable is a great thing. The huntsman, ranging the widespread prairies, wages war with buffalo, and regales himself with the fat and juicy spinal prominence of the animal, which he roasts between hot stones. The industrious Chinese brings to market the rats which he has been carfully fattening, and soon find wealthy purchasers. The Greenlander, buried in his snow-crushed hut, carefully preserves for his sustenance the oil which he has expressed from the body of the putrefying whale. The negro slave chews the sugar-cane, and eats bananas. The African merchant feeds his domestics exclusively on sweet dates. The Siamese ingests into his stomach an amount of rice which would stagger a European, &c. &c. Thus does the food of men differ in the several parts of the globe, the nature of the alimentry substances varying exceedingly, and the *daily bread* assuming very diversified forms.—*Lancet.*

Provincial Legislature.

[*Reported by Mr. Thomas Hill.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

The House went in Committee on a Bill to extend the act relating to the St. John Water Company. This Bill maintains a clause which provides that the Province shall relinquish its claims for £5,000 loaned to the Company in 1837, as soon as £10,000 shall be added to the capital of the Company, &c.

Mr. RITCHIE explained the nature of the Bill, and also went into a statement of the affairs of the Company. He represented it to have been an unprofitable investment, in consequence, it was believed, of the capital being too limited, and the works not being more generally extended to all parts of the City. He stated that the receipts had all been absorbed in keeping the works in operation, and that therefore no dividends had been paid. In addition to this, the Directors had drawn from the Banks to the amount of £1200, and could do no more; and that unless the Legislature should do something for them the Company must break up, and the Works be suspended. St. John was a child of the Province; and had been so unfortunate as to lose a vast amount of property by fires, and he did not think the House would be treating the City properly if it now called for this £5,000. The Company did not ask this relief—the Bill did not provide for it, until £10,000 more had been subscribed to the capital, and the works had been extended to all parts of the city. If the Water Company should go down, and the supply be cut off, in a wooden City like St. John, the danger by fire would be imminent both to life and property; and as it would then be the bounden duty of the Legislature to see the City supplied, so should they now endeavour to prevent the Company, already established, from being broken up.

Dr. THOMSON made a few remarks in favour of the Bill.

Mr. CARMAN said this application was not peculiar to St. John, that City had obtained loans from the Province, and after some years came to this House and endeavoured to get them cancelled; witness the Bridge Corporation, &c. He was opposed to the Bill; he considered it just the same as taking £5,000 from the Treasury and giving it to the Company. The proper way in which to view the matter was this: would the House, in the present state of the Province grant £5000 to this Company (supposing it to be a new Company just formed) or any other? He thought not. He would not deny the good the Company might effect, but in the present state of their finances they had no money to spare for any such purpose. He had been on the Select Committee, and for those reasons had opposed the Bill there. He should argue strenuously against the measure, but could not in justice to his constituents support the Bill. He would not think himself justified in voting £5000 to any Company.

Mr. BROWN had also been on the Select Committee, and had not assented to certain provisions of the Bill. That Committee had not been able to agree, and they consented to allow the Bill to come before a Committee of the whole House.—There was no doubt but the Water Company was entitled to much consideration; it had done good, having on different occasions been the means of saving the City from destruction. He had always maintained, however, that this claim should never be given up, and if he should now depart from that policy, his constituents would throw it in his teeth. (Laughter). He proposed that the House, should not claim the loan, or any part of it, for ten years to come, and that, after the expiration of that period, they should accept of it in ten payments of £500 a-year. But it was a difficult matter to deal with; for if, as had been stated, the Company's existence depended on the Province relinquishing its claim, and they would be called upon to take possession of the property, he did not think they would realize £2,000 by it. He felt very much embarrassed, and could hardly tell whether he would vote for the Bill or not.—(Laughter).

Mr. WARK was opposed to the Bill on principle. It would be taken as precedent if they relinquished this claim, and he believed the example would be pernicious.

Mr. HAYWARD said it was true, as stated by the hon. member who had opened the debate, that St. John was a child of the Province, but that was not the only child; and they should not take the bread out of the mouths of the other children to feed her. St. John came to that House and asked for Loans, and he believed never intended to pay them; so after some years the St. John people comes there again, make a poor mouth, and pleads for a relinquishment of the claims. They had heard a very eloquent speech from the hon. mover of the Bill, who talked as if

if he really believed what he said, (Laughter); but he would not be talked out of the money.—The hon. member for the county, St. John, who now held the office of Provincial Secretary, had pledged himself that the money should be paid, and that a relinquishment of the claim should never be asked for; [Hon. Mr. Partelow—"When did I say that?] The hon. member had said so more than once at the time the loan was applied for. He should say no more upon the subject, but he had made up his mind never to give it up. (Mr. Brown—"I have not made up my mind"). Then he was sorry for it, as that was the first time he had ever seen the hon. member on the fence; (Laughter).

Mr. Jordan contended that St. John being a City of the first commercial importance, contributed largely to the revenues, and received a very small return. Large grants were made for roads, &c. every year, but they might look to the Supply Bill over in vain if they sought to discover what sums were granted for the City of St. John. A few years ago there had been claims presented to that House for expenses incurred in preserving the peace in Restigouche, and the House had made an appropriation; again, asimilar claim came up from Northumberland, for expenses incurred in suppressing an election riot, and the House paid it; and last year they were called upon to grant a sum of money to cover expenses incurred in suppressing a riot at Woodstock, and had granted £500; but nothing could be got for St. John.

Hon. Mr. Hannington entered into the history of the loan. He had voted for it in 1837, but was induced to do so by the representations of the late Mayor, Mr. Donaldson, who distinctly pledged himself that the money should be paid, and by a similar promise made in the House by a hon. friend the Secretary. (The hon. member then enumerated certain sums granted to St. John during several years).

Hon. Mr. Partelow said he should not have seen on this occasion were it not for the statements made by some hon. members that he had promised at the time the loan was granted, that the money should be repaid. He did not deny having made such a promise, but he did so under the full expectation that the money would be paid; and he would now account for the altered circumstances of St. John, which compelled this Company to apply to the House to have the bonds cancelled. Since 1837 the City had suffered severely by several large fires; at a very moderate calculation not less than £1,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. What was the result? Did any one imagine that property to this amount could be destroyed in a place like St. John, and not impoverish the inhabitants. The people had refused to repay this loan, or aid the Water Company by taxation; they *could not* do it—they were already taxed very heavily—as much as they could possibly bear. Hon. members in that House might talk about taxation, but they knew very little about it. He had paid as large a sum for taxes for the small property he possessed, as one whole parish paid in Sunbury County—the rich parish of Maugerville. It amounted to this, that if the Bill did not pass, the Water Company must break up; there was no alternative; and if that was the case the city would not be supplied with water fit for use—it would be impossible to get it. He therefore warned hon. members that if they rejected this Bill, they would in all probability be called upon ere long for a larger amount, to cover the expenses incurred by the Board of Health.

Dr. Earle wished to know what the hon. Secretary meant by the threat he had just thrown out; did he mean to say that if this claim was not relinquished, the Water Company would suspend its operations? (hon. Mr. Partelow,—"Yes"). The learned Doctor then animadverted at some length upon the want of public spirit in St. John, if the citizens would not supply themselves with water; and concluded by stating his determined hostility to the Bill.

Mr. Barberie was in favour of the Bill.—He would ask were not the tremendous losses by fire, alluded to by the hon. Secretary, felt all over the Province? He was certain that they were; he recollected well the disastrous effects of the said fires were felt even in the remote County he had the honour to represent. And if the House should now take such a course as would break up the Water Company, in all probability they would again hear of fires in St. John, which, in their disastrous effects upon trade, and the consequent loss of revenue, would occasion a loss to the Province far exceeding £5,000.

Mr. Gilbert censured the Water Company for its bad arrangement in shutting the water out of the pipes by night. He said he had been in St. John last fall when the fire broke out at the foot of Duke Street, and two hours elapsed between the discovery of the fire and the water arriving at the plugs. Should the Bill pass something should be done to ensure the public against a recurrence of this delay.

Mr. Woodward—St. John contributed more than an average portion of the revenue in proportion to her population, and received less than her due proportion. He hoped the Bill would pass. Should it be rejected, however, he had thought of a substitute, which was, that a guarantee should be given the Company that no part of money should be called for until the works paid a certain per centage on the investment, when the surplus over and above that per centage should go to the liquidation of the debt.

Mr. Taylor was willing to extend the time for the payment of the loan, but he would not go for relinquishing the claims. Certainly there were capitalists enough in St. John to bring in water to save their own property; and if this Company should break up, no doubt but another Company would be formed.

Mr. Ritchie would assure the hon. member for Queens (Mr. Gilbert) that a section of the Bill contained the promise he wished to see inserted; he therefore hoped the Bill would have his support. The Bill did not provide for the relinquishment of the claim until the additional capital was paid in, and the new works under full operation, for which the time was limited to two years. Hon. members taunted St. John with having broken her pledges, coming to this House to petition for the relinquishment of loans, but what was the cause? It was her misfortunes. Could the people of St. John control the elements? Could they say to Providence that the fire shall not come and consume their property? Could they prevent the pestilence from appearing among the emigrants who landed upon their shores? Could they prevent the revolutions on the Continent of Europe, the famine in Ireland, and the other causes which led to a commercial crisis in England, and which had been reflected back upon St. John? What could they do more than they had done? The fires came, and their property was destroyed; the revolutions, &c., in Europe came, and their trade was ruined; the sick and destitute emigrants came, and they could not help relieving them. The hon. member of the Government (Mr. Hanington) had taunted St. John for having received a sum of money some years ago which was laid out on the roads; but what were the facts? Why a large number of people who had come among them were entirely destitute, the Alms-House was crowded, and should they be left to starve? They were taunted by hon. members for obtaining loans and never paying them, but it was not so. When was the faith of the City pledged but in the matter of the burnt District Loan? And had the City broken faith in that instance? No, it had repaid £9,000 of the loan—all that was yet due—and some of this had been paid before it was due. Hon. members said they felt for St. John, they sympathized with her, but of what use was their sympathy if they opposed the Bill. They said, "Oh! we will give you more time," but he wished those Gentlemen to understand that delay in this case was death. This clause was the vital principal of the Bill, without which it was entirely useless. Unless they obtained the relinquishment of the loan they did not want the Bill; it would be an insult to offer it to them if this section was struck out. He was surprised at the opposition of the learned Doctor from Kings. He would exact the claim because it was *legal*. The hon. member's language amounted to this; "We have a legal claim, and we'll exact the utmost farthing, regardless of consequences, and caring not for the loss and misery we may occasion!" It was *Shylock* claiming his pound of flesh: "It is mine"—the law says it is mine, "and *I will have it!*" What cared the hon. and learned member for the consequences! It was true—and no one knew it better than the learned Doctor—that without water there could not be cleanliness, and that cleanliness was one of the best preventatives against disease; it was true that if the St. John Water Works were suspended, many parts of the city (and some of these in crowded districts, such as York Point, &c.) would be without water; it was true that if an epidemic were to break out in consequence, that people coming from the country, and the hon. member's constituents in particular, would be likely to come in contact with, and take the disease; it was true that it would be likely to spread over the whole country; but what cared he (Dr. Earle) for the suffering and death of his constituents, provided he got his pound of flesh! He was surprised to hear such arguments as this from a medical man. He could tell that hon. member that a man who had been brought up in St. John, had acted honestly and upright, and gained at one period of his life considerable property—who had since been returned as a member of this House, and sat there representing St. John—this man, by one of the vicissitudes of life was stripped of his property, and died poor; and if the Water Company should be broken up, the orphan children of this man would be deprived of the pittance which now stood between them and starvation. But what cared the learned Doctor for this. What cared he if the widow and orphan were starved provided he got his pound of flesh!

Hon Mr Hannington and Dr. Earle replied to some of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Ritchie, and one or two other hon members made a few observations, the Committee then arose and reported progress.

Mr. Gilbert moved for a select Committee to examine and report upon the College returns, with a view to the abolition of that institution. He said there were but five students in that College, who might get their education elsewhere, and that it was folly for the Province to keep up this expensive establishment to educate five youths. If £250 per annum was appropriated for their education elsewhere, and a like sum given to each Professor as a retiring allowance, the saving to the Province would still exceed £1 600 a year. The hon. and learned member for St John (Mr. Ritchie) had proposed to establish a Model Farm in every County; he would not go so far as that, but would willingly see the College and grounds converted into a Provincial Model Farm.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said that as the College Council would meet on Thursday, when a member of the Government would bring the subject forward, and in all probability concoct some plan, he requested that the resolution might be laid on the table until Friday. It was quite true that the College absorbed a large sum annually, and that very little good was effected by it. The Executive had not overlooked the matter, and he believed that one of his colleagues was preparing a plan with a view to remedy the evil.

After a few remarks from Dr. Thompson, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Brown, in which they all agreed that the present state of affairs could no longer be allowed to exist, hon. Mr. Partelow's suggestion was complied with, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Wednesday, Feb., 28.

Mr. Barberie, seeing the hon. and learned member for York (Mr. Fisher) in his place would ask him if he intended to proceed with the *annual offering Bill*—he alluded to the Bill to vacate the seats of members in certain cases—or if it was merely moved in *pro forma* after the Speech at the opening of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said in reply that it was his intention to move in the Bill as soon as he saw some hon. members now absent in their places.

The House went in Committee on a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to practice in the several Courts. This is a Government Bill, prepared during the recess and introduced by the hon. Mr. Hazen before his elevation to the Legislative Council.

His Honor the Speaker explained the nature of the Bill, which was to make several Acts into one.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said the Bill was Hebrew, or something very like it. It was impossible for any one but a lawyer to understand it—its verbiage and repetitions were quite unintelligible, and placed there apparently for the purpose of hoodwinking the people. It was high time to do away with this sort of thing, and let the various acts be worded in a brief, common sense manner. Our laws were tedious and expensive; the costs were ruinous. He knew of a case which occurred in St. John not long since, where upwards of *sixty pounds* cost was run up on a debt of seven pounds ten shillings! The members of that House who did not belong to the legal profession, were loth to interfere in the matter—they usually trusted the making of a law to the lawyers in that House; but it was in vain to expect a remedy from that source, and the other members must now take a stand in the matter. He would go for simplifying the various acts, simplifying the process, and reducing the costs It was high time to do something, for the present evil was a curse to the people; it was intolerable, and could not be borne any longer. It was actually crushing the country, for in the present commercial crisis people were sued, they were unable to convert their property into money, the Sheriff came upon them for the debt and a shameful bill of costs, and their property was sold at a sacrifice, not fetching five shillings in the pound of its real value. He knew not if anything could be done in reference to this Bill, but he should use an early opportunity of moving for a Select Committee to examine the affair and concoct some plan to remedy the evil.

Mr. Connell would support the hon. member for St. John in his contemplated motion. It was a move in the right direction, for the numerous suits and heavy costs were weighing down the energies of the country, and was one of its greatest curses.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said the Bill before the Committee was necessary, as it was one of a series which he had brought forward for the purpose of [illegible] the Provincial Acts embodied in one book of [illegible] size, cheap, easy to be obtained, and to refer to. This was highly desirable, as the laws were at present scattered over so many books, that it was difficult even for a lawyer, to keep them all to or understand them. After that was done, the movement spoken of by the hon. member for St. John might be proceeded in. This Bill was one step in the right direction, and although it might not be all some hon. members wished, still it would be something done, and for that reason they should not object to it. He had heard of a man who worked all day endeavouring to pull out a horse's tail, but could not effect it; another man tried, and by pulling out hair by hair he soon completed the job—(Laughter). Now in this case he would advise them to pull away hair by hair. (More laughter.)

Mr. Woodward would not trust the lawyers; he had not confidence in them. He was reading lately an account of the state of the laws in the kingdom of Denmark, which struck him as being something worthy of notice. It appears that in that state there were 23,000 cases which came before the tribunals and were disposed of in one year. There was one tribunal establishment to which all parties having any dispute were compelled to submit their case; and the decisions of this tribunal were not binding unless they were satisfactory to both parties, (laughter) and they might then, if not satisfied, seek a remedy by instituting suits in the other Courts. The expenses of this preliminary tribunal were limited to *three shillings* on each case, and out of the 23,000 cases he had just alluded to, 18,000 were *satisfactorily* disposed of by this Court, and only 5,000 carried into the higher Courts. The law as it now stood in this Province was oppressive and ruinous. He knew of a case where an execution was issued, and a property taken worth £2,200, and when sold by the Sheriff it realized but £200. There was no greater evil in the country than this, and a remedy should be applied without delay.

Mr. Ritchie pointed out the necessity for lawyers, and that they should be paid for their labour; he contended that under the present rates of charges a man of talent and industry might live, and perhaps save something, but that it was impossible to make a fortune by the practice of law alone. He denied that lawyers were opposed to any reasonable reform in the matter, and had no objection, when the proper time arrived, for his hon. colleague to carry his motion into effect.

After a few remarks from some other hon. members, the conversation dropped, and the Bill was passed.

Hon. Mr. Partelow presented a message in reference to some affair to which the late Attorney General, John Kerr, Esq., and a Mr. Campbell were parties. He stated that since his appointment to the Secretary's office, in overhauling the accounts of the late Attorney General, he had discovered that a sum was due the Province of about £1,000; it was due either by the Attorney General at the time of his decease, or by Mr. Kerr. This sum had been entirely overlooked, both by the Auditor General, and by that House.

Mr. Timmes presented a petition from certain French inhabitants of Madawaska, praying for deeds of title to the lands they now occupy. Mr. T. animadverted severely upon the conduct of the Executive, for not having settled this matter before now.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said the Government must find it a difficult matter to deal with, as the said settlers were squatters. The boundry line between this Province and Canada being still unsettled was another difficulty.

Mr. Connell said several years had elapsed since the signing of the Ashburton treaty, and blame rested either on the present Government or the previous one.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said that since he had been in the Executive no application had been made by these settlers. If they had any cause of complaint, let them apply either to the Government or to the House.

Mr. Tibbits said that if those people were squatters, they had settled there at a time when the land was in dispute and could not be purchased.

Monday, March 5.

The House went in Committee on a Bill (sent down from the Council) to consolidate all the laws relating to the collection of debts not exceeding £20. The debate turned principally upon an Amendment, offered by Mr. Ritchie, to abolish appeals in those cases, and make the verdict of the Jury final. The arguments in favour of this amendment were that it encouraged litigation, rendered Counsel careless what the verdict of a jury might be, and led to enormous costs. On the other side it was argued by the hon. Attorney General, and others, that the presiding Judge was sometimes wrong in his charge—that jurors were sometimes tampered with, or influenced by personal feelings—and that the verdict of the juries were frequently wrong, therefore it would be unjust to prevent repeal. The amendment was carried.

Mr. End moved an amendment to the effect that when a Plaintiff had commenced a suit by bailable writ, it should be optional with him to allow the defendant, at any stage of the proceedings, to go at large, and carry on the suit the same as though it had been commenced by common process. Upon this an argument took place among the members of the legal profession, Mr. Barberie supporting Mr. End's proposition, and every other professional member contending that the object sought to be obtained may be practised under the law as it stands at present. When the question was taken the amendment was lost, only four members voting in its favour. The Bill was passed with no important alteration except Mr. Ritchie's amendment making the verdict of a jury final.

Tuesday, March 6.

Hon. Mr. Partelow brought down certain Messages from the Lieutenant Governor, among which was a Report from Mr. Watson the Post Office Inspector to the Imperial Government upon the state of the roads in Nova Scotia, and the British Minister's reply thereto. The former of these documents (which was dated in November last) represented the Mail route through Nova Scotia as being almost impassable, that the Mail could not travel over three miles an hour, and that it would cost upwards of £5,000 to put the roads in proper repair. Hon. Mr. Partelow went on to say that the Messrs. King, of St. John, had made an offer to carry the Letter Mail through from Halifax to St. John at the rate of *Ten Miles per Hour*, and the Paper Mails, at the rate of Eight Miles per hour, for £42 each trip, and that they would give proper securies for the due performance of the work—that the Government of this Province had represented and recommended this proposition to the attention of the Imperial Government, and that from having received no reply, and other circumstances, he feared that an arrangement had been effected for the transition of the English Mails through the United States.

Mr. End spoke in very indignant terms of the conduct of the Imperial Government, in listening to a Report of the Inspector,—a Report positively false, and belied by the expedition with which the mails had been transmitted from Halifax to Quebec. He said it was a slight which no British subject could reflect upon with patience; but what did those Inspectors know about the roads, or the subject under their supervision? Did they expect to find roads without mud in November! They were a parcel of ignoramuses. What could they think of a man *who would eat London potted partridge at Woodstock!* (Laughter).

Messrs. Ritchie, Woodward, R. D. Wilmot, S. Earle, Smith, and Tibbits all spoke of the Report as being palpably false. They also represented that the money expended in conveying the mails through the Province did much good, as mechanics were employed in making carriages, harness, &c, and monies were paid farmers for hay, oats, &c. and that a strong effort ought to be made to secure the transition of the English mails by this route.

After a brief debate an address to His Excellency was agreed upon, commenting in strong terms upon Mr. Watson's Report, representing the anxiety of the House to have the Mails conveyed through this Province, and praying His Excellency to bring the subject before Her Majesty's Government.

A conversation here ensued whether the House should take up the Revenue Bill to-day or not.—Mr. Brown was in favour of it. Mr. R. D. Wilmot was opposed, as the Select Committee, of which he was one, had not yet concluded its labours; and because two hon. members from Kings, and one from Queens, were absent. Hon. Mr. Hanington would not accept of that as a reason; if hon. members chose to go away it could not be expected that the House should suspend their business in consequence.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said the Select Committee had agreed upon the specific duties upon certain articles, and had also agreed to have two *ad valorum* scales, but what the amount of the *ad valorum* duty should be, they had not determined. He thought they could get through with the specific duties to-day, as he had no doubt but the house would sustain the Report. The Select Committee could afterwards meet and conclude the further arrangements. (It was then represented that the mail would close for England to-day, and hon. members had letters to write, when it was decided that the Revenue Bill should stand over until the next day).

The House went in Committee on a Bill to vacate the seats of members in certain cases. Hon. Mr. Fisher explained the nature of the Bill, which was, that the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Surveyor General, Provincial Secretary, and Provincial Treasurer, should, if appointed to office from the House of Assembly, vacate their seats.—The hon. member then went into a history of what he had attempted to do upon former occasions, and then described the practice in England, Canada, and Nova Scotia. He had brought in such a Bill as he considered likely to meet with the approbation of the other branches, and become law; but he was not wedded to its provisions; he was willing to go further if the House wished by extending the provisions of the Bill to other officers, or by substituting another section, make it apply to all officers of emolument. He wished it to be perfectly understood that every office named in this Bill would for the future be a political office, and the incumbent must stand or fall with the Government; for this reason he had purposely omitted the officers of Clerk of the Pleas and Clerk of the Circuits.

Mr. Boyd thought the duties of Treasurer were of that nature that he did not think he should be in the House at all. As to the other provisions of the Bill, he would like to see them extended, so that every member who accepted an office worth £200 a year, should vacate his seat.

Mr. Street said that the Despatch adopted by the House last year now formed our constitution, which should be rigorously observed. In that Despatch the Treasurer was not included among the political offices; but quite the reverse; he (Mr. S.) thought with the hon. member who last spoken, that he should not be in the House. The Despatch also described some offices as subordinate offices should not have a seat in the Legislature, as they ought not to be mixed up with politics. Now who were subordinate officers? He contended that every office that was not political, was subordinate, and that those who filled them should not sit in the House of Assembly, as the Government must possess an undue influence over them, and the House would not be an independent body.

Hon. Attorney General said the proposition they had just heard to exclude all office-holders from the House was a republican principle,—that Mr. S. could not find it at work in England, or in any other country but the United States. He thought it best to name the officers who would be effected by this Bill, and that all officers connected with the Treasury department should also be included; but he was willing to take either of the propositions made by the hon. mover of the Bill.

Mr. Carman considered the Bill very important, and was surprised at the apparent inattention of hon. members. He did not think the office of Auditor General should be a political one, as money grants are voted in the House, and the House must have more confidence in an independent Auditor than in one who belonged to the Government. He also thought the Treasurer should not be in the Government, for similar reasons. As to the office of Surveyor General, he thought nothing should be said about, as there was no doubt but it would be abolished after the present incumbent's time.

Mr. Brown was against having the Treasurer included among the political officers. He thought that if the Bill included all offices of emolument, it would of course include all Justices of the Peace. If officers in that House were not independent to act, and were therefore required to go back to their constituents, it would not remedy the evil, for they would in most cases be re-elected, and would not be any more independent after they came back. If, therefore, the object was to deprive Government of this kind of influence in the House, office-holders should be excluded altogether.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said hon. members differed widely. If the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Street) wished to learn the English practice, let him read Lord John Russel's commentaries on the British Constitution, where it was stated that upwards of eighty members of the House of Commons held inferior offices under Government, and *invariably* voted with the ministry. The hon. member then contended that the present Solicitor General made his office political, by becoming an Executive Councillor. He then enumerated several inferior offices, held by members of this house, all of whom had, upon some occasion or other, voted against the Government, he considered this a proof that those members were not influenced by their offices, but were quite independent. He contended that the Despatch did not go to exclude all inferior officers from the house; and repeated his readiness to support either of his first propositions.

Mr. Ritchie took the same objections to inferior officers sitting in that house as had been taken by Mr. Street.

Hon. Attorney General repudiated the idea that the present Government would attempt to constrain any member of the house to support them, through the dread of losing his office; and hoped that policy would never be pursued.

Mr. Ritchie said that although the present Government might not make use of this influence, it gave no security for the future.

Mr. Woodward contended that it would be perfectly right and a legitimate use of their power for the Government to say to a member holding an inferior office (when an important measure was introduced) "You must support this measure or lose your office." If the measure was a good one, no harm would be done, but if the member should consider the measure injurious to the country he would resign his office, help to defeat the Government, and when a new Government came in, of course he would be restored. He considered it wrong that Government did not make use of this power more frequently than had been practised.

Mr. End said Mr. W. was like a man in the Arabian Night's Tales, who built up a pyramid with heads; the only difference being that they were heads *without*, and those heads *with* brains.—Mr. E. went on to show that the result might be quite the reverse of that shown by Mr. Woodward, that the house could not be independent where such influences were practised, and that it were better to prevent temptation. He would support the Bill, but thought it should be extended farther.

Mr. Ritchie then moved an amendment, to the effect that any member accepting an office of emolument worth £ per annum, should vacate his seat. The Committee decided upon this, and at first there was an equal division, but upon "names" being called, Messrs. Woodward and Baillie, who had been "Nays," rose, and said they had not properly understood the amendment, and would vote in the affirmative. (Much Laughter). The amendment was now carried 17 to 13.

Mr. Ritchie then moved to fill up the blank with £20, but was only supported by Messrs. Hannigton, Steves, J. Earle, and Taylor. Propositions were then made to fill up the blank with various sums from 5*l.* to 50*l.* but after some time, finding it was impossible to agree, it was agreed unanimously to reconsider the amendment. Hon. Mr. Fisher then said that he believed his second proposition would best meet the disposition of the House; he therefore moved its being substituted for the Bill before the Committe. This new Bill provides that any member of the Assembly accepting an office of profit or emolument under the Government, should vacate his seat. This was agreed to without division, Mr. Street then moved another amendment, to exclude from the house the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurers, Auditor General, Receiver General, and all persons connected with the collection of the revenue. This was negatived, the minority being Messrs. Street, End, and R. D. Wilmot. Hon. Mr. Fisher then added a suspending clause to the Bill, when it was passed; the Committee then arose, and the House adjourned.

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all the remaining Stock which may be on hand.

TO RENT.—The STORE now occupied by the subscriber, having 2 years unexpired lease to run. Feb. 9. C. M. GARDNER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 9, 1849.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A large and highly respectable Meeting was held at the Court House, at noon, on Friday, pursuant to a requisition to the High Sheriff, for that purpose.

The Sheriff read the requisition, which was signed by a number of our most respectable and influential citizens. The Meeting was organized by calling James Kirk, Esquire, to the Chair; Mr. James Robertson was appointed Secretary.—The Chairman briefly stated that the object for which the meeting had been called was to take into consideration the very great importance of the construction of Railways in general throughout the Province, but more particularly to call the attention of the Legislature to which appeared to be most required, with the readiest means of its accomplishment.

The following Resolutions were brought before the Meeting and passed unanimously, with the exception of the fourth, which only received three supporters; and the eleventh was passed with some opposition:—

Moved by James Whitney, Esquire, seconded by John H. Gray, Esq.—

1. *Resolved*, That the construction of Rail roads throughout this Province is of essential importance to its future welfare and prosperity; and that it is desirous to impress upon the Legislature, now in Session, the absolute necessity of adopting such measures as will lead to the *immediate commencement* of such works.

Moved by His Worship the Mayor, seconded by Mr. Wm. Thomson.—

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Meeting, money for carrying on such undertaking could be most easily procured, if the Legislature would but guarantee the Provincial credit for its repayment.

Moved by Edward Allison, Esq., seconded by Robertson Bayard, Esq.—

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Meeting, it is the duty of the Legislature to pledge the public credit for works of a re-productive character; and that the benefits resulting from Rail-roads throughout the Provinces would more than counterbalance the exepnces of constructing them.—*And further Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Meeting, such works would pay for themselves, and the Province would have all the benefits resulting from their construction, without having to bear any portion of the expence.

Moved by Thos. G. Hatheway, Esq. seconded by Mr. John McLardy,—

4. *Resolved*, That it is not for the interests of this Province, to encourage a Railway between Quebec and Halifax in any other way than by granting the ungranted lands over which it must pass in its route.—[This Resolution was almost unanimously rejected.]

Moved by Dr. Robt. Bayard, seconded by G. Blatch, Esq.—

5. *Resolved*, That the construction of Railroads in the Province, independently of other important advantages arising from them, will encourage agricultural pursuits and thereby develop one of the most important resources of this Colony.

Moved by Mr. G. E. Fenety, seconded by Mr. Joel Reading.—

6. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Meeting, that a line of Railway from this City by way of Hampton Ferry, Sussex Vale and the Bend of Petitcodiac, to the Harbour of Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would be of the greatest possible advantage to this City, and the Province generally, by opening up new branches of trade and industry, and promoting the settlement of one of the finest portions of the Province

Moved by M. H. Perley, Esq. seconded by H. Chubb, Esq.—

7. Whereas it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a line of Railway from this City to Shediac would be a profitable undertaking, and in the present state of depression, would tend more than any other measure to restore general prosperity;

Therefore Resolved, That a humble petition be presented to the Legislature, praying that an Act may pass authorising the construction of such Railway at the public expence; and that the Assembly will be pleased to adopt the most efficient measures for raising the necessary means, by effecting a loan in England upon the faith and credit of the Province, and a pledge of the public land, in order that no delay may occur in commencing this most popular, most important, and most useful undertaking.

Moved by Geo. Blatch, Esquire, seconded by B. Ansley, Esquire.—

8. *Resolved*, That this meeting deem it the imperative duty of the Provincial Legislature, as Conservator of the public welfare, to promote in every possible manner the general prosperity of the Province without reference to merely local or sectional prejudices; and in pursuance of this principle, to aid to the utmost of their power the immediate introduction, and establishment of Rail Roads in New Brunswick in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing Resolutions.

Moved by William Wright, Esq., seconded by H. T. Gilbert, Esq.—

9. *Resolved*, That the Counties of King's Westmorland, Albert, and Kent, with Charlotte and any other Counties in the Province desirous of so doing, be invited to co-operate in the expression of public opinion manifested by this meeting, and in such other measures, as may be requisite to impress their opinions upon the Legislature.

Moved by W. H. Street, Esq., seconded by Chas. Johnston, Esq.—

10. *Resolved*, That fully to carry out the object of this Meeting, it is desirable that a deputation be sent to Head Quarters, there to represent to the Legislature, the unanimous feeling that the inhabitants of Saint John express upon the necessity of constructing Rail Roads in the Province.

Moved by Wm. Wright, Esq. seconded by Geo. Wheeler, Esq.—

11. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Meeting, That the thanks of the people of this Province are due to the Hon. George R. Young, for his long and zealous endeavours to promote the construction of Railways in these Colonies: as also to M. H. Perley and John Wilson, Esquires, for their exertions to the same end.

Moved by G. Blatch, Esq., seconded by Dr. Livingstone.—

12. *Resolved*, That a Committee of six gentlemen be appointed, to prepare a petition to the Legislature, and in other respects to carry out the spirit and intent of the foregoing Resolutions; and that Dr. R. Bayard, M. H. Perley, W. Wright, J. H Gray, Edward Allison, and Jas. Whitney, Esqrs. do compose the said Committee.

An immense excitement has been created throughout Canada, in consequence of M. Lafontaine, the rebel of 1837 and '38, having brought forward a measure in the Canadian Parliament for remunerating his associates in crime for losses sustained by them during the rebellion to the amount of £180,000. Monster meetings have been held throughout the land, and Resolutions passed condemnatory of the unrighteous proceedings of the Canadian Ministry. The Requisition for a public meeting at Montreal had 1200 singatures attached, and the meeting itself was the largest ever assembled in Canada. The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:

Resolved 1.—That this Meeting has hitherto cherished an ardent expectation that the occurrences which characterised the years 1837 and 1838 were to have been buried in oblivion, and they therefore regard with unqualified pain and regret the course of the present Provincial Administration in reviving, by the measure now before Parliament, feelings of animosity and excitement which it was hoped, had ceased with those deplorable events.

Resolved 2—That the Provincial Administration having submitted to Parliament a scheme for compensating the losses incurred by the misguided men who rose in arms against their Sovereign during those occurrences, this meeting consider that scheme as unjust and dishonest in principle, as it is demoralizing and dangerous in its consequences.

Resolved 3—That this meeting [illegible] to be confered on traitors and brigands, who, under the standard of revolt in 1838 and 1839, were guilty of pillage, arson, and murder; a measure which tends to consecrate the principle not only of publicly rewarding crime and treason, but of repressing and discouraging allegiance to our Sovereign and attachment to our country.

Resolved 4—That this meeting consider it a paramount duty to employ all constitutional means to oppose the adoption of a measure pregnant with such dangerous consequences; and that his Excellency the Governor General be respectfully requested to dissolve the Parliament, so as to enable the country to express its opinion on the question.

Resolved 5—That a Committee be appointed to draft and present a Petition to his Excellency the Governor General in conformity with the above Resolutions, and that the Committee be composed of Hon. G. Moffatt, Mr. Rose, Q.C., Mr. Rodden, Mr. Johnson, Q.C., Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Speirs, Mr. Routh, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. M'Farlane, with power to add to their number.

The Election for one City member in the room of the Hon. R. L. Hazen, (who has been elevated to the Legislative Council,) took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the triumphant return of B. Ansley, Esquire, the Candidate set up and supported by the Protectionists. The numbers polled were—for Mr. Ansley 784, for Mr. Watters, 523, and for Dr. Livingstone 144—thus giving the leading candidate the very handsome majority of 261 votes over his nearest opponent, and a clearance of 117 votes over both the others put together.

The result of this election conveys a just rebuke to that portion of the Press who have latterly assumed to themselves the dictation in all public matters, and who very fallaciously believe they have considerable weight in directing the public mind, in all public affairs.—We, however, were extremely sorry to see Dr. Livingstone so tardily supported and so completely deceived—his talents and acquirements are certainly deserving of a better cause and better treatment.—Mr. Watters bore his defeat with the utmost good humour.

Owing to the excellent arrangements made by the Sheriff, the election passed off in the utmost quietness, and every citizen bore witness to the improved method of electing at present adopted, over that of the former plan. We only require a system of registration to make it complete.

Murder.—The evening of Tuesday, election day, did not pass off so quietly as the day. Early in the evening a crowd began to assemble in Church Street, near the Hibernian Hotel, which building they manifested strong disposition to raze to the ground. The consequence was, that fire arms were soon brought into requisition, and a man named Robert Busby, a butcher, received the contents of a loaded gun in his body, of which he almost immediately expired.—A Coroner's inquest was called to investigate the affair, who have not as yet given in their verdict.

The Property at the corner of King Street and King Square, the site of the late fire, belonging to Trinity Church Corporation, was leased by auction on Thursday last—in six lots, for 21 years, with the usual covenants, and was disposed of as follows:—One Lot 20x60 on King's Square—£60, Harvey Perkins; one lot adjoining, same size—£60, Miles Morris; one Lot 20x60, and two lots 20x40, comprising the corner, at £54 per lot, Mr. Secord; one Lot on King Street, 20x40, at £50, J. & G Lawrence.

The lots were put up with the option for any one purchaser to take one lot or the remainder, in order to give an opportunity, if parties were so disposed, to erect a Hotel on the site of the former building.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of B. Ansley Esq., held at the School house on the South side of King's Square on Tuesday evening March 6th, 1849.

Mr. Thomas C. Everitt was called to the Chair, and Mr. Robert Hutchison was requested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the several polling officers for their impartial conduct, and also to the Representatives of the opposing candidates, for their gentlemanly conduct at the recent Election.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the numerous friends in Carleton, who by their Votes so powerfully contributed to the Election of Mr. Ansley.

Resolved,—That a Copy of these Resolutions be published in the City Papers.

THOS. C. EVERITT, *Chairman*.

Robt. S. Hutchison, *Secretary*.

Judges' Salaries.—We have received from our Repoiter a very lengthy debate on this subject, which we at present have not room to insert. It resulted in a division of 31 to 2 that the salaries of *future* officers named should be as follows—Chief Justice £700 currency; Master of the Rolls and Puisne Judges each £600 per annum.

City Election.—Our citizens will bear in mind that the City election is at hand, and they should be on the alert in selecting good and true men to represent them; in fact they should take a more lively interest in civic affairs.—We are informed that Assistant Fairweather has determined on retiring from the Board; we are sorry for this, as he is one of the most substantial and straight-forward men in the Council, and his place will not easily be so efficiently filled up.

☞ A "Tax Payer" on Corporation affairs, came too late this morning for insertion. He complains that that part of the Charter has not been complied with which requires a published detail of the last years accounts; and he likewise asserts that the Road Masters have not yet been paid for their services.

Masonic Appointment.—We have learned with sincere pleasure that the Honorable Alexander Keith, who has for so many years exercised the high and responsible office of Provincial Grand Master, under the English Jurisdiction in these colonies, with credit to himself and advantage to the Craft, has been appointed by His Grace the Duke of Athol, Most Worshipful Grand Master for Scotland, by Commission dated Edinburgh, 8th Nov., 1848, to be Provincial Grand Master of all Lodges working under the Scottish Authority in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward. This appointment confers upon our highly respected Provincial Grand Master a most extensive Masonical Jurisdiction, and places him in a higher and more responsible position than any other Provincial Grand Master—it has been made by His Grace the Duke of Athol in accordance with the unanimous wish of the Scottish Masons, and is we consider, the highest compliment that could be paid to Mr. Keith's services and merits, this being the only instance in which the English and Scottish Masonical Jurisdiction has been vested in the same individual.—*Halifax Courier*.

Steam to Boston.—We are informed by Capt. Chisholm, the Agent of the *Admiral*, that this steamer will leave for St John about the 10th instant.

Extract from President Taylor's Inaugural Address, delivered to Congress on Monday last—reported by telegraph.

As American freemen we cannot but sympathise with all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our beloved Washington; to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. On all disputes between conflicting governments it is our interest, not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral.—while our geographical position,—the genius of our institutions and our people—the addictates of long civilization—and above all, the peaceful and friendly relations, the cultivation of ers. It is to be hoped that no international ques-tion can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honourable diplomacy before appealing to arms in the conduct of our foreign relations. I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and honour of the country.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure Encouragement and Protection to the great interests of Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures—to improve our rivers and harbours—to provide for the speedy extinguishment at the public debt—to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures; but it is for the wisdom of Congress itself in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—From our Reporter, Mr. Hill, we learn that on Wednesday the House made some progress in the Revenue Bill, and passed the duty on the following articles:

Cattle, 40s. per head; Cheese, 9s. 4d. per cwt; Coffee, 1½d. per lb.; Fruits, dried, 9s. 4d. per cwt.; Leather 2½d per lb.; Salt Meats, 4s. 8d. per cwt.; Molasses, 2½d per gallon; Sugar, refined in Loaves, 1½d per lb.; do crushed, and white bastard, 6s. per cwt.; Tea, 2d. per lb.; Tobacco, 1½d per lb.; Brandy, 3s. 4d. per gallon; Rum, 1s. 6d. per gallon; Wine 2s. 6d. per gallon and ten per cent, *ad valorem*.

Thursday, March 8.

This morning there was a warm debate as to whether the House should go into Committee of the whole on the Revenue Bill or not. The hon. members for Charlotte were strong for the question, but were opposed by other hon. members, who desired a postponement in order to give time for the arrival of the new member for St. John; they considered it nothing more than an act of courtesy due the City. The latter party prevailed and the Bill stands over for a day or two.

The House then went in Committee on Mr. Ritchie's Bill to abolish imprisonment for small debts. Mr. Ritchie spoke to some length in favor of the Bill, representing that some men would rather lie in gaol at 2s. per diem, than work for that sum; and that while the law as it stands may oppress an honest man, it can do no good to the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. WILMOT thought our whole system of suing for and recovering debts required revision, and suggested that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the question during the recess and report at the next Session.

Several hon. members thought the subject of too much importance to be decided hurriedly, and the Committee therefore rose and reported progress.

The House next went in Committee on Mr. Woodward's Bill, to abolish the laws against usury. The Bill was advocated by Messrs. Woodward, Brown, Street, and Fisher; and was opposed by Messrs. Partelow, Ritchie, and R. D. Wilmot. The latter gentleman observed that this was one of the peculiar notions held by the hon. mover in common with the Reform Club, but that public opinion had just given their verdict upon the notions of that Club in a manner which could not be misunderstood. Even were his sentiments in favour of the Bill, he could not now support it, after knowing that his constituents were so much against it. Mr. W. concluded by moving a postponement for three months, which was carried by a division of 17 to 11.

His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber to-day, and having summoned the House to his presence, gave his assent to a number of Bills.

The House next went in Committee on a Bill (introduced by the hon. Mr. Hazen) to regulate the payment to Commissioners of public establishments. After a short debate this Bill was rejected by a division of 14 to 5.

HATS IN BANKRUPTCY.

James R. Crane, of the City of St. John, Merchant. Dated the third day of March, 1849.
William H. Kendall, of Fredericton, Wine Merchant. Dated the fifth day of March, 1849.

English Mail 21th February.

This mail reached Halifax yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and the news was despatched by express to this City, arriving here in fifteen hours afterwards, via the Bay of Fundy. It was immediately forwarded by Telegraph to New York, where it would arrive about 15 or 18 hours in advance of the mail steamer. *The express was run from Halifax to Digby at the rate of nearly 17 miles an hour.*

By the politeness of Capt. John Leavitt, who was placed in charge of the express steamer across the Bay of Fundy, and of the gentlemen who conducted the express arrangements, we have been put in possession of the latest English papers, from which we make the most important extracts.

The Mail steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, 12 days from New York.

The packet ships Montezuma, Sheridan, and Henry Clay, reached the Mersey in fine passages respectively of 17, 20, and 16 days from New York.

Business in general has been in a healthy and satisfactory state during the last two weeks; all parties are disposed to think well of the future, and indulge the hope that we shall have a good spring and summer trade. Our manufacturers are busily employed, and more remunerating rates are obtained for nearly all descriptions of goods; whilst the number of unemployed operatives is daily decreasing in both the mines and manufactories. Money also continues to get more abundant, and the rate of interest rules low. The market for Breadstuffs has been in an unfavourable position; supplies are plentiful and dealers make purchases with caution, prices therefore have been declining. Cotton has been taken to a fair extent, but the market is now tame, with rather a declining aspect. The demand for Colonial produce has been large. Extensive sales have taken place at most of our leading markets, and although immense supplies have been brought forward, prices are well supported. The remark applies particularly to Sugar. All descriptions of Metals in fair request, and prices have an upward tendency.

The cholera returns have now swelled to 12,493 cases, of which 5543 have died, 3788 have recovered, and 3164 continue under treatment, or the result is not stated. In another poor asylum near London some unusual mortality has taken place, but in the London districts the weekly mortality does not range higher than about fifty. In the provinces the reports exhibit a decline, and indeed, in a national point of view, are almost insignificant. In Scotland the number of deaths has decidedly decreased, the daily returns from that quarter being generally about 50 or 60, and apparently still on the decline. Indeed every thing indicates, with a daily advancing spring, that the disease is decreasing in violence; and we trust that no reactionary symptoms will discover themselves. The general health of the metropolis is scarcely so good as the average, but the mortality through Asiatic cholera has manifestly diminished. The weather is generally mild and fine for the season.

The affairs of Ireland have occupied as usual a large portion of the time of Parliament since the session commenced. The necessity for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been admitted by overwhelming majorities, but a feement the ultra Irish Members have made The bill will pass the R[illegible] passing the Commons. or no opposition. The additional grant of with little for the relief of the Irish poor, has also been sanctioned.

CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

The news brought by the Overland Mail from India is of the highest importance. The dates are from Bombay to the 19th, Calcutta the 8th, and Moultan of the 7th of January. Moultan had been captured after having been battered and bombarded for an entire week, but the citadel still held out. The Bombay troops having arrived before the city on the 21st December, the entire besieging army amounted to 32,000 men, of which 15,000 were British troops. Our artillery amounted to 150 pieces of heavy ordnance, of which nearly one-half were of the largest calibre. The defence of Moolraj seems to have been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 27th the columns moved to the attack, and, clearing the suburbs, established themselves within five hundred yards of the walls. Here batteries were erected, and on the 28th a terrifice bombardment commenced. On the 29th the heavy guns were advanced to within 80 yards of the ramparts. On the 30th a fort, containing 800,000 lbs of powder, was blown up by a well directed mortar. The devastation was horrible. The Dewan's mother, several of his relatives, with many of his sirdars, together with a great number of troops and people, were blown into the air, and the destruction of mosques and buildings around was most extensive. The lucky artilleryman was rewarded on the spot by Gen. Whish, who followed up his success, and in the evening of the 30th a breach was made, and a second on the following day, The Moultanees made a sortie on the 31st, but were driven back, and the cannonading continued incessantly the two first days of the year. On the 2nd the breach being deemed practicable, the assault took place. Colonel Franks, at the head of three regiments, pushed forward to the breach of the Delhi gate, but found the enemy too strong on that side; so he joined the Bengal column on the other side, where the breach was complete. The fusiliers entered first, and speedily placed the British standard within the walls. The Bengal column followed, and the city was in our possession at three o'clock. Moolraj, determined to defend himself to the last, retired to the citadel, which was being mined, but still held out on the 7th January, the last date.

TIMBER.—Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of N. A. colonial Wood (including Railway Sleepers) have been brought in 15 vessels, viz.—1 from Quebec, 6 from St. John, N. B., and 8 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 7503; during same time last year there arrived 6 vessels, the tonnage being 3612.

PINE TIMBER.—Since the 1st inst. a cargo of Quebec, of small average, has been sold on the quay at 14 1-4d. per foot, and one of St. John, the price of which has not transpired, but supposed to be about 1d. per inch; a portion of a cargo of Spruce, brought 12d. per foot. By auction a cargo of Miramichi sold in lots of 50 logs each at from 13 1-2d. to 15 1-4d. per foot.

BIRCH.—For a parcel of St. John 16d. per ft. has been paid, and for a lot of Prince Edward's Island 14 1-4d. per foot.

Two cargoes of St. John have been sold, the one all Spruce at £7 16s. 3d. per standard, the other, with a good proportion of yellow, at £7 17s 6d per standard, and three portions of cargoes have been placed at £7 10s., £7 12s. 6d., and £7 15s. per standard, and a cargo of St. Stephen's Deals and Boards brought £7 18s. per standard.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It is understood to be the intention to send the Herald from Mazatlan, in the Pacific, to the Behring's Straits, to communicate with the Plover, which it will be remembered has been sent in search of the expedition under Sir John Franklin. Sir John Franklin's expedition will have been out four years on the 25th of May next.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.—W. S. O'Brien and others in Error v. the Queen. The Writs of Error in this cause were forwarded to the House of Lords on Sunday last, and lodged with the officer appointed to receive them on Monday evening. The next stage will be a motion to assign errors, to be succeeded by a motion to produce the books, and a requision to the judges to attend the House to hear the arguments, which will take place after the judges' return from circuit in April next.

FAMINE IN MAYO.—The Rev. Mr. Callanan, incumbent of Louisburgh, in the county of Mayo, in a letter to the editor of the Evening Packet, states that hundreds of individuals are dying of starvation around him.

SOUTH DEVON.—The election for the Southern Division of Devonshire took place on the 13th. Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart. (Conservative,) was elected representative, there being no opposition.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Lord Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, (Conservative,) was returned on the 19th as one of the representatives for the Southern Division of the county.

Conciliation Hall has been taken for a Roman Catholic Chapel of Ease to the Catholic Church of St. Andrew's, Dublin.

PARIS.—In the latter part of the sitting of the Assembly on the 21st, M. Pierre Leroux moved that a party convicted of adultery should be disqualified from sitting in the Assembly, unexpectedly the Assembly actually voted the proposed disqualification. The object of this manœuvre was as follows:—The Assembly had previously voted the disqualification of persons convicted of robbery and other disgraceful offences, in spite of the opposition of M. Pierre Leroux and his friends, who contended that if the people chose to be represented by a thief or a swindler, the Assembly had no right to prevent them. M. Pierre Leroux therefore turned upon the Assembly, and demanded the disqualification of the adulterer as well as the swindler, which was intended, in fact, to be ironical, would be rejected. The Assembly, however, took the Montagnard at his word, and actually adopted his amendment. Among the persons to be excluded by this decision will be several, it is said, of the most eminent men of the Chamber, the most prominent of whom is the celebrated Victor Hugo.

DEPOSITION OF THE POPE. POPEDOM FALLEN.

We have from Rome the important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope, and the establishment of a Republic.

This event took place at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th of February, the Assembly having sat from mid-day.

This sitting commenced on the 8th, at noon. M. Galletti occupied the chair, and all the Ministers were present. The number of representatives ptesent was 144. The proceedings commended with M. Armellini, in the name of the Provisional Government, coming forward, and resigning into the hands of the Assembly the powers which it had hitherto held.—The Prince de Canino called upon the Assembly to declare that the Government had not done all it ought to have dohe relative to three things—arms, money, and the purging of different departments. He concluded by a long examination of the acts of the Provisional Government, several of which he condemned.—After some further remonds, M. Corle Rusconi proposed that the present Ministry be confirmed.—The motion was carried unanimously, and after some further debate the sitting was suspended for half an hour. When the Assembly resumed, M. Savini moved the following decree:—

Art. 1. The Popedom has fallen, in fact as well Roman's, from the temporal Government of the

Art. 2. The Roman [illegible] guarantees necessary to the independency all the exercise of his spiritual power.

Art. 3. The form of Government of the Roman state will be pure democracy, and will take the glorious name of the Roman Republic.

Art. 4. The Roman Republic will have with the rest of Italy, the relations which a common nationality requires.

The financial condition of France has long excited deep concern, which has now considerably increased by the government withdrawing the Legacy Duties' Bill—a bill that would have given the ministers 20 millions.

The Austrians have been again successful in two engagement with the Hungarian rebels. One took place at Windschacht, which they took by storm, and afterwards entered Schemnitz. The Austrians captured 12 guns, 10 mortars, several gun-carriages, arms, and baggage, and made upwards of 500 prisoners. The rebels had 60 killed, and 150 wounded; the Austrians had 8 killed and 13 wounded. The conflict was obstinate; house by house had to be seized at the point of the bayonet. The second battle occurred at Worschetz, which was also taken by storm, after a desperate resistance. The Austrians captured 20 ammunition waggons, several stand of arms, and made prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded was great on both sides.

It was reported at Vienna, on the 29th ult., that Leopoldstadt, the fortress near Tyrnau, had also fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., Mr. Labouchere again brought forward the Government proposition for the modification of the Navigation-laws. Mr. Labouchere, instead of retreating from the position he assumed last year, has made a great step in advance, and we have further the welcome assurance from Mr. Bandroft, that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter, "that he is ready to sign a convension to-morrow, based upon complete reciprocity, and upon the opening the entire costing trade of the two countries to the vessels of both nations. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to repeat the details of the measure proposed last session. It will be remembered that, with the exception of the coasting trade and the home fisheries, the whole of the Navigation-laws were proposed to be abrogated. The building trade was to be thrown open; ships were to be built at any port of the world, and a register granted. The principle of ownership to be retained. In the plan now proposed by Mr. Labouchere, the very important feature has been introduced of throwing open the coasting trade to all vessels of above one hundred tons burthen. This important alteration has been made to meeting the wishes of those who concur with Mr. Gladstone in the propriety of throwing open our own coasting trade, so that British and Colonial vessels may participate in the American coasting trade, and indeed in the coasting trade of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and other parts of the world. As far as we understand, the measure will require no reciprocity treaties or concentions whatever except as respects minor regulations; but a power is reserved to the Queen in Council of re-enacting the present prohibitory laws in all cases where we find other nations refuse to us the privileges we offer to concede to them. By the proposed law it will be competent for an American vessel to come to Liverpool from the United States laden with cotton and tobacco; she will be permitted to discharge all or part of her cargo in the Mersey, take in Manchester goods, or coals, or passengers, and carry them to Glasgow or London in transit, and clear out with perhaps a fresh cargo from her final port of discharge. This participation in the coasting trade is not to be a regular periodical "to and fro" trade, but incidental to the general voyage. It is not yet explained where the strict line will be drawn between the coasting vessels and the foreign trading vessels, but the customs officers have been consulted on the point, no difficulty is anticipated. The unequivocal declaration of Mr. Bancroft that the United States Government will unite in the mutual concession necessarily involved in the vast change, is most satisfactory, and relieves us of many of the apprehensions we should otherwise experience upon the subject. To the Canadians the alterations now proposed will prove of incalculable benefit.—*Wilmer & Smith.*

Married.

Last evening, at the residence of the Bride's Father, Allison Lewis, Esquire, to Ida Jane, eldest daughter of John Hammond, Esquire, of this City, Merchant.

At Woodstock, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, Mr. James Grover, Merchant, to Miss Eliza Allen, adopted daughter of John Bedell, Esquire, all of Woodstock.

On the 25th Jan. in Greenvale-place, Glasgow, by the Rev. H. MacNeil, of Campbelton, Walter J. C. Lang, Esq., Commander of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Company's Ship *Britannia*, to Charlotte Susannah, daughter of John MacNeil, Esquire, of Ardnacross.

Died.

At seven o'clock on Friday evening, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. James Fairchild. She was born in West Chester, State of New-York, in 1778.—During a long residence in this City she has maintained Christian principles, which have supported her to the last.

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, Isabella, wife of Mr. James Brown, aged 48 years, leaving a husband and five children to lament their irreparable loss.

On Saturday 24th ult., Mr. Mathew Humphreys, saddle and harness maker, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and four children to deplore their loss.

On Wednesday morning, Mary Wishart, youngest daughter of John Howe, Esquire, aged two years.

On Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. John Sears, Princess Street, Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Blackwood, of Tatamagouche, (Nova Scotia,) in the 18th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, when friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Departed this life on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Faulke, a native of Scottow, County of Norfolk, England.

At Carleton, on Sunday morning last, Mr. George Johnston Sharp, of consumption, aged 39 years, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

At Kingston, on the 26th ult., Thomas Hebden, Esq., a native of Yorkshire, England, in the 64th year of his age, leaving behind him a wife and several children to lament their loss.

On Friday, 23d February, at Boston, (U. S.) Charles Hazen, Esquire, in the 79th year of his age, second son of the late Hon. William Hazen, of this place.

Drowned, on the 21th August last, while in the act of lancing a whale in the Japan Sea, Mr. Thomas Thomas, Chief Mate of the Whale Ship *Athol*, of this port aged 38 years—leaving a wife and one child to lament their melancholy bereavement.

Lost from on board the Barque *Jessie*, on her passage from Belfast to St. John, on the 9th of January, Mr. George Graham, seaman, of Kingston, Jamaica.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Bark Duke of Wellington, Duff, Cardiff, 60—Allison & Spurr, coals.

Saturday—Barque Independent, Atkins, Carthagena, 20; order ballast.

Monday—Barque Ann, Scott, Portland, 7; C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

March 3rd—schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, scantling, &c.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at the Clyde 11th Feb. Peruvian, Thomson, hence; 22nd, Ward Chip. and Corton, Charleston; Chas. Chalmer, Valpey, sndress, Foody, New Orleans; 13th, Ambassoja, Thomas, Charleston; Snowdon, 12th, Osce-John; 11th, Palendar, Lovette, Boston; 20th, Palestine, Marsters, do.—Loading, Ant, Williams, St. John.

Belfast, sailed, 7th, Kingston, Robinson, New York.

Cork, sailed, 12th, Spartan, Fisher, Savannah.

Clyde, sailed, 20th, Admiral, Crisp, St. John.

Liverpool, sailed, 20th, Montezuma, St. John.—Loading, Harriott, Portland, Infanta and Sophia, for ditto; Devon, and Great Britain, for New York.

London, loading, Lisbon, Brinton, St. John.

IN THE PRESS,

and to be published immediately—a PAMPHLET CONTAINING a "Statement of Facts," as they occurred at the late Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, with a Reply to some of the misstatements and Expositions in the Rev. F. Coster's Defence of the Companion to the Prayer Book, by

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D., &c.
March 9.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an indented apprentice named BERNARD HAVY. Whoever is found harbouring or employing said Apprentice will be prosecuted as the law directs.
March 9. W. WESTLOTORN.

MISS TROUNCE has removed to Mrs. Randall's, Queen street, East end Queen Square.

LOST AT THE FIRE—A small red BOX. The Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office, or at Miss Trounce's residence. [251] March 9.

THE Gentleman who picked up a Ladies' Work Bag, in Princess Street, on Tuesday, will confer a favor on the owner by sending it to the Chronicle Office. March 9.

CARD.—The subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to the unflinching friends whose exertions contributed so materially towards saving his property, on the night of the late conflagration.
ROBT. WETMORE.

LOST on the night of the Fire, supposed to have been taken by mistake from off King's square, a mahogany Show Frame. Apply to
March 9. N. ADAMS.

A CARD.

THE Subscribers return their heartfelt thanks to their numerous friends, who tendered such efficient, persevering and laborious assistance, towards saving their property, on the night of the late calamitous fire, and beg to inform the public that they may be found at Mr. S. Steven, Music Store, Germain Street, when all orders in their line will be attended to.
March 9. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Building Societies.

ANY persons desirous of obtaining information as to the rules and various systems of Building Societies now in operation either in Canada or Great Britain, can apply at the Office of the New-Brunswick Benefit Building Society.
CHAS. L. STREET.
Prince Wm. Street, March 9.—4i.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting for March will take place on Monday evening, March 12th, immediately after the Lecture.
March 9. WM. HUTCHINSON, Jr. Secy.

REMOVAL.

FELLOWS & CO., Druggists, formerly 31 King Street, have taken the Store lately by Simmons & Co., immediately below Foster's Shoe Store, King-street. March 9

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the Parish of Lancaster, 5½ miles from the city, consisting of 200 acres, 25 of which is cleared. The Post road to St. Andrew's runs through it and fronts on the Bay of Fundy. There is a good House, Stable Outhouses, &c. on the premises, and an excellent Mill privilege. Enquire at the Chronicle Office, or to March 9. W. SCOTT.

LOST—Last week, a Drab Silk Purse, worked with Steel Beads. Will the finder please return it to this Office, and oblige the owner?
March 2.

TO RENT,

THE COTTAGE and Premises in Princess Street, Carleton, recently owned by George Wheeler, Esquire, with all the grounds attached to the same, comprising Eleven City Lots, beautifully situated and commanding a view of the Falls and fine scenery in that neighbourhood.—The House is nearly new—is thoroughly built and finished in the most modern style, and provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of a genteel family.

The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber, and possession will be given forthwith.
JOS. H. LITTLEHALE.
Carleton, Nov. 10, 1848.

"HOLE IN THE ROCK."
Charlotte Street.

Hams, Pickled Pork & Bacon.

IN addition to his usual varied and superior Stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on hand (manufactured by himself,) Hams, warranted equal in flavour to any in America; choice Pickled Pork and Bacon, to which he would respectfully call the attention of the public generally
Feb. 9 1849. Im. JAMES G. LESTER.

HATS, CAPS, &C.
LATEST STYLES.

R. & A. MAGEE respectfully requests the attention of their friends and the public generally to their stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., and they take this opportunity to inform them that one of the firm has returned from a visit to the United States, where he has made a selection of Satin Plush, Hat Trimmings, and Blocks, all of the latest style, and of the very best description; and they are now prepared to furnish HATS of superior manufacture, which, in point of style, material and finish, cannot be surpassed by any one in this city, together with a superior assortment of Silk Glazed Fur Caps, Glazed HATS, &c., all of which are ready for inspection, at their store, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, King street. Oct. 18.

SALT.—5,000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT, ex brig Richard Cobden, for sale low from the vessel by
February 9. J. FAIRWEATHER.

BRICK STORE TO BE LET.
And possession given immediately:

THE subscriber's four story Building in Fire-proof Alley will be Let either in the whole, or in seperate flats; or storage given on the usual terms, on application to
March 9, 1849. E. L. JARVIS.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM the 1st of May next—That three story Dwelling House, situate in Princess street, third house West of Charlotte street, at present occupied by Dr. Ruddick. Please apply at the subscriber's store, or at his residence, next door to the above. JOHN ANDERSON.
March 9. Market square.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the First of May next: Three Flats of that pleasantly situated House in Union street, on the North side, near the Country Market, being good accommodations for any respectable Families. Enquire at the shop on the premises. McAFEES.
9th march.

To Let—*From 1st of May next.*

THE House and Premises adjoining the Catholic Chapel, in Sydney-street, [illegible] of Mr. Bunting.
Also—Two Houses in [illegible] adjoining the residence of Mr. Adam Jack.—near the Penitentiary Chapel. GEO. V. NOWLIN.
March 2, 1849.

TO LET.

THE Premises in the Market Square, at present occupied as the Retail Establishment of the subscriber, consisting of Shop and Ware room.—Rent £100 per annum—can be had at any time.

Also—The Brick Warehouse in rear of W. O. Smith's Drug Warehouse, in Prince-William-st. at present occupied by the Subscriber. It is well fitted for a Wholesale Dry Goods business.
February 23. WM. HOWARD.

TO LET.

Possession given 1st May.

THE large BRICK STORE and Premises in Water Street, lately occupied by Mr. S. GARDNER. And the Dwelling House in Germain street, next door South of the subscriber's residence, having a large Water Tank, and Gas fittings, with Outhouses, &c.—Also, the Dwelling House in Elliot Row now in occupation of Mr. Rowe, Professor of Music.
JOHN HASTINGS.
Feb. 23. *Prince Wm. Street.*

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by private bargain, a FARM, situated in St. Martins on the St. John and old Quaco Road, in the centre of the settlement, containing Six and a half acres, with Frame House, Barn, and Workshop.
Also.—1 LOT comprising Eight and a half acres, partly cleared, and the rest covered with hard wood.
For particulars apply at the Chronicle Office, or to the undersigned at Quaco.
JAMES GRANT,
DAVID GRANT.
March 2, 1849.

TO LET,

IN a quiet convenient part of the city—A neat furnished Parlour and Bedroom, suitable for the accommodation of one or two Gentlemen, who can be supplied with board, if required. Apply at the office of this paper. March 2.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
TO BE SOLD OR LET.

TO be sold or Let, and possession given on 1st May next:—These valuable Lots or parcels of LAND, with Dwelling Houses and Shops thereon, situate in Dock street, City of St. John, having a Front of about 40 feet 7 inches on said street, now occupied by Dennis Lawlor, Wm. McAfee and others. Further information can be obtained on application to
Feb. 2. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

To Let.

THE premises now occupied by Mr. F Comerford, Reeds point. Enquire of
Feb. 9. THOMAS REED.

TO LET.

And possession given 1st May next:

TWO Flats of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess street, belonging to the subscriber, suitable for one or two families.—Also, the SHOP under the same which will be conveniently fitted for a Grocery or other business.
Also, for Sale, the beautiful BUILDING LOT, 40 by 100 feet, adjoining the above.—Apply to
Feb. 2. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

To Let.

TWO dwelling Houses in St. George's street, near the Centenary Chapel, at present occupied by Messrs. Samuel D. Berton and John Gillis. Rent moderate enquire of
Feb. 9. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

To Let.

From 1st May next:—

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Brunswick Terrace, at present in the occupation of Wm. M. Howe Esq. Apply at the office of
February 16 WILLIAM CARVILL.

To Let from 1st May Next.

SIX HOUSES all pleasantly situated and occupied at present by the Rev. M. Thompson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Wm. Durant, Mr. Orr, Mr. Fenton, and Mr. Sheridon. For further particulars please apply to
Feb. 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To Let, from 1st May next:

THE DWELLING HOUSE in Princess street, at present occupied by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

A Two-Story Dwelling House in Wellington Row, containing conveniences for two families. There is a Garden in the rear of and attached to the same. Both Houses contain Frost Proof Cellars and Wells of excellent water.
January 26, 1849. W. R. M. BURTIS.

Offices to be Let.

TO be Let, and possession given on 1st May next: one or more of those desirable OFFICES situated in the Brick Building occupied by the subscribers in Prince William-street.
Feb. 2. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

To be Let.

A TWO Story dwelling HOUSE situated in Peters street suitable for two families. Enquire of W. WESTLOTORN.
February 16, 1849.

To Let from the 1st May next.

THE first flat of the HOUSE in Elliott Row opposite the residence of R. Whiteside Esq., consisting of Two Parlors, 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen and Pantries, with a well of water, frost proof cellar, &c.—Enquire on the premises.
Feb. 16, 1849. R. MINNETTE, jr.

To Rent.

FROM 1st May next:—The Upper FLAT of the subscribers Brick Building in Prince William street, and possession given on or before 1st May. Feb. 9. WILLIAM MAJOR.

BUTTERNUT for sale.

50,000 FEET of this excellent WOOD, sawed suitable for House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, may be had on reasonable terms, by application at the subscribers establishment in Princess-street.
JOHN DUNN.
Jan. 5. Cabinet and Chairmaker, &c.

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of all parties who may contemplate leaving New Brunswick, whether the Western section of Canada, (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Lands, to be obtained upon easy terms, from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout throughout the Country; and is also shewn by the success of many natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country; and the individual progress made by several thousands of people, who have taken Lands from the Company, corrobates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's LANDS are offered for sale by way of LEASE for *Ten Years*; or for SALE, CASH DOWN. *The plan of 1 5th Cash, and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at 6 per cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN: Where [illegible] the others, *according to locality. One Two, or Three Years Rent* [illegible] *be paid in advance*, but these payments will *free the settler from further* Calls, until the second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the *right* of converting his *Lease* into a *Freehold*, and of course *stopping payment* of farther Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase of Money specified in the *Lease*.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed to him the entire benefit* of his *Improvements* and *increased value* of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase.—But he may, if he pleases refuse to call for the Freehold: the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler*.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.—The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLERS' SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT.

☞ The Canada Company have published "*A Catechism of Information for Intending Emigrants of all classes to Upper Canada*," copies of which, as well as further information, may be obtained *gratuitously*, by applying at the Office of G. BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
Commissioners of the Canada Company's office,
Canada West—Toronto, 20th Nov. 1848.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

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

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

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

Tea, Coffee, &c.
Per Schr. Beverley from Boston.

22 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
10 bags COFFEE,
10 brls. Bright VARNISH,
5 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 chests caper Souchong TEA.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 2. Prince Wm. street.

Who Wants a Cheap Coat
FOR CASH?

THE Subscriber intending closing off his Winter Stock of CLOTHING, offers the following prices to make room for the Spring and Summer Goods.

Blue Over Coat well lined for	15s. 0d.
Do. Reefing Jacket do.	12s. 6d.
Double Milled Brown Beaver Coat, lined with Plaid, from	30s. to 40s.
Plaid Vests	5s. 6d.
Superfine do. from	7s. 6d. to 10s.
Double Milled Black Cassimere Pants only	12s. 6d.

A large assortment of strong Tweed Pants made expressly for winter.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year.
JAMES HOWARD.
March 2. North Side, King-street.

Iron and Tin.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *William Carson* from Liverpool:—

50 TONS Bolt and Bar Iron, common and refined,—well assorted.
6 tons Boiler Plates;
6 tons Hoop Iron and Plough Plating, assorted sizes; 100 boxes Tin Plates, assorted.
Also expected by first Vessel from Clyde—
200 tons Scotch Monkland Iron.
For sale by WM. CARVILL.
March 2 Nelson-street

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.
October 9th, 1848.

Now Landing ex Ship "Kent" from London, by the Subscriber:—

8 CASES PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
28 chests fine Congou TEA,
3 chests Old HYSON ditto;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN;
2 do. Refined LOAF SUGAR;
60 barrels, each 4 dozen, BROWN STOUT and STOUT PORTER;
4 cases FLORENCE OIL;
1 hhd Poland Blue STARCH.
In Store, by recent arrivals:—
24 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY;
30 barrels Falkirk ALE;
3 hhds. Old Jamaica RUM, (5 years old,)
8 do. St. Croix and Demerara ditto;
6 hhds. and 14 barrels American ditto;
10 quarter Casks Old PORT WINE;
2 ditto Extra Fine (very superior) do;
2 puns. Old Islay MALT WHISKEY;
3 hhds. fine Golden SHERRY;
2 pipes Sicily MADEIRA.
And daily expected from Dublin:—
10 hhds. Guinness' XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;
The above, with a large assortment of GROCERIES suitable for the trade he offers on favourable terms.

☞ The COFFEE Manufactured at his establishment by Steam process requires of course no comment. THOMAS S. MAGEE.

For Sale by the Subscriber:—

15,000 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
250 Chaldrons Hons COAL;
350 Chalds. Smith's COAL (Grand Lake)
100 bbls. ALEWIVES; 100 bbls. HERRINGS;
50 tons HAY; 25 hhds. SUGAR;
120 quintles CODFISH;
500 M. ft. Merchantable Pine BOARDS;
250 M. Refuse ditto;
100 M. SCANTLING; 100 M DEALS;
50 cords Lathwood.
Jan. 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand a few ship's CAMBOOSES, a superior article, which he offers at very low prices for cash.
Dec. 22. W. WESTLOTORN

Poetry.

VERSES.

"The grey-eyed morn"—"the wee short hours ayont the twal."

I love the sacred, silent hours,
That links the palms of Night and Day,
Wedding the coy reluctant powers
In bands of silver-grey.

I love them, though too oft they shake
Oblivion from its proper throne,
And bid the restless soul awake,
And the dear Sleep be gone.

The Thoughts that centre in the brain,
The Feeling lodged within the breast,
Should then awhile at peace remain,
Like fledgelings in the nest.

Yet, by their very calm, these hours
Appear to me their calm to mar,
Setting the tired corporeal powers
With active Mind at war,

Quick Fancy then revives old schemes,
That died as born, all unfulfilled;
While Memory calls up dearer dreams
Of things attained as willed.

And Melancholy claims her share
In that half-sore, half-sweet unrest;
She mourds lost friends — yet can bear
The loss that leaves them blest.

Still this grey season hath for me
A charm of deeper feelings born;
With bright peculiar thoughts I see
The rising star of Morn!

Wayfaring friends were we of old,
In summer's heat and winter's snow,
Though Hesper paced the sky in gold,
And I trod earth below.

The draught of bliss that Morning sips
Is vast as ocean in its pool;
The cup ordained for mortal lips,
Though small, may be as full.

And of the joys for man designed,
A bounteous store fell then on me;
And, far as suits our lowly kind,
I shared the day-dawn glee.

And why was this my bosom light?
And wherefore were my spirits gay;
As on I roamed alone by night
Upon a lonely way?

Love was the power that led me on—
Love was the lamp that lit my path—
Love made long miles seem light as none—
By mount, and moor, and strath.

Oh! fair was she to whom I gave
The first love of my fervent years—
Not such as springs from out a grave,
Fostered by widowed tears!

Oh, she was fair! Those dark bright eyes,
The veined marble of that brow,
That cheek of rarely blended dyes,
Those lips—I view them now!

Alas! these sweets, once so far mine
As modest love could wish or grant,
Fortune compelled me to resign—
Or fortune, or its want.

Still doth Remembrance fondly hold
By those dear times which saw me rove
By night across the lonesome world,
To taste one hour of Love!

The closing eve beheld me go;
The dawn saluted my return—
But why begin these tears to flow?
Poor heart, why idly mourn?

If she be happy, be thou glad,
Nor vainly what is past deplore!—
And yet, how may I be but sad,
Since I can love no more!

Oh! rightly have the poets sung,
That when Love's primal bloom is o'er,
The heart, where once it freshly sprang,
Can know the flower no more!

The wayside plants of Friendship—Hate—
Of common Joy and common Pain—
Once crushed, will soon resume their state:
But Love blooms not again.

It is not that my hair is grey,
Nor that my bloom is thin and cold;
Few seasons, since young Passion's day,
Above my head have roll'd.

Nor am I, if I know me well,
Of that affected whining crew,
Who rave of blights and blasts that fell
On joys—they never knew.

The cup was full, brimful of bliss,
Which it was mine erewhile to drain,
I loved—was loved:—the end is this—
I cannot love again!

BY THOMAS SMIBERT.

From the Greenock Advertiser.

THE CLIMATE OF EL DORADO.—Here is the very last story from the Sacramento. It is unquestionably true, every word of it—as all stories from that region are:—

Dan Marble met a chap direct from the gold region, full of information of that thrice-favored land.

"Healthy climate, I suppose!" said Dan.

"Healthy? it aint anything else. Why stranger, you can choose any climate you like—hot or cold—and that without travelin' more than fifteen minutes. Just think of that the next cold morning when you get out of bed. There's a mountain there—the Sawyer Navayday, they call it—with a valley on either side of it—the one hot and the other cold. Well get on the top of that mountain with a doubled barrelled gun, and you can, without movin', kill summer or winter game, jest as you will."

"What!—have you ever tried it?"

"Tried it, often—and should have done pretty well, but for one thing."

"Well, what was that?"

"I wanted a dog that *could stand both climates.* The last dog I had *froze off his tail* while pintin' on the summer side, He didn't get entirely out of the winter side, you see."

A SHARP CRITIQUE.—A Justice of the Peace, who was possessed with the itch of scribbling, and had written a book which he meant to publish sent it to Ben Jonson, for his opinion, who finding it full of absurdities, returned it with his compliments, and desired his worship would send it to the *house of correction.—Bristol Mirror.*

DOMESTIC BLISS.—"I can't conceive, my love, what is the matter with my watch; I think it must want cleaning" "Oh, no, Papa! I don't thing it wants cleaning, because baby and I had it washing in the basin ever so long this morning!"

Women have more strength in the looks than we have in our laws; and more power by their tears than we have by our arguments.

An old woman lately walking through one of the streets of Paris at midnight, when a patrole called out "Who's there?" "It is I, patrole; don't be afraid."

When a Baltimore girl is kissed, she says she is taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

Mrs. Partington says that her minister preached about "the parody of the probable son."

Just Received,

125 FRANKLINS, assorted;
1 ton HOLLOW WARE;
1 case STOVE LININGS;
1 package MICA, &c. &c. For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
January 12. *King's square.*

New FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Liverpool House, Prince William Street.

The subscribers have completed their Fall importations per ship *Emerian*, of London, Manchester, and Glasgow Goods, which they now offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices:—

FRENCH ATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians;
Black and colored SILK VELVETS;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings,
Ladies' FURS.
A Large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves;
Ladies' and Gent's White, Black and col'd French Kid GLOVES;
New Fancy PRINTS, Cotton VELVETS.
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs;
Woplen and Gala CLOAKINGS and SHAWLS;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry and other colours;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue, Drab, Claret.
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins,
Satinetts and Tweeds;
An assortment of Fancy Silk VELVET and Satin VESTINGS.
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shirtings;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Diapers; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads;
I case Burrons and Fancy Coat Binding;
Fancy woollen and Cotton Druggett, 3 ply superfine CARPETING.
Also—1000 Bundles Cotton Warps;
100 Pieces Homespun, and 100 pair Stout Country Socks.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

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 expunce, 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 natives) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

BRANDY, GENEVA, WINE,
&c. &c. &c.
Now Landing ex *Kent* and other vessels from London, &c.

30 HHDS. old Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's Hennessy's and Otards;*
10 hhds. finest PALE ditto;
30 hhds. finest PALE GENEVA;
5 hhds. and 10 qr. Casks Choice OLD PORT;
10 hhds. } *Choice PALE, BROWN, and*
10 qr. casks } *GOLDEN SHERRY;*
5 hhds. and 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA;
2 hhds. very old and choice old Jamaica RUM,
5 puns. Islay and Cambelton WHISKEY;
10 cases finest SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
10 cases Liquores, Cherry Brandy and Maraschino,
40 casks best PORTER and Brown Stout—in pint and quart bottles;
In Stock:—Choice Old Wines, &c. of every description, in wood and bottle.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Oct. 6. *Wine Merchants, Prince Wm street*

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses,
Just received on Consignment:—

2000 PIECES handsome French Paper Hangings;
500 yards BORDERING for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and Fire Screnes;
100 Toilet and Dressing GLASSES;
35 doz. Assorted Looking GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates;
60 doz. Musical Fruit;
60 doz. Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish Covers;
3 setts Fire Irons; 15 assorted FENDERS;
50 quires Grass PAPER;
33 dozen Drawer Knobs;
26 pair Brass CANDLESTICKS;
59 dozen Knives and Forks;
81 dozen assorted Brushes;
21 dozen Razor Strops.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
14th sept. *Prince Wm. street.*

PAINTS AND OIL.
Ex Kent, from London—

500 KEGS Bradram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
200 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS;
1 ton Powder of RED LEAD;
20 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.
For sale at North Side the Market Square, cheap for cash. [Oct 7. 1848] W. O' SMITH.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!
(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York:)

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking STOVES, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low, by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
Sept. 8. *King's-Square.*

By the COLUMBUS, from Liverpool:

20 THOUSAND feet English Crown GLASS;
200 boxes Steele's SOAP; 10 Brls. Pot Barley.
Also—from Boston:—
No. 1, 4, and 5, Boston Coal STOVES, which with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this Pattern.
Also—6 Bales Cotton BATTING.
October 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

Boston Made STOCKS.

SELF adjusting SATIN STOCKS; Long end ditto; French Bombazine do. with bows; Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto; Pleted Silk Velvet Stocks; Fancy imitation Handkerchief ditto.

☞ The above are superior to the English make in fit, appearance, and durability.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.
PANTECHNETHECA, Dec. 8.

Flutinas and Accordeons.

A FEW of the above Instruments, (selected for tone, finish and durability, by Mr. Myers, the Accordeon Melodist,) for sale by
Oct. 6. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,
Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TROUSERINGS—of various colour and pattern.

A variety of VESTINGS—consisting in Satins, Quiltings, & Fancy Stuffs, suitable for the season, which he will make up to order at very low prices for satisfactory payments;

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

which he is making up under his own inspection, and offering at very low prices for cash.

—ALSO—

Fine Lambwool, Merino, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
Fine Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Fine White Shirts; Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats; Cotton Socks; Silk and Indian Rubber Braces; knit do.; Web do.;
Pocket Handkerchiefs; Scarlet and [illegible] Caps, &c. &c. &c.

July 10.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

Smith's Exterminator,

For the total annihilation of Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Ants, &c.

THIS preparation will be found invaluable to Home Keepers, Proprietors of Dwellings, Warehouses, Mills, &c., in the EXTERMINATION of ALL KINDS OF VERMIN, without any of the unpleasant consequences frequently attending the use of arsenic and other poisons.

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

The following Certificate from parties of high respectability, in Canada, will place its efficacy above suspicion:—

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have made use of "SMITH'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR," with wonderful success, and can recommend it as a valuable preparation for the pests.

C. F. Baillargeon, Perc,	John Munn,
Frenchettes & Frere,	Thomas Gibb,
J. Chabot, M. P. P.	Judge Bowen,
Christian Wurtele,	John Fraser.

☞ SMITH'S VERMIN KILLER may be had, by appointment of the Proprietor. For sale by S. L. Tilley, St. John; John W. Brayley, Fredericton; where dealers can be supplied in large or small quantities at the lowest prices. Oct 31.

JAMES AGNEW,
Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1847.

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE, rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

P. S.—Chronometers repaired and rated with the utmost accuracy.—Watches, Clocks, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner.

COFEIN WAREROOMS.
Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

MADE COFFINS

of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.
Nov. 5, 1848. M. N. POWERS.

NEW GOODS.
Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of—Coburgs, Orleans, Fancy Dress Materials; Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Canada Cloths, Grey, white and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

London Goods daily expected per *Kent* and *Columbia*, all of which will be offered for Cash at prices corresponding with the times.

JOHN HASTINGS.

P. S.—50 chests of Good Congou TEA is now offered very low for Cash only. J. H.
29th sept.

FALL GOODS.
Just received per ship "Themis" from Liverpool—

THE Subscriber is just opening his Fall Stock of Winter Goods, consisting of West of England Broad, Beaver, and Pilot Cloths.—Also, a large quantity of Fancy Trowsers' Stuffs, and Vestings, which he offers at Reduced prices, for Cash only.

J. H. has also on hand a large Stock of Winte Clothing, which he offers at the lowest Cash prices
JAMES HOWARD.
Oct. 6. *King street.*

Fancy Goods, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince William Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling CHEAP:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.
Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES,
Egyptian, American, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche,
Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS.
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.
To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Wrips, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
October 13th, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S
BOOT and SHOE STORES,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.
Boys' and Youths' Strong Boots, suitable for the Season.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good. S. K. FOSTER.
January 5.

ALE! ALE!!

JUST received by the Subscriber—20 Barrels "*Redmond's*" Superior PHILADELPHIA ALE, the best lot ever imported to this market. On draught or by the barrel.
Dec. 1. T. A. PADDOCK.

Window Glass and Sugar.

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool: 8000 feet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 in 25 and 50 feet packages; 6 tierces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept. 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.

Fishing Thread.

350 LBS. (Three Cord) LINEN THREAD, White and Drab; for sale Cheap.
Jan. 26. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

HARDWARE!

T. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Offers for sale at REDUCED PRICES for cash a large and good assortment of Cutlery and Hardware, consisting of

TABLE and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory-half Knives in sets or dozens, Scissors and Shears, ELLIOT's and ROGERS' Razors and Pocket Knives, Butcher, shoe and sheath Knives.

Kitchen and Parlor Fire and Hand Irons, Dust Pans, Cinder Sifters, Copper, brass and Iron Coal Scuttles and Hods, Fire Pans; Tea, Bread and Knife Trays; BRITANNIA METAL Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, Cream Ewers, Urns and Tea and Table Spoons; Covered Dishes and Trays, Silver plated Cast[illegible] and GERMAN SILVER Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Dish Covers, Candlesticks and Kettles on stands.

Brass Kettles, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Curtain Bands and Pins, Table and Hall Lamps, GAS PENDANTS and BRACKETS; Lamp Glasses Foot Tubs, Water and Slop Cans, Plate Baskets, Plate Warmers, Preserving Kettles.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, viz, Hand, Tenon, Key hole and other Saws; Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Compasses, Rules, Levils, Pincers, Hammers, Augers, Auger Bits, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Chalk lines, &c.

BLACKSMITHS' Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Tryer irons, Hammers Sledges, &c. Borax, Lead Pipe, Glue, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Chair Web, Girth and Straining Web; Knobs Ears, Candlestick Springs, Brass and Iron WIRE (assorted).

Brass, Japan'd and Plated Harness and Saddle Mounting, SLEIGH BELLS, SKATES & straps, Gig and Cart Hames, Horses Traces, Ox Chains, Breeching, Halter & Dog Chains, Whip Thongs.

Sheet Brass and Zinc, Spelter, Wirecloth, Sadirons, Fryingpans, Griddles, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Stowpans, Saucepans, Teakettles, Tea kitchens, Soup Digestor, Fishkettles, Hair & Wire Seives; Brass, Wire and Painted Fenders, Steel yards, Large and small Scale Beams, Patent Weighing Machines up to 2 cwt., Weights Door Scrapers and Knockers; Hearth, Horse, Shoe and Paint Brushes; Horse and Ox Cards, Currycombs, Wheelheads, Wool cards.

Carpenters' Patent Rim and Brass Mortice Locks; stock, pad, chest, till, trunk, and book-case Locks; a few of "Chubb's" Patent Detector Locks, Letter pad Locks, &c; American Mortice Locks and Latches; Norfolk and Night Latches; Brass and Iron Butts; Strap, T, Chest, and other Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Mineral, Rosewood Mahogany, Brass, and Japanned Knobs; Brass and Iron Bolts; Carriage Bolts; Carriage Lace; American Patent Shutter and Gate Hinges and Latches.

Gas Pendants, Brackets, Joints, Burners, &c. Hall and Table and Shop Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Glass Lamps, &c.

Hoole, Stainforth & Gray's Cast Steel. Mill, Crosscut pit, Circular, hand, and tenon SAWS and FILES.

VICKER's flat, round, ½ round, square, and three-square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES.—three-square taper (3 to 9 inches) Pit and Circular Saw, (4½ to 12 inch) double and single cut Mill (6 to 15 inch) Files; Horse and Shoe Rasps; STUB's best Files.

Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s Cast, Blister, German, and Spring STEEL.

Warranted CHAIN, ¼ to ½ inch.

Copper Boat Nails, Cut and Wrought Nails: Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails, Whale Boat, Clout, Bellows, and Scupper Nails.

CANADA STOVES, 20 to 26 inch.
CROWN GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12.
Market Square, Saint John, Dec. 12. 1848.

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,

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman,*
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire,

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
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.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, 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 £30,269 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 31¼ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 53¼ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

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

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.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The Quinquennial division will be made in June, 1852; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

☞ Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., ST. JOHN,
August 4. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;
For sale cheap for approved payment, by
May 26, WM. CARVILL.

Oakum! Oakum!

25 TONS OAKUM, for sale low by
JOHN WALKER.
January 19. Ward street.

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains,
&c. &c. &c.
Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, Nos. 1 & 7.

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—
2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅝ in, with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ⅞ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1¼ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ¾ to 1¼;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, from 10 to 27 cwt;
8 best wrought deck and rose-head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd.
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plongly Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do., do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND,
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅞ to 1¾ inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅛ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz. Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd, 28x46 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).
Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—
50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;
Per *Caroline Leaire*, Patten, master:—
40 tons No. 1, Gartsherrie PIG IRON.
All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson street, June 6, 1848.

City Stove Store,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the *City Stove store*, a general assortment of COOKING and other STOVES, as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew, —and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Prince and Wager's Airtight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;
Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

COOKING STOVES.

25 BEST Pioneer Cooking Stoves at two thirds price for sale by
Oct. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MCLEAN, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by persevering in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Reed Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., [illegible] each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each box.

By the Queen's [illegible]
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the "Great Eastern Remedy."

It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great, and only remedy for this awful malady, and now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where alike ASTONISHING AND TRIUMPHANT.

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrevaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms fo consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy, a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquerable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occult virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life which the medical faculty are unable to discover or Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Aug. 10

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 tumoured 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.

On Consignment,
And for Sale by the Subscriber:—

6 CASES, containing 200 Pieces Superior IRISH LINENS;
12 Pieces LINEN SHEETING;
20 dozen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
35 pieces LINEN DIAPER;
4 Casks, 10 cases and 1 Bales, containing Patent Shoe Hemp, Tailor's Thread, Shop Twine, Packing Cord, and fine tools Combs;
70 dozen Black, Blue, and Red Writing INK;
160 Gross Black Lead PENCILS;
30 dozen Martindale's Shoe BLACKING;
84 dozen Whip Thongs, ass'd 4, 6, and 8 Plat;
30 Pieces Oiled TABLE COVERING.
WILLIAM CARVILL,
Nov. 24. Nelson street.

STOVES, &c.

Received ex schooner *Olive Branch*, from Boston—

50 COOKING STOVES, assorted;
25 Ornamented Hall and Parlour do.
25 Coal and Wood Air-tight ditto;
10 Air tight FRANKLINS;
175 Pieces Hollow Ware; 2 cases Fire Brick;
1 ton Mill Castings; 24 fancy Water Urns, &c. &c. &c. For sale by
JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
January 5. King's square.

WINDOW GLASS.
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