

ROSE.
Diseases, Dyspepsia,
the, Cancer & Nursing
&c. &c. No
remedies
communicated from
these, *Myers Extract*

A few moments
most eminent physi-
cians others are lost
in their virtues, and
only known and used
from a note on the
by D. A. T. Lee, M. D.
Dr. Rose
without any expectation
to the public—incor-
porated its virtues done
more fully entitling
of this description of
the profession and
a plant too much no-
ticed to me) possessed fat
the popular parapsychic
and trial.

PROPERTIES
and, since upon these
community. Dr. London
valuable in England,
seeds. Ever since 1809
ALL COLLEGES
of which have given
and through him its
Dr. Teller says, "a
lawn," a common article
the name of Scrofula and
a scurvy, a Scotch botany
in America 1814,
the practice to Edinburg
his last, when became
one of similar diseases.

HILADELPHIA.
successfully used in
HILL'S GARDEN PLAC-
e of Scrofulous patients at
first attracted the atten-
tion reports the following
Swelling of the right hip,
was seven years old,
and still continues to this
year. The bones as
large as those of a man
the brain, into which
contained twelve others.
physicians, who had
the disease, and the
sweats ceased; I then
the fracture of Rock Hill,
one day after he was
admitted to the hospital.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be
posted and addressed to

VOLUME XVII.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, December 24, 1853.

Number 15.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

published every Friday afternoon, by WALTER DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Devore & Son, west side Prince St., street.

Visiting and Business Cards, plain and ornamental, Handwriting Blanks, and Printing generally, mostly.

TERMS FOR THE CHRONICLE:

12s. od. in ADVANCE—\$3 if not paid

until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as

far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the

process of making advances, he will make arrangements for those who never pay, to effect the following:

Indemnities for Charters.

which will give us the right to procure a

cheaper rate than any heretofore offered in

this Province. He proposes to send

\$10 IN ADVANCE, 6 copies of the Chronicle,

to one address, any part of this or the Sister

Province, or in Europe, 11 copies for One Year;

For \$10 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! to one address.

No paper discontinued until all arrears

are paid up, except at the discretion of the pub-

lisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be

posted and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSSE FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.

S. L. TURNER, Esq., Vice-President.

W. M. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Secretary.

ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Treasurer.

Applications for Insurance against Fire, to be

made at the Office of the Secretary, North Market

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DOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office

Building.

STATE STREET, BOSTON.

TERM—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON

Attorney & Barrister at Law,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON

Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Hanney, Sturz & Co.

Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE

MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS.

West Side Water Street, between the Ferry

Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

Auction and Commission Card.

The Subscribers having extensive associations

throughout the Province, will devote

their attention particularly to the business of

COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUTHOISEE

being acquainted with the several

departments of trade in this City and Province, as

regards imports and exports, and having by the

experience of a number of years, a knowledge of

the value of all commodities, both

real and personal, he trusts he can with confidence

recommend his abilities to the community, as com-

petent to do justice to the sale of any property

which his friends may place in his hands.

Mr. ADAM JACK,

Office for the said Company,

for the said Company, in the proposing of repre-

sentatives, and the appointment of the usual duties of

an Agent, and to collect and receive the amount

of any port duty imposed by the undersigned in

the name of the said Company, or for the renew-

al of the same.

The Deed of Settlement, and the supplements

of the Settlement, let by Mr. JACK, to the

Office of the Commission Merchant & AUTHOISEE

also the Deed of Settlement, made by the Com-

mission Merchant & AUTHOISEE

to the undersigned, will be delivered to the

Commission Merchant & AUTHOISEE

as soon as the same is ready.

JOHN BARRY,

Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,

North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few

doors below the Waterdyke House.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate,

Fish, Tea, Table, and Dessert Plates, Forks,

Spoon, Knives, &c. &c. also Sil-

ver plate, and other articles which will fit

Chamber than any other House in the City.

The above work is warranted to be made of

sterling Silver, and neatness of style and superi-

ority of finish challenging comparison.

JOHN BARRY, Esq., BOSTON.

Oct. 1.

JOHN BARRY,

Soap & Candle Manufactory,

GEORGE WOODS.

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Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A

LIVERY STABLE.

With Fashionable Turn-Outs. And excellent

accommodations for Travellers and

Guests.

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GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CLEARING OUT FOR THE PALL TRADE.

CHIPPING AT A DISCOUNT!

THE whole Summer Stock selling at 20 per

cent, less than even the usual market prices to

far that it is necessary to sell.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Now on the way, and shortly expected to arrive.

Purchasers will do well to examine before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

THOS. R. JONES,

Commercial School.

CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A

LIVERY STABLE.

With Fashionable Turn-Outs.

And excellent

accommodations for Travellers and

Guests.

JOHN B. MILLER, A. M.

Monroe.

May 10.

WILLIS WEST END CORNERS,

118 Broad Street, St. John.

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can

be procured for the manufacture of

Dyeing, Bleaching, & Colouring.

and other articles of

the same kind.

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FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

(From the London Standard.)

The appearance of Mr. Bright's speech is opportunely followed by the publication of the report of his trial, which has been published in the *Courier of Justice*.

A closely printed volume, of 668 pages, and about half as long as we do, wish that it could be placed in the hands of every thinking man in the empire; which might not very difficult, as its cost is but three shillings and eight pence, with a copy of the *Bill of Rights* to go along with it. First, for the Committee, was constituted of the following members:—The Irish Attorney General, the Irish Solicitor General, Sir James Graham, Sir William Somerville, Sir John Young, Mr. Bailes, Mr. Forster, Mr. Hatchell, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Scully, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Gould, Lord North, Mr. Keppel, Mr. Weston, Mr. Tannatt, Mr. Henry Dundas, Mr. Leslie, &c. In all, and the reader cannot fail to see in the foregoing names a large proportion of the Liberal pro-Papist element.

The number of witnesses examined was 2,000, including three more than one Roman Catholic, not plainly a man of truth, honest, and three French priests. The priests were produced by Messrs. Keppel and Scully. It is obviously impossible for us within our limits to give in a manner that can be considered fair or impartial, any analysis of a body of evidence extending to nearly 700 closely printed pages. We must, therefore, content ourselves with a few extracts.

The first witness examined was Captain Warburton, a magistrate of 28 years' experience in every part of Ireland. His testimony is important and even startling. Being asked as to the state of the county of which he had the latest experience, Captain Warburton replied:

"I have seen no organized state certainly, and a system of intimidation carried on that I had never seen before—a most decided system of intimidation, with an almost impossibility of getting any evidence to enable me to bring home a conviction, or to institute a prosecution against the scoundrels."

"Q. From what according to your judgment, did that intimidation proceed?—A. A regular snuff system among the people to obey the agrarian code of laws which they had established for themselves?"

Captain Warburton stated that the conspiracy was getting on well.

"Q. Is it that you describe the difficulty of proving evidence?—A. It is a system, the *axis of action* or *axis of treason* that they had established.

Every person was afraid to be seen speaking to a policeman, or any person, in authority, for fear it should go abroad that he was giving evidence or telling the truth."

"Q. Did you find that among any more decent class of people?—A. I did; the better description of them is—"

"Q. Did they seem to consider that it would subject them to the vengeance of the confederacy?—A. Decidedly."

"Q. Did you observe from any investigations you had that it obstructed the course of justice, so far as you had to do with it?—A. I am quite satisfied that it did; they were watched that they were afraid to speak the truth, and the most useful perjury committed that I ever witnessed in my life was that of the intimidation. For instance, a husband and wife, a brother and brother swearing precisely opposite to the same fact before the magistrates at private inquiries."

Captain Warburton then went into detail of particular cases, fully supporting his statement.

"Q. As far as the association continued to a particular class of persons, that none but Roman Catholics are admitted into it?—A. We must now see unwillingly, take leave of Captain Warburton in regard of his testimony. We must make a long step to the evidence of Mr. McMeekin, a Baptist priest, produced by Mr. Keppel. McMeekin admits that the population of his flock do not like the murder of a magistrate, now there is, viz.—"

"Q. Do you mean that there were some who did not like the association?—A. I did not hear any word of sympathy or acts of sympathy beyond this, that when the thing did occur I heard a murmur through the people generally, that they say 'it is indeed a most unnatural thing,' they say 'it is indeed a most unnatural thing,' and we should all be shocked at it."

McMeekin denies the existence of any Ribbonians in his parish, and asserted that Ribbonians were called into existence, and that they were called into existence by the fact of the fact that Mr. Ussher acknowledged Ribbonians to be mainly Dissident under a new name, that as all contemporary historians prove, Disraeli existed in 1790 (Wolfe Tone says, fifty years before) and by the confession of the Romanius historian Blowers the first Orange Lodge was founded in 1790. That if Ribbonians were to be antagonist systems, the odds of data demonstrates that Ribbonians is the *Protestant*, *Opposing* the *defensive* system.

The truth is, that Romanius there is and always has been an *ecclastic* as well as an *oppressive* system—a consideration which displays at once the whole secret of the Romanius system. Among persons calling themselves by the common name of Roman Catholics, a difference which Baron remarks as distinguishing *baptized* *Papists* from Roman Catholics. The priests and Ribbonians in Ireland belong to the Romanius system. They are considered as persons who are merely papists, generally ambitious, honourable, and inclined to money. Another priest, Mr. Lennox, was produced to prove that he knew nothing of a Ribbonian in his parish. Mr. O'Callaghan, a Roman Catholic magistrate, who was a strong and zealous reverend, came in the matter, to justify his right to his Ribbonian lodges sitting within one hundred yards of his own door. We must, however, wait for the day of the oral testimony, in order to advert for a moment to the documentary evidence, which is certainly not the least interesting or useful part of the trial. The *Irish Times*, in the issue that it presented to us for our harmless anecdote about the Bishop, gave the following not very flattering picture of English society:—

"We cross the stormy sea which separates us unprofitably from the shores that bid us rest, and what do we see? We walk through one of the principal streets of our glowing metropolis, the centre of the world's civilization, spiritually presided over by a dignitary of the State Church, whose income is second to none in the kingdom, and who, in the night air, in the presence of the poor patient wife, whose married life has been a succession of tortures and upon whose emaciated frame the last and crowning curse has been inflicted. We cross the Atlantic, and what do we see? We find a doctor prouder that the skull has been softened by dint of thaws, and that from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, she is a mass of scars and bristles."

"A bold phantom rushes into the street, screaming 'Murder! Murder!' What is it? a son, and what do we see? We walk through one of the principal streets of our glowing metropolis, the centre of the world's civilization, spiritually presided over by a dignitary of the State Church, whose income is second to none in the kingdom, and who, in the night air, in the presence of the poor patient wife, whose married life has been a succession of tortures and upon whose emaciated frame the last and crowning curse has been inflicted. We cross the Atlantic, and what do we see? We find a doctor prouder that the skull has been softened by dint of thaws, and that from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, she is a mass of scars and bristles."

"This is very picturesque and very horrible; but harder to the man whether it be picturesque or not, and the social state of a country is to be measured, not by which of its classes are most numerous, but by the extent of the misery which it creates. We must, however, wait for the day of the oral testimony, in order to advert for a moment to the quantity of crime in Ireland, in the year 1850, the latest records given:—Why a gross return of 224,582. In these returns are 129 homicides, 191 infanticides, 69 fires, and 1,000 cases of arson. The total number of offences directly or indirectly of the nature of crime, including the most odious of crime in the principal cities, is 1,000,000. As the population of Ireland is rather less than a tenth of the population of England and Wales, we must multiply the amount of crime in Ireland by ten, in order to draw any correct conclusion. 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not only important, but also necessary, to ascertain whether this meeting called upon to enter into. And further, that this meeting will be received by the British Parliament for its official address to the

same.

Hon. Harry Peters, Esq., being the Chairman of the Committee, will be present at the meeting.

F. A. Wiggin, Esq., Secretary,

and others, will be present.

After the meeting, the

Chairman will be present.

At a meeting

of the British Church, in pursuance of the resolutions

of the meeting.

John Morgan, Esq., seconded

the motion.

It was voted,

that the meeting

be adjourned.

At a meeting

of the British Church, in pursuance

of the resolutions

of the meeting.

John Morgan, Esq., seconded

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It was voted,

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