SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Volume 12. Number 27.

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—
12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,
by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send
For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
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 P. M.]

March		H.	Sun. s	Moon s	H.	W
2	Saturday,	6	43 5	43 10	42	1 35
3	Sunday,	6	41 5	41 11	43	2 12
4	Monday,	6	39 5	40 —	—	2 58
5	Tuesday,	6	37 5	37 0	45	3 58
6	Wednesday,	6	35 5	48 1	41	5 17
7	Thursday,	6	33 5	50 2	33	6 35
8	Friday,	6	31 5	51 3	20	7 41

Last Quarter, 5th day, 3h. 41m. aft.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, 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. Hertford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montagne 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.
WM. THOS. ROBINSON.
Actuary and Secretary

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

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

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

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 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 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

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

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

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

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

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

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1847, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM.* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases; for can let us see you again.*" This unprecedented advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

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

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

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

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

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

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B.

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 Premium paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

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

DIVIDENDS OR 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 Peck, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.

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

February, 1848.

Natural 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.*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
King Street.

THE Subscriber having leased the Premises known as the *Commercial Hotel*, situate in King street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, is prepared to receive permanent or transient Boarders. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and every attention will be given to the comfort and accommodation of parties patronising this establishment.
OLIVER BYRAM.
St. John, Sept. 7, 1849.

Miscellany.

A BROKEN HEART.—The female heart as far as my experience goes, is like a new Indian-rubber shoe: you may pull and pull at it till it stretches out a yard long: then let it go, it will fly right back to its old shape. Their hearts are made of stout leather, I tell you; there's a plaguy sight of wear in 'em. I never knowed but one case of a broken heart, and that was t'other sex, one Washington Banks. He was a sneezer. He was tall enough to wade across Charleston river, and as strong as a tow boat. I guess he was somewhat less than a foot longer than the moral law and the catechism too. He was a perfect picture of a man; folks used to run to the window when he passed, and say; "There goes Washington Banks, beant he lovely?" I do declare, there wasn't a gall in Lowell factories, that wasn't in love with him. Well, when I last seen him, he was all skin and bone, like a horse turned out to die. He was tectotally a mere walking skeleton. "I am dreadfully sorry," says I, "to see you, Banks, looking so peeked, you look like a sick turkey-hen, all legs; what on airth ails you."—"I'm dym'," says he, "*of a broken heart.*"—"What," says I, "have the galls been jettin' you?" "No, no," says he. "I beant such a fool as that, neither." "Well," says I, "have you made a bad speculation?" "No," says he, shakin' his head, "I hope I have too much clear grit in me to take on so bad for that" "What under the sun is it then?" said I. "Why," says he, "I made a bet the fore part of summer, with Lieutenant Oby Knowles, that I could shoulder the best bower anchor of the Constitution Frigate. I won my bet; *but the anchor was so eternal heavy, it broke my heart.*" Sure enough he did die that very fall, and he was the only instance I ever heard tell *of a broken heart.*"—Sam Slick.

OLD MAIDS.

We have more than once felt called upon to rebuke the unfeeling and ill-mannered spirit with which many are accustomed to speak of unmarried females. An article, from the pen of a lady, expresses our own opinions on the subject in a very sweet spirit. She asks:—

Who amongst us but has some maiden aunt, sister, or cousin, or friend, endeared to us by a thousand acts of kindness and affection? Some aunt Clara, or cousin Lizzy, who has wiped away the tears of childhood, soothed and comforted the griefs of youth, watched over the bed of sickness, or perchance pillowed the dying head, and performed the last office of love for our departed parents, or beloved child? In the circle of loved ones has she not a place? Did the dying mother entrust her orphan children to her care, knowing that the beloved sister, whose hearts love had been crushed in youth, would centre all the deep devotion and tenderness which that blow had left unscathed upon these desolate little ones? Perhaps the father has entrusted his orphan child to the charge of a faithful friend, whose value he can appreciate, and whose devotion and care for them will be as entiring as his own. Have we no unmarried relative or friend, who in times of trial, or anxiety, or sudden sickness, or emergency unprepared for, has ever been found ready and willing to leave her quiet and beloved home to enter upon scenes of trouble and annoyance, to assist with heart and hands at these trying moments and whose time and talents, of whatever nature, are devoted to the benefit of those who need her services?

The maiden aunt, with but sufficient income for her own wants, struggling to bestow an education upon the children of a dissipated brother, or widowed sister; another, perhaps, supplying from her own scanty stores an addition to another's wardrobe, or toiling far into the hours of night to finish some garment she is eager to bestow upon one less prudent or industrious than herself—can we not recall such persons to our memory? Are they not of us, and with us always? Who provides for the sailor-boy some choice luxuries for his long voyage? Who remembers the warm garment which his other friends had forgotten, and for whom does he select the first present in a foreign land, and carefully secure it in a safe corner of the sea-chest? This is his beloved maiden aunt, who has watched over his childish years, and has been to him as a mother.

Cease the idle jest, the severe and rude censure, the heartless, upon those whom choice, or death, or misfortune, or stern, and sorrow has destined to a single life. And while we witness their acts of devotion and love, while they share our joys in health and comfort, soothe and watch over us in sorrow and sickness—while we cherish the memory of the departed, or revere the virtues and wisdom of the living, let us feel that there is honor and loveliness in the path even of an "Old Maid."

An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr. Wheelman, and after detaining him some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus summed up—

"Now, doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good for nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty.—I wish you to strike the cause of my ailment, if it is in your power to reach it."

"It shall be done," said the doctor, at the same time lifting his cane, and demolishing a decanter of gin that stood upon the sideboard!

'Miss, will you take my arm?' 'La, yes, and you too.' 'Can't spare but the arm, Miss,' hastily replied the old bachelor. 'Then,' said Miss, 'I can't take it, as my motto is to go the whole hog or none.'

Communications.

REVIEW.

The Prayer of Jesus for the oneness of his People; being the substance of discourses delivered in St. Stephen's Hall in the City of Saint John, by the Rev. John Thomson, A. M., Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.—Printed by H. Chubb & Co., 1850.

"People now adays will write, because they see so many writing; the impetus comes upon them from without, not from within; loud voices from streets and squares of Cities, call on them to join the throng, but the still small voice that speaketh from the *penetralia* of the spirit is mute, and what else can be the result, but in place of the song of the lark, or linnet, or nightingale, at the best a concert of mocking birds, at the worst, an *oratorio* of ganders and Babbeys? * * * * * * * They pray through the press—vainly striving to give some publicity to what must be private for evermore, and are seen wiping away at tea parties the tears of contrition and repentance for *capital crimes* perpetrated but on paper and perpetrated so politely, that so far from being worthy of hell fire, such delinquents, it is felt, would be more suitably rewarded by being singed like plucked fowls with their own unsaleable sheets."—RECREATIONS OF CHRISTOPHER NORTH.

The above quotation was brought to our recollection by the unearthly splutter which was made in the sentimental corner of one of city journals, lately, by some silly poetaster, who figured under the *assumed or real* initials of N. M. L.; whosoever this great *unknown* is, he certainly was not intended by nature for a poet—therefore it might be wise and well for him to allow his poetry to have a *perpetual end*, and to retire again into his native obscurity. Should he wish to act with a *single* eye to his own glory and comfort he is very likely to do so, else, should he attempt by means of a *borrowed* muse once more to appear in the poets corner of Mr. Chubbs weekly sheet, singing,

"I would be a poet so!"
"Fa fee linkum leery,"

the creature may be reminded by some of his friends in town that it would answer as *profitable* a purpose, did he attend more to his business and less to his poetry.—But what writes this doggrel scribbler about! Stiff wrote poems to mice and rats, Tasso addressed an ode to his cat, and even Cowper, honest man, has chanted in song the praises of his domestic pet pugs. Our poet, forsooth, "We Oliver Yorke are a poet" sings of "Christian Union"! Noble theme! and what means our poet *pimp* by Christian Union? Oh; he means that it consists in vilifying, tattling, belabouring, slandering and abusing all sects and denominations of Christians in the community. Such a union of course existed in the days of Job, when the Sons of God came together, and the Devil presented himself among them, this is the union of the would-be poet.

We are told that the delivery of certain discourses awoke the muse of the poet who figures under the aforesaid initials. Since this POETIC ADVERTISEMENT we have had the pleasure of seeing the discourses in print, for

"Tis pleasant sure to see ones name in print"
"A book's a book, though there be nothing in't."

No wonder that the delivery of such sentiments, clothed in such chaste, beautiful and elegant phraseology as the following specimens, should awake up the slumbering muse of any *quondam* poet, or should even inspire a man with a *good memory* and a *strong imagination* with a spirit of poetry!

At page 9 of the work before us, we are told that "Presbyterianism and Episcopacy are only "the vessels, Christ crucified the golden treasure," so there are only *two* vessels. We perceive by the advertisement that Methodists and Baptists gladly listened to this discourse, but here they must discover that they are without "vessels," and therefore without the "golden treasure."—We see nothing unfraternal or malfiliative in the foregoing extract—on the contrary we rather think well when we get thus far through the eight and twenty pages of *Union*. A similar spirit is breathed in page 11, as the following extract will show,

"My dear fellow Christians, I speak to members of every Christian denomination—*forget your differences*—forget the points *upon which ye differ from one another* and remember more frequently the points upon which ye are agreed."

turn to page 13. "There are corrupt Churches, the Church of Rome is one, the Church of England is another." "Christians forget your differences" but I shall not forget mine. Again, page 13. There are no doubt, Leightons and Sewells in the *corrupt Episcopal Church*. "*Christians forget your differences.*" Satan says the old proverb "should not prove sin."

Page 14. It is not the Shibboleth of a *pliant Episcopacy* nor of a stern and energetic Presbyterianism, it is not the *fraternal popedom of Methodism*, nor that *other system* whose peculiar characteristics are *Immersion and close communion*. "Christians forget your differences." Ye pliant Episcopalians—Ye Pope ridden Methodists—Ye hydraulic immersionists, hear for a time and heed the sage counsels of a *stern and energetic Presbyterian*, who thus ridicules your respective systems, and then bids you, affectionately, "forget your differences."

Page 23. "Here is the Episcopalian with his many ceremonies, there is the Presbyterian with his simple faith (honest man) here is the Wesleyan with his classes, and there the Baptist with his ablutions" Christians forget your differences—

Episcopalians, would you loudly lie rid of your "many ceremonies" Wesleyans, would you wish to abandon your classes—Baptists, are you so clean and pure as to be able to dispense with your "ablutions" then dear fellow Christians, I speak to members of every Christian denomination—"forget your differences," for there is the "Presbyterian with his simple faith" cannot you all become men of "simple faith," forget your differences and adopt a "simple faith" wholesome advice and perfectly sincere.

But the very summit of consistency may be reached on the reader's arrival at page 19 of the Union, where the hero Alexander is introduced with the limner and his brushes and colours and the warriors scar brushed over, the Reverend Author here admonishes "so my bretheren in Jesus Christ, when called on to depict your neighbours system do not expose its scars" so says page 19. What says page 23.? It only tells us of *Episcopal ceremonies, Wesleyan classes*, and *Baptist ablutions* sneeringly, and then contrast them with the "*simple faith*" of a simple Presbyterian, very modest, very complimentary and very consistent withall.

Those specimens of style, taste and talent will prove that the Reverend Preacher who delivered the Discourses in question in the presence of astonished "Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists," is perfectly sincere in his advocacy of "CHRISTIAN UNION." If we mistake not, this Reverend Gentleman, has lately been figuring in the *press* as well as the Pulpit, no doubt very sincerely, with what success however, remains as yet to be revealed, like many other things by the developments of the future—The writer professes to deal with Puseyism, but in reality it is against, not Lord John Mesley, but against The Church of England he is writing—There appeareth far more Jesuitism in the "TRACTS FOR THE TIMES," whoever may be the Author than what we have as yet seen in his acts, or read in the writings of His Lordship the Bishop of New Brunswick. But as the Authorship of these self aggrandizing and silly things is still a matter of conjecture, we shall confine our Review to the *Discourses* on Christian Union, and without speaking of the grammatical errors—the inelegancies of style, and the shocking want of good taste which we discover in the pages of this Saint Stephen Hall Pamphlet, we shall confine our remarks to the *spirit* of the Author whose name it bears,—The Rev. John Thomson.

The Metaphors and Epithets with which the printed sheets before us abound, do not seem to betray the good taste which we should expect from the pen of a Gentleman and a Scholar—one who appears in print with a syllabic prefix such as Rev. and certain initial post fix's, which they purchased by Merit or Money, or whether obtained from some Senatus Academicus, is expected to write in language a little more choice than that of Billingsgate.

Moreover, an advocate of Union is expected to adopt such phrases when he appears in print, as will not tend when fairly construed to promote *disunion* or to create a prejudice against his own denomination—besides, an advocate of *Christian Union* is supposed to exhibit a Christian spirit in his writings—as may be inferred from some of the above extracts, which speak for themselves, such as "The Corrupt Church of England with her many ceremonies." "The fraternal popedom of the Wesleyan with his classes." "The Baptist with his ablutions &c." all these specimens and divers others shew that the Rev. John Thomson, A. M., has not very attentively considered the 13th Chapter of the 1st. Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.

There are certain diseased appetites which require to be stimulated by Tonics and Bitters, there are certain tastes which require *high seasoning* and there is a certain species of bird of which naturalists tells us, that prefers carrion in a state of decomposition to every species of food and according to the instincts of its nature, this biped, collects the dead fish from the sea-shore and spreads them on the beach till by the heat of the sun they become so *savoury* by being decomposed, as to suit the appetite of the carnivorous creature which loves such food. It may be, that the material which a more domestic bird receives with good relish, would not suit the appetite of the amphibious animal in question—so it is probable that the audiences who have listened with such amazing rapture to the Discourses now published, have a particular and an instructive liking for that style of preaching—Those hyphen linked adjectives and scurrious prefixes, those opprobrious appelatives and inelegant modes of expression which seem to have emptiated the "adoring throng," may be well suited to the *nature* of the people—still we are inclined to question the fact, that such a style is calculated either to convert souls or to edify souls already saved—We may be mistaken, we should be sorry to depreciate the excellencies of any man—and these may be the excellencies of the Rev. Author. Still they are not such excellencies, as in our opinion are likely to gain for him a lasting reputation, either as a Gentleman or a Christian Divine. At this time and in this place, Discourses on Christian Union might have been most seasonable and most acceptable. Now that all the Protestant Ministers of the City are Uniting in a public effort in defence of Christianity, a step most commendable. And there was something very striking in the UNDESIGNED coincidence, between the delivery of the *first* lecture and the issue of the *last* courses on Christian Union from the press of Mr. CHUBB.—But the spirit which pervades those discourses, will, in our esteem prove highly detrimental to the success of such a course of Lectures. Had they been written (and we suppose they are printed as they were written, and written as they were delivered) in language more mild, and in a spirit more Christian and charitable they might have done good.

We are given to understand that the Rev. gentleman who thus writes and thus preaches, on a late occasion held *a Soiree* or Tea Meeting to commemorate his advent to this Province, and invited a number of Clergymen (through his office bearers) to be present on the auspicious occasion: so far this was perfectly evangelical and not incompatible with good feeling and good taste, but what followed? were the speeches *without exception* of the most *unexceptionable* character? we are credibly informed that the Rev. Author of these discourses of Christian Union, in the true spirit of Christian Union and of Christian brotherhood, announced from the platform that he had studiously avoided exchanging or reciprocating friendships, even the common friendships for which the courtesies of civilized society make provision—with the other Clergymen of the city, owing to the fact that he was given to understand (likely by some of the veracious *poets* of the city) that the Ministry of St. John were in the habit of quarreling among themselves, and he was determined that none of them should quarrel with him." Exceedingly complimentary and quite in the spirit of Christian Union! This is the Union of the Pamphlet before us, a union of *exclusiveness*, a union which claims the privilege of insulting men to their faces, on information obviously not the most reliable. Expressions of this kind from pamphlet or platform, given upon information from quarters not the most authentic, may injure the Rev. writer in public estimation. But perhaps he is quite above all public opinion, and cares nothing for popular applause, and in his writings especially, *has no object in view* but to maintain some *great and invisible principle* which this community are so stupid and so ignorant as to be utterly unable to appreciate, and while *Bluenoses* and Episcopalians in the profundity of their transatlantic ignorance cannot fathom. Perhaps he seeks no selfish object, aims at no selfish end, and solicits no reward for his voluntary services, publicly tendered, and gratuitously and affectionately administered to their sons and daughters—Be it so, we thank him for his kind counsels and hope they will not be lost on our Episcopal children, and we also hope that when he takes his place again in pulpit, platform or press, he will speak and write like a gentleman and a scholar, and perhaps Episcopalians will give him a hearing or a reading. Meanwhile, we envy not the hearers and readers of the taste that can admire and appreciate the beauty of such phrases as the following—

Page 12—"I cannot help thinking, and *I guess* there are many who agree with me *in* in thinking, that it is a sure sign of a failing cause when its present *its now* is sufficient to shew its origin and to indicate its end." Could any gentleman from New England *guess* the meaning of the above sentence?

There are to be found throughout the work divers instances of bad taste, and not a few *unpersuasile* sentences such as cannot be reduced to any rule of Murray or Lennie.

A question might here present itself, not a question of mere speculation, for there is really some interest in it, but a question of big importance so far as the *Author* and the *purchaser* of the pamphlet are concerned—the question is, what is the object of giving this pamphlet to the public, why make the book? perhaps it was made to sell.

The Rev. gentleman may be a popular preacher, and perhaps a man of talent, but we question whether he can be esteemed as a popular writer and an author of taste. We would advise him in future ere he enters the press to submit his M. S. to some *Dominie* for revision, and thereby he may have his future comfort somewhat promoted.—There are not many reviewing journals, but there are not a few *reviewing* and *reflecting* persons in the community. W.

Provincial Legislature.

DEBATE ON THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Monday, 18th February.

On motion of Hon. L. A. Wilmot the House went into Committee on the whole in consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the local government of towns and parishes in this Province.

The hon. and learned member went eloquently and graphically into detail on the general principles of the Bill.

The following is a meagre, but correct outline. He said, that in looking through the several acts of the Province to see how far the laws might be simplified, he found them in a very complicated and incomprehensive state; so much so, that it became a very difficult matter for Magistrates and others interested to understand their meaning.—Taking all the different acts now in the statute book, he found they amounted to about 200 in all, and the most of which were mixed up in such a confused manner as to render them almost unintelligible. His first object in bringing in the present Bill was, to make the laws so simple that all might understand them. His second was to relieve the House of much of the local Legislation which has hitherto caused a great waste of time and money prolonging the period of the Sessions. This would be an important effect of the present Bill. He would give over the management of their local affairs into the hands of the County Sessions, who were better qualified to legislate for themselves than we were in this House. Instead of having a Health Bill passed in this House he would give the power of all sanatary regulations into the hands of the County Sessions. This he (Honble. Attorney General) thought might be very safely done. Harbour regulations might also be given to the Sessions, all of which would have a tendency to shorten the sittings of the Assembly; and thereby diminish the public expense.

It was the object of the Bill to place the power of appointing all local offices into the hands of the parish. He was in favour of Municipal Corporations; and if we cannot fully carry out that measure during the present Session, the introduction of the present Bill would pave the way and prepare, in a great degree, the minds of the people for its adoption at a future time. Such Institutions were found to work admirably in Canada and he thought they would apply equally as well to this Province. They were calculated to spread intelligence through the Country. And in a few years their beneficial influence would work a Political regeneration in the Province.

Mr. End thought the Bill, on the whole, was a very important one; and much credit was due to the Honble. Attorney General for the trouble he took in preparing it. He thought the Honble. Attorney General did not visit as many of the County districts as he might have done. He (Mr. End) thought there were many local matters which it would not be well to give over to the local Authorities. The public were deeply interested in many of these affair which many persons considered merely of a local nature. For instance, in case of obstructions being placed on the public highways it would effect the public; yet by giving the control into the hands of the local Authorities, the public, through their representatives, would have no power to exercise jurisdiction in the matter. Also, with regard to the Miramichi fisheries. This was not a local affair. The whole Province was interested in it; and therefore the Legislature should retain the power of making Laws for the regulations of those fisheries. He was not prepared to go so far at the present time as to introduce municipal corporations; because he did not think the country was in a state to adopt such measure. Heavy taxation would be the result; and he thought the Country could not support such a burthen at the present time. The main resource of revenue in many of the counties had been the income arising from tavern licences; but now, in many instances, the temperance movement has dried up that resource of income, and no other means were left but direct taxation. For these reasons he would object to the introduction of municipal corporations at present; but when he thought the Country was better prepared for such a measure he would willingly go for it.

He was willing as an initatory step, to give up the appointment of all local officers into the hands of the parish. The people were the best judges of the persons qualified for the duties which they had to perform; and it would relieve the magistrates of much of that censure and obloquy which, in many instances, has been unjustly cast upon them.

Mr. Street was of opinion that the general merits of the Bill should be fairly discussed before it be taken up section by section. He tho't the thanks of the House were due to the Attorney General for the very able manner in which he had prepared the Bill, which must have been done at a great sacrifice of time and labour; yet he was of opinion that many parts of the Bill were carried too far. He did not wish to extend the power of the Magistrates, which would be one effect of the Bill in its present form. The duties already devolving on the County Magistrates were of a very onerous nature. They were also an unpaid body, and they could not under such circumstances well afford to attend to all the duties which would necessarily devolve upon them in the local legislation. The Magistrates were not appointed by the people; and by giving them (the Magistrates) unlimited power in the management of local affairs, which occasion much trouble and annoyance, besides entailing on the Sessions heavier duties than they could efficiently perform without remuneration. He did not think the Bill would have

the desired effect. If this House was willing to yield the management of all local matters into the hands of the County Sessions, it would be better at once to introduce Municipal Corporations. This was a government measure, and he called upon the honble. Attorney General on the part of the Executive to come down with a Bill to carry that object.

Mr. Ritchie gave much credit to the honble. and learned Attorney General for the pains he had taken in preparing the Bill; but he would consider him entitled to much more credit if he, as a member of the Government, had come down to the House with some well defined scheme for the introduction of Municipal Corporations. The hon. and learned member had charged people of this Province with apathy. [Hon Attorney General —I only termed them apathetic in not showing a greater willingness to take the management of their own local affairs.] Mr. Ritchie continued —You never gave the people any power to act for themselves. He considered the people of this Province as qualified to act for themselves as those of any other country, if they had only the power to do so. As for the consolidation of the laws, he thought it was only a matter of convenience; and he could see no benefit that would arise from the adoption of such a measure. He would diminish the power of the Magistrates and give the authority into the hands of County Corporations. Some honble. gentlemen had said that the country was not prepared at the present time for the exercise of such a system; but he thought there were many sections in the Province which would adopt it, even at the present day; and he would have a Bill passed to give those who wished to exercise the principle the chance to do so. He fully agreed with his hon. and learned friend the Atty. General, when he said that Municipal Corporations would be a means of spreading intelligence among the people. Yes, he believed that such institutions would engender habits of thought, inquiry and self reliance, and lead those who are now politically ignorant to a true knowledge of their rights. The people would be led to discuss matters of which they are now ignorant. He thought the effect of the present Bill would be more to retard the introduction of Municipal institutions than to pave the way for their reception, as was stated by the hon. introducer. He considered it the duty of the hon. Attorney General to submit a measure for the establishing of County Coporations, which would be far preferable and more beneficial than anything that could result from the adoption of the present Bill.

Mr. Connell was ready to support the principle of Municipal Corporations, and he hoped the government would introduce a Bill for that purpose during the present Session. He was opposed to giving additional power to the Magistrates. He would diminish the power they already possessed. It was not right to tax the people without their consent, which would be the effect of the present Bill, by extending the power of the Magistracy.—He thought the right of levying taxes should be vested in the Grand Jury, instead of the Magistrates. He was of opinion that the greater portion of the country was prepared to adopt Municipal Corporations.

Mr. Brown said the Bill now before the House was a very important one. He was no lawyer, and perhaps was not qualified to comprehend the true merits of the Bill. If the object of the Bill was not to give an increase of power to the Magistrates, but only to simplify the laws, it was a very essential and important one. He could not perceive all the objections raised by hon. gentlemen; nor could he see that the present Bill would give greater power to the Magistrates than they now possessed. One effect of the Bill would be to render the duties of these (the Magistrates) more simple by having them plain and intelligible. He was proud to see a disposition to give people more political power. The people had hitherto been kept in perfect ignorance. He was willing to give them the selection of their local officers, because he considered them (the people) the best judges of their own affairs and of the persons best qualified to act for them; and such a privilege would pave the way for the performance of higher duties.

Friday, 15th February.

On Motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the Fees received or receivable by the Clerk of the Circuits during the last two years, for duties by him, in that capacity, or his Deputies, performed, —specifying the several Circuit Courts held during that period,—with the number of Causes entered for trial at each Circuit, distinguishing the summary causes from those not summary, and comprehending a detailed Account of the Clerk of Circuits' Fees connected with or arising from each Circuit,—with a statement of the Judges' Fees received at the same.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. J. Earle, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Rankin and Company, Allison and Spurr, Thomas Wallace, John W. Cudlip, Chas. McLauchlan, Thomas Edward Millidge, Owen and Duncan, A. McL. Seely, Charles Eagles, Edward Eagles, Moses Tock, Michael Fisher, and twenty others, Merchants, Lumberers, Lumber Keepers, and other Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that the Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber, may be amended; the same having proved wholly inadequate to correct the evils it was intended to prevent; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Monday, 18th February.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Webber and James S. Knowles, praying that such a Grant may pass to assist them to continue their Express Lines as the public nature of the undertaking warrants; which he read.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from George Hall, Courier on the Road from Sussex Vale to Long Creek, at the Washademoac Lake, praying to be remunerated for services performed during the past year; which he read.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Keith, John C. Price, and twenty others, inhabitants of King's and Queen's Counties and the County of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass towards a Courier from Petitcodiac to New Canaan, passing through the Butternut Ridge Settlement; which he read.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from James Peters, Walter B. Scovil, Jas. Dunn, and others, Members of the King's County Union Agricultural Society, praying for an Act of Incorporation; which he read.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, referred to in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of this present Session, viz:—

Report from Captain Reid, of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. John Grant, Civil Engineer, of a Survey of the River Saint John, from Grand Falls to Fredericton, with a view of improving the Navigation thereof, accompanied by plans of such Survey.

The Honorable Mr. Hannington, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Robson, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, praying Legislative encouragement in the erection of a Fog Bell, upon a new construction, in the Bay of Fundy; which he read.

Mr. S. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society.—Leave granted.—The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Landry, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen Tinney, and one hundred and seventy three others, inhabitants of the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, praying that no Law may pass imposing a Duty on the exportation of Hackmatack Timber; which he read.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from George Rogers, James M'Lean, and one hundred and forty five others, Owners and Masters of Vessels, and persons engaged in the coasting Trade of the Province, praying that a Grant may pass towards the erection of a Breakwater at West Quaco Head, in the County of Saint John; which he read.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ's Church, at Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that their right may be secured in any Act which may pass incorporating a Company for the erection of a new Bridge between the Main Landing at that place and the Town of Calais; which he read.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, praying further aid towards the construction of the Line of Railway from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, by authorizing the issue of Scrip; which he read.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the ninth day of February instant, to take into consideration the subject of the Laws relative to the appointment of Parish Officers, and the Auditing of County and Parish Accounts, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the mode of appointing Parish Officers, and the investigation, audit and allowance of County and Parish Accounts, Report—

"That they have attended to that duty, and are unanimously of opinion that the present Law and practice in relation to both these highly important subjects, are capable of great improvement.

"The duty of appointing Parish Officers, by Law imposed on the Justices in Session, is always onerous, of entimes invidious, and frequently difficult to be performed in that manner which is most conducive to the public good. The Justices in Session as a body, can scarcely be expected to be at all times possessed of that local information which, your Committee believe, is the best security to the public, that the most eligible persons shall be nominated to office, and this state of things often exposes the Magistrates to unjust obloquy and unmerited reproach.

"Your Committee regard the efficient performance of their legal duties by Parish Officers to be of the first importance to the community, as bringing to every man's door, for good or for evil, the ultimate results of general Legislation.

"Your Committee recommend the passing of an Act authorizing the Town Clerks to convene Public Meetings in their respective Parishes, at some convenient time before the General Sessions of the Peace at which Parish Officers are generally appointed, at which Meetings the several Parish Officers should be elected by the majority of Rate payers then present, and that an authenticated list of the persons so nominated should be lodged in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, at least one week before the said General Sessions, to be laid before the Justices then assembled, for their consideration.

"Your Committee beg to report that it has been made appear to them, that very general satisfaction is the result of the practice now recommended in several Parishes in this Province, where, by common consent, it already has been adopted.

"In reference to the other subject refered to your Committee: The Committee are almost unanimously of opinion, that the existing Laws authorizing the examination of Public Accounts by the Grand Juries has not produced all the good intended, inasmuch as such examination is merely in reference to the past, and gives no direct control over the future.

"Your Committee recommend the passing of an Act, directing that no County and Parochial Accounts shall be allowed by the Sessions, unless the same shall be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, or with an Auditor to be appointed by the Sessions, at least one week before the day of its sitting.

"That those Accounts be classified, and put in an intelligible shape by that Officer, and submitted to the Grand Jury on the opening of the Court, for their consideration, and that those Accounts be returned into Court by the Grand Jury on or before the fourth day of its sitting, for the consideration of the Justices, with such Report on the same as the Grand Jury may think proper to make.

"Your Committee do not propose to deprive the Justices in Session of the superintending power now vested in them by Law, but are satisfied that the adoption of the measures herein suggested, will ensure alike to the satisfaction of the public and the relief of the Justices from a responsibility which now attaches heavily to their office.

"Your Committee ask leave to make another Report.

"W. END,
J. BROWN,
JOHN JORDAN,
JOHN SMITH,
CHARLES CONNELL.

"Committee Room, 18th February, 1850."

Saturday, 23rd February.

In the speaking line, this day's business has been small, though a considerable number of Bills passed. The following passed a third reading, viz:—

A Bill to enable the St. John Corporation to become shareholders in the Saint John Water Company; a Bill to wind up the affairs of the St. John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company; a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in St. John; a Bill to incorporate the Albion Lodge of Freemasons, no. 570 on the Grand Lodge of England; a Bill to wind up the affairs of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company.

The House then went into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal Company; also, on a Bill to establish the road leading from Madawaska to St. Francis, as one of the Great roads of communication in this Province; both of which passed a second reading without discussion.

Mr. Brown then asked if there was any thing before the House, and being answered, "no,"—he moved the following resolution:—

That "whereas several petitions have been presented to this House, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada; and whereas it is desirable that this House should be put in possession of every available information connected with the subject matter of the said Petitions; therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Excellency would be pleased to order to be laid before this House, any communications that he may have received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Orange Institution." The resolution was received.

The following Bills then passed in Committee of the whole:—

A Bill to authorise the Trustees of St. Andrews's Church in St. John to reconvey to the Crown certain lands in Albert County; a Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the Arestook Boom Company; a Bill to divide the Parish of Madawaska, in Carleton County, into four seperate towns and parishes.

Mr. Woodward's Bill relating to Usury in this Province underwent some discussion; after which, on motion of Mr. Ritchie it was resolved (on a division of 23 to 6) "that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, to the effect that that Body had agreed to a Bill to establish poling places in the County of Gloucester. A few other small Bills passed a second reading, when the House adjourned.

Monday, 25th February.

The only business done to day in the house, was in reviewing the consolidation Bill, several sections of which passed after slight amendments. The principle that each parish should elect their own officers were adopted. Some discussion arose on the 17th and 18th sections, as to whether it was proper tax where the person or his property was found. It was carried by a large majority, that wherever the property was found, there the taxes should be levied.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

Tuesday, 26th February.

Of all the dull days we have had in the House since the opening of the Session, this has been the dullest. After the journals had been read, the Speaker said there were several Bills which he would like to see disposed of, when the following passed in Committee:—A Bill to appropriate a part of the revenue to the public service. A Bill to render more effectual the repairing of roads and bridges in the parish of Richibucto; and a Bill to facilitate the operation of the New Brunswick Iron Company.

The House then went into committee on the Consolidation Bill and was engaged therein until almost three o'clock without any discussion, further than what may be termed an exposition, by several members, with regard to their opinions on the original phraseology. Some hon. gentlemen argued against the general principles of such and such clauses, because, in their opinions, it was unsuited to their respective counties.

The Hon. Attorney general did not spare himself in amending clauses and making suggestions; it was moved that the Committee report progress, and ask leave to sit again, to further consider the Bill.

On the Speaker resuming his seat, he called out a number of Bills, asked Hon. Members if they were ready to take them up; finding none prepared, he said "here are about 50 Bills on the file, and Honble. Members are not prepared to proceed with them"; then,

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a Bill to authorise the Justices of the peace in the County of Charlotte to pay off the County debt passed a second reading.

Mr. Barbarie at the suggestion of his honor the Speaker, the moved a resolution that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying a return to be laid before the House of all matters relating to the Post Office in this Province.

Mr. Woodward said he thought the Government should have had this information before the House and he was surprised to see them so lack in this as well as in other public accounts. The House wanted much information before they could proceed.

Mr. Ritchie saw no public accounts before the House, and he called upon the chairman of the Committee on public accounts (Mr. Wark) to know what had been done in this matter. He (Mr. R.) saw no appearance of those documents forthcoming. (The House adjourned).

Tuesday, 19th February.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Peters Yeamens, Esquire, and one hundred and two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Canning, in Queen's County, that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

And upon the question for the reception of the said Petition, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—Hon. Mr. Rankin, Hon. Mr. Hanington, Messrs. J. Earle, Vail, Smith, Wilson, Steves, Botsford, Ritchie, Ansley, R. D. Wilmot, Connell, Hayward, Taylor, Tibbits, Baillie, Gilbert, M'Leod, Brown, Porter, Boyd, Carman, S. Earle.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barberie, Montgomery, Read, Thomson, Landry, Woodward, End, Cranney, Jordan.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, thereupon, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. Earle, likewise, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from John Willis, and sixty two others, inhabitants of King's County, with a like prayer.

A Petition from Samuel Scovil, Harry Peters, William Foshay, Esquires, and ninety others, inhabitants of the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, with a like prayer.

A Petition from Henry A. Bradenburg, Alexander B. M'Donald, and forty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County, with a like prayer.

A Petition from William B. Little, and fifty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Johnston, in Queen's County, with a like prayer.

A Petition from Joseph B. Perkins, Thomas Harrison, Esquires, and forty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Petersville, in Queen's County, with a like prayer.

A Petition from Francis L. Buchanan and sixty four others, inhabitants of Queen's County, with a like prayer.

A Petition from John Hagerty, E. S. Wetmore, Samuel Foster, Esquires, and one hundred and thirty six others, inhabitants of King's County, with a like prayer.

A Petition from John Britain, Esquire, and fifty two others, inhabitants of King's County, with a like prayer.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from George Anderson, Charles M'Pherson, Charles A. Harding, Thomas R. Robertson, Ass Coy, and three hundred and fifteen others inhabitants of Fredericton, in the County of York, with a like prayer.

A Petition from Thomas Pickard, Junior, John Marshall, John Hoa, Charles Long, Nathaniel Scott, and two hundred and ninety seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, with a like prayer.

A Petition from Allan M'Lean, Benjamin Goodspeed, Samuel Clayton, W. S. Estey, and eighty five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, with a like prayer.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented the following Petition:—

A Petition, from George W. Cleary, John Bedell, John Dibblee, Rufus S. DeMill, James Wood, Esquires, and four hundred and eighty seven others, inhabitants of the Lower Districts in the County of Carleton, with a like prayer.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented the following Petition:—

A Petition from John Baird, Benjamin Beveridge, and one hundred and twenty two others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Andover and Perth, in the County of Carleton, with a like prayer.

Mr Ansley, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from Robert C. Minette, James Nethery, and one hundred and seventy six others, inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, with a like prayer.

A Petition from Samuel Strange, George Bond, Joseph Wetmore, George P. Peters, Esquires, and one hundred and thirty six others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, with a like prayer.

A Petition from William Durant, James Harris, Richard S. Develber, and eighty four others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, with a like prayer.

A Petition from William Eagles, C. E. Gerard, Joseph E. Lingley, Samuel Reynolds, Israel Merritt, and ninety others, inhabitants at Indian Town in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, with a like prayer.

A Petition from William Peters, J. D. Underhill, Nathaniel Adams, and eighty two others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, with a like prayer.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The present Session of the Legislature is in many respects an important one—and to judge from the tone of the Newspaper press great expectations are entertained from it—I confess myself one of those who think that those expectations will be in a great measure disappointed—and for this chief reason among some others—that the difficulties under which the Province labours being such as were not incurred so much by bad legislation as by individual bad management, it is not to that quarter we should look for their cure.

It is agreed on all hands that as regards its individual affairs the Province is in a worse state of depression than at any former period—proofs of it are seen in the great number of working men who have left the country within the last two years for want of something profitable to do in it, and the little employment and low remuneration for those who are left.

The public mind appears to have been stretched to the utmost in order to devise some remedy for this state of things—meetings have been got up and associations formed for that purpose—but no feasible scheme seems to have been yet adopted—although several nostrums have been propounded which if not absolutely mischievous, would be found of as little utility when resorted to as any of those quack remedies with which itinerant vendors from the States are continually drenching the country—as a skilful physician will first ascertain the nature and causes of the disease before he prescribes for a patient—so is it proper well and duly to consider how the Province has arrived at its present state. The origin is not far to look for, and may be clearly traced to the reckless and prodigal manner in which the lumbering business has been conducted; so long as the manufacture of lumber was kept within reasonable bounds it was a benefit, the effects of which were felt in the ample means of employment it afforded to the working classes—the profitable employment for shipping—the encouragement to emigrants—the revenue that was raised from it without materially burdening the people (a handsome one indeed for so small a Province)—the equal expenditure of that same revenue for roads and bridges throughout the Province, which are in a most improved state for so young a country, and the consequent circulation of money infusing life into every department of industry. Such was the state of things existing some years ago, and so they might have still continued but for the eagerness with which almost every body rushed into the trade—mechanics left their tools and farmers their ploughs to take share in a pursuit which held out a prospect of sudden wealth. The latter were especially to blame; not content with obtaining a high price for their produce, which should have stimulated them to raise still more to supply the large demand which had been created, and which would have still continued had they been satisfied with leaving the business to those who were lumbermen by profession, they recklessly engaged in it themselves—at first from the prospect of great gain, and failing in that, continued in it because they had got entangled and could not well get out, and finally persevered to the entire loss of their property.

The monied man must also come in for a full share of blame. It is a maxim no one will deny the truth of that Capital directs labour; and almost every man who had money of his own at command, or who could obtain it from the Banks, laid it out in some way or other connected with the lumber trade. It was on the part of this last mentioned class of persons that something like forethought or caution should have been expected, and had they possessed but a small share of either they would have seen the folly as well as danger of expending nearly all the available resources of the country in the production of an article which could neither be eaten, drank, or worn, and for the disposal of which there was but one market, worthy of being called such. That market as might have been foreseen is now and has been for nigh three years completely glutted; the price of Deals is at so low a point, that the manufacturer of them, even with the closest economy, will not afford a living to those concerned—still as the present winter shows there is no relaxation in the cutting and hauling out of logs: this of course must be for the want of other employment, and as nothing else than an abatement of the supply could have the effect of improving the market, there is only the same wretched prospect to look forward to for an indefinite length of time. This is the crisis to which the Province has been long coming and has reached at last. It is no use to attempt laying it off upon Imperial legislation—there have doubtless been Acts of Parliament which bore injuriously on the interests of the Colonies, upon as as well as others, but they dont apply in this instance; although the much dreaded reduction of duty on Baltic wood has taken place, yet whoever looks at the Custom House returns for the Port of Liverpool the past year, will see that the quantity of foreign wood imported was very small indeed, of such qualities as are dissimilar to ours, and which they must have at any rate—while the import and consumption of New-Brunswick Deals was greater than ever: this shows beyond a doubt that over production is the main cause of the present depression in price.

It is not surprising that our own Legislature should be resorted as if accessory to this state of things. It has I believe in all ages and under all governments been a custom for the people to exclaim against their rulers whenever they were visited with any calamity, although the causes might have originated with themselves. There is a certain description of persons who make a practice of undersating and vilifying those in power chiefly for the purpose as it would seem of showing their own superior understanding, such we have among us in no small numbers, and of late they have been by no means sparing of censure and abuse;—but it would be difficult for them to show how our legislature has had any agency in bringing the Province to its present state, unless indeed they were invested with the power of directing or controlling the capital and industry of the country. Had they done this years ago with a view of detaching the people from Lumbering and engaging in Agricultural pursuits, and used any thing like compulsory means for that end, it would have been exclaimed against as the event of tyranny. It must be owned however that they have taken many steps in that direction. The liberal grants for roads to open up the country, the bounties for Oat Mills, the sums granted to Agricultural Societies and for importing Stock of all kinds, the inducements held out to new settlers in the low price of Government lands, the facilities afforded for making payment and the credit given when asked for—all these serve to evince the disposition of the legislature to encourage agriculture, and would have been materially effective had the holders of capital been disposed to act in concert.

It may be well now to examine a little into the nature and tendency of those expedients which have been proposed as a remedy for present ills—great expectations were at one time formed from the Provincial association, composed as it was of men of high standing and much experience, some of them possessing sound practical sense as also staunch patriotism, among the latter one Gentleman in particular, known to be a true lover of his country, the Hon. Charles Simonds—if anything could have been effected, no doubt it would have been by such men, and the true reason why they failed must have been the impossibility under present circumstances of devising and chalking out any plan by which the Province could be suddenly restored to its former prosperity, it was not however for want of trying. Several propositions were made, and it is worthy of remark that most of them were based upon some favor or concession to be obtained from our neighbours, if indeed they fondly imagined that anything was to be gained from that quarter, let them "by the flattering unction to their souls" no longer—it is surprising that any one who knows the grasping disposition of the American Government—how assiduously they have laboured to obtain from the unthinking Goverment of England, one concession after another, without making the smallest return, would for a moment suppose that they could be induced to relax their protective policy to favour the poor Province of New Brunswick.

Annexation was even spoken of by one or two Gentlemen, whose sense it is to be presumed is on a par with their loyalty, but as this appears to have been altogether discountenanced, it is needless to comment upon it. The time has not yet arrived, and it is hoped never will, when the Democratic spirit with which the age is cursed, shall have so far infected the people of this province, as to induce them coolly to calculate what they were to gain by transferring the allegiance they owe their Sovereign, to a foreign Republic, altho' it were no hard matter to show that ever in a pecuniary point of view, it would be nothing—or worse than nothing.

Free trade has been loudly talked of by some who perhaps have not considered, how and where our trade could be extended, or to what advantage—to understand the matter rightly, let us first see what our present state of trade is. The staple articles of the Province, are fish and lumber, if Agriculture flourished, we might have them, such as Beef and Butter, but at present we have only those two. The first of these is indeed only nominal, for although when the West Indies Islands flourished, it entered largely into our shipments for that market, yet since their decline and the trade falling mostly into the hands of the Americans, who by some means or other have engrossed not only that, but most other markets, very little stress can be laid upon it as one of our exports. There are I believe but few caught and cured of late except for home consumption, or to smuggle across the lines into the States, which many of our fishermen are glad to do for want of better.—Any further observations therefore may be as well confined to the article Lumber, this indeed is produced in overwhelming quantities, and to dispose of it taxes the invention of our merchants and millowners, as much as it does the Manchester people to sell their cottons. There is always an abundance on hand when called for, or if we choose we may build ships and carry it away ourselves, but, where to carry it to is the question. There is indeed one market, that can be relied on as a steady and never failing one, that of the United Kingdom. But although their consumption is excessive, and we have the advantage of a protective duty there, yet unfortunately their demand is but limited after all, the great difficulty then is what to do with the remainder. If taken to the United States, it is met there by a duty of 20 per cent, almost prohibitory. It is true, and no free trader will attempt to deny it, that there is nothing to hinder a ship from this Province from sailing to the uttermost parts of the world, to Australia or the Isles of Japan in search of a market, but they will find none worthy to be called such. Should any chance quantity be disposed of, it is comparatively a drop out of the bucket, whence then this unmeaning clamour for free trade—the fact is there is too much of it already, it is free trade that is inflicting such injury on Britain and her dependencies, and to expect that any additional modicum of it, even if such could be suggested which is doubtful could correct the evil, would be realizing the fable of Telephus' spear, which could both kill and cure, or like the Drunkard's practice illustrated by the well known, though rather unchaste saying, "take a hair of the same dog that bit you." Far more intelligible was the project of obtaining from the British Government something like reciprocity in favor of the Colonies, (by the by since American reciprocity came in vogue, there should have been a new definition of the word inserted in the Dictionary, something like "keep what you have and catch all you can.") It had the merit indeed of being plausible, and the only objection is the utter impossibility of its being carried into effect. It gave occasion however, for dispatching a gentleman to Washington in the capacity of negociator, with what kind of credentials he was furnished does not appear, no doubt it was a pleasant excursion. His semiofficial character would of course bring him in contact with high functionaries there, and no doubt there was much interchange of courtesy between them but as to any other results the public are yet in the dark.

If report says true the negociation on that head, is to be renewed by a higher authority, namely the British Ambassador lately deputed to the United States. If so we may prepare to hear shortly of something very fit and proper to furnish out an appendix to that history of egregious ignorance and folly on the one side, and consummate duplicity and cunning on the other, which has marked the diplomacy between the two countries ever since the war of Independence, and which if fairly written out and commented on would fill an ordinary sized volume. For who that knows the policy of that Government, which is one of strict and uncompromising protection to the interests of her own subjects, can expect from them any concession, and, to come to the point, what is to be asked for? Is it that our fish and lumber should be admitted into the United States duty free, the latter would have the effect of flooding their market, to the utter ruin of the State of Maine, whose voice would ring from one end of the Union to the other—and as to the former they would rather take advantage of the right of fishing in our waters, so unwisely (and to the deep and irreparable injury of the Province) granted them by British Statesmen, and catch fish for themselves, than employ our fishermen to do it for them, most assuredly if they treat at all on this head, it will be with a view of gaining from England some important concession, in addition to what they already have had, not impossibly the free navigation of the St. Lawrence in exchange for some shadowy and unsubstantial benefit conferred on the Colonies, in other words, they will throw dust in the eyes of Sir Henry Bulwer, and the danger is that he rather than have it said, he failed entirely in that part of his mission, ignorant as British Statesmen are of the nature of things, and blinded by American duplicity—will patch up some kind of a treaty, which will have the effect of leaving matters worse than he found them.

But in what a humiliating position has England placed herself in, and how galling to any subject of the Empire, who retains any reverence for her name and glory, to see her after lavishing one concession after another upon a rival nation, until there is scarce anything left to concede, putting herself in the attitude almost of a suppliant to them, for some boon for her poor Colonies, whom those very concessions have helped to make poorer, a nation too, if they have not yet found it out, who will one day know as the most implacable and formidable of her enemies.

I have said enough for the present, but will resume the subject shortly.

Yours,
A PROTECTIONIST.

Charlotte Co. 21st Feb. 1850.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors,—In the last *Freeman* there is a letter signed "*A Boot and Shoe Maker*," alleging that Mr. S. K Foster had no right to stand forward on behalf of the trade at the late Protection meetings. Although I am satisfied that the writer is *not* a Shoemaker, but merely a person entertaining sentiments on the subject similar to those of the Editor of that paper, yet I think it should be known that Mr. Foster stated at one of those meetings that he was not a Shoemaker—that he could not claim to belong to that useful and respectable class of citizens, but would be proud to claim that honor if he could. He very properly however, considered himself so far connected with the trade, as to justify his advocating their common interests; and in thus acting I have no doubt his conduct will meet with the general approval of the trade.

Allusion is made, in the same Paper, to Mr. Foster's intention to offer for Alderman of Queen's Ward. Ah! *that* is Mr. Foster's offence, and not his manly advocacy of the interests of the Shoemakers.

* * * * * * *

and I fancy that his being an honest protectionist will rather *increase* his popularity.

With regard to protection, it is enough to say, that where a country is so poor that it has no other means of subsistence than the product of its *labor*, unless that labour is *protected* the country, in the nature of things, cannot subsist.

Yours,
A PROTECTIONIST.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to make known a few facts relative to the all absorbing subject of Protection, at present engrossing public attention in all parts of the British Colonies, particularly New Brunswick, in which I am more immediately concerned. Circumstances over which I had no control, prevented my attendance at the numerously attended Public meetings held the past week, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for protection on Home industry and manufacture.

Up to the year 1843, there was a duty of 10 per cent on foreign Tallow. Subsequent to this period, the price of rough tallow in the Butchers' market was uniformly for many years 4d. per pound, and the price of candles were, for dips 11d. and for moulds 15d. per pound. That year, the duty was taken off, then the Butchers' tallow in our market, immediately rose in price equal to 20 per cent, and has continued so ever since. This went into the Farmers' pocket, as the sequel will show, and the price of candles fell to 8d. for dips and 9d for moulds, then for the first time I may say sprung up Soap factories which competed with importers.

In 18 4, a protective duty of one penny per lb. was put upon candles, and then the price fell to 7d. for dips and 8d. for moulds.

In 1849, a protective duty of one half penny per lb. was levied on Soap, and immediately the manufacturers reduced the price of the best quality from 6d. to 4½d. and the common from 4d. to 2½d. per pound. These facts prove, that the consumer actually got the benefit of the protection, which arises from Home competition, and the facility of getting the raw material, and that of a much superior quality to anything of the kind usually imported, and were it not for the protective duty, our markets would be glutted with a common trash of goods brought in by foreign speculators, and sold for whatever they may bring, and thereby throw Home manufacturers out of the trade, leaving no out-let for consumption.

Should the present protection be continued for seven years, so that confidence could be maintained in order to justify a larger investment of capital, I have no doubt but Soap and Candles would become articles of export, as I well know that we can produce a better article than is usually made in any part of the world.

There are at present Seven Soap and Candle manufactories in this City, who buy yearly from the Butchers over 83 tons of rough Tallow at a price equal to £3,873 6s. 8d. in Saint John alone, making no calculation for all the rest of the Province.

A fat Ox worth in the market, say £12 10s. should produce ninety pounds of tough Tallow, which at 5d. per lb. amounts to £1 17s. 6d. or 18 per cent on the price of the Farmers' Ox, which is a reasonable calculation, and no inconsiderable item in the value of his beef, and should stimulate Farmers to house and feed their cattle on nutricious food, previous to slaughtering.

Presuming that a similar protection given to other manufacturers, would operate in a similar way as it has done with the Soap and Candle manufacturers,

I am, Sir,
Yours &c.,
GEORGE WOODS.

LIVERY STABLE.
St. Patrick street.

THE subscriber grateful for the patronage he has at all times received, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that, in addition to his former Coach and Stage establishment, he has opened a general

LIVERY STABLE,

where may be at all times Horses, and Sleighs, single and double teams, family conveyances &c., of every description, inferior to none in the City, and at PRICES in accordance with the times.

The subscriber trusts, that by proper attention, and by furnishing his customers with a good and comfortable "turn out," to procure a share of public support.

January 11. JAMES HEWITT.

Mr. Anderson,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
HORSFIELD STREET,
Next the Residence of P. Bennard, Esq.
14th December, 1849.

SASHES! SASHES!

THE subscriber is prepared to Manufacture Sashes to any extent, from 3d. 4 light up, for home use or ready packed for exportation.

☞ About 1000 Lights on hand. DOORS made to order.

☞ Lumber, Bricks, or Country Produce taken in Exchange.

November 30. J. E. TURNBULL. Harding street.

THOMAS MANN,
Commission, Forwarding & General Agent,
NELSON STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.
January, 1850.

PEW FOR SALE.—A single pew in West Isle of St. John Church, please apply to
Feb. 13. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

50 M. PINE Boards; 30 M. Spruce Deals, 15 to 18 feet; 20 M. shipping Shingles; 500 Hackmatack Sleepers.
Dec. 21. THOMAS HANFORD.

ting position has England
ow galling to any subject
ins any reverence for her
e her after lavishing one
upon a rival nation, until
ng left to concede, putting
almost of a supplant to
her poor Colonies, whom
have helped to make poor-
have not yet found it out,
w as the most implacable
enemies.
for the present, but will
tly.
ours,
A PROTECTIONIST.
eb. 1850.

CHRONICLE.]
y the last *Freeman* there is
ot and Shoe Maker," alle-
ster had no right to stand
the trade at the late Protec-
gh I am satisfied that the
aker, but merely a person
on the subject similar to
that paper, yet I think it
Mr. Foster stated at one of
was not a Shoemaker—that
belong to that useful and
tizens, but would be proud
e could. He very properly
himself so far connected with
y his advocating their com-
thus acting I have no doubt
with the general approval of

in the same Paper, to Mr.
er for Alderman of Queen's
Mr. Foster's offence, and not
the interests of the Shoema-

oving an honest protectionist
his popularity.
ection, it is enough to say,
is so poor that it has no other
than the product of its *labor*,
rotected the country, in the
ot subsist.
A PROTECTIONIST.

E CHRONICLE.]
mit me to make known a few
all absorbing subject of Pro-
ngrossing public attention in
Colonies, particularly New
I am more immediately con-
ces over which I had no con-
tendance at the numerously
tings held the past week, for
ning the Legislature for pro-
ry and manufacture.
3, there was a duty of 10 per
w. Subsequent to this peri-
follow in the Butchers' mar-
many years 4d. per pound,
lies were, for dips 11d. and
pound.. That year, the duty
n the Butchers' tallow in our
rose in price equal to 20 per
ued so ever since. This
ts' pocket, as the sequel will
of candles fell to 8d. for dipts
then for the first time I may
factories which competed

ive duty of one penny per lb.
Soap, and immediately the
ed the price of the best quali-
and the common from 4d. to
se facts prove, that the com-
the benefit of the protection,
House competition, and the
raw material, and that of a
y to anything of the kind
nd were it not for the protec-
ies would be glutted with a
nds brought in by foreign spec-
for whatever they may bring,
Home manufacturers out of
out-let for consumption.
t protection be continued for
confidence could be maintain-
a larger investment of capi-
but Soap and Candles would
xport, as I well know that no
e article that is usually made
orld.
ent Seven Soap and Candle
s City, who buy yearly from
83 tons of rough Tallow at
£3,873 6s. 8d. in Saint John
alculation for all the rest of the

in the market, say £12 10s.
ncty pounds of tough Tallow,
, amounts to £1 17s. 6d. or
price of the Farmers' Ox.
ple calculation, and no incondi-
value of his beef, and should
to house and feed their cattle
previous to slaughtering.
a similar protection given to
rs, would operate in a similar
e with the Soap and Candle

I am, Sir,
Yours &c.,
GEORGE WOODS.

Y STABLE,
Patrick street.
THE subscriber grateful for
the patronage he has at all
times received, respectfully
informs his friends and the
Public, that, in addition to his
Stage establishment, he has

RY STABLE,
all times Horses, and Sleighs,
teams, family conveyances &c.,
on, inferior to none in the City,
accordance with the times,
trusts, that by proper attention,
his customers with a good and
n out," to procure a share of
JAMES HEWITT.

Anderson,
RT PAINTER,
SFIELD STREET,
Science of P. Bernard, Esq.
1849.

ES! SASHES!
er is prepared to Manufacture
y extent, from 3d. a light up, for
packed for exportation.
Lights on hand. DOORS made

bricks, or Country Produce taken
J. E. TURNBULL,
Harding street.

OMAS MAIN,
Merchant & Commission
Agent,
STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

SALE.—A single pew in West
Church, Please apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

E Boards; 30M. Spruce Deals,
30M. Spruce SCANTLING; 2
30M. Shipping Shingles; 600
pers.
THOMAS HANFORD.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 1, 1850.

THE ENGLISH MAIL of 9th February arrived here by Express on Monday afternoon. The packet, *America*, had a passage of 14½ days to Halifax. A press of other matter prevents our making very extensive extracts from the English journals. We subjoin the following, and will continue them in our next number:

Greece is blockaded by the British fleet, in consequence of that government not acceding to certain demands made by Britain of claims due they subjects, and satisfaction for outrages committed by Greeks.

DISTURBANCE IN PARIS.—France would appear to be almost at the point of another Revolution; the ministry have been left in a large minority. At Paris serious disturbances have occurred, in consequence of the removal by the Government of the liberty trees, planted at the time of the revolution, and the populace have come in collision with the troops. The former popular generals were hooted and assailed by the mob.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES.—58 piratical vessels, mounting 1200 guns, and manned with about 3000 men, have recently been destroyed in the China Seas, by the combined operations of H. M. ship *Columbine*, and the steamers *Fury* and *Phlegeton*.

Forty seven of the passengers and crew of the transport *Richard Dart*, were lost at the wreck of that vessel on Prince Edward or Marion Island, near the Cape of Good Hope, on the 19th of June last, the ship was from England, bound to New South Wales.

Twenty seven women were recently killed in the Limerick work-house, by one of the number giving a false alarm of fire on the premises, whereby the utmost confusion and consternation were created. The inmates rushed to the stairways and doors, trampling on the fallen bodies of their fellow beings, and besides the number suffocated on the spot, many others were seriously injured.

Twenty five lives have been lost in Holland by the breaking of the ice on the River I Ems, on which a party of skaters were diverting themselves. Five of the number first broke through, and the remainder rushing to their assistance, caused the dreadful catastrophe.

DOWNING STREET, Jan. 24, 1850.—The Queen has been pleased to direct that Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast do cease to be dependencies on the colony of Sierra Leone; and Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Sir William Winnpett, Commander in the Royal Navy, now Lieutenant-Governor of said Forts and Settlements, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same.

THE BHERING'S STRAITS EXPEDITION.—Amongst the latest visitors to the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, just before they left Greenhithe, were Lord Templemore, the Hon. Mr. Upton, and Captain Washington, R. N. Among the latest presents sent on board were four boxes consisting of six dozen dolls, dressed in the latest English fashions, by Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Colonel Rowland, and some young ladies residing in Wood-street, Woolwich. It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Rev. Mr. Miertsching, late a Moravian missionary on the Coast of Labrador, joined the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, C. B., previous to her departure from Plymouth, as interpreter to the expedition when they arrive in Bhering's Straits. The liberality of the Admiralty, in furnishing the expedition with everything they can want, has been well seconded in this instance by the Rev. F. Latrobe, Secretary to the Moravian Mission in London, who has exerted himself to bring Mr. Miertsching from Germany in a few days' notice. Mr. Miertsching only returned from Labrador in October last. A vocabulary of the Esquimaux language, as far as the resources of the country will afford, has been compiled by Captain Washington, R. N., for the use of the expedition, in a small portable form, which cannot fail to prove serviceable, as the only vocabularies at present existing are contained in the quarto voyages of Parry, Beechy, and Ross, and consequently they are too cumbersome for daily use in the boats and for parties who may land to communicate with the natives. The vocabulary is divided into four columns, the first, English; the second, the Esquimaux language, suited to the natives of Kotzebue Sound or Western; the third, to Winter Island and Iglulik or Central; and the fourth, to Labrador or Eastern.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—On Sunday last, this body received a deputation from the Queen's Division, No. 1, of the honourable Order of the Sons of Temperance, Liverpool district, which is in unity with the Grand National Division, Philadelphia, United States, and a temperance meeting for that purpose was held in the Catholic School-room. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ogleshaw, Mr. Jas. Crosby, M. W. C., and Mr. J. A. Bennet P. W. P. The latter speaker explained the objects the Order had in view by advancing a step higher up the temperance ladder, requiring those who become candidates for the order to produce a certificate of good health and moral character; and by the payment of sixpence weekly, members will be entitled to medicine and medical attendance from the date of initiation, and at the expiration of one year will receive a weekly sum of twelve shilling in case of sickness. At the death of a member or his wife, the division also allows a sufficient funeral amount to insure respectable interment. A member of the temperance society, on producing his travelling card, will also be entitled to all the benefits at home and abroad. On Thursday evening, the same officers also met at Mr. James Ord's Temperance Hotel, Marshpee, for the purpose of organizing the St. Michael's division, No. 8, of the new order. After the election of officers, more than thirty members were made, and the new division was installed, and fully empowered to act as a subordinate division of the honourable order.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The following Speech of Her Most Gracious Majesty was delivered by Royal Commission by the Lord Chancellor:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

"The decease of her Majesty Queen Adelaide has caused Her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

"Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with Foreign Powers.

"In the course of the autumn differences of a serious character arose between the Governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory.

"Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have arisen out of these differences.

"Her Majesty having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sublime Porte, aided her efforts with those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist by the employment of her good offices in effecting an amicable settlement of those differences, in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

"Her Majesty has been engaged in communications with Foreign States, upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the Navigation Laws of this country.

"The Governments of the United States of America and of Sweden have promptly taken steps to secure to British Ships in the Ports of their respective countries, advantages similar to those which their own Ships now enjoy in British Ports.

"With regard to those Foreign States whose Navigation Laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character. Her Majesty has received from nearly all of them assurances which induce her to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

"In the summer and autumn of the past year the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the cholera, but Almighty God, in His mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of the mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration of those who are most exposed to its attacks.

"Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, derived the highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food, and the tranquility which prevails.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of Commerce and Manufactures. It is with regret that Her Majesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress. But it is a source of sincere gratification to Her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life, which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the Public Services has not been neglected.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the Revenue.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian Colonies.

"Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising from Party processions—the defects of the Laws regulating the relation of Landlord and Tenant—the imperfect state of the Grand Jury Acts—and the diminished number of electors for Members to serve in Parliament—will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subjects of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and Her Majesty trusts that both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects.

"The favour of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this Kingdom from the wars and convulsions which, during the last two years, have shaken so many of the States of the Continent of Europe. It is Her Majesty's hope and belief that by combining Liberty with Order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective you will sustain the fabric of our Institutions, as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people."

EARL GREY'S DESPATCH.

While the people of this Province are suffering for want of *Protection*, Earl Grey and the Whig Government seem determined to force upon us the disastrous consequences of *Free Trade*. If our Fishermen cannot compete with Foreigners without the aid of bounties, we must either grant those bounties, or the fisheries will be to us of no value whatever. The capital of this Province consists chiefly of *Labour*; and if, for want of Protection, that labour cannot find employment, the Province must necessarily *go down*, and the people go where they can find remunerating employment. If the Legislature thinks the granting of bounties essential to the prosperity of the Province, let them embody those grants in a seperate Bill with a suspending clause, and send it home with a strong Address from both Houses. Much better devote their time to *useful legislation*, than discussions about an Elective Legislative Council—it is this everlasting *constitution tinkering* which is a principal cause of our present depression. We have told Great Britain that we do not wish to be any longer under her control, but preferred governing ourselves. She granted the baneful request, and, as a natural consequence, withdrew her Protection. The advent of that fraudulent system called Responsible Government, has been coeval with the ruin of these Colonies. It is time to *try back*; for we have already gone nearly to the brink of separation.

Truly Mr. Grey, we think your interference is only calculated to disgust the inhabitants of this Province, still more, if that were possible, with Downing street interposition in what are solely local matters of Legislative consideration.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—While protection to Home Industry occupies a large portion of public attention, the necessity of establishing a Manufactory and Warehouse for the sale of Agricultural Implements in this Province should not be overlooked, and as might very properly be given by the Legislature, if it could be judiciously effected. A large amount is yearly taken from the country to pay for these items, which will be greatly increased as Agriculture becomes more generally practised. We have mechanics fully competent to the task of their construction, but their cheapness would necessarily depend upon the erection of extensive machinery for the purpose, when Agricultural Implements could be produced here cheaper than in the neighbouring States. An effort ought at once to be made by the different Agricultural Societies, through the Legislature, to procure the erection immediately of such a desirable establishment.

TO BOSTON.—The steamer *Maid of Erin* and the *Admiral*, have commenced running on the line to Boston, for the season. The former vessel left here yesterday, and met the Admiral at Eastport, returning in the evening. Both steamers have been put in the best possible state of efficiency, and their commanders the most experienced on the line, Capt. JOHN LEAVITT has still charge of the Maid of Erin, and Captain HUTCHINS, and Mr. SPEAR, Clerk, are the officers in charge of the Admiral.

PROMOTION.—Lieutenant W. J. S. Pullen, formerly in the *Columbia*, on this station, has been appointed to the rank of Commander.

"Commander William John Samuel Pullen, (24th Jan. 1850), passed his examination on the 20th July, 1844, and after serving in that capacity in North America, on board the *Columbia*, steam surveying-vessel, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1846. He was re-appointed to the *Columbia* in the capacity of additional Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1847, and continued employed in her until paid off in 1848. On the 12th of May of that year he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Plover*, and proceeded in her to Bhering's Straits, where his services have been so highly approved of that he has deservedly been promoted to the rank of Commander."—*Woolwich Gazette.*

What is the object and use of a House and Estate Agent in this place? is a question often asked of late, and not always, perhaps, satisfactorily answered—we will give all the information we can on the subject.

The Agent's first object is to obtain an office in a central position, and then open books in which are entered the particulars, as to value and capabilities of all properties placed in his hands, either to sell, let, or exchange; in a short time, if supported, this Register becomes valuable, from the number and variety of properties entered therein; and landholders and persons desirous of selling find it to their interest to support it—Because, by this means, their premises are always in the market, without any expence to themselves, and as tenants and purchasers will save time by going to the Agency, to learn where they can be suited, the office becomes a place of resort for investors and tenants. No commissions are usually levied unless a negociation is effected, and the rates then charged are generally low, in proportion to the advantage derived, thus we have a saving of time and labor which is invaluable. But let us look at the saving of inconvenience to families in house hunting.

Under our usual system from the 1st February till the 1st May every one is going over every one's house, to see if it will suit, causing endless annoyance to the present tenants, and many useless visits to the house seekers. Under the Agency plan a house to let has a neat sign, or bill, placed about the premises, stating that they are for sale or to let, application to be made to the owner or the Estate Agent, enquiries being made at the Agency, the applicant receives sufficient information to know whether or not the place will suit—if it will, he receives a card of admission, addressed to the occupier, in the following shape, say—admit bearer to view the premises, between the hours of 2 and 4, P. M., or such days and hours as are named to the Agent, by the occupier, as being convenient to admit strangers, and none need be admitted without the ticket; here we have at once a remedy for all our woes, in this particular; now this is the system proposed, and we are glad to see that some have already availed themselves of the Agency established.—SEE ADVERTISEMENTS.

So useful are these Agencies in England and the United States, that nearly all business of the kind is transacted through them, and as no less than 70 Estate Agents are now doing business in Boston, we should think our city capable of making business for one, at least, if not more. We hope to see it encouraged, and are convinced of its utility.

Married.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. B. Sheridan, at the residence of the Bride's father, William Carvill, Esquire, of this City, to Eliza Maria, only daughter of John Crosthwaite, Esquire, Woodpark House, Kingstown, Ireland.

On Saturday evening, 23d inst., at McGarrigle's Hotel, by the Rev. R. Cooney, Mr. James F. McMullin, to Mrs. Eliza Jane Clements, both of Yarmouth, N. S.

On the 26th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Robert Bedell, to Miss Charlotte Giggey, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 17th inst., by the same Mr. John Ratter, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, both of the Parish of Sussex, County of King's.

Died.

On Saturday morning, at Indian Town, Captain William Eagles, in the 77th year of his age.

On Monday morning, Mr. James Hannah, aged 46 years.

At Bonsoucie, on the 16th instant, Charles K. Smith, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, aged 37 years, deservedly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

At Campbell Settlement, King's County, on Thursday the 21st inst., after a lingering illness, Rosa, wife of Mr. Felix Birn, in the 26th year of her age.

At Detroit, United States, on the 8th February, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. William Bowes, formerly of this City.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr. Columbine, Tilley, Philadelphia, 5; Allison & Spair, flour and corn.

Saturday—Schr. Relief, Fritz, Alexander, 7; J. V. Troop, wheat and corn.

Wednesday—Schr. Snob, Sawyer, Belfast, (me.) 5; T. McHenry, bal.

Thursday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport.—T. Parks, passengers and merchandize.

CLEARED.

Feb. 22d—Schr. Eagle, Evans, Portland, scantling, &c.; Pandora, Whelpley, Boston, scantling.

23d—Schr. Echo, McMullin, New York, boards and scantling.

26th—Schr. Emily, Wood, N. York, scantling.

27th—Hero, Flewelling, Eastport, brandy.

RUM, GIN, AND BRANDY.

To arrive, per Harriet, from Liverpool—
4 HDS. Martell & Co.'s finest Brown BRANDY;
3 do. do. do. do. Pale;
14 qr. casks Rizzis do. do. Brown;
9 do. do. do. do. Pale;
10 hhds. best Holland's GIN, Tucker's Brand;
3 pipes. fine Old Jamaica RUM;
2 do do Demerara do;
5 hhds. containing 1200 Bath BRICKS;
6 bbls. ROMAN CEMENT, finest quality.

Received per "Tweed" from New York—
5 pipes of very superior Holland's GIN.
For sale by THOMAS MAIN
Commission Merchant,
Jan. 4. *Nelson Street.*

TO LET,—*from 1st May next.*
THAT pleasantly situated House on the corner of Dorchester and Sewell streets, now in the occupation of C. H. Jewett, Esq.
Also—Several other HOUSES in the same vicinity. Please apply to
Feb. 15. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Last Night's Stage.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(By Webber & Co's. Express.)

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

Sir—After the journals were read the House resolved itself into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Gas Light Company. Passed without debate.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, brought in a Bill to incorporate the Sunbury Agricultural Society; also, a Bill to erect part of the Parish of Sheffield, in Sunbury, into two seperate townships or parishes, both of which passed a first reading.

Hon. Mr. Partelow gave notice that the Committee on the Revenue Bill would meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to prepare a Bill.

The Consolidation Bill was then taken up in Committee of the whole. Hon. L. A. Wilmot moved for a reconsideration of the 10th section, which had reference to the river and lake fisheries. He wished to make provision to prevent obstruction to the fish ascending to the rivers and lakes. He said the overseers of the fisheries were not in the habit of doing their duty in this respect, which tended to injure the people in the country. He intended that this should be obviated by the present Bill. A table of fees not having been prepared, the Committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House then, in Committee, took up the Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen and Calais lower bridge company.

(Two petitions had been presented, one in accordance with the object of the Bill, and the other praying the Bill not to pass. Whereupon Mr. Street moved that the Bill be postponed for three months—carried.)

Hon. Mr. Fisher by leave brought in a Bill to tax wild lands in this Province, read a first time.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue to the ordinary service was read a second time.

Mr R D Wilmot asked leave to bring in a petition from T Allan, Henry Chubb, and 1231 others, praying the House to pass such a Revenue Bill as would afford protection to the different branches of industry in this Province; also, praying for a bounty as an encouragement to prosecute the fisheries. [What says Earl Grey's Despatch.]—*Ed. News.*

His Honour the Speaker did not think that a petition of that description was receivable after the Committee on Ways and Means had reported. This was a parliamentary rule in England.

Mr R D Wilmot said such may be a parliamentary rule in England, but he would not like to see it established here. The petition which he held in his hand was a very important one; and it would be unjust not to hear the prayer of so large and respectable a body.

(His Honour the Speaker referred to the journals of the House of Commons where a similar petition was rejected. For the petition, 221; against it, 222.)

Mr. Ritchie said as the division in the House of Commons stood so nearly equal on a similar case he would go for the right of receiving the present Petition.

His Hon. the Speaker said the rule of this House has been, not to receive Petitions of this kind after the Committee on ways and means had reported, and he did not wish to see the practice altered.

Mr R D Wilmot said if this has been an established rule it was a wrong one; and he would like to see it broken down. We had every right to hear our constituents and to receive their Petitions.

Hon Mr Fisher would not deviate from the established rule. If they did so the House would be inundated with Petitions until the end of the Session from all parts of the Country.

Mr Barbarie said the people of St John had sufficient time to send in their Petitions before the time for receiving those documents expired, and he would not deviate from the Parliamentary rule. If it was done in this case it must be done in every other case.

Mr Jordan said these were exceptions to general rules and he thought, this instance should be made an exception. This Petition was numerously and respectably signed and it should in justice be received.

Mr Wark protested against infringing upon established rules. Fourteen days had been allowed to receive Petitions and that was quite sufficient. There were many other parts of the Country besides St John that would Petition if they knew the privilege was extended, and they would have as good a right to be heard as the people of St John; and to receive this Petition would be doing an injustice to others.

He (Mr W) would make no exceptions.

Messrs. J. Earle and Gilbert supported the reception of the Petition.

The House then divided;—for the Petition 15; against it 11.

Mr. Street presented a Petition from Miramichi, praying that a duty of not more than 4 per cent be imposed on British importations in addition to the one per cent already imposed.

Hon Mr. Fisher would put it to Hon. Members to say, if there was any use to establish fixed rules for the guidance of this House. He knew well if the rules was once infringed upon Petitions would continue to inundate the House from all directions. He cared not who the Petitioners were or what was their standing or respectability, he would protest against breaking through Parliamentary and salutary usages.

The Petition was received;—Yeas 17, Nays 9.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot then presented a Petition from a large number of Boot and Shoe makers in St. John, praying the House to impose a duty on Boots and Shoes imported into this Province.

The House again divided;—Yeas 11; Nays 13.

Mr. Street presented a Petition from J. Cunard and others praying for aid to improve the navigation of the Miramichi river. For the Petition 12; against 16. Rejected.

Mr. Wark said he did not think the Committee appointed to prepare the Revenue Bill was fairly composed. Four of the members for St. John were on that Committee. He (Mr. W.) would add hon Mr Fisher to the Committee.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said he was quite willing to have all Free Traders on the Committee if it pleased hon members. He was ready to name a day to bring in a resolution in order to test the House on the question of Free Trade or Protection.

(Considerable dissatisfaction seemed to prevail with regard to the Revenue Bill Committee. Several hon members were named to act on that Committee, and some were rejected. Messrs Carman and Fisher were added. Mr R D Wilmot named Mr J Earl, but he was rejected. Mr Wilmot then said he wished his name withdrawn. He would not act.)

The Attorney General—There is no necessity for the hon member to withdraw his name; there is nothing compulsory in this House to compel members to act on Committees against their consent.

The House then went into Committee on a Bill to repeal all the Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.

(After some discussion which amounted to little more than a legal explanation, Mr R D Wilmot moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months, which was negatived by a large majority.)

Mr. Ritchie thought that another section should be added to the Bill, in order to make it fully efficient.

Hon Mr Fisher said that in order to meet the views of the learned member from St. John, he would report progress, and to morrow he would be prepared to go into the Bill. The Committee then reported progress.

Hon Mr Partelow by command laid before the House two Despatches from her Majesty's Government, touching the boundary of the County of Carleton, and also the division of that County into two separate Counties.

Mr Barbarie, from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency relative to the Post Offices throughout the Province, brought in a report to the effect that his Excellency was pleased to comply with the wishes of the House in furnishing the desired information.

The Consolidation Bill was again taken up, and proceeded with, but no discussion.

A. J. McPHERSON.

For Sale,
And possession given on the 1st of May next.
A Two Story *HOUSE* situated on the South side of Princess Street, a few doors below BENJAMIN L. PETERS, ESQ., to be sold either at private or Public Sale at or about the 20th March. The House is capable of containing four Families with a neat *SHOP*; the Home is new, only 8 years old, good Yard and Wood houses; enquire on the premises.
Feb. 25—2w MRS. T. BOWEN.

Office of the St. John Water COMPANY,
12th February, 1850.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Water Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain important matters relative to the future operations of the Company, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The subscribers for new Stock are likewise requested to attend.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN DUNACN, *President*

CHARLES L. STREET,
House and Estate Agent and Stock Broker,
HAVING Agents in all the principal Towns in the British Provinces and the United States, gives particular attention to the Sale, Purchase, exchange or Letting of HOUSES, FARMS, &c.—Obtaining and Investing MONEY on MORTGAGE—The SALE of BANK and other STOCKS and the COLLECTION of RENTS, NOTES and ACCOUNTS.
Prince William Street,
St. John, 28th Feb. 1850.

LANDLORDS
APPLICATIONS are made daily for well situated HOUSES, and Flats of HOUSES, at rents from £20 to £30 per annum.
CHARLES L. STREET,
House and Estate Agent
28th Feb. [Obs. 1 in. News 3 ins.]

20 Dollars Reward.
THE Store of the Subscribers, in Water street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday night last, and property amounting to about £40 in value taken therefrom. It consisted of Broad Cloths, Cassimetts, and Satinetts, Silks and Satins, Plaids &c. &c.
The above reward will be paid to any person who will discover the perpetrators of this robbery, and effect the restoration of the property.
BARTLETT & LESTER.
St. John March 1 1850.

Church Society.
A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D V) in St. John, at the Trinity Church Sunday School, on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 12 o'clock.
1st March. W. Q. KETCHUM, *Secretary.*

CONCERT.
MR. R. BENNISON'S Juvenile Singing Class will give a CONCERT in the Hall of the MECHANICS INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY Evening, March 6th.
☞ Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.—Admission 7d½. March 1.

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

For California.
A few CARPENTER'S TOOL CHESTS—fitted complete, with useful Tools of the best quality suitable for that Market, a profitable article for exportation.
EDW. DRURY, TOOL STORE,
March 1. Market square.

Webber & Co.'s Boston Express.
WILL leave Saint John on THURSDAY morning next, at 7 o'clock. Parcels, Packages &c., forwarded as usual.
March 1. WEBBER & CO.

Favor's Express!
FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS will leave per steamer "Maid of Erin," on THURSDAY morning the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock.—Orders to purchase Goods, Notes and Bills for Collection will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.—For further particulars apply to
L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent.
St. John, March 1st, 1850.—3i. *South Wharf*

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.
A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be despatched with Gunnison & Co's Express, on TUESDAY, per *Maid of Erin*, to connect with the *Admiral*, at Eastport.
Small Packages and Parcels forwarded as usual to any part of the United States; also to San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton California.
☞ Goods forwarded to *Dye House* in Boston, and back to this City.
THOMAS HANFORD *Agent, St. John.*
J. B. HALL *Rail Road Exchange, Boston.*
St. John, March 1, 1850.

To Let.
A FLAT of the Subscriber's Brick Building in Duke-street, suitable for a small family. There are three Rooms, a Kitchen and Scullery, with a suit of well finished Garret Rooms.
Apply on the premises to
28th Feb. CAPT. PETER BURNS.

To Let.
THE HOUSE and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. McCarkey, adjoining the property of Mr. Hennigar, at the head of Rocky Hill, nearly opposite Trinity Church.
The House and premises adjoining the Catholic Church.
The House and Premises at present occupied by Mr. Henry Austin, on the corner of Leinster and Carmarthen Streets.
The House and Premises occupied by Mr. J. B. Sulis, and others, in Leinster Street, adjoining the property of Adam Jack, Esq., near the Centenary Chapel. Possession given on the first day of May next.
Mar. 1. 1850. GEO V. NOWLIN.

TO LET, from 1st May next—
THE First Flat and Basement of the subscriber's House in Horsefield street, with Wood-house, Stable, and Workshop attached. The Company's Water is in the house.
1st March. L. W. DURANT.

TO RENT, from 1st May next,
A PARTMENTS in the subscriber's Dwelling House, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets.
1st March. E. DURANT.

TO RENT, and possession given 1st of May next—
FOUR new HOUSES situated at the corner of Great George and Pitt Streets, furnished in plain neat style embracing all the modern improvements, and particularly adapted for small genteel families, each House contains eleven rooms with suitable pantries, good frost proof Cellars, yards, and comfortable out houses.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
March 1. Corner of King and Cross Streets.

TO BE LET.
A two story Dwelling HOUSE in Wellington Row, two doors to the southward of saint John's Church. It contains 10 rooms two kitchens, frost proof cellar, well of excellent water, woodhouse, &c., and has a garden attached. It will be let entire, or to two families.
ALSO—A two story Dwelling HOUSE, in Princess street, a few doors eastward from Germain street, a desirable residence for one family.
Also—a BARN in Dorchester street.
February 8. W. R. M. BURTIS.

TO RENT—*From 1st May next;*
THE Upper FLAT of the subscriber's brick building in Prince Wm. street.
Feb 8. [cour] WM. MAJOR.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—50 Barrels superfine FLOUR—For sale low while landing.
January 25. J. CROUCH.

Books by Auction,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock at the *VARIETY STORE*, King Street.
1000 VOLUMES Standard Works newly imported from London, among which are
Goldsmith's History of Rome, Greece and England
Ewing's Geography and Astronomy, with maps
Valpey's Homer—Johnston's, Walkers, Ainsworth's, Lempiere's and Entick's Classical DICTIONARIES.
Mental Arithmetics
Murry's ENGLISH READER
Elegant Gilt Church Services in cases
Watts' Hymns morocco and gilt, a variety of first class School BOOKS
1 set of Blackie and Sons Engineer and Machinist's Assistant, 1847
1 pair of GLOBES, Smith and Sons, 172 strand, London.
—ALSO—
1 case of American BOOKS, usual kinds, Maps Pictures, &c.
—ALSO—
2 pair CANARY BIRDS J. LORDLY.
march 1—(nbkr—courier.)

STEAM TO
Eastport, Bangor, Portland AND BOSTON.
THE sea going Steamer MAID OF ERIN CAPTAIN LEAVITT, will commence her trips to EASTPORT, leaving the North Market Wharf, on *THURSDAY*, the 28th inst., at *Seven o'clock* in the morning, to meet the splendid Steamer
ADMIRAL, Capt Hutchins,
which leaves Boston on TUESDAY, the 26th.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THOMAS PARKS,
feb. 27 *Dock street.*

House to Rent.
THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE on Brunswick Terrace, Paddock Street, now occupied by William Doherty, Esq. Possession given on the 1st May next.—Apply at the Office of WILLIAM CARVILL,
feb. 13 Nelson-street.

TO THE ELECTOR'S OF KING'S WARD
GENTLEMEN—
AS the Annual ELECTION for the COMMON COUNCIL is drawing near, I beg to announce my intention of offering for the situation of ALDERMAN of *King's Ward*. Although this is the first instance in which I have sought the honour of being a public servant, I believe you all know me well enough to judge of my fitness for the situation. If, indeed, the Office were a *political* one, I should think it right to declare my political sentiments, and tell you whether I am a Liberal or a Conservative; tho', even then, I should not think a mere name of much importance. Because a man chooses to call himself a Liberal, it does not therefore follow that he is not a Tyrant. A true Liberal is not one who is merely liberal of the rights of others; but one whose natural benevolence and love of justice make him wish to see those who are in authority dispensing *equal justice to all*; although he may not, at the same time, believe "too much love of change" the surest path to national prosperity. There is one sentiment, however, which I think it proper to avow on this occasion—*whoever accepts a public situation, is thereby bound faithfully to discharge the duties of that situation.* He is the *servant* of the public, not their *master*; and if he will not discharge the duties; or will accept any other office or employment inconsistent with the efficient discharge of those duties, let him resign the situation. Public Offices are established for the good of the people, and their interests are to be looked to, not those of the occupants of those Offices. I may add, moreover, that it is the especial duty of those holding public situations to look after the interests of the poor, and to endeavour to promote peace and good will among all classes. Whether these sentiments are tory or radical, I will not undertake to say; but with these sentiments I intend to solicit your support at the coming election. I am,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
St. John, march 1, 1850. J. H. HARTT.

TO THE ELECTOR'S OF QUEEN'S WARD.
GENTLEMEN—
ON the first Tuesday in April, I shall at the request of a large number of the Electors of the Ward appear before you at the Hastings as a Candidate for the office of Alderman.
In giving Public Notice of my intentions at this early day, I do so for the purpose of affording you a sufficiency of time to judge of my fitness for the Office, and should you think my humble abilities such as will warrant you to give me your support and vote on that day, I can only promise to do all that I can for the benefit of the Ward and City generally.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obt. Servant,
march 1, 1850. S. K. FOSTER.
(All the City Papers.)

Notice.
THE Subscribers will receive Tenders to contract for the following work, viz.
The driving of all the SAW LOGS, now being got out on the Lancaster Mill Estate, immediately on the opening of the Rivers on the Estate; forms of Tender can be had on application to Mr. ARTHUR J. BAKER (if by letter to be pre-paid.) Tenders will also be received for the repairs of Lancaster Mill. Raising and extending the Wharves, and the building and repairing the Dams on the waters of the Estate. Also for sawing per thousand, specifying rate for 1 inch Boards, 2 inch Plank, and Deals and Scantling for the ensuing sawing season; or to work and take charge of said Mill by the year, i. e. at a yearly salary. All communications to be addressed to Mr. A. J. Baker at the Mill, post-paid, who will afford all necessary information, &c., to parties w

Poetry.

THE BIBLE.

What book is that, whose page divine
Bear's God's impress on every line,
And in man's soul makes light to shine?
The Bible.

When sin, and sorrow, want and woe,
Assail poor mortals here below,
What book can them true comfort show?
The Bible.

What paints the beautiful and true,
And mirrors at a single view
The paths which here we should pursue?
The Bible.

What is the brightest gift the Lord,
In his great mercy, did award
To man to be his shield and guard?
The Bible.

What teaches love, and truth, and peace,
And bids goods will 'mong men increase,
And bids strife, war, and murder cease?
The Bible.

What elevates and purifies
The souls of men, until they rise
Like brilliant stars set in the skies?
The Bible.

Oh! what can make this world of woe
With peace, and truth, and virtue glow,
Till man, no sin or sorrow know?
The Bible.

What could our Emerald Isle restore
To that proud title which she bore,
Before popes' legates touched her shore?
The Bible.

What could the greatest blessing be
To banish Erin's ills, and free
Her sons from crime and misery?
The Bible.

What gave to England her great name,
And o'er the earth spread Scotland's fame,
While Ireland nought but tears can claim?
The Bible.

When error fled before its face,
And Luther, like the morning, rose,
With what did he Rome's crimes expose?
The Bible.

Who is it now that baffles Rome,
Where error long has found a home,
In many a Pagan pile and dome?
The Bible.

What gives to man the power and will,
God's high behests to do—fulfil,
And points the way to Zion's hill?
The Bible.

When death comes knocking at the door,
And man's short life on earth is o'er,
What tells of bliss for evermore?
The Bible.

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

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

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases baldness it it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

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

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of steam, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject of ear-teampets, have, after using one or two bottles, throw aside these trumpets, beside made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness. Price $1 per flask.

Principal Office, Twenty-one Cortlandt street, New York.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St John, N. B.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

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

CANADA, HALL, COOKING AND OTHER STOVES,

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

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

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

Wine, Brandy, Geneva,

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

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

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

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

M. FRANCIS & COUGHLAN,
No. 13, Prince Wm. street.

BEG leave to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them during the short time they have been in business, and hope by strict attention still to merit their future favours.

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

£250 Reward.

IS offered by Dr. TOBIAS if their is any article which will cure Colic, Dysentery, Chronic, diarrhœa, Cuts, Burns, Corns, Headache, Pains in the Bones, Chest and Limbs, Toothache, old Sores, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, Sore Throats, &c. quicker than his celebrated Venetian Liniment, which has never yet failed in 30 000 cases. It was used with success by his late Majesty Wm. the Fourth and by many of the nobility of England, have certified to its wonderful Pain relieving properties—It is internal as well as external remedy, and warranted to contain no ingredient that can injure even an infant. The money will be refunded, should it fail to give relief when used according to the directions.

Principal Depot, No. 1, Murray street, N. York.
Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.
Agents for St. John, New Brunswick.

November 9. FELLOWS & CO.

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

Ex "ZETLAND," from LIVERPOOL:—
8 WOOD-Stock ANCHORS, from 6 to 10 cwt each;
7 best proved short-link CHAIN CABLES, ⅞ to 1 inch;
300 bolts *Munts's* Patent Metal, ⅞, ¾, 7-8, 1, & 1¼ inch;
100 bags DECK SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
Ex ADMIRAL,—hourly expected—
50 tons best Refined IRON, well assorted.
—IN STOCK,—
10 tons common and Refined English IRON, well assorted
200 bundles small Round, ⅜ to ⅝ inch;
2 tons PLOUGH PLATE,
2 do. Best Liverpool OAKUM,
2 best proved 1 inch Studd CHAIN CABLES, 75 fathoms each;
1000 fathoms proved short link Chains, 5-16, ⅜ 7-16, ½ and 9-16 inch;
4 Iron stock ANCHORS, 3c. 3q. 5lbs., 3c. 3q. 3lbs., 4c. 0q. 11 lbs., and 3c. 3q. 6lbs.;
9 pair Smith's BELLOWS, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch;
4 ANVILS; 2 VICES;
10 tons SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
6 Kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7, and 8 inch;
2 tons Sanderson's CAST STEEL, (Axe Temper)
1 do. BLISTER STEEL, 1, and 2 C N D;
All of which is offered low for prompt payments by

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

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

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

November 23. S. K. FOSTER.

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

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

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

Manufactured solely by the Proprietors.

FELLOWS & CO.
September 1. King street

REMOVAL.——The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public, that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shutliworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.

May 4. M. N. POWERS.

SNUFF—20 Jars of Macabou, just landing from steamer Maid of Erin from Boston.

J. CROUCH.
December 21. 4, North Market Wharf.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MEREDITH, *(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, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysenter Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of the Urine, Sore Throats, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Stone an Gravel, Tic Doulourex, Tumours Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever 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, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Savre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

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

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.

High Price for Music.

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

BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c.

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

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

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has ately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,

February 2, 1849.

WHITE LEAD, &c.

EX *Lisbon*, from London, the subscriber has received—600 Kegs *Brandram's* No 1. WHITE LEAD; 188 Kegs Green, Yellow, Red, Black and Brown PAINTS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square.

October 5. WM. O. SMITH.

Choice Old WHISKY.

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

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

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

November 2, 1849.

HARE'S
Patent Seasoned Floor Cloth

From ½ yard to 9 yards wide, without seam,

FOR HALLS, PASSAGES, &c. &c.

A NEW Sett of PATTERNS has been received, and orders for any sizes Hall, Passage or Room, will be immediately forwarded on application to JOHN KINNEAR.

August 31.—3t Prince Wm. street

VESTINGS!

A Large Assortment of Black, Brown and Blue silk velvet Vestings; PLAID Do.
Thibet Wool and Edinburgh Twist, Do.
Gold Mix'd and Granite Grey Tweed Do.
all of which are suitable for the Fall and Winter wear.

GARRETT & SKILLEN,
November 23. Pantechnoiheca, corner of King and Cross streets.

Christmas and New Year.

WINTER APPLES.

LANDING ex *Maid of Erin*, from Boston:—
20 Barrels Baldwin APPLES.

J. CROUCH.

PUBLIC HALL.—A Room in the Masonic Hall, Carleton, can be obtained any night for Concerts, Lectures, &c. The Room is 45 by 25 feet, and contains seats, Chandeliers, &c. Apply to JOS. H. LITTLEHALE.

Carleton, March 30.—6t

Important to the Public.
Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

June 8.

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

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,
Liquid Opodeldoc,

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

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Cheap Variety Store.

The Subscriber having removed to the spacious and well fitted Store, formerly occupied by Mr. P. McBarnett—King Street:—

HAS opened and offers for Sale, a large and varied Stock of Furnishing and Household GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Rose Wood Wares, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Belts, &c., American Brass Clocks, Looking Glasses, Birmingham Wares, all kinds, Tea Trays, all sizes, Fancy Vases, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Chests Good Tea, Boxes Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c., Paper Hangings, Stationery and Steel Pens, and a variety of useful Goods.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Sofas, Book Cases; Stoves of all kinds on Sale as usual. J. LORDLY.

N. B. Goods will be received on Commission for private sales at limited Prices.

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignement, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.

SAMUEL A. AKERLY,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED

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

A CHOICE assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Rich English, French and German PERFUMES.

Select BRUSHES and many other articles for the Toilet Table, and Dressing Room.

—ALSO—

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

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

Rowan Island for sale or to Let.

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

EX "*Echo*" from New York:—10 Barrels Prime PORK, in Bond, for sale low by

November 9. THOMAS HANFORD.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Manufacturing Department

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ *A prime lot of Oysters, (real native) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St John, October 16th, 1849.

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

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he is ENLARGED the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES and other Machinery, BOILES, Iron castings, SHUTTERS, &c. &c., he is now prepared to *take New Contracts for Work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business.*

He has on hand a large assortment of

Cooking STOVES and Franklins,

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

August 7. GEORGE CRAIG.

☞ Notice.

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

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

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

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

Wheeler's Sherry Wine Bitters.

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

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

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

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

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

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

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures and secret ones, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses, indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that actuate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Cunas & Co. price 2s. 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Moir on & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

August 24. 1849.

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

Ex Ship "LISBON," from London,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

NOW READY FOR SALE,

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

Sept. 14, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

Fellows' Rasberry Vinegar.

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

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

FELLOWS & CO.,
Manufacturers.

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

September 7.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

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

July 6. J. LORDLY.

Flour and Tar.

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

August 31. Water street.