SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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(The time of high water here given is for A. M.)

July.		H.	Sun. s	Moon s	H. W.
21	Saturday,	4	37 7	34 8	49 0 23
22	Sunday	4	38 7	33 9	25 1 4
23	Monday,	4	39 7	32 9	57 1 41
24	Tuesday,	4	40 7	31 10	26 2 17
25	Wednesday	4	41 7	31 10	54 2 54
26	Thursday,	4	42 7	30 11	24 3 34
27	Friday,	4	43 7	29 11	53 4 22

First Quarter, 25th, 5h. 9m. afternoon.

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February, 1848.

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

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May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(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.*

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

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
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Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone an Gravel,
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Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

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

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

DEBATE
on the Canada Rebellion Losses Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

[Lord Brougham's Speech.—Continued from last Chronicle.]

Lord Elgin, in a despatch to the noble earl, said he would take an early opportunity of sending him in another despatch, an account of the character and object of that measure. This was after he had given his assent to it. The noble earl, however, seemed to have thought that he could take the character of the act of parliament from that despatch of the governor, for he said in answer to it that although he had not received it he would proceed to give his opinion of it.

Earl Grey said he had received the act in the despatch alluded to by the noble lord.

Lord Brougham—Yes, the noble lord had received the act, but not the despatch promising an account of its object and character. Now he (Lord Brougham) begged to say, that although Lord Elgin was not a lawyer, yet that he and everybody else ought to know one thing, that the objects and character of an act of parliament were to be taken, not from the information given by others, but from the information given by the text of the act itself, and that the house could not look out of the act for its character and objects. (Hear, hear.) He therefore resorted not to Lord Elgin's promised despatch, which had never reached this country, but he resorted to the act of parliament itself to discover its objects. And now he was about to state what he understood to be a fact, which the journals of the Canadian Legislature proved, and which at once negatived the assertion that none but the loyal were to be compensated. He alleged that it was intended originally to compensate others than the loyal, and that it was intended to draw no such wholesome line between the loyal and disloyal. The act had been originally introduced without any exception at all. An exception was afterwards moved, but the resolutions introduced contained no exception whatever. A Mr. Bolton submitted a motion which introduced an exception, and the exception was this:—"Provided that none of the persons convicted of high treason since November, '37, or who have been charged with high treason, and have been committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the Gaol of Montreal, submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of her Majesty, and were transported to Bermuda," &c. Now, this exception was in the original frame of the act, but it was not in the resolutions, and the resolutions formed the groundwork of the act. Mr. Bolton however, moved this exception, but then this exception was not enough, for it referred to persons "convicted of high treason or charged with high treason, and committed to the custody of the sheriff, and submitted to the will and pleasure of her Majesty, and been transported to Bermuda." But what became of the persons not convicted of high treason, but who had been transported to Bermuda, and were never in the custody of the sheriff? It was clear that such persons were not within this exception. (Hear, hear.) If he were told that this was all blunder, he was quite willing to say very possibly it is, but that is the very reason my motion should be adopted. (Hear, hear.) Hastily done, like all the works of violence—imperfectly done, like all the deeds of factions—rashly done, like all the acts of a tyrant majority temporarily advanced to power; it was very possible that it was full of blunder, but that was no reason why assent should be given to it. (Cheers.) But suppose a person not convicted of treason, and not sent to Bermuda, but who had been in the custody of the sheriff for treason, and had submitted himself to the pleasure of her Majesty and was let out, that person was not within the exception. Again, suppose a person not convicted of treason, not banished to Bermuda, but submitting to the pleasure of the crown, and never in the custody of the sheriff, that person was not within the exception, for their lordships would bear in mind that the copulative conjunction "and" not the disjunctive "or," pervaded the entire of the resolution. Therefore, a large class of traitors and rebels were not excepted from the benefit of the act. (Hear.) But this was not all. A Mr. Wilson made a motion in the assembly, to the effect that all persons aiding or abetting the late rebellion should be excepted, but the government defeated that motion by a majority of 16 in the united parliament; and from that defeat he (Lord Brougham) drew his conclusion, that the motion was wilfully and deliberately rejected, and that the government of Canada, with its eyes open to the construction of the act, intended that a line should be drawn between the rebels and the loyal, but that all should be compensated with the two exceptions already adverted to. Did he blame Lord Elgin for this? Most undoubtedly he threw no blame on him whatever, because he was supposed to be acting under responsible government and to have no hand in the proceeding. Mr. Lafontaine and the majority domineered over Lord Elgin, and compelled the rejection of the motion. But then Lord Elgin maintained that this act received the approbation of the majority, not only of the whole parliament, of which indeed there was no doubt, but that it had received the approbation of the representatives of Upper Canada. Now, he (Lord Brougham) prayed their lordship's attention to what he was going to say upon this point, because he would dispose of it instantly. It was the grossest fallacy to suppose that the question at issue between the parties was the passing of the bill. It was nothing of the kind. Nobody pretended to doubt that the loyal had a right to compensation; and if the bill were meant to extend to the loyal only it would have received general support, because all were in favour of granting compensation to that class. There might have been traitors, or traitors in disguise, who would object to the passing of the measure, but the loyal part of the Canadian parliament had no objection to compensation being given, provided the rebels did not receive any part of it; but they did object strongly to the rebels being compensated. A large majority of the English representatives from Upper Canada voted in favour of Mr. Wilson's amendment. The number were these: for the bill at large there were 22 French and 15 English members, making 37 in all, in Lower Canada.—In Upper Canada there were 11 for and 14 against it. That was for the bill generally. But upon Mr. Wilson's amendment there 27 English (22 from the upper province and 5 from the lower) against paying rebels, and 15 English (13 from the upper and 2 from the lower province) for paying them. But he deducted 5 of Mr. Lafontaine's and his ministerial party from these 15, and then he found that there were 27 English against paying rebels to 10 who were in favour of paying them. This was nearly three to one—a very large majority against paying rebels. (Hear, hear.) But Lord Elgin plumed himself very much upon the addresses he had received. He had no doubt, had many addresses, with some thousands of signatures to them, but it was remarkable that the documents themselves were chiefly confined to the subject of the late riots. The parties condoled with him upon the destruction of property which had taken place, and the insults to which he had been exposed, and they professed their attachment to the crown. Hardly any one of them expressed approval of the conduct of the government. The greatest exertions had been used to get up these addresses, in order to congratulate his Excellency upon his escape from violence. But how were these addresses prepared? Whence did they proceed? From public meetings? No such thing. [Hear, hear.] Hardly two or three of them had emanated from public meetings. They were got up in corners—something after the manner in which hole and corner addresses were formerly got up in this country by the zeal of partisans and the inducements held out to the public to sign. Now, a vast number of addresses and petitions had been presented against the bill, and almost all these had emanated from public meetings, convened by the authorities, and presided over by the mayors and magistrates of the several towns. The petitions, therefore, against the Bill greatly preponderated in point of weight and importance over the addresses which had been got up in corners. [Hear, hear]. But it was said that tranquility had been restored. He trusted it was. He had no official despatch to communicate, but he had received a letter, dated the 6th of June, from a person who had left Montreal on the 5th. He stated that he had left the latter place in a state of the greatest possible excitement—that the British population would prefer to join the United States rather than pay the losses the rebels had sustained by their own misconduct, and that, should the Bill be sanctioned, Canada would be lost to the British crown. This was the writer's opinion; but it was not the opinion of him [Lord Brougham].

The Marquis of Lansdowne—Hear, hear.

Lord Brougham could assure the noble marquis that the writer was as loyal a man as any upon the treasury benches, and that when he said the excitement was great at Montreal he was entitled to credence. (Hear.) Was it very much to be wondered at that such excitement should exist? No one more deplored than he did the excesses which had been committed, or the disgraceful outbreaks which had taken place, but he could not help feeling for those who had not taken part in the riots, who were the great body of the Canadian people, attached to the crown, who were the great bulk of our fellow subjects, who by their own exertions, sacrifices, and blood had extinguished the flame of rebellion—he could not help feeling, placing himself in their hard situation, and knowing that they were writhing under the infliction of this ill-started measure, how much and how bitterly they had been visited. (Hear, hear.) It was a common remark that individuals felt more for their own interests than that of others; yet great bodies of men were more apt to be irritated, vexed, and tormented by what outraged their feelings than by what damnified their interests; and when the feelings outraged were the loyal affections of subjects deserted by their natural superiors, who ought to be their protectors, and to whom they owed and from whom they had never withdrawn allegiance—when they were trampled upon by those rulers and found those rulers in a new league with the rebels whose rebellion their blood had extinguished, but whose losses they were now called upon to make good, he must say that this was a most cruel hardship to inflict upon a whole community. (Hear, hear.) He therefore considered that it was the bounden duty of that house to protect those persons from this severe and intolerable infliction; and if he were met with the *tu toque* argument that there was nothing in in the present bill which was not to be found in the bill of Upper Canada, he would take issue on the fact. Losses had doubtless been sustained in Upper Canada, but the rebels in that province were few in number, and the bill was not required to draw a line between the disaffected and the loyal, but substantially the line was drawn. A Mr. Hincks had stated that four or five rebels in Upper Canada had received compensation, but this was afterwards proved to be a mistake, and how Mr. Hincks could have made such a statement was unaccountable, except upon the principle laid down by Sir Francis Burdett, that "people long in governments were fond of indulging in an unfortunate habit of official assertion." ("Hear," and laughter.) He (Lord Brougham) believed that a more fatal mistake could not be committed than in carrying out the doctrine and practice of responsible government. If such a government were good for Canada, it must also be good for Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Cape; but where should we have been if we had held the doctrine of responsible government in questions relating to slavery, when Mr. Canning said, "Never, never trust slave holders or their representatives to make laws respecting slavery." He did not call upon the house absolutely to refuse their assent to this present bill, or to petition the crown to withhold its assent, but he asked them to take care that the bill be made clear and intelligible—that if there were errors and blunders in it they should be corrected—that if exceptions were not made with reference to rebels claiming compensation for their losses, those exceptions should now be added, and that until these exceptions were added assent to the measure might be suspended, but not refused, in order that due time might be given to have the amendments made. (Hear.) The house might rely upon it they were on the eve of a great struggle in North America; and if they supposed that that struggle between them and that colony was viewed with indifference by their neighbours on the other side of the Atlantic—if they rocked themselves to sleep under the impression that America, having a boundless extent of territory, would not covet more, let him awake them from that dream. Let him remind them that if America was for the first time an unambitious republic—that if for the first they had an instance in America of a popular government without the control of a crown or without the control of an aristocracy—the control of a crown to keep the peace, the control of an aristocracy to perpetuate the peace, as at Venice of old—that if America for the first time furnished an example of a popular government without any such checks, appliances, or control, and was divested of all ambition, it was the most novel event in the history of human nature and of human governments. If they fancied that as America had acquired great territories, and extended them to the south and west in all directions, she had more land than she knew how to govern, and more produce than she knew how to consume, and therefore that she would not look to the north and not seek to extend her influence in that quarter, then he contended that an infinitely great wonder had taken place, that an absolute miracle had been wrought, because they were believing what was contrary to the whole history of human passions, propensities, and crimes, that the lust for dominion was capable of being satisfied. He believed that America counted every day an age until she heard that this bill received the royal assent—that she counted every day an age until England plunged her fellow-subjects, into the gulf now yawning to receive them. (Hear, hear.) Besides the lust of power, which increased in proportion to its gratification, there was a positive, direct and prevailing interest of the southern states in the annexation of Canada, because it would tend to increase the preponderance of the northern or anti-slave states, but even these southern states were anxious that Canada should be absorbed in the union, for this reason, that it was now the great refuge for runaway slaves—and at this moment there were 15,000 families of runway slaves in Upper Canada, so that besides the general love of American rule and American fame by which all American citizens were more or less influenced, there was in the slaveholding states of the south this strong motive also. They participate also with their northern fellow countrymen in another feeling. We had recently given protection to America as against ourselves. We had adopted the doctrines of free trade, and had extended those doctrines from time to time (to his satisfaction and comfort, though in this he differed from many of his noble friends near him), from one article to another. The Americans did not sympathise with us on the subject of protection; but they did sympathise with the Canadian rebels. They were delighted, as he knew by letters which had come to his knowledge lately, and which had been addressed to one of the greatest houses in the city from America, expressing the greatest joy and exultation at our abandonment of the navigation laws—but they add, "do not suppose that we will join you in such a policy"—(Hear, hear), "on the contrary, it will be our care now to drew our protection tighter than ever." (Hear, and Protectionist cheers.) We had withdrawn protection from our manufactures, not so the Americans. They desired to increase the protection on theirs. What now prevented it? Upper Canada, a frontier of 1,400 or 1,500 miles, which it was utterly and absolutely impossible to protect. No amount of American police or of American militia, much less of custom-house or excise officers, could prevent a bale of goods crossing that extensive frontier into America. A friend of his sometime since saw a number of hatchets in Illinois. He said, "These look like our manufacture." "No," replied the American with whom he was speaking, "you cannot make them." Sometime afterwards he returned, and found that they were supplied with the same description of tools from Birmingham. It appeared that another party went there, and seeing the American hatchets, inquired what they were sold at: he was told 1 dol. 25 cents. each. He undertook to send them a consignment from Birmingham, and he did send 25,000 hatchets, which were sold at half a dollar each. Notice was given to the government and the excise, and down came the custom-house officers and militia to seize them; but the attempt was futile, for when they arrived they found all sold. Every man had bought his hatchet for his half a dollar, and carried it off on his shoulder. And thus it was with all other articles of manufacture: the difference of the price was such, that no mere custom house regulation would prevent their introduction. All we required to ensure the introduction of our goods into America was a frontier; that frontier we had while we possessed Canada, and that the Americans knew well.—Tariff there could be none: that was a dream, an impossibility, while we retained Upper Canada. (Hear.) Therefore it was that he conjured their lordships to do all they could to knit to us the affections of our fellow subjects in Canada. If it were by any surrender of rights, any unfitting sacrifice of power, or even of wealth, that they now asked to conciliate their love and affection, he should be the last man to recommend it; but it was not so, and he implored them to conciliate the feelings of the loyal people in that colony, because by doing so—by knitting their affections and attachments still closer to ourselves, we should render the severance of that colony from the mother country impossible. (Hear, hear.) He had long thought, and he had more than once expressed that thought in that house, that it was a very great error in the peace of 1782, as Lord St. Vincent told Lord Shelborne, to keep the Canadas, and not leave them to the United States, and there were many others he believed who thought so too; but he could not forget the reply which Lord Shelborne made to that objection:—"Show me the instance," said he, "of a great state consenting to give up a great colony like Canada without injuring her character, and trenching on her renown. If it be taken from you by force of arms, that is another question; but you cannot, without a sacrifice of character and power, make a voluntary surrender." He fairly confessed that the inclination of his opinion since 1838, when the subject was last broached, and when he held to the opinion of Lord St. Vincent had suffered a material change. He had had more intercourse with them since that time, and the consequence was, that he entertained greater respect for, and stronger sympathy with his Canada fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to be aware of the strong feelings of loyalty which pervaded the great mass of our fellow-subjects in Canada, and not feel that it would be a cruel policy to take any steps to throw them into the hands of the Americans. (Hear, hear.) He had seen men within the last three weeks—men born and bred in Canada, men who had toiled and bled for their country, men to whom Canada had been home for the last half century, men whose possessions, whose families, whose every tie was in Canada—and these men had told him that they had such a holy horror of being given up to the great dominant republic of the West, a horror proceeding to such an extent that if that catastrophe was consummated, they would leave Canada, as their forefathers had left America, and sacrifice their homes to their loyalty to England. (Hear, hear.) He implored their lordships not to hasten that catastrophe. He called upon them to save their Canadian fellow-subjects from the effects of this whim of responsible government carried to an absurd and reckless excess; he implored them to adopt the resolutions which he was about to submit, and which, he believed, would act as oil on the troubled waters—(a laugh)—and restore peace and contentment to the colony. The noble lord concluded by moving the following resolutions:

"That by an act passed in the parliament of "Canada, intituled "An Act to provide for the "Indemnification of Parties in Lower Canada "whose Property was destroyed during the Rebel-"lion in the Years 1837 and 1838," no security "is afforded against compensation for losses sus-"tained in the rebellion in Canada in 1837 and "1838 being given to persons engaged in said "rebellion. That it is just and necessary, either "by recommending a further and amending bill "to the legislature of Canada, or by such other "means as may be effectual, to provide security "against any compensation for losses sustained in "said rebellion being given to persons engaged in "or having aided or abetted the same."

[Earl Grey made a lengthy reply to Lord Brougham, in which he went on to justify the policy of the ministry towards Canada, and likewise the Indemnity Bill. With regard to Mr. Lafontaine, Earl Grey *denied his being implicated in the rebellion!* and said he had been given to understand that the true explanation of a treasonable passage in a letter of Lafontaine's was a *mere joke!* directed against the parsimony of Mr. Papineau.—Earl Grey thinks, himself, that no distinctions are to be made by the indemnity bill,—he says—After 12 years had elapsed, to institute an inquiry into the feelings of all parties at the moment when the rebellion took place, would do so much mischief and would create so much bitterness, that it would be infinitely better so indemnity should be granted.]

Lord Lyndhurst said that he would claim the indulgence of their lordships while he addressed them. He had not been in the habit of addressing their lordships for a considerable period, for reasons which were personal to himself, and which were probably known to their lordships; but considered the offices which he had held during the last few years, he felt himself imperatively called on to express his opinion on this subject, and to state his entire disapprobation of the measure to which the resolution of his noble and learned friend related. With respect to the noble lord (Elgin), who acted as governor of Canada, he must say that he believed him to be a most honourable and conscientious man, and that nobody could possibly regret more strongly than he did the acts of violence and intemperance to which he had been subjected. It was not his intention to go into the question of responsible government, which was so much discussed by his noble and learned friend near him, and by the noble earl opposite, to inquire what was its nature, and how it could be applied to colonial legislation, but he would say that unless the effect of constitutional government was that it established an entire and independent state in the shape of a colony, there were cases in which the government and parliament of this country were called upon to interfere for the sake of the honour and dignity of the crown. (Hear, hear.) The question in this case turned upon the construction of an act of parliament. The grounds on which the Indemnity Bill was objected to was, that it rewarded rebels, and that the honest, loyal, enterprising, and active people of Canada, who sacrificed so much of their property and blood on the occasion referred to, were to be taxed for compensation for those persons who were concerned in the rebellion which they succeeded in crushing. He saw no objection to the manner in which the noble earl (Grey) stated the case.—It appeared that an amnesty in another case had been passed, and it was thought fit that some of those who had been engaged in rebellion might be employed in the service of the crown; but he knew of no instance in which they were afterwards rewarded and received compensation for any losses which they might have sustained. Having made these two or three preliminary remarks, he must say a word in favour of the conduct of Sir Alan M'Nab. The noble earl had endeavoured to show that Sir Allan M'Nab was not entitled to any thanks for the exertions which he had made in the suppression of the rebellion. Sir Alan M'Nab had performed very great services.—And the rebels disappeared when they saw him at the head of his troops. It was true there was no contest. The moment the troops under Sir A. McNab appeared, the rebels decamped, and left the field to the loyalists. Sir A. M'Nab received the distinct thanks of the governor-general of Canada, Lord Seaton, for the activity, exertion, and vigour which he displayed on several occasions, and he afterwards received the thanks of the crown, and obtained the title which he at present possesses as a testimony of his valuable services. He thought that he had not been justly treated by the noble earl. The question before their lordships appeared to him to resolve itself into a very narrow compass. It depended upon the construction of an act of parliament. The indemnity bill applied to all the persons who were engaged in the rebellion, except those who were mentioned in the proviso. What, then, was the application of the act? There were two or three instances to show that the effect of it was to reward and compensate the persons who were actively engaged in the rebellion. Mr. Papineau was one; he was not tried and condemned; but he absconded, and went to the United States, and from that he afterwards passed to France, and did not return till after the Queen's pardon was granted. Taking advantage of that pardon, he returned for the first time to Canada, and it was now clear that he who was one of the most prominent leaders of the rebellion, will be entitled to compensation, as he did not come within the proviso of the bill, for any losses that he may have sustained in consequence of the rebellion. It was a direct insult to common sense to say that he was entitled to claim compensation. Compensation from whom? From the public purse of this country?—No, but from the taxation of the persons who by their exertions, energy, and vigour so successfully succeeded in crushing this rebellion. Was there a person in that house who would sanction such an act? He would suppose an analogus case nearer home.—There was a rebellion in Ireland last year. The leaders was tried, convicted, and sentenced, and were to be transported. Let them suppose that her Majesty in a few years would be induced to grant them a pardon, and that they should return to Ireland, and that one of them by some very great change in circumstances got into the government of this country, and proposed to tax the people of this country to compensate his associates for the losses which they sustained in consequence of the rebellion. Would he find a single individual to support them? Yet this was the case in the matter which was now before their lordships. The leader of the government brought in the bill for the purpose of compensating and rewarding those who were his associates in a criminal enterprise. That much he would say with respect to M. Papineau. It was stated that Mr. Lafontaine was not engaged in this rebellion. The noble earl was wholly misinformed with respect to that; the statement he made was wholly incorrect, and there were persons in that house who were on the spot, and knew every matter connected with this affair, and who would be able to prove it.—The rebellion took place in 1837 and 1838; and Mr. Lafontaine, seeing the danger of his remaining in Canada, left and came over to this country, to avoid his apprehension. He heard that there was a warrant here for his apprehension, and he immediately left this country. The noble lord said that Mr. Lafontaine challenged inquiry; but he never returned till the pardon was granted, and no inquiry could be instituted. The part of the

noble earl's speech which alluded to Mr. Lafontaine was most ridiculous. He was surprised at the shifts to which he was driven. There was Mr. Giouard also, for whom 500*l.* was offered, and who was apprehended. In his possession was found a letter from Mr. Lafontaine, stating that money would be obtained to render assistance to the blue caps of the north, to enable them to put an end to feudal system. The noble lord appeared to treat that letter as a mere matter of joke.—He was not named in the proviso of the bill. Sir John Colborne said, in one of his despatches, that the number of those who were arrested as rebels, being taken in arms, amounted to 800. Several of them were tried and sentenced by court martial, and afterwards pardoned. It was impossible to conceal the fact that the bill provided compensation for rebels, and for, perhaps, the imprisonment of persons for rebellious acts. These were the grounds which induced him to take part in the debate upon the subject that evening. It was contrary to his usual practice to take much part in their lordships' debates, but he felt imperatively bound to oppose the bill. He attached no importance to frivolous objections. He quite admitted the talent and the ability of the noble earl opposite (Earl Grey), but it seemed to him (Lord Lyndhurst) that the noble earl had never read through the several clauses of the bill. The noble earl did not go so far as to say that rebels were to be compensated for their rebellious acts, but he did say that compensation would be awarded for all unjust, unnecessary, or wanton acts committed during the rebellion—for the seizure and carrying away of goods, or other injury to property. That being so, the case which was mentioned a few minutes before of 800 persons with arms in their hands in support of the rebellion, would come within the provisions of the bill, and every one of those 800 persons would be entitled to compensation (Cheers.) The noble earl was very particular in refering to the former Indemnity Act respecting Canada, and he read a great many of the clauses of that act to their lordships. Now, that act provided compensation for any injuries or losses sustained by violence or by any of her Majesty's troops, or in the suppression of the rebellion.—There was also a clause for the compensation of persons whose premises had been occupied, during the rebellion, by the naval or military forces of her Majesty. The noble earl discovered those clauses in the former act, and copied them into this bill. But, notwithstanding those clauses, there was no doubt that the persons engaged in the late rebellion would be entitled to receive ample compensation if their lordships approved of the bill in its present shape. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from Lord Brougham.) He was apprehensive of troubling the house too much—(No, no)—by going further into the details. (No.) There was, however, another class of persons who would come within the operation of the bill if it become an act of parliament. [Lord Brougham here whispered the noble and learned speaker] As his noble and learned friend suggested to him, the noble earl stated it would be most difficult to ascertain who had taken part in the rebellion. Now, with respect to 104 persons who had been outlawed for treason, there could be no such difficulty as the noble earl apprehended. The record of the outlawry of those several persons could be easily referred to. If it was not intended that they should be entitled to compensation for any losses they sustained by reason of their own rebellious acts, where was the difficulty of removing all doubts upon the subject by expressly excepting them from the operation of the bill? They had forfeited their goods and chattels by being outlawed, and if there was no intention to compensate them for those losses, what objection was there so state that specifically in the bill itself? (Hear, hear. He would therefore put it to their lordships to consider seriously whether they were prepared to sanction such a measure. Unless Canada was to be considered an independent state he thought it was the duty of the house to interfere for the purpose of preventing such a measure becoming law. Their lordships were bound to do so, except they were prepared to act in a manner injuriously to the interests of the empire, and inconsistently with the respect that was due to the British crown. (Hear, hear.) It was stated the Governor-General's discretion and instructions to be issued to the commissioners would obviate the objections to the bill, but the Governor-General had no discretion. The commissioners would be bound by their oaths to discharge their duty as pointed out in the bill, and their duty would be to allow claims for compensation for all losses proved to them to have been occasioned by the rebellion—so that, in fact, there was no discretion. The act of parliament would be imperative. It had been stated in another place, that if the commission could be issued by the crown, instructions could be issued by the crown; but, this would be a commission issued under the authority of parliament, and no person could interfere with it. The act of parliament could not be qualified by any instructions of the Governor-Generals or any directions to the commissioners. In Canadian debates upon the bill, Mr. Baldwin, the Attorney-General, was represented to have expressly stated that it was not intended to compensate rebels for their losses. If it was really intended that they should not come within the operation of the measure, why was it not so provided? There was no such intention. It was perfectly idle to argue the question, for there could scarcely be a doubt that the bill was passed with that view. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lafontaine was pressed, over and over again, while the bill was in progress, to state what the real intention was, and no satisfactory opinion could be obtained from him on the subject. If their lordships did not now mean that rebels should be compensated why not have them explicitly excepted in the bill? If they objected to the amendment, it might be modified, or put in such other form, so as to obviate the natural and reasonable objections to the bill; but, undoubtedly, the subject was deserving their lordships' most serious consideration. The noble earl asked how it would be possible to identify persons engaged in the rebellion. Nothing was more simple. The commissioners were appointed to inquire into the claims; could they nor be empowered to receive evidence of the character of the parties preferring claims, and that they should be rejected if they were proved to have been implicated in the rebellion. The noble earl said the parties could not be examined themselves; but it should be remarked here that the Amnesty Act had acquitted them all. The commissioners could examine upon oath, and if they were not satisfied that the parties had not been engaged in the rebellion, why should not the bill expressly direct them to reject the claims of all such parties? Though the commissioners, who were to determine every claim, might not, in every case, be able to ascertain whether a person was engaged in the rebellion, they could, in the great majority of instances, at all events, be able to form a pretty correct opinion. And if they entertained any doubt upon the subject, they would, of course, according to the universal principle, give the claimant the benefit of it. There was another point to which he wished to advert. In the preamble of the bill it was stated that its object was to compensate all "just" claims for losses proved to have been occasioned by the rebellion. Such words were not sufficient to disentitle rebels from a participation in the benefits which would be conferred under the bill, and it was impossible for any one to prove that it could be so. If claims preferred by rebels were to be considered "unjust" and that they were to be included in the operation of the measure, why not state it expressly? Every one at all familiar with the acts of parliament, knew that an express exception excluding rebels was absolutely necessary, if it was intended that they should be excluded. Reference had been made to the acts of a former government, but it was no matter now, for the purposes of this bill, whether any former government had intended [illegible] prevented from interfering with the passing of the [illegible] act. Their lordships were not now to be bill, or pronouncing their opinion respecting it.—The noble and learned lord then referred to the former act of indemnity. It was notorious that the people of Upper Canada were almost to a man as loyal as men could be. There was no use, then, for the exception of rebels that it was contended should now be introduced into this bill. For, if there were no rebels in Upper Canada, how could they have sustained any losses? They sustained none; and no exception was introduced for the reason there was no one to claim compensation. That act was never intended to apply, and in fact had never been applied, for the relief or benefit of rebels. Altogether there was only four or five persons who claimed compensation under it, and the whole amount awarded did not extend beyond 20*l.* or 30*l.*—not for any general losses, but in consequence of the seizure of certain goods by order of Sir Allan M'Nab. There was no analogy whatever between the circumstances under which both measures was brought forward. Under the former act, Lord Metcalfe appointed a commission to inquire into the amount of compensation for losses sustained in consequence of the rebellion by the loyal inhabitants of Canada. Instructions were afterwards given for the guidance of the commissioners, but that could not be done under this bill. One of the officers of the conservative government expressly stated in 1843, in reply to question put upon the opposite side, that under no circumstances would they introduce a bill inconsistant with the limited provisions of Lord Metcalfe's commission. But under this bill the powers to be given were almost unlimited. All he would say was, that if their lordships passed it in its present shape they could do nothing more effective for the continuance of the agitation by which that country had been disturbed. Their lordships' course was quite clear. If this bill was rejected, another,—an amended one—might be introduced and the royal assent given to it. The law officers of the crown in Canada and the Governor General expressly stated that there was no intention on the part of the crown to compensate rebels. That should be plainly stated otherwise they would be compensated and have equal advantages with loyal subjects. If a bill consistent with the intentions of the parties were introduced, it would no doubt meet with fair consideration and be passed. This bill did not correspond with the intentions of the parties, and why should different provisions be introduced? He had to apologise to their lordships for troubling them so much. (No, no.) It might be the last occasion upon which he should do so, but as he had had the honour of holding a high office under the former government, and entertained a decided conviction as to the mischievous tendency of the bill, which he considered insulting not only to the empire but to the sovereign, he thought he should be disregarding the imperative duty cast upon him if he had remained silent upon the subject.

Lord Campbell said the noble and learned lord who had just sat down seemed to have forgotten that this bill was now in operation. It had received the assent of the executive of Canada, and was the law of the land there. Its operation could be suspended only by the direct interference of the imperial parliament—by their disallowing the bill and altogether annulling what had been formally done by the legislature of that country. He should confess he had heard with extreme pain the speech of his noble and learned friend, who he hoped had returned to his older opinions. He was old enough to remember well when his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst) was a staunch liberal—(laughter, cheers, and cries of 'order')—and when he would be found eagerly supporting such a measure as that. But the noble and learned lord took another turn. (Question, question.) He had not only supported the emancipation of the Roman Catholics—(Laughter and cries of 'Question.') He was speaking to the question, and about to show their lordships the motives. (Interruption and calls for "order.") But without proceeding upon this point further,—(hear)—perhaps his noble and learned friend thought of the French population of Canada as he had of the inhabitants of another portion of these realms. That they were aliens in blood—(Cries of "Order" and general interruption)—in language and in religion. ("Oh, oh," and loud cries of order and question.) Yes, his noble and learned friend might have thought so, for "On revient toujours a ses premiers amours"—[The remainder of the sentence was inaudible]. The noble and learned lord then proceeded to say it appeared to him that his noble friend had taken a most perverted view of the bill—that he was haunted by his great imaginative powers, and that he could not see the dangers which would arise if the bill was mutilated or abandoned. He agreed entirely with his learned friend, that the construction to be put upon the bill should be expressed in it plainly. The precedent for it on the other act was just as much open to it on the objection as this. The commissioners to be appointed were to be governed by the words of the preamble, and they were instructed that compensation should be allowed for just losses only. The question was, whether a man should be called on to show that he had been a loyal subject, or whether it should be left to those who resisted the claim to show that he had been guilty of treason. It would be most unjust to impose a condition on a man to prove that he had been a loyal subject. What was to be the nature of the proceeding? What witness was he to call?—How was he to make out that he was a loyal subject? It would be most unfair and most unjust.—That it was said that there must be an opportunity given to prove that he had been disloyal, and that was the real question which the Canadian parliament had to determine, and by which the bill of the Canadian parliament was now brought before the house. If, when a person came for compensation for his house having been burnt, it was to be proved that 12 years before he was disloyal, which was the effect of Mr. Wilson's amendment, *toties quoties* there would have been a trial for high treason, it would lead to interminable inquiry and the grossest injustice. What had been done? All had been done that was practicable to be done; wherever it was *res djudicata*—wherever it could be proved that a party had been guilty of rebellion, a short proceeding was pointed out, by which his claim could be resisted. All who had taken the benefit of the Queen's pardon, and been transported to Bermuda, were likewise exempted. For these reasons he said that it was highly expedient to reject the amendment and the amendment having been rejected and the bill having been carried by a large majority, not only of the French inhabitants, but of those of Anglo Saxon origin, the question was, ought it to be disallowed? It was said that the United States had an eye on Canada. He believed that nothing would give greater delight to the people of the United States than the motion of his noble and learned friend that this bill be disallowed; and that a war of classes should take place in the provinces. He did not dispute that the house had a right to interfere where the imperial interest give a premium to rebellion, then their lordships might have interfered; but this bill had no such object; this bill only gave compensation to those who had suffered losses during the rebellion, for which they had a just and equitable claim. The bill merely gave to Lower Canada the advantage which had been given to Upper Canada; it made no invidious distinction between the two provinces. For these reasons he hoped their lordships would be of opinion that the sanction given to this act by the representatives of the crown ought not to be interfered with, but that most dangerous consequences would result from the interference of parliament on this occasion.

Lord Stanley gave credit to the observations of the noble and learned lord at the commencement of his speech, that he was about to reply to a speech to which he had listened to with great pain; but he must say for himself, and for the rest of the house, not excepting lords opposite, that they listened to the able and powerful speech of the noble and learned lord (Lord Lyndhurst) with feelings of admiration for the power of language which he displayed, for the undiminished clearness of his intellect, and the force with which he grappled with the argument before him, which while it showed that age had in no degree impaired the vigour of his powers, added to the regret which all must feel at the announcement which he had made that he intended seldom, if ever again, to occupy their lordships' attention.—He should have thought, however, that if there was one feeling which it was impossible for any one to entertain after hearing the speech of the noble and learned lord, it was a feeling to lead any one to answer such a speech by an unworthy taunt. (Hear.) His noble friend's high position and long experience, his high character, his distinguished and eminent abilities might have secured to him, in the decline of his years, from any unworthy taunt. His noble and learned friend (Lord Campbell) had not thought it beneath him on such an occasion to address such language to such a man; if the noble and learned lord had listened with pain to the able statement of his noble and learned friend, he was sure that there was no one who had listened with deeper pain to the noble lord's own statement; he must confess, with all respect to the noble and learned lord, that his case was on a par with his argument. Before he addressed himself to the particular circumstances of his case, he must advert to one or two topics adverted to by the noble earl with regard to the exercise of power, by the ministers of the crown, over the advisers of the colonial governor in a colony where responsible government had been introduced. By responsible government he meant the government of a party; and what he had seen had not tended to shake or alter the opinion that government by a party was by no means likely to contribute to the good administration or successful management of affairs; but he frankly admitted that party government having been introduced into Canada, whatever might have been his *a priori* impressions or the impressions of any other Secretary of State, he was bound, as he could, to give effect to the responsible system of government; and he could hardly give stronger proof of his own conscientious adhesion to that principle than that he offered no opposition, in the spirit of responsible government, to the admission of Lafontaine into the administration of Canada. He might have felt that upon many grounds that admission was most objectionable, but the principle being laid down by the advisers of the crown in a colony must be men who possessed the confidence of the legislature of the colony, he felt, and his distinguished friend, Lord Metcalfe, felt, that he had no alternative but to adopt the principle and accept the ministry which was the choice of the majority; but he went a step further, and said that a minister, be he who he might, was absolutely to dictate the course of the government, that he was to exercise an unlimited control over the person who was nominally the representive of her Majesty, but who, under such a system, would be a tool of the local administration. He said that that system, so carried, was utterly and wholly inconsistent with the idea of responsibility to the sovereign in this country or to parliament. It was the principle of absolute, entire independence.—If the governor had nothing to do but obey the orders of his responsible advisers, it was a a farce to talk of his being responsible to the Secretary of State here, the Secretary of State being responsible to parliament for any opinion expressed or any act performed by the Governor-General of Canada under such advisers. It might be asked how were local self government and the authority of the crown to be made to act together. If both were pushed to an extreme, it was impossible. Local self-government, entire and without exception, excluded the authority of the crown, as the absolute authority of the crown excluded local self-government. The only difficulty as applied to responsible government was to state the occasions and to form a judgement of the questions on which it was politic, wisg, and expedient for the introduction of the authority of the crown through the Secretary of State. But if it were laid down that on no occasion ought that authority to be interposed, and that a bill which had received the sanction of the local legislature was therefore necessarily to pass, then the constitution of Canada, far from being the Constitution of this country, or anything approaching to it, was a constitution infinitely more democratic, more absolutely and purely democratic, than that of the United States. (Hear, hear.) If the principle were laid down that the prime minister was to advise the governor on every question, and that his advice was to be implicitly followed—that he, being a man who had the full control of the local House of Assembly, was to advise the crown on all questions, including the appointment of members to fill the legislative council—the result of such a system would be to subject the legislative council, the governor, and the crown itself, to the one individual who, for the time being, happened to have, and was prepared to make an unscrupulous use of, his influence in the House of Assembly. (Hear.) He had certainly not expected to see the time when, in a strict conservative sense, a second elective chamber would be a cheque on the democratic system; but he had no hesitation in saying that a second elective chamber would carry with it infinitely more weight, and be an infinitely greater check on democracy than a legislative council appointed for life, but filled up from time to time with the nominees of the minister for the time being, and thereby converted into a body whose mere duty was, to registar the acts of the house of assembly. (Hear, hear.) It was intended to be a breakwater between the popular feeling and the authority of the crown; it was an assembly consisting of 33 persons only; but within this year, since the accession of the present ministry to power, the number had been increased by no less than 12 members, all of the same political opinions, and introduced, not for the purpose of carrying this specific measure, but for the purpose of supporting the administration by their general concurrence. (Hear, hear.) It was no answer to him to talk about their being 15 members of French origin to 31 or 32 of British origin—more than half the new nominees were of British origin, but they were not the less subservient tools and followers of the present administration; and for that reason they had been admitted into the legislative council.—The assembly he had now the honour of addressing, which really controlled the democratic feeling of the country, and exercised a salutary influence on its legislation, consisted of about 450 peers.—What would be the effect if, on a change of government, 150 new peers were suddenly introduced for the purpose of turning the balance, and if they were chosen in order to support the government of the day? (Hear, hear.) Could any one say that that would not be a flagrant, gross, and violent outrage on the British constitution, instead of giving it its real play and authority? On the contrary, it was the duty, and had been the policy, of every government, whig or tory, so to frame their measures as to reconcile and mitigate the differences of opinion that might prevail between the different branches of the legislature, to moderate the violence of the democratic party, in their attempt to pass measures of a democratic tendency, lest they should provoke a collision with the peers, to appeal, as they had never appealed in vain, to their lordships' prudence and wisdom, to sacrifice some of their own particular opinions for the sake of not bringing themselves into collision with the House of Commons. That was the principle in the practice of which the British constitution had alone been found practicable or tenable. If that principle was altered, and the system introduced which now appeared to prevail in Canada, it would lead to a democracy more complete and absolute than that of the United States.—But the noble earl (Grey) admitted that there might be occasions on which it was right that the crown should interfere and exercise its authority; the question was, what was the nature and character of these occasions, and was this one? (Hear, hear.) The noble earl first appealed to their generosity, and said they ought to cast oblivion over everything that had occurred before. He entirely concurred in this policy; but though, as the noble earl had observed, it was never inquired who were out in the Scotch rebellion in 1745, yet no measure had ever been brought in for compensating who were out for losses they had sustained from the violence of the king's troops in suppressing the rebellion of which they had been the instigators. Had such compensation been proposed in 1760, would any one have said this was injustice, impolicy, hardship, or cruelty, in asking the claimants what they were doing at the time, and how they happened to come by their losses? (Hear, hear.) That was the case now before their lordships. It was precisely because they thought that this bill did give encouragement to rebellion, and rewarded it at the cost of those who had put it down and had suffered in their persons and property, because it called upon them to compensate unconvicted rebels, because it encouraged and gave premium to rebellion, that they joined issue with the noble earl on that point. (Hear, hear.) He must now refer to the history of the the bills that had been introduced, for giving compensation; and he hoped to be able to show that at no time had the object of the legislature of Upper Canada been to compensate rebels; nor did he believe that rebels had been compensated under them. The first act passed by the parliament of Upper Canada before the union, recited that certain inhabitants (not using the expression, "loyal inhabitant") had sustained much loss and damage by the destrutoin of their dwellings and other buildings by the rebels; [and therefore it authorised inquiry into the losses sustained. A commission having been formed, to inquiry into into the losses so sustained. A commission having been formed, to inquire into the merits of each specific case, and to authorise the amount of compensation to be granted, a bill was passed in the following year, extending provisions of the former act to losses sustained similarly, but in consequence of the rebellion which had occurred subsequently to the passing of the former act. In 1839 a bill was passed by the parliament of Upper Canada, which provided for the payment of all just claims arising out of the late rebellion and invasion, including not only losses sustained by the rebels but by the invaders and sympathisers from the United States. It was unnecessary in that act to use the words "loyal subjects," as the acts referred to the losses sustained from rebels and from the American invaders and sympathisers. That act was disallowed by the government at home, because it provided for the payment out of British, and not out of Canadian funds. In the following year another act, obviating that inconvenience, was passed; but owing to financial difficulties, it never come into practical operation. The preamble of the act sufficiently showed what was the intention of its framers. It stated that—"Whereas during the late unnatural rebellion, and in the several hostile and lawless aggressions on this province, at various points, by foreigners and others from the United States of America, divers inhabitants of this province sustained much loss and damage by the destruction of their dwellings and other buildings, and by the seizure and carrying away of their property by rebels, invaders, and others; and whereas the said inhabitants have essentially contributed to the effectual defence of the province, by capturing many of the rebels and invaders, by advancing money, and by supplying meat, drink, arms, and accoutrements, &c., and by performing many important services in various ways, for which they have not been hitherto paid or satisfied, and their claims and demands are still outstanding; and whereas it is just and expedient that all such claims and demands should be paid or satisfied; therefore, be it enacted, that the commission be appointed to inquire into and satisfy such claims. An act had subsequently passed, extending the provisions of the former not only to the losses sustained at the hands of the rebels, invaders, and sympathisers, but also to those sustained by the destruction or damage of property occasioned by violence on the part of persons in her Majesty's service, or persons assuming to act on the part of her Majesty, also by the occupation of houses by her Majesty's forces. That act was passed in 1841, but like the former one, it never came into practical operation; and it was not till 1844, when he had the honour of holding the seals of the colonial department, that Lord Metcalf had pressed upon him the extreme hardship to persons whose claims under these acts were still unsatisfied, and had pointed out the difficulty of obtaining from the united legislatures a sanction of the compensation to the extent he designed to make. He (Lord Stanley) was fortunate enough to suggest a course which was afterwards adopted—the imposition of a specific tax throughout the municipalities in both Upper and Lower Canada. A subsequent inquiry took place, with the view of extending the provisions of that act; but it was put a stop to, not because the whole of the claims were satisfied, but because Lord Sydenham found it necessary to stop the inquiry on account of the financial state of the province. He would now state to the house a case which occurred in Upper Canada, and which was not provided for by the existing law. It was the case of Mr. Isaac Smith, and was contained in the statement of Sir R. Jackson. He was a man of undoubted loyalty, in a part of the country where disaffection generally prevailed; and on being told that his property afforded shelter to the rebels, from which they could fire on the Queen's troops, he consented to its destruction.—It was destroyed; and on the case being reported by Col. Taylor, he received the special thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. But he could not be included under any of the two former bills, and compensation was refused in that case, because the destruction of property was consented to, for the purpose of assisting her Majesty's troops. It was the hardship of that case, and similar cases, which induced the government assent to the bill, which included cases of violence committed by her Majesty's troops. The noble earl in the course of his speech hazarded an assertion, as it seemed to him, of the most inconsiderate rashness, in saying that the cases of Upper and Lower Canada were percisely the same. (Hear, hear.) He should have thought that any man, who either knew, himself, or believed that any other person had taken the trouble to look into the transactions of that time, would have hardly ventured, in the presence of that assembly, to say that Upper and Lower Canada were in precisely similar circumstances. (Hear, hear.) Why in Upper Canada this contemplated rebellion, such as it was, was put a stop to without the intervention of a single man belonging to her Majesty's troops. (Hear, hear.) Did they forget that the reliance on the loyalty, courage, and good feeling of the mass of the population of Upper Canada was such that Sir F. Head, on that occasion, with a boldness bordering on imprudence, actually dismissed every soldier from that province, and threw himself on the militia? (Cheers.) So that in the upper province the insurrection was put down without the aid of a single soldier, whereas in the lower province the bulk of the population was notoriously disaffected and disloyal, and the rebellion there was not put down without great difficulty on the part of a large and well appointed body of troops, aided by the militia. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord then told them that the act passed for Upper Canada, where compensation was only given to a few rebels, might be repeated *totidem verbis*, and applied to Lower Canada; and in the same breath he told them that compensation would not be granted to rebels under this bill. Why, if compensation was granted a few rebels in Upper Canada, where they were only few, it seemed to him that compensation could not well be denied to rebels in the lower province, where they were not few and scattered, but very numerous. (Hear, hear.) He would only observe that even though the act which he referred might not be sufficient to exclude rebels from receiving compensation in Upper Canada, where the rebels were few and scattered, it might be highly mischievous and dangerous to apply it to Lower Canada, where the bulk of the population was disaffected. (Hear.) Then, with regard to the phraseology of the act, he would observe that under its terms none but "just losses" were to be compensated. Now, under the terms "just losses," were all persons who were notorious rebels excluded from compensation? If so, he would ask what was the meaning of the proviso which specially and by name excluded certain parties. He would ask his noble and learned friend opposite whether he would say as a lawyer that the 104 persons who were outlawed, and the 350 who were taken with arms in their hands would be excluded? (Hear.) Would his noble and learned friend show him the terms of the act which excluded these persons, or would he admit the statement which had been so well put by his noble and learned friend near, that all those who were now specially excluded would be entitled to receive compensation. (Hear.) But in order to know what just losses were they must inquire, and yet, noble and learned lords opposite protested against the monstrous principle, as they said, of raking up old grievances. (Hear, hear.) By the bill as it stood they must institute inquires and investigate the circumstances under which the losses were sustained. Suppose the case of a person claiming compensation for the loss of a musket; they must necessarily inquire how he lost it. "Where were you when you lost it? would be the question. "Why, gentlemen, I wasn't at home." "But where did you lose it, and under what circumstances?" "Why, I was standing with some of my fellow-countrymen, in closer proximity than I thought was comfortable to the Queen's troops, and I threw away my musket, and no I want compensation for it."

Lord Campbell—That would not be a great loss. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Stanley—But then they must inquire.—[cheers.) The noble and learned lord asked if they were going to institute two or three hundred trials for high treason. Now this would not be a case of trial for high treason, but the case of a man coming forward to substantiate a claim against the government. [Hear, hear] And surely in that case the government had a right, and was bound to know, the nature of the claim. [Cheers.] A case arose in the Canadian assembly where one person said, "I see the man there who shot at me and wounded me in the face." Such a person would be entitled to come forward and ask for compensation under this bill. He would not enter into the amendments which had been moved in the assembly in Canada, but the whole course of the proceedings there indicated indirect opposition to the statement now made, that it was the intention of Lord Elgins advisers to distinguish the rebels for the losses they had sustained. [Hear, hear.] Lord Elgin appeared to presume that he had to exercise no controul over the proceedings of his advisers. That was not the doctrine of that good and excellent, and chivalrous man whom the noble lord had praised in befitting, but not in too extravagant terms—the late Lord Metcalfe. [Hear, hear.] He [Lord Stanley had an opportunity of appreciating the high character and qualities of that distinguished man, and he knew nothing more touching or more imposing than the courage, the patience, the cheerfulness with which, in the midst of sufferings perhaps unparalleled, amongst the agonies of a disease which he knew to be incurable, and the prospect of death in its most loathsome form—that death which he hourly and daily prayed to come to him as a relief from his excruciating torment—than his self possession, his calumess, his patience, his temper, which never left him. In the midst of vexations on every side, and of the conflicts of opposing parties, to the hour of his return from Canada, Lord Metcalfe maintained a steady hand over conflicting passions—he dared to say in the name of the crown—"Thus far you shall go, but no farther. I will not make myself, or my office, for which I am responsible to my sovereign and my country, the means by which you may be enabled to work out your ends." [cheers.] He would have said on the present occasion—"I will not shelter myself under the advice of any responsible council for sanctioning that which is an insult to the loyal subjects of the province, and an insult to my sovereign." [Loud cheers.] Almost the last act of his administration was to issue a commission on this subject. About ten days before he was compelled to leave the post which he had occupied with such honour to himself, and advantage to the crown Lord Metcalfe issued a commission "for inquiring into the losses sustained by her Majesty's loyal subjects in that part of the province of Canada, which formerly constituted the province of Lower Canada during the late unnatural rebellion." Lord Metcalf was not afraid to call things by their right name; he did not shrink from speaking the "unnatural rebellion." He did not wish to impute blame to the noble lord who succeeded him; but was remarkable that on the 12th of Dec'r. only two days after the issuing of this dispatch, there came an instruction to the commissioners, signed by the Secretary Daly, which spoke of inquiries "into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's subjects," not "loyal subjects," during not the "unnatural rebellion," but "the unhappy rising in Lower Canada."—(Hear, hear.) Though there was a sufficient variation in the language used immediately after the steady hand of Lord Metcalfe was removed, yet he heard there was no intention to limit the extension under that commission to persons who had actually been convicted. The language used by Lord Elgin's advisers in the discussions satisfied him (Lord Stanley) that the noble lord opposite erred in supposing that it was not at that time the intention of the ministry of Lord Elgin, to recommend the compensation of rebels. In the course of this discussion, Mr. Cameron said he trusted there would be no star chamber scrutiny as to who were and who were not loyal; and Mr. Drummond, the solicitor-general, after saying that he hoped the decisions of the court martials would be reversed, it was, no business of the House to say who were guilty of high treason; the Act of Indemnity had done away with all that; in technical language, the persons pardoned were in the same position as before." Many ministers went so far as to defend the rebellion itself as a justland proper resistance of arbitrary power, and one gentleman, the president of the council, actually voted in the small minority—no, he was not sure whether he actually voted.

Lord Lyndhurst.—He said he should have voted.

Lord Stanley—He expressed his conviction that the exclusion of those who had been convicted and banished as traitors was improper. He (Lord Stanley) thought he had now sufficiently shown that it was the intention of the ministry of Lord Elgin to compensate persons who had notoriously beed engaged in the rebellion. Mr. Jones, who was a supporter of the government, waited upon Mr. Lafontaine for the express purpose of ascertaining what was intended by the bill, and having asked that gentleman whether certain persons, known to both, would be entitled to compensation, the answer which he received was that the government could make no distinctions, and that those persons could not be excluded from being indemnified for their losses, if they had sustained any. Yet, in the face of that declaration, her Majesty's government had the courage to tell their lordships, and Lord Elgin had the credulity to believe, that it was not the intention of the Canadian ministry to compensate any rebels.—[Hear, hear.] The question which their lordships had to decide was, whether they would assent to a bill which, instead of throwing oil on the troubled waters, as stated by the noble Lord opposite, insulted every loyal inhabitant of the province, and taxed them for the benefit of rebels. [Hear, hear.] If he knew anything of the feelings of a loyal and attached subject of her Majesty, nothing would make him look upon his allegiance with such a feeling of pain, and almost of loathing, as the fact that the minister of his Sovereign, whose rights he had defended with his blood, had imposed on him a penalty for the purpose of rewarding traitors, though unpunished traitors. [Cheers.] If ever there was an occasion on which the crown was called upon to prevent mischievous legislation, such an occasion now presented itself to the noble earl. Never was their a period when a ministry in Canada had such an opportunity of putting an end to jealousy and animosity. But unhappily, the first step of the present ministry was to pack the legislative council, for the purpose of carrying out their views; their next to introduce a bill which they knew would be most exasperating and offensive to their opponents. This was the time for the interposition of the noble earl—this was the time when, by supporting the motion of his noble and learned friend, their lordships would have a fitting and constitutional opportunity of expressing their opinion and tendering their advice to her Majesty's government. [Hear, hear.]

CORDAGE and CANVASS.

Daily expected ex *Themis* from Liverpool:

A GANG of RIGGING and CORDAGE complete, suitable for a vessel of 700 tons—cut to proper lengths and wormed, three HAWSERS to suit; with the requisite quanitty of SPUNYARN, HOWLINE, MARLINE, &c.

Also—on hand, 76 bolts bleached Gourock CANVASS, from No. 1 to 6, to answer a vessel of the above dimensions.

June 8. WM. HOWARD.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 20, 1849.

Our latest English intelligence is to the 30th June, being the day of sailing of the last steamer. We copy the few following items of intelligence from latest papers:—

The cities of Liverpool and Havre are to be connected by a line of first class steamers under the direction of Mr. McIver, agent of the Cunard line.

In the parliament the bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities has been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25—Ministers not venturing to call for the proxies. The rejection of this bill leads to an immediate election for the city of London, and Baron Rothschild has already accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and made an appeal to the electors. His election is considered certain.

The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill to render valid marriages with the sisters of deceased wives. The affirmation bill which recently completed its passage through the Commons has been rejected in the House of Lords, by a large majority.

The Smith O'Brien transportation bill is now an act of parliament, but it is said to contain a fatal blunder, and it is supposed the approaching visit of her Majesty to Ireland will be signalized by extending her royal pardon to the Irish State prisoners.

FRANCE.—The new French law against the Clubs has been already put in force. On Monday the ministry introduced into the legislative assembly an order regulating the press.—M. Odillon Barret stated that it was intended merely as a temporary measure to regulate that portion of the press until the organic law on the subject should be passed. The new law is nearly the same as the law of Louis Phillipe, and powers are given for the temporary suppression of every Journal attacking the new Constitution or making an appeal to arms.—The number of persons arrested at Lyons in consequence of the attempted insurrection amounted to more than two hundred.—The bickerings which have been carried on between the President and the ministry are rapidly approaching to an issue, which it is supposed will lead to the retirement of some of the leading members of the cabinet. The principle cause of discord is the anamolous and fratricidal policy in Italy.

After a severe bombardment, three squadrons of the French army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome early on the morning of the 22d. They have since been occupied with operations for acquiring possession of the inner bastion, and defences, but up to the 23d and 24th they had not made much progress. Every inch of the ground was strongly defended by Garibaldi, who still continues to animate his troops to resistance.

It is said that the English Government has presented a friendly remonstrance against the bombardment of Rome, and has urged on the French Government the necessity of coming to an accomodation with the Romans.

The Russian Army in four columns marched from Gallicia into Hungary on the 17th and 18th, 000 men under the command of Prince Paskewtych made their last head quarters at Bartfelt.

Advices from Italy to 18th have been received, from which we learn that Ancona, after a destructive bombardment of two days, had surrendered to the Austrian General. The terms of the capitulation are a political amnesty to the inhabitants.

From China we learn that the Emperor had refused to carry out the stipulations of the two treaties which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In this communication of Seu, the Governor of Canton, to Mr. Bonham, he says the Emperor had determined that as the people of Canton have refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people.

JAVA.—The accounts from Java announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th April, and after thirteen hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken, and the Netherland flag was hoisted within the walls. The Balinese it is said had 5000 killed, and the loss of the Dutch was about 250.—It is assumed that the Island will forthwith be annexed to the Dutch possessions.

PROTECTION.

Great Public Meeting of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital.—This association, which has arisen out of the great protection meeting held in the Hall of Commerce, on 1st May, held its first meeting yesterday, in Drury-lane Theatre, when it was fully and enthusiastically constituted by the adoption of the report of the committee by one of the most numerous and respectable meetings we have ever seen assembled in London. The theatre was crowded, and the character of the meeting can be judged of by the following list of the names of some of the parties who were present. The meeting was presided over by the Duke of Richmond; and on the mention of the name of Lord Stanley as one of the committee of the new association, the 4000 persons present rose as one man, and joined in three truly British cheers. On the mention of the name of Mr. Disraeli vehement cheers were also elicited. Altogether the meeting was the most extraordinary that ever took place in London, the enthusiasm being more genuine than any we ever saw in any assembly.

Sir Allan M'Nab was among the company, and proposed one of the Resolutions.—*London Morning Herald.*

SINCE our last publication, with the account of the row and shootings at York Point, daily reports have been made of some person or other having been shot at, and various terrifying rumours spread abroad to the great alarm of the timid; but we are happy to say these reports are all without the slightest foundation.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the Attorney General arrived in this city on Friday evening, for the purpose of personally inquiring into the late breach of the peace; and at His Excellency's suggestion a meeting of Magistrates acting in the City and County of Saint John was held on Saturday afternoon to adopt measures for further securing the public peace by adding a number of special constables to the Police force. Some conversation took place as to the best method of proceeding in the object, when Mr. Justice Sharkie came in, and asked—"What was the use of increasing the force, when four or five of them were in the Orange procession?—the tree was known by its fruits, and what was the use of increasing such a tree?" This assertion put a stop to the immediate object of the meeting, and it was warmly repelled by Mr. Justice Robertson, Gilbert, Allan, Lockhart and Smith; the former stating that if such a thing had occurred it was his (Mr. Justice Sharkie's) duty to have immediately made complaint, and handed the names of the guilty parties to some other Magistrate for punishment. He concluded by moving a resolution, that Mr. Sharkie be called upon to furnish the names and proof of the assertion.—Mr. S. said he was not present himself, but understood *one* man was walking.—Mr. Smith totally denied it on the part of the City Police;—when Mr. Sharkie said it was in Portland,—thus withdrawing the general charge.—Mr. Justice Allan said there were only 4 men on duty in Portland—these were under his charge as Police Magistrate, and they were on duty throughout the day, under his own immediate superintendance.—The motion being pressed and seconded, it was suggested that the charge might be withdrawn, which being done, the resolution was also withdrawn by consent of the Board. It was then agreed that 20 additional police men should be added to the present force.

The nightly police are now armed with pistols, &c., which they always should be. It is too much to expect that our limited police will go into an armed mob with nothing but a stick to defend themselves. It is an unhappy state of affairs to

be sure when peaceable people cannot lie quietly in their beds through fear of an outbreak, and armed men nightly parade the streets, yet such is and has been our condition, and doubtless will be, until some organic change is made in our magisterial and police system, by which it will be shewn that the majesty of the laws are to be upheld with some kind of determination.

An examination, connected with the late riot, has been going on for several days, with the view of eliciting information as to its instigators. Many disclosures and several arrests have been made, on information given before the Court, and likewise the Coroner's Jury.

A protestant named Foster, who was knocked down and beaten with brick bats in the riot, died yesterday from his wounds.

CHEAP PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The splendid steamer *Admiral* will leave this city at 8 o'clock on Monday morning next, on a Pleasure Excursion to Eastport, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, and Calais. The cheapness of the trip—the number of places to be visited—the delightful scenery of Passamaquoddy Bay and the River St. Croix—the elegant and extensive accommodations of the steamer, and the politeness and attention of her officers, all concert to make this one of the most delightful pleasure trips in prospect; and we have no doubt that if the morning should prove favourable, a very large number of ladies and gentlemen will avail themselves of a wholesome days' recreation, and the combined advantages of a River and Bay excursion.—[See advertisement.]

The citizens are indebted to the public spirit of Mr. George Woods for removing an obstruction of 15 feet which has for many years existed in Water street. The building, of which he has latterly been the occupier, was erected many years ago, for the purpose of determining a private right to the street; but has now been removed by Mr. Woods, at his own cost and charge, thereby affording much more room for the increasing business of that locality.

ORANGEISM.—The late murderous attack made upon the Orange Procession and many other Protestants not connected with the Order, is working as might have been expected. The Lodges in this district have had their hands full, in initiating members; and a large number of applications for admission have been received by each of the lodge masters.

On Wednesday the Soiree for the benefit of the Manawagonish Church, came off in good style.—Mrs. Cook gave the use of her grounds to the visitors, and certainly the ladies who got up the affair are entitled to the best thanks of the party.—The Carleton Band was in attendance and discoursed a number of beautiful tunes, not forgetting God Save the Queen. About 250 persons were present—the day was fine, and every refreshment that could be desired was on the tables. The party retired after spending a pleasant afternoon amid the scenery of Manawagonish.

OAK POINT.—The Tea Soiree at Oak Point Bay will be held on Wednesday next, 25th inst.; the steamer *Saint John* leaving Indian Town at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day to convey the party from this city.

THE NIAGARA BRIDGE.—On Friday morning last the extensive circus and equestrian troupe of Col. Mann crossed the suspension bridge en route to Canada. The company occupied twenty two horse teams, headed by a four horse band-wagon, together with their baggage and pharaphernalia.—As little delay occurred as at any ordinary bridge, and the men and horses appeared quite at home. The whole flooring of the bridge, 800 feet long, appeared occupied at one time, and presented from the water's edge, 320 feet below, a scene of unequalled beauty and grandeur—the wires resembling more a spider's web woven across this otherwise impassable chasm, than the firm and solid carriage way.

The fare on teams has been reduced, and several hundred head of cattle, within the last few days, have availed themselves of the bridge as a crossing place.

There cannot be a doubt of this soon becoming the principal point of intercommunication between the two countries. It is already the great attraction of the neighborhood, and since the strengthening has been completed, a drive over into Canada, is quite the thing—*Buffalo Commercial.*

We copy the above from the *Buffalo Commercial*, as affording a practical illustration of the easibility, and the utility of such an undertaking for crossing the River St. John, at the Falls between Indian Town and this City. It is to the enterprise of Mr. Reynolds, (an American) that we are indebted for the scheme, and carrying out of the same as now projected. One half of the stock, we hear with much pleasure, is already subscribed, with a prospect of the list being speedily filled up. The terms of payment of capital stock are so liberal,—the sum per share so small, and the urgent necessity for a bridge in that locality so great, that all conspire to render the call on the community imperative.—So much has been said of our want of enterprize, and supineness in carrying out public works of utility, that we hope in this instance, at least, the odium of donothingness, will, by a prompt respondence in aid of this great undertaking, be wiped away; and that our desire of improvement may be made manifest thereby.

ANNEXATION.—Our men *talk* of Annexation, while women practice it. Over one hundred of the best and fairest flowers of this Province departed on Monday last for Portland, Main, in the *Fairy Queen*, to work in a Factory; thus removing from a country fast verging to nothingness, to one where their services as operatives in all the relations of life will probably be made available.

☞ We have enquired into the statements made in a communication received by us, signed *Paul Pry*, and find them not altogether founded on fact.—We shall consequently suppress its publication.

A GRAND PIC NIC, we understand, is in contemplation by the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John, to take place shortly at Hampton. A pleasure excursion to that delightful locality holds out many inducements, and we are persuaded that the friends of the Institution will form a large and agreeable party on the occasion.—[Courier.

DROWNED.—A very promising young lad, Theodore Harding McCurdy, of between 11 and 12 years of age, and son of Mr. William McCurdy, Farmer, in this neighbourhood, was drowned on the 6th inst., a short distance below his Father's farm.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

We believe the Keeper of the Seal Islands Light has been unable lately to comply with the directions given him namely—in foggy weather to fire a gun once in every four hours—and this owing to *a want of Powder!* On her inward passage the Brig Caledonia, in consequence, lay too for a whole night within reach of hearing the gun had it been fired.—*Ib.*

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—In consequence of the death of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the opportunity has been taken to reduce the military expenditure in British North America. The command has been divided, and the highly paid rank of Commander of the Forces abolished. Sir John Harvey will command the Troops in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, receiving no additional pay, as he holds also the situation of Civil Governor of Nova Scotia. Major-General Rowan will receive the local rank of Lieutenant General on the Staff, and succeed to command in the Canadas. The effort of these arrangements will be a saving to the public of nearly £3000 a-year.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD, as recently surveyed by the Engineers of the American Company, will shorten the time of communication with the countries of the Pacific and the Eastern shores of Asia, from one-half to three-quarters, as will be seen by the following calculation. It was made by the hon. T. B. King, who is confident that with the aid of steamers of a speed of 12 miles an hour, the voyage from New York will be completed in the following time:—

To Calcutta in	47 days.
Canton in	36 "
Shanghae in	35 "
Valparaiso in	17 "
Callao in	12 "
Gunyaquil in	9½ "
Panama in	7 "
San Blas in	12 "
Mazatlan in	14 "
San Diego in	16 "
San Francisco in	18 "

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR—Having perused the account of the "Fearful Tragedy" given in the *Morning News* of the 13th inst., the writer deems it not inexpedient cursorily to advert to some statements or rather mis-statements of the narrator of the "Fearful Tragedy."

In the first place, in reference to the commemoration of the 12th July, he observes, "The thing in itself is nothing," secondly, "he does not so much blame the bad taste of the parties engaged, as he does the apathy of the authorities for not interposing their power, *even* if they had *no law* for it." After writing several sentences which in their nature are unworthy of comment, his ideas seem at once to spring anew into life, and perhaps unconsciously evince to the public the respect he has for those who are set in authority over him; he states that the said authorities, "Like great calves go bleating down to the Barracks, to bring up the military." "Ball cartridges," he asserts, "are served out in presence of a crowd consisting chiefly of women." Towards the close of his able narrative he boldly declares, "We unhesitatingly pronounce the conduct of the magistrates of St. John, culpable in the extreme, and upon their shoulders rests the blood of the slaughtered victims of this day's tragedy."

That the above observations may receive their due reward, we would call the attention of an impartial, intelligent, and protestant community to the history of past ages, when Popery threw around its shackles and caused the nations of the earth to groan under the superhuman cruelties, inflicted on the suffering victims of that anti-christian system; view the state of those countries in which Popish power was unlimited, remember the effects of the horrid inquisition, think of the blood of the martyrs, shed with such wanton cruelty at the instance of Popish prelates; and remember that when William the Third, of glorious and immortal memory, was appointed by Divine Providence to bear the sword in defence of the true faith, and boldly march at the head of a chosen band, to sever the chains of slavery, and set the captives free; remember then our fathers bled, and by the sacrifice of their lives, erected a monument of civil and religious liberty, not only for us their descendants, but for Roman Catholics themselves; shall we then as illegitimate children review with indifference the sufferings of our fathers, or coolly trample in their blood thus shed? Shall we believe that "The thing in itself is nothing," or shall we not rather feel bound to revere the celebration of that glorious day as a something of memorable importance to us and to our children?

In reference to the remark of our narrator, in which he mentions the bad taste of the parties engaged, and the apathy of our city authorities; we wonder not at his thus judging of their taste, since what he is entirely ignorant of, he can have no relish for, and we must give him credit for his candour in openly stating that he would have the magistrates to exercise power *without law*, but we beg the narrator of the "Fearful Tragedy" to remember that such conduct would be inconsistent for loyal subjects of the British Constitution. Presumption and ignorance appear striving for the mastery of our narrator's ideas, when he assimilates the City authorities as great calves in the performance of their official duties; the language is too low for comment, but from such a fountain we could expect no purer streams. It appears Ball Cartridges were delivered to the Soldiery in presence of a crowd, "consisting chiefly of women;" such may have been the case, and if so we doubt not when the ammunition was served out to British Soldiers or Loyal Orangemen, the women felt assured of safety under their protection, not as in a former case, when a perishing mother threw her helpless infant from the window of the building then in flames around them, vainly hoping that its age would shelter it, the innocent sufferer was received on a murderers' pike and hurled back into the scene of destruction. The magistrates are charged with the blood of those who fell; we as unhesitatingly, and we trust with more consistency deny the assertion, and declare their blood rests on their own shoulders, or those of their advisers; they unwarrantably assailed the unoffending, brutally attacked the Civil authorities, and treated with murderous barbarity all who for a moment fell in their power, they strove to shed man's blood, and by man was their blood shed.—Such, Mr. Narrator, is our opinion of your statement of the "Fearful Tragedy" of the 12th inst. and we leave a discerning public to judge our sentiments, hoping there are yet many more who have not bowed the knee to the Image of Baal, and who will in due time be brought openly and unitedly to espouse that cause which enjoins the Fear of God, honour to the King, and love to the Brotherhood; those who are disaffected to that cause, we would merely advise, for their own sakes, to be quiet, be more peaceable, and let the unoffending pass without molestation; will that party remember when the Philistines of old stood forth in battle array, and their boasted champion defied the armies of Israel, and called repeatedly for an Israelite to meet him that he might put to flight their whole band; behold at the appointed hour a youth came to the camp, heard the threats, and sallied forth to meet Goliah; he was not clad in armour, but with the shield of Faith, Faith in Israel's God, and before that youth Goliah fell; and will the Philistines of the present age hope for better things, when unwarrantably assaulting Israel's youths?

We sincerely regret that His Worship the Mayor suffered such an outrage from the brutal mob, but trust that from the intended evil, good may emanate, and that the present outrage offered to R. D. Wilmot, Esq., and others of the respected authorities, may convince them of the necessity of upholding true men in the Colony, and using their power (not however *power without law*) to suppress those who by nature and principle seek for blood.

A PROTESTANT.

St. John, N. B., July 18, 1849.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR—I perceive that most of your city papers abuse the Orangemen and the Board of Magistrates for the late procession and the dreadful consequences of its being attacked at York Point. I am a stranger here, and was looking about on that day, and I have come to the conclusion that your editors and many others would rather set in their chairs and abuse the Mayor and Magistrates, than they would regard their oaths as free citizens, and their duty as inhabitants, in assisting the municipal authorities to keep the peace;—and many of your magistrates would prefer standing with their hands in their pockets and abusing what *they* conceived to be the authors of a disturbance, than by their personal presence, assist in preventing a loss of human life. It is right for them and every good man to desire peace and a proper forbearance of evil passions among men,—even if these magistrates have no worthier object than saving their own heads; but it is not right for them to be passive when the public streets are coolly taken possession of by a mob, the Chief Magistrate shamefully maltreated, and a hindrance made to every person passing; or when a murderous conflict is going on in the city.—In any, even the smallest town of our Union, the abstract question of right or wrong to hold a party procession, if peaceable, would have been totally lost sight of, in the determination of every inhabitant to uphold the right authority, and prevent a breach of the peace; but I find that your people, instead of doing this, and in the moment of danger, begin to discuss and dispute whether an orange procession should have been permitted or not.

Some of your folks talk strongly of separation from an Iron monarchy, and of "annexation" to our free country any liberal institutions; but I much fear me that your rowdy population would, in such an event, have by very summary process to be instructed that they take more liberties than are beneficial for the general good, and that the right to prevent any public procession belongs alone to the public authorities.

Your ob'dt. servant, STRANGER.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—A Bell has recently been erected in the Market Square, for the *ostensible* purpose of being rung to carry out the ten hour system.—This may or may not be the case; at all events the advantage is only partial, and I would suggest that instead of private bells, (which only serve to alarm the public as of fire,) one of the loudest and most commanding Church Bells should be rung at the hours of 8, 1, and 6 o'clock in the day time. The benefit in this case would be more general; while the expense would be trifling. W.

Married.

On Wednesday the 18th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Portland, by the Rev. W. H. Harrison, Mr. Geo. E. Snider, to Mary Drury Hazen, eldest daughter of the late Hon. George H. Hazen.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. James Woods, to Miss Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Carleton, both of the parish of Portland.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. John Walker, to Miss Sarah Ann Kennedy.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. James Fowler, to Miss Eliza Ann Park, all of this City.

On the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Paul, both of the Parish of St. Martin's and county of St. John.

At Saint Martins Parish, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Capt. Geo. D. Collins, of Quaco, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Patterson, of St. Martins.

At the Parish Church of Shediac, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rural Dean, Mr. William Wortman, to Miss Mary Wilmot, both of the Parish of Monkton.

Died.

On Saturday morning, John Pollok, aged fifteen months and eleven days, only son of Mr. W. H. Williams.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr. James Wood, cabinet maker, aged 49 years.

On Tuesday last, very suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. Robert Wetmore, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a widow and one child, together with a large number of relatives, to mourn their loss.

On the Marsh, in the vicinity of this City, of diarrhœa, on Saturday morning, David K., infant son of Mr. Claudius Hamilton, aged five months.

On the 8th inst., in the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County, suddenly, (from draught of water taken while he was in a warm condition,) Mr. David Pidgeon, of Prince Edward Island, where he has left a widowed mother and other relatives to mourn their loss.

At Fredericton, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Caroline, wife of Mr. William R. Witham, and daughter of Mr. J. B. Payne, in the 34th year of her age—leaving a husband and four children to lament their loss.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning the 8th inst., Mr. Charles Jamieson, in the 40th year of his age. He was a native of Keith, in Scotland, and during 18 years in which he has resided in Fredericton, has sustained a highly respectable character.

At Nashwaak, on Saturday the 7th inst., Mr. Alfred Brown, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Brown, in the 22d year of his age.

At Napan, County of Northumberland, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, in which were exhibited Christian meekness, and patience, Mr. William Gray, ruling elder of St. John's Church, Chatham, in the 53d year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Repeater, Dorman, Cornwallis—J. W. M. Irish, timber and deals.

Brig Pomona, Johnston, Boston, 3—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Thalia, Patten, Boston, 4—Master, ballast.

Brigt. Bresm, Joslin, Cienfuegos, 23—J. & T. Robinson, sugar molasses and mahogany.

Horatio, Rodgers, Boston, 3—to order, naval stores.

Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.

Mary Eliza, Holder, Boston, 5—Master, ballast.

Saturday—Brig May Flower, Peterson, New York, 10—Garrison & Marsters, flour and meal.

Schr. Abeona, Dodge, Castine, 8—master, ballast.

Geneva, Park, Searsport, 2—Master, ballast.

Banner, Small, Philadelphia, 10—C. M. Gove, flour, &c.

John O. Ireland, Crowell, Philadelphia, 10—C. M. Cove, flour, meal, &c.

Sunday—Brig Kirkwood, Atkinson, Alexandria, 18—C. E. Cross, flour, wheat, &c.

Schr. Flora, Pettingell, Philadelphia, 12—Crane & Co., flour, meal, &c.

Monday—Brig Maria, Lyons, Providence, 4—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Brig Eliza Merithew, Griffin, Philadelphia, 12—J. M. Hamilton, flour.

Schr. Meridian, Biannen, Bangor, 5—master, ballast.

Somerville, Dodge, Boston, 4—order, do.

Ship Jane, Crowell, New York, 7—ballast.

Tuesday—Ship Pilgrim, Flood, Liverpool, 43—Owens & Duncan, salt and coals.

Brigt. Lemuel Peters, Treworgy, Blue-Hill—ballast.

Lafayette, Clifford, Searsport do.

Wm. McGilvery, Randall, Searsport—do.

Schr. Ellen Dale, Boynton, Boston—Master, nails, &c.

Wednesday—Barque Peltoma, Hughes, New York, 6—order, ballast.

Brig Ann Elliott, Strachan, Newfoundland, 18—Allison & Spurr, do.

Eliza, Coman, Sligo, 45—order, passengers.

Schr. Delphin, Holder, New York, 6—master, flour, &c.

Beverly, Elder, Boston, 5—D. Coll, assorted cargo.

Charles, Wallace, Halifax, 8—G. & J. Salter, sugar, &c.

Ship India, Willis, London, 48—James Robertson, chalk.

Ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool, 42—J. Ward & Sons, salt.

Brig Sarah, Cann, Drogheda, 40—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Chance, Francis, Searsport,—master, flour and meal.

Thursday—Brigt. Mexico, Morris, N. York, 5—Wm. Thomson, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

July 12th—Ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, London, deals and pailings.

13th—Ship Moyanham, Jameson, London, timber and deals; Provincialist, Williams, Londonderry, timber and deals; Barque Timothy Horsfall, Listen, Cork, deals, &c.; schr. Three Sisters, Pollok, Boston, scantling; Hero, Eaton, Neponset, (U. S.,) clapboards.

14th—Barque Mary, Ritchie, Cork, deals and boards; Eliza, Durkee, Gloucester, timber and deals; schr. Olive Branch, Francis, New York, lumber; Belle of Indian Town, Graham, Eastport, coals.

16th—Brig Deborah, Power, Dundalk, deals, &c.; Volant, Wheeland, Philadelphia, lumber; Corsair, Stephens, Hull, timber and deals; Moses, John, Wilson, Sunderland, do.; Schr. London, Thain, New York, scantling; Francis, Kennedy, Eastport, coals.

17th—Brig John, Hill, Cork, timber and deals; Jane, Shea, Cork, deals.

18th—Barque Ulverstone, Clark, Hull, timber and deals.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of ALBION ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER will be held at the Masonic Lodge Room in the St. John Hotel, on Thursday evening next, the 26th inst. at 8 o'clock; at which all Royal Arch Masons are invited to attend.

By Order of the M. E. Principals.

July 20th. G. SUTHERLAND, *Scribe E.* [Courier.]

Furnished Lodgings.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Parlors and Bed Rooms, in a healthy and convenient part of the City.—Apply at this office. July 20.

Situation Wanted.—A middle aged Man, who understands taking charge in a Saw Mill.—Also Farming, Gardening, &c.; and could make himself useful in a Flour Store.—Apply at this Office. July 20.

Portland BAZAAR.

THE PORTLAND BAZAAR will be held in the *Temperance Hall, Portland*, on TUESDAY the 24th instant.—Doors open from 10 A. M., to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 10 in the Evening. Admission 3d. taken at the door.

As the receipts are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt due upon the said Building, it is hoped that all favourable to the advancement of the cause of Temperance will patronise the undertaking.

Portland, July 20.

Post Office Notice.

COMMENCING on Wednesday next the 18th July, the Mails for England to meet the Boston and New York Steamers at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, St. John, on Wednesdays and Thursdays in alternate weeks, at 10, A. M.

On Wednesdays for Steamers leaving Boston, and on Thursdays for Steamers leaving N. York.

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

General Post Office, Saint John, 13th July, 1849. } 21

CUT NAILS.

100 BAGS by the *Arab*, from Liverpool, consisting of—

1½ tons LATH;
1½ tons SHINGLE;
1½ tons BOARD;
1 ton assorted sizes.

ALSO—

Per Emily, from Boston:

57 Slabs SPELTER; 15 Barrels BEANS; 12 Dozen Hemp Bed Cords; 10 casks PUTTY 20 barrels Lard Oil; 12 do. Bright Varnish; 25 barrels PITCH; 1 do. Camphor; 1 box filled Foolscap and Letter PAPER; 500 Pieces superior PAPER HANGINGS—21 inches wide.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

July 20, 1849. *Prince Wm. street.*

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders until the first of August, for Building up and extending a WHARF in the rear of his premises in Water Street.—Agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at any time by calling at his place of business.

GEORGE WOODS, *Water Street.*

N. B. Security will be required for the performance of the Contract, and one half the amount agreed upon will be advanced on entering into the necessary agreement.

July 20. G. W.

PLEASURE EXCURSION

Per ADMIRAL.

To Eastport, St. Andrews, and Calais.

THE Splendid Steamer ADMIRAL, Captain HUTCHINS, will leave on MONDAY Next, the 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on a Pleasure Excursion to Eastport, St. Andrews, and Calais, returning same evening.

Fare to and from Eastport $1, to and from St Andrews, St. Stephens, and Calais, 7s. 6d.

☞ A Band of Music will be on board.

Tickets on board or at the office of THOMAS PARKS, Dock-street.

July 20.

Steam! Steam!

THE Steamer *Nequasset* will connect with the Boats from St. John—taking all passengers to St. ANDREWS, ROBBINSTON, and CALAIS.

A. MICHENER.

Eastport, July 9th, 1849.

PITCH & TAR.

EX "Rate," from New York—35 barrels PITCH 25 barrels Wilmington TAR, 10 barrells ROSIN,—For sale low for Cash from the Wharf. [July 20.] T. HANFORD.

Richard Welch

Tailor,

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the shop in King street, lately occupied by W. Warn, Hair Dresser, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, where he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line of business that may be entrusted to his care and on the most reasonable terms ever offered to the St. John Public.

☞ COATS made from 6s 3d. to 30s. for CASH.

St. John, June 8, 1849.

GRAND LODGE.—All Communications having reference to the Orange Institution of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, must be addressed to Joseph L. Mullin, [Gagetown,] Queen's County.

JOHN EARL, G. M.

COUNTY GRAND BLACK ORANGE LODGE.—Companions of the above Order, are requested to meet for the despatch of business at the Lodge Room, on the second Friday of each month.—Office Bearers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.—By order of the County Grand Master.

TEA SOIREE,

AT

OAK POINT BAY.

A TEA SOIREE will be held at Oak Point Bay on WEDNESDAY the 25th July next; for which purpose the steamer *St. John* is engaged by the projectors to leave Indian Town at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day. Tea and Refreshments will be provided for the party at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A Band of Music will attend. The steamer will start on her return between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Tickets 5s. each; and the proceeds to be applied towards erecting a building near the above place for religious purposes.—The Public generally are invited in this manner to contribute towards the undertaking.

☞ If the weather should prove unfavourable, the Soiree will take place on the Friday following.

Tickets will be for sale at Mr. Taylor's Brick Store, and Mr. Tilley's, King street; and Mr. Israel Merritt's, Indian Town. June 29.

Public Printing.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, until and including Wednesday the first day of August next, from such persons as may be disposed to contract for the Printing of the Journals of the House of Assembly, as they are at present executed, for four years, to commence with the next ensuing Session. The number required will be Five Hundred copies hundred and fifty of which to be distributed from day to day during the sitting of the House, and the remainder, one hundred and fifty to be bound with the Appendices, and to be delivered to the Clerk within three months after the closing of the Session. The Tenders must also state the rate at which the one hundred and fifty copies of the Appendices to the Journals, so to be delivered, are to be furnished, and also the terms on which all Miscellaneous Printing ordered by the House, to be performed during the Session, will be provided. Persons tendering will also state at what rate per one hundred copies they will provide any additional number of Journals, to be distributed daily during the Session, should they be ordered by the House.

Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of any Contract that may be entered into.

J. R. PARTELOW,
CHAS. P. WETMORE

Fredericton, June 15, 1849.

Fredericton, May, 1849.

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

SAMUEL A. AKERLY,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

THE MAN WHO DID NOT	THE GENT WHO DID
Buy his Clothes	Buy his Clothes
AT	AT
GRANITE HALL.	GRANITE HALL.

GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, DOCK STREET,

Clear the Track!

MORE CHEAP CLOTHING FOR THE THOUSANDS!

GENTS Summer COATS, Vests and Pants, Cloth Sacks, Satin Vest and Black PANTS, and every description of CLOTHING selling at the same cheap rates I always charge.

BOYS CLOTHING.

Another lot just made up, the neatest, cheapest, and best in the City.

July 19. T. R. JONES.

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 Cassamer HATS;
Youth's and Boys' Plain and Fancy Trimmed Beaver, satin and Felt HATS, in Black and Drab, with Plumes to match;
Gent's and Youth's Black and Blue CLOTH CAPS, 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 Baps and Trunks;
Umbrellas; Cap Peaks and Straps;
Hat and Cap Trimmings;
Glazed Lawn and silk;
Waterproof Coats, Capes and Leggings;
Leghorn, Palmetta, Palmleaf, and Chip Hats.

Manufacturing Department

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

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

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

Musical Tuition.

MR. HENRY CARD, ORGANIST at *Saint John's Church*, begs leave to tender his acknowledgement to his friends and the Public in general for the very liberal patronage he has received during his residence in this City as a PROFESSOR of Music, and also respectfully to solicit future favors. Having in early life had the advantages of a Musical education in LONDON, under the superintendence of one of the first Masters of those days (the late William Hawes,) while attached to the Choir of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and since, having been actively engaged in the duties of his profession as a TEACHER in ENGLAND, the UNITED STATES, and the PROVINCE, he flatters himself that the satisfaction he has given wherever employed will warrant him in still offering his services to Parents and others having young persons they may wish to place under the superintendance of a MASTER.

References of the most respectable and satisfactory character can be given if requisite.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Pupils at their own Residence—Single Pupil,	£3.
Two or more, each,	£2 10s.
Pupils at the residence of Mr. Card, Single Pupil,	£2 10s.
Two or more *from the same family*, each,	£2.

Mr. Card being desirous of forming a regular and efficient choir for the Church at which he is Organist, will receive, at ONE HALF the above terms, a limited number of Pupils in *Vocal Music*, who would be willing to *regularly* attend the services of the above Church as CHORISTERS, when in addition to their Private lessons they would have the benefit of a weekly practice in the Church.

☞ Mr. Card's Residence is in Dorchester Street, near the Stone Church.

St. John, June 29th, 1849.

Rural Cemetery Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further assessment of twelve and one half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the St. John Rural Cemetery Company—being the sum of six shillings and three pence on each Share, is required to be paid by the Shareholders into the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, on or before the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Directors.

EDWD. B. PETERS,
June 26. [Cour.] *Sec'y and Treasurer.*

JUST RECEIVED,

The latest Summer Fashions, for 1849.

GENTS. furnishing Goods, etc. etc., consisting in part of:

Plain and figured Black Italian Satin square Handkerchiefs;
Do do Lustre Silk Handkerchiefs;
Do do Madras Cut Neck do
Do do New Style Lawn fancy Crossbar do
Do do Cambrick Muslin do;
Do do Pongee silk Pocket do;
Black Mattoon, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inch Neck do;
Bandannas in endless variety, do;
Algerine and Turkey do;
Fig'd. Plain, Fancy and Black Opera Ties;
Do do do satin self-adjusting STOCKS;
Do do do Bombazine do do;
Do do do satin & silk stripe do;
Do do do do with long ends do;
Do do do Stocks with bow and buckle;
do Military style Stocks without bows;
French and Plain White SHIRTS; [ta do.;
Do pink, fancy, blue, striped, and lilac Regat-
A new lot of under Shirts, made by the Quakers;
Angola, Flannel, and other various qualities of do.
Cotton Flannel DRAWERS; Fleecy lined Cotton ditto;
Black and coloured French Kid GLOVES;
Do do. Lisle Thread, Silk, Kid, and Cashmere Gloves;
Very superior white and Grey Angola half Hoses,
An endless variety of Men's and Boy's ditto;
Elastic and knit Indian Rubber and Web Braces,
Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. &c.

P. S.—Cash without discount.

GARRETT & SKILLEN,
Corner of King and Cross Street,
June 15. St. John, New-Brunswick.

Tailoring Establishment.

J. HUGHES respectfully announces to his friends and the Public in general that he has removed to the shop in Disbrow's Brick Building, Germain street, opposite D. Green's Furniture Warerooms, where he intends by a careful attention to his business to secure his former trade, and to merit a larger share of public patronage. St. John, N. B., May 25.

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

No. 8, Dock Street.

TWO DOORS ABOVE THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

WM. A. ROBERTSON would inform his friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the above stand, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, (and is constantly adding to his stock,) among which are the following articles:

Blue and Olive CASHMERETTS;
PALETOTS, Chesterfield Wrappers;
Blue and Brown Cashmerett Cambridge COATS,
Drilled Fishing Coats, and Tweed TAGLIONIES from 9s upwards; Grey Doeskin Shooting Coats, &c. &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of PANTALOONS, VESTS, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

CLOTHS of every description on hand, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ *Call and see.* ☜ June 15.

Now is your time to study Economy.

The best and Cheapest Clothing

CAN BE HAD AT

JOHN ANDERSON'S

City Clothing Store,

MARKET SQUARE.

WHERE CLOTHING of the latest style of Fashion, and of every Fabric, combined with superior Workmanship may be obtained at 10 per cent. (to say the least) cheaper than can be sold for by any of the puffing concerns in this city, whose abominable system of lying in their advertisements, in the shape of editorials, &c. can only be equalled by those of the venders of Quack Medicines; and if there is one fact stronger than another, that a discriminating Public are not to be deceived by such *trash*, but only issued to deceive the unwary, it is this:—The amount of the subscriber's sales this season, has been far beyond his most sanguine expectations without the aid of advertising what he really has for sale. Trial goes beyond report. June 22.

SPRING STYLE, 1849.

R. & A. Magee, King street,

(A few doors below the St. John Hotel,)

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

WOULD raise the attention of the public in general to an examination of their SPRING STYLE of HATS and CAPS, which in point of Excellence of Manufacture are unsurpassed, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Also, daily expected a few cases Best Quality English manufactured Hats and Caps, which they will sell at a small advance on Cost.

☞ Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest Notice. April 13.

☞ Several Advertisements are unavoidably omitted from this impression.

Poetry.

ODE TO SPRING.

BY LELIA, OF BALTIMORE.

Oh! who would not welcome the spring?
Child of the budding wreath—
Sunbeams, and dew drops fling
Gems o'er the heath.

The reign of the frost king is o'er,
The links of his ice chain are broken;
Unlock'd is spring's beautiful store,
And the ice-fetter'd rivulet's spoken.

Oh! who would not welcome the day?
Like a sportive and frolicsome child—
The streamlet resumes its glad play,
And the hills tops in verdure have smil'd.

All nature greets thee with pleasure—
The sweet warbling choir of the grove
Add to their musical measure
New notes of harmonious love.

Then hail to the balmy spring—
Parent of fragrant flowers,
Come on the dew-laden wing
To this beautiful earth of ours.

THE SWEETNESS OF HOME.—He who has no home has not the sweetest pleasure of life; he feels not the thousand endearments that cluster around that hollowed spot to fill the void of his aching heart, and wile away his leisure moments in the sweetest of life's joys. Is misfortune your lot, you will find a friendly welcome from hearts beating true to your own. The chosen partner of your toil has a smile of approbation when others have deserted, a hand of hope when all others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub with prattling glee and joyous laugh, will drive all sorrow from your care-worn brow, and inclose it in the wreaths of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble that home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children, will give their possessors more real joy than bags of gold and windy honors.

The home of a temperate, industrious, honest man, will be his greatest joy. He comes to it, "weary and worn," but the music of the merry laugh, and the happy voices of childhood cheer him. A plain but healthful meal awaits him—Envy, ambition, and strife, have no place there; and with a clear conscience he lays his weary limbs down to rest in the bosom of his family, and under the protecting care of the poor man's friend and helper.

A GEM.—Perhaps no lyric has been more universally admired than Burns' beautiful little poem commencing—

"Scots wha hea wi' Wallace bled."

But it is not so generally known that Burns, by the advice of some friends, was induced to suppress the first two stanzas as they originally stood in the poet's manuscript. It is much to be regretted that the poem was not printed entire, for the poet's talent far surpassed the critic's taste. It stood thus in the original:—

"At Bannockburn the English lay—
The Scots they warna far away,
But waited for the break of day
That glinted in the east.

But soon the sun broke through the heath,
And lighted up that field o' death,
When, Bruce wi' soul-inspiring breath,
His heralds thus addressed.

Scots, wha hea," etc:

In 1787, a Somersetshire curate, somewhat "cracked," fell in love with a milk girl, "because she reminded him of his first love;" and all his friends being opposed to a marriage, and no clergyman willing to officiate, he published the bans himself—married himself to the girl—in the middle of the service—gave her a kiss—and went on with the service to the end.

"Father," said a four year old, "I think you are a fool." "Why, my child?" "Because you have brought that baby here when mother is sick, and you have to get a woman to take care of it."

Spring Importations.

Per *Infanta, Portland,* and *Harmony,* from Liverpool:—

120 BALES and Cases Manufactured GOODS, comprising the usual assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Ex *Lisbon* and *Pilgrim* from London:—
375 chests Congo, Souchong, and Oolong TEAS;
6 chests Brandram's White Lead, and coloured PAINTS; 4 casks Raw and boiled OIL.
3 cases Madras INDIGO.

For sale at low rates by
May 11. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

BUTTER!

40 FIRKINS,—just received by the Steamer Maid of Erin; for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
June 8. Prince Wm. street

Iron, Patent Metal, Spikes, &c.

90 TONS best refined IRON, well assorted
Ex *Portland:*
46 Tons Common IRON, assorted;
10 Do. SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
235 Rods Patent METAL, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1 and 1 1-8; 6 kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Ex *Harriet:*
120 Bundles best Liverpool OAKUM;
Ex *John and Isabella:*

300 Fms.	3/8 inch	Close Link	Proved CHAIN
180 do	7/16	do	ditto;
300 do	1/2	do	ditto;
300 do	9/16	do	ditto;
120 do	5/8	do	ditto;
120 do	3/4	do	ditto;
120 do	7/8	do	ditto;

4 Stud Proved CHAIN CABLES, 3/4 to 1 inch.
Per 'Richard Cobden'—50 Tons Common Iron, assorted. *In STOCK*—ANCHORS all sizes, from 1 to 10 cwt. For sale by
THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
May 4. Nelson street

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

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

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

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

Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

HERRINGS.—100 Barrels No. 1 Herrings in good shipping order, packed in coarse salt. For sale by
June 22. THOS. HANFORD.

HOWARD HOUSE,
NORTH SIDE KING-STREET.

THE Subscriber thankful for the Patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in Business begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has just opened a large stock of *Nicholes* London Lama Cashmirett Palitots.
Black Cloth Sack COATS, from 20s to 40s.
Grey Tweed Sack do, for summer only 12s 6d.
Orleans and Cashmirett COATS.
Plaid Cantoon shooting Coats, from 15s to 18s.
Black Cassimere PANTS, from 12s 6d.

Together with a large stock of ready made VESTS and PANTALOONS.

The above articles will be sold for CASH ONLY!

The Subscriber has removed his Cutting Department up stairs, where every attention will be paid to Customers, and every article made in the latest style.

☞ Entrance by the Hall door.
May 11. JAMES HOWARD.

Waterproof Coats, Capes, and Leggings.

Carpet BAGS and TRUNKS,
Leather Hat Cases, &c.

Receiving ex *Pilgrim* from London, and for sale by the subscribers at lowest prices for Cash—

A LARGE assorted Stock of Zephyr and Swansdowne Dreadnought Coats, Capes, and LEGGINS;
Leather HAT CASES with Plate and Lock complete;
Gents. Leather TRAVELLING BAGS,
Ditto Brussels and Venetian CARPET ditto;
Ladies ditto, and ditto small Fancy Berlin, Velvet, Lisle, and Brussels ditto;
Gents. Black Satin, Felt, Angola, and Merino Hats, from 5s. to 7s. 6d.
May 11. LOCKHART & CO.

GOLDEN ELEPHANT.
October 9th, 1848.

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

8 CASES PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
28 chests fine Congou TEA,
3 chests Old HYSON ditto,
15 hhds. Hollands GIN;
2 do. Refined LOAF SUGAR;
60 barrels, each 4 dozen, BROWN STOUT and STOUT PORTER;
4 cases FLORENCE OIL;
1 hhd Poland Blue STARCH.

In Store, by recent arrivals:—
24 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY;
30 barrels Falkirk ALE;
3 hhds. Old Jamaica RUM, (5 years old,)
8 do. St. Croix and Demerara ditto;
6 hhds. and 14 barrels American ditto;
10 quarter Casks Old PORT WINE;
2 ditto Extra Fine (very superior) do.;
2 puns. Old Islay MALT WHISKEY;
3 hhds. fine Golden SHERRY;
2 pipes Sicily MADEIRA.

And daily expected from Dublin:—
10 hhds, Guiness' XX BROWN STOUT, in Wood;

The above, with a large assortment of GROCERIES suitable for the trade he offers on favourable terms.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by private bargain a FARM, situated in St. Martin, on the St. John and old Quaco Road, in the centre of the settlement, containing Six and a half acres, with Frame House, Barn, and Workshop.

Also—1 LOT comprising Eight and a half acres, partly cleared, and the rest covered with hard wood.

For particulars apply at the Chronicle Office, or to the undersigned at Quaco.

JAMES GRANT,
DAVID GRANT.
March 2, 1849.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.
Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

Tremendous Sacrifice
ON
DRY GOODS.

LEEDS HOUSE,
PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th May the whole of the Stock on hand, including this Spring's importations will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole, as early as possible.

Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable Goods, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy, Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luson, Tuscan, and whole Straws, Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask silks, Satin and satinetts, Neck Ties, of Gloves a large assortment. Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tartatan Muslins, De-Lainas, Cobourgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, small wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind HATS, &c. &c.

April 27.—2i. BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Chains & Chain Cables, &c.
On Hand for Sale.

30 FATHOMS 1 inch CHAINS,

60	do.	13-16	do.
60	do.	3/4	do.
60	do.	5/8	do.
100	do.	9/16	do.
100	do.	1/2	do.
100	do.	7/16	do.
200	do.	3/8	do.
150	do.	5/16	do.
50	do.	1/4	do.

4 wood-stocked ANCHORS,
3 Iron do do.
JOHN KINNEAR.
April 6, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pork, Tea, Beans, &c.

BY the "*L. O'C. Doyle,*" from Boston:—82 Barrels First Quality BEANS; 25 brls Prime PORK; 20 Chests Congo Tea; 15 Hhds. Prime Molasses; 6 Bales CLOVES; 12 Willow Waggons; 9 Boxes Clothes Pins; 1 Bale ass'd Door Matts; 6 Children's NURSERY CHAIRS; 6 Dozen Hickory Axe Handles.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
April 20. *Prince Wm. Street*

5 TONS assorted sizes CUT NAILS,
1 Ton SPELTER.—For sale by
May 7. JOHN KINNEAR.

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 naturisl functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.

G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Physic balls, 3s. 9d per box.
Alterative ball, 3s. 9d. do.
" powders for bad condition, 3s 9d pkage.;
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs 3s 9d do.
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.

Wine, Brandy, Geneva, Ale PORTER, &c.

Now landing ex *Lisbon,* from London:

10 HHDS. choice old Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE;
30 hhds old Pale and Brown Cogoac BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.
20 hhds finest Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
1 hhd and 10 Cases fine English Cordial Geneva;
150 casks best London Porter and Double Brown Stout, } *In Pint and*
50 casks Bass' celebrated East India Pale Ale, } *Quart bottles.*
Which with their stock of choice Old Wines and Liquerures of every description, in Wood and Bottle, are for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, Prince Wm. street
May 1, 1849.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Brick Store adjoining the premises of W. O. Smith, Esq.

The subscriber has received ex ships *Jessie* and *William Carson,* part of his Spring supply—consisting of

BLACK, Blue and Invisible BROAD CLOTHS; Orleans, Alpacas, and Coburg CLOTHS, in great variety;

A large assortment BALZARINES, Printed and MOUSLIN DE LAINES, Chameleon and Chaile Checks, suitable for Ladies Dresses;

Fancy SAPRINTS, in every style, Wellington, Gothic, and Grecian Furniture ditto; grey and Shirting Cottons, Regatta Stripes, Long Cloths, Dowlas, Scotch Ginghams, &c. &c.

500 Pieces select Irish LINENS, RIBBONS, Gloves, and Hosiery, &c. &c.

☞ The remainder of the Spring importations of Staple and Fancy Goods, together with the usual supply of TEAS and ISINGLASS, daily expected.
April 20. WILLIAM HOWARD.

Who Wants a Cheap Coat
FOR CASH?

THE Subscriber intends selling off his Winter Stock of CLOTHING, at the following prices to make room for the Spring and Summer Goods.

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

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

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year.

JAMES HOWARD.
March 2. North Side, King-street

For Sale by the Subscriber:—

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

Molasses, Rice, Coffee, &c.

Per schooner *Cuba,* & Olivia, from Boston:

30 HHDS. Muscovado MOLASSES;
10 Tierces RICE;
10 bags Rio COFFEE, 10 bbls, dried Apples;
200 assorted CHAIRS;
1200 pieces PAPER HANGINGS;
4 packages of WICKING;
12 Kegs White LEAD.—For sale by
March 16. JOHN KINNEAR.

PAINTS AND OIL.
Ex Kent, from London—

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

BUTTERNUT for sale.

50,000 FEET of this excellent WOOD, sawed suitable for House Work, Ships' Cabins, or Furniture, may be had on reasonable terms, by application at the subscribers establishment in Princess street.

JOHN DUNN,
Jan. 5. Cabinet and Chairmaker, &c.

Liverpool House,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Received by 'Infanta,' 'Lisbon,' and 'Peruvia,' A fine assortment of Manchester, London, Leeds and Glasgow GOODS, personally selected, and purchased for CASH, and which the Subscribers offer to their Customers and the public, at reduced prices:

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in California's Astoria, Arogo, Cameleons, Madonnas, Chemise, Cashmere, Alpacas, Lustre, and Coburg CLOTHS;
New Fancy PRINTS, Organdies, Balzarine and Muslin GINGHAMS;
"Glace SILKS, Satins and Orientals;
"Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Neck Ties and Fancy Trimmings;
"Parasols, Velvet Ribbon, VEILS;
Ladies' and Gents. Superior GLOVES.
A large variety of Shawls and California Hdkfs.
Laces, Edgings, and Habit Shirts;
Black and Coloured BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Cassinetts, Tweeds and Russel Cord, *a large stock, cheap;*
White and Fancy Vestings, Gents. Fancy Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Superfine and 3-ply Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, &c.
Damask Moreens, at reduced rates;
Grey and White Cottons, Grey and White Shirting, Cotton Warps, Silesias, Drills, Regattas, Muslins, Netts, Dimity and Window Muslin, Marseilles, Quilts and Toilet Covers, Oil Cloth, Table Covers, Linens in Shirtings, Drills, Table Cloths and Towels, Hollands, &c.; Canvas, Padding, Braces, Umbrellas, and Tailor's Trimmings.

An assortment of new Patern Straw and Fancy Satin BONNETS, to arrive ex "Pilgrim."

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
April 27, 1849.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT,
A Very Large Stock of
GRO DE NAPS and SATINS,
in all colours and qualities, plain and shaded, is now offered at a
MOST DECIDED REDUCTION
on former prices, affording
ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS
requiring Silk Goods, rarely to be met with.
June 22. T. W. DANIEL.

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 natives.) jus received by the Admiral.*
June 2. T. W. HENERY.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

Smith's Exterminator.

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

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

IT IS WARRANTED NEVER TO FAIL.

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

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

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

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

WOOD BROTHERS'
Patent Ships' Windlass Purchase.

THE Subscriber being appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the above Patent Windlasses, is now prepared to receive orders for the same. A pattern can be seen at his Store, Nelson-street.
May 11. WM. CARVILL.

Commercial HOTEL,
SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the Building next above Mr. Taylor's Brick House, South side of King street, (a few doors above Germain street,) where he has resumed business. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense have been spared to render it equal to any of its size in the Province. The rooms have been newly painted and papered, and the whole fitted up in neatest and most commodious style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable. The Travelling Public, and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this City can always be accommodated with Private Rooms.

ROBERT WETMORE,
May 18. *Proprietor.*

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public, that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.
May 4. M. N. POWERS.

WILLIAM WARNE, Hair Dresser, Perfumer, &c., has removed to next Shop to Foster's Corner, (late Brook's) where he will be happy to wait upon his customers as usual.
June 8.

REMOVAL.

Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frame Manufactory.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has fitted up the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Mr. John Benson, where he intends carrying on the Looking Glass, Picture Frame, and Gilding Business, in all its branches. He solicits an inspection of his extensive stock of *Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Maple, Plain and Fancy* MOULDINGS of all descriptions, which he will make up into Frames, at the shortest notice.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that the Workmanship of any orders entrusted to him, will give entire satisfaction, while the prices shall be as low as a fair remuneration will admit.

ON HAND—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash.—Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ **SIGN PAINTING.**—Plain, Fancy and Gilt Lettering done in a style unequalled in this Province. Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which time will not impair, are invited to call and examine specimens of a DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

*** Cornices ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, Plain or Burnished, supplied at short notice. *Old Frames Re-Gilt,* Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, *Maps* Mounted and Varnished in the neatest manner.
May 11. CHARLES E. POTTER.

Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscriber has just received per ships *Wm Carson, Infanta, Portland,* and *Harmony,* from Liverpool, *Ant,* and *Wadsworth,* from Clyde:—

300 TONS Scotch and English refined, and Common IRON, well ass'd;
4 tons Hoop Iron, ass'd, 1 to 1½ inch;
6 tons BOILER PLATES;
50 boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. and DC.
50 bundles Iron Wire, assorted, No. 6 to 16;
250 bags Spikes, assorted 4½ to 10 inch;
20 bags Horse Nails, 5 to 8 lbs.;
300 Anchor Palms and Ploughshare Moulds;
1200 fathoms best improved short-link CHAINS, assorted, from ½ to 1 1/8 inch;
15 best improved Stud Chain Cables, assorted, ½ to 1½ inch;
15 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted 2 to 35 cwt.;
8 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
200 bolts "Gourick" Canvass, ass'd, No. 1 to 6

IN STORE—
200 tons Refined and Common IRON;
15 tons small Round and Square Refined Iron, ¼ to ½ inch;
10 tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted sizes;
2 tons *Sanderson's* best Cast Steel, for Axes;
2 tons *Naylor's* Cast Steel, flat and square;
5 tons Blistered Steel, CC ND, and Hoop L;
50 dozen Long handle IRISH SPADES;
40 do. MINER'S SHOVELS;
6 tons HOLLOW-WARE, in Pots, Bake Ovens, Griddles and Pans;
120 pieces superior Irish Linen;
2000 lbs. Wrapping Twine, 5 bales Shoe Thread,
100 doz. Writing Ink, Black, Blue, and Red;
5000 English Fire Bricks, 1 cask Sad Irons.

All of which the subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nelson-street, May 11.

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.

Exchange Re-opened.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Citizens of Saint John, and Vicinity that he has opened the EXCHANGE, No. 17, Church street, as a RESTAURANT.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers served up at all hours.—Clubs and Parties waited upon at shortest notice.

A constant supply of Boston and New York **OYSTERS,** always on hand, and he trusts by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

Gents' Light Summer Hats, &c.

THE subscribers have received per "Harriet," a fine assortment of Gents' Drab Felt HATS, high and low crowns; Drab, Merino, Angola, and Brush do.; Black do.; Gents' soft sporting do.; Waterproof; Gents' Light Satin and Beaver do.; high and low crowns; Children's soft felt, Jenny Lind, Satin and Beaver do., black and drab.

Also—50 pieces Glazed, Lawn and Silk, Hat Bodies, and Trimmings, for sale, wholesale and retail, at very low prices for CASH.

May 11. LOCKHART & CO.

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with Frames of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory,* Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Ware rooms. Frames made to Match those supplied by Mr. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

May 4. CHARLES E. POTTER.

Window GLASS, on consignment,

12 CASES, (each 200 feet) 28x36, 30x36, 30x38, WINDOW GLASS,
100 boxes, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, ditto, for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
April. 10 Prince Wm. 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

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.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

[*From the John Bull, newspaper, London.*]

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

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

By special appointment S. L. TILLEY No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for New-Brunswick. Aug. 10.

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

German Pain Killer,

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

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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.

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☞ For sale by Mr. S. L. Tilley, King street, saint John, N. B. June 30.

TO LET
For one or a Term of Years—

THAT recently erected and pleasantly situated COTTAGE on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Lancaster, about 5 miles from this City, and adjoining the premises of Mrs. Cook. The House and Grounds are delightfully situated, and there are ten acres of Land attached. It commands a fine view of the Bay of Fundy.

For further information apply at the Chronicle Office, or on the premises to
April 6. ROBERT ROBINSON.

TO LET,

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

Long Handled Spades.

100 DOZ. Long Handled Spades;
200 doz. Miner's SHOVELS;
For sale cheap for approved payment, by
May 2nd. WM. CARVILL.

Cheap Cloths & Cassimeres.

150 PIECES superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CASHMERETTS, selling by retail at wholesale prices, at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince Wm. street.
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TEA & LIGNUMVITAE.

ON Consignment ex *Zenobia* from New York 10 Chests superior Congo TEA; 3 tons Lignumvitae, for sale low from the Vessels side by
May 25. THOMAS HANFORD.

EX *Commodore*—12 Boxes SALERETUS, direct from the Manufactory.
May 11. THOMAS HANFORD.

SUGAR—On Consignment—25 Barrels Bright Sugar, for sale by
May 4. THOS. HANFORD.