SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 30.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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Weekly Almanack.

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

March		R.	Sun. s	Moon s	W
23	Saturday,	6	2 6	12 3	26 7 51
24	Sunday,	6	1 6	13 4	11 8 53
25	Monday,	5	59 6	14 4	50 9 43
26	Tuesday,	5	57 6	16 5	25 10 27
27	Wednesday,	5	55 6	17 Rises	11 7
28	Thursday,	5	53 6	18 7	16 11 43
29	Friday,	5	51 6	19 8	24 —

Full Moon, 27th, 7h. 2m. aft.

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SANDEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John.
St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—the King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM*. The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and friendly said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw yet again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 9th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

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

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February, 1848.

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THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
King Street.

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

OLIVER BYRAM.

St. John, Sept. 7, 1849.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. GORHAM AGAINST THE BISHOP OF EXETER—CONSIDERED.

ADDRESS—To the Clergy of the Diocese of Vermont, by JOHN H. HOPKINS, D. D., *Bishop of the Diocese. November*, 1849.

(Concluded.)

In the general principle here asserted, no man of sound judgment could refuse his acquiescence. But when the learned Judge looks at the facts, and finds that the construction which he puts upon the language of the Church is at variance with that which the framers of the formularies were known to entertain, and which their successors avowed for several generations, is it fair to conclude that his interpretation is the only one of which they are properly susceptible? True, he calls these reformers private persons, and their opinions private opinions. But is it so? On the contrary, were they not *public* persons, bound by their official station, to govern the Church, and therefore authorized to guide the judgment of others in this very thing? Were not their acts official acts? Was it not an express part of their public duty to examine the theological views of the clergy ordained by them, in the whole circle of subjects, of which this baptismal question is a part? Was not their exposition a *cotemporaneous* exposition? And it is not a well established maxim of law, that such expositions are the most worthy of confidence?

Moreover, it should be remembered that the terms used in the Articles and Services, on which this controversy turns, are the technical terms of theology, employed by theologians of the 16th century, and in order to ascertain their meaning, the professed theologians of the time *must* be consulted. For theology is a science, as much as law or medicine. And the Archbishops, Bishops, Doctors of Divinity holding seats in the Universities, and other official personages in the Church, have the same authority to settle the meaning of her formularies, that Judges of secular Courts possess, to fix the true sense of Statutes, and regulate the practice thereon.

Thirdly, it must be observed that there is a great distinction between the design of the secular legislatures in enacting a law, and the design of the Reformers in restoring and purifying the Christian system. For earthly law concerns itself only with acts, while the Church has to regulate and guard doctrines. Of these doctrines, some concern the essential principles of religious *faith*, and are therefore FUNDAMENTAL; but others are matters of opinion, in which it is the object of the lawmakers to secure to a certain measure of public uniformity for the sake of public order, and along with this, to allow of a prudent variety of sentiment, for the very purpose of comprehending as large a circle of general acquiescence from the minds of men as possible, that offence in lesser matters might be avoided, and the great interests of the faith be the better secured. Of this, the learned Judge has himself enlarged upon a noted example, in the phraseology of the seventh Article, concerning which he truly observes, that it leaves the whole Calvinistic controversy open notwithstanding it professes to treat the very point of Predestination, on which that controversy turned. And why? Because the various opinions entertained upon the subject were *not fundamental* to the faith, and the reformers thought it best to allow a difference of sentiment, when it could do no harm to any vital principle. Hence they chose to state the matter so that neither party could be alienated from the Church. They used such language as might be made to accord with all the shades of existing sentiment. They designed to tolerate those varieties of opinion by a wise and charitable latitude, and avoided purposely all needless interference with the free choice of ministerial discretion. And such toleration, on such a subject, was clearly a dictate of principle and duty, for which their successors have cause, if for nothing else, to hold their memory in affectionate veneration.

On this point, then, there can be no dispute.—But if this be granted, must not the argument of Mr. Gorham's Counsel be granted also? For how should the intention to tolerate both the opinions of Calvin and the opinions of his opposers, be available, if the services of the Church were so framed as to take all liberty away? Was it designed that a Calvinist to every thing else, must cease to be a Calvinist when he used the Offices of Baptism: This would evidently have been inconsistent and absurd. And therefore, if it be allowed, as it surely must be, that the reformers purposely framed the Articles so as to comprehend both Calvinists and (as we now call them) Arminians, must it not be allowed that the Baptismal Office was also framed with a view to the same diversity, so as to permit, lawfully, of either interpretation?

In order to place this important part of the question in its true light, it may be well to ask, What was the great object of the English Reformation? And the answer is obvious. It was to purify the Church from the errors and corruptions of Popery, and restore it to its primitive state, according to the infallible authority of the Scriptures, as they were interpreted by the best lights of Christian antiquity. The mighty work had been commenced in England more than a century before, by Wickliff, and had been put down by the strong hand of power. But now it had begun, under happier auspices, in Germany, France and Switzerland, and considerable progress had been made several years previous to the time, when the English reformers found their way opened, by the Providence of God. It was surely natural that Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and their colleagues, should look to their immediate predecessors on the Continent, with interest and affection, as leaders and champions in the same sacred cause. And it was a spontaneous dictate of sympathy, as well as a plain maxim of prudence, to accord in sentiment with their friend, to avoid all unnecessary causes of dissension, and to present, if possible, an united front to the common enemy.

But the subjects of predestination, election and reprobation, with their attendant doctrines of irresistible grace and final perseverance, which have so long been distinguished by the title of Calvinism, were not involved in the controversy with Rome. They had their rise in the contest of Augustin against the Pelagian heresy, in the fifth century; and from that time they were generally professed, to a large extent, by the most influential theologians of the western empire. They formed a part, accordingly, of the famous *Summa* of Thomas Aquinas; and Luther, amongst the reformers, having been, himself, a monk of the Augustinian order, adopted them. But Calvin, in his first celebrated work called the Christian Institutes, carried them farther than any of his predecessors; and from the immense success of his treatise, and the extraordinary influence of his labours, they have ever since borne his name.—Thus, every thing conspired to give them credit in the age of the Reformation. The great leaders of the English movement had no doubt of their truth, and although, happily, they kept their authoritative system within the bounds of the primitive Church, warned by the disorders which had been experienced on the Continent through the fanatical extravagance of Antinominism, yet it is historically certain that the Calvinistic theology held undisputed possession of the general mind, until the reign of Charles I., when the persecution of the Remonstrants in Holland, and still more, the antipathy of the ecclesiastical rulers to every thing which savoured of Puritanism, gave a new direction to the religious feeling of the nation. The melancholy fate of Archbishop Laud, and soon after, of his royal master, followed by the stern government of Oliver Cromwell, cast a cloud of odium on the West minister Confession of Faith, which had been framed, under the authority of the parliament, upon the Calvinistic platform; and the Restoration of Charles II. which raised the Church again to her lawful place, was naturally succeeded by a spirit of almost universal hostility to the system of her enemies.—From that period, Calvinism has lost its former hold, and Arminianism has supplanted it. But still, a certain proportion of the English clergy, as well as of our own, have retained a preference for the old theology, and no attempt has yet been successfully made to deprive them of the right, which they have fairly inherited from the founders of the Reformation.

The historical proofs, which establish the credit of Calvinism in the earlier period of the reformed Church of England, need not be many, but I think them perfectly decisive.

First, I shall refer to the fact, mentioned by the learned Judge himself, that Calvin's Institutes were established as a text book at both the Universities. Next I shall cite the Lambeth Articles, adopted by a council of Bishops and divines at the palace of Lambeth, under Archbishop Whitgift, Nov. 20, 1595, and sent down to the University of Cambridge, in order to quiet a dispute which had arisen on the doctrine of predestination. They are in the following terms:

"1. God hath from eternity predestinated certain persons to life, and hath reprobated certain persons to death."

"2. The moving or efficient cause of predestination unto life is not the foresight of faith, or of preservevance, or of good works, or of any thing that is in the persons predestinated, but the alone will of God's good pleasure."

"3. The predestinate are a pre-determined and certain number, which can neither be lessened nor increased."

"4. Such as are not predestinated to salvation shall inevitably be condemned on account of their sins."

"5. The true, lively, and justifying faith, and the Spirit of God justifying, is not extinguished, doth not utterly fail, doth not vanish away in the elect either finally or totally."

"6. A true believer, that is, one who is endued with justifying faith, is certified by the full assurance of faith that his sins are forgiven, and that he shall be everlastingly saved by Christ."

"7. Saving grace is not allowed, is not imparted, is not granted to all men, by which they may be saved, if they will."

"8. No man is able to come to Christ, unless it be given him, and unless the Father draw him; and all men are not drawn by the Father, that they may come to his Son."

"9. It is not in the will or power of every man to be saved."

Now the Articles of the Church were first put forth in the reign of Edward, A.D. 1552. They were slightly modified in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1562. And they were again revised, and finally settled in their present form, A.D. 1571. But the Office for infant Baptism had been established long before. And therefore the Lambeth Articles, being set forth twenty-four years later than the fixed system of the Church, shew decisively the opinion then entertained by her dignitaries, that her baptismal formularies were not only susceptible of, but ought to be subjected to a thoroughly Calvinistic interpretation.—Queen Elizabeth, however, thought differently, and the judgment of her bishops was not suffered to prevail.

I shall cite, in the third place, the opinion of the celebrated Hooker, whose great work on Ecclesiastical Polity was published, the first four books before, and the fifth book two years after, the Lambeth Articles. Here we shall also find the system of Calvin, but somewhat modified.

"1. That God hath predestinated certain men, not all men. 2. That the cause moving him thereunto was not the foresight of any virtue in us at all. 3. That to him the number of his elect is definitely known. 4. That it cannot be but their sins must condemn them to whom the purpose of his saving mercy doth not extend. 5. That to God's foreknown elect final continuance of grace is given. 6. That inward grace whereby to be saved, is deservedly not given to all men. 7. That no man cometh unto Christ, who in God by the inward Spirit of his grace draweth not. 8. And that it is not every, no, not in any man's own mere ability, freedom and power, to be saved, no man's salvation being possible without grace." (*Appendix to the 5th Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Keble's Edition, Vol. 2, p. 752.*) In the course of the same treatise, he approves the doctrine of St. Augustin, "whose latter judgement was, that the whole body of mankind, in the view of God's eternal knowledge, lay universally polluted with sin, worthy of condemnation and death; that over the mass of corruption there passed two acts of the will of God; an act of favour, liberality and grace, choosing part to be made partakers of everlasting glory; and an act of justice, forsaking the rest, and adjudging them to endless perdition—these, vessels of wrath, those, vessels of mercy—which mercy is to God's elect so peculiar, that to them, and to none else, (for their number is definitely known, and can neither be increased or dimished) it alloteth immortality and all things thereto appertaining; them it predestinateth, it calleth, justifieth, glorifieth them, it poureth voluntary that Spirit into their hearts, which Spirit so given is the very root of their first desires and motions tending to immortality: as for others on whom such grace is not bestowed, there is justly assigned an immutability to every one of them, the lot of eternal condemnation." (*Ib.* 730.)

And although, in all this, there is no express mention made of infants, yet we find the same "judicious Hooker" plainly including them in a passage, where he approves the same antiquity in these words: "And seeing all the ancient Fathers of the Church of Christ have evermore with uniform consent agreed, that reprobation presupposeth foreseen sin as a most just cause whereupon it grounded itself: SIN AT THE LEAST ORIGINAL *in them whose portion of eternal punishment is ordained, as they that suffer but the* ONLY *loss of the joys of heaven*," (which is the case of those dying in infancy without baptism, according to the schoolmen,) "sin of several degrees in them whose plagues accordingly by the same act of reprobation were proportioned: let us not in this case, of all others, remove the limits and bounds which our fathers before us have set." (*Ib. p.* 728.)

The fourth proof which may be adduced to establish the former credit of the Calvinistic system, is furnished by the fact, that King James sent five of the most eminent theologians in his Kingdom to assist at the famous Synod of Dort, A.D. 1618, viz: Carleton, Bishop of Landaff; Hall, and Davenant, both afterwards bishops, and of great celebrity as authors; Ward, master of Sydney Sussex College, and Balcanqual, who subsequently became Dean of Rochester. These deputies were all of accord with the decrees of the Synod in *doctrine*, but being anonymously accused, some time after their return, of having been unfaithful to their own Church in the question of *discipline*, they repelled the charge, and publicly set forth their unanimous declaration that their whole course was in conformity to her standards. The conclusion of their defence is in these words: "And we, in that Synod, our special care and perpetual endeavour was, to guide our judgement by that sound doctrine which we had received from the Church of England; so were we far, and ever shall be, from usurping our Mother's authority; yet remaining ourselves nevertheless resolved, that whatsoever was there assented unto, and subscribed by us concerning the five Articles, either in the joint Synodical judgement, or in our particular collegiate suffrage—is not only warrantable by the Holy Scriptures, but also conformable to the received doctrine of our said venerable Mother; which we are ready to maintain and justify against all gainsayers, whensoever we shall be thereunto called by lawful authority." (*Life of Bishop Davenant, by the Rev. Josiah Allport, prefixed to his translation of the Exposition of St. Paul's epistle to the Colossians, p. xxx.*) I need not add that the five Articles of the Synod of Dort here referred to, were in strict agreement with the Calvinistic System.

The fifth proof may be derived from the work of Bishop Burnet on the thirty-nine Articles published nearly a hundred years later, after Arminianism had become the favorite doctrine of the English Clergy. Yet he sets forth the argument for Calvinism at large, declines to give his opinion in favour of either, and leaves it to the choice of the ministry to take whichever they prefer, with perfect toleration, considering that such was the design of the reformers themselves. And this he plainly declares in his History of the Reformation. (*Vol 3, p. 221*), where, speaking of the first set of Articles, in the reign of Edward VI., he says expressly: Thus was the doctrine of the Church cast into a short and plain form; in which they took care both to establish the positive Articles of religion, and to cut off the errors formerly introduced in the time of popery, or of late broached by the Anabaptists and enthusiast of Germany; *avoiding the niceties of schoolmen, or the peremptoriness of the writers of controversy*, LEAVING IN MATTERS THAT ARE MORE JUSTLY CONTROVERTIBLE, A LIBERTY TO DIVINES TO FOLLOW THEIR PRIVATE OPINIONS, WITHOUT THEREBY DISTURBING THE PEACE OF THE CHURCH."

The sixth proof is presented with great force to my mind, in the historical fact, that the Puritan party in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, made no objection to the term regeneration, nor to anything else in the Baptismal Service or the Catechism, which belongs to the present question. This was particularly evident at the celebrated Conference of Hampton Court, held before King James, A. D. 1604. And it is more to be observed, because there were other matters in the form for the administration of the Sacrament, namely, the sponsors, and the sign of the cross, which they censured severely." (*See Neale's History of the Puritans, p. 230 of Harper's Ed.* 1844.) I do not see how we can account for this on any other ground than that already stated. The truth is that there was then no controversy between the two parties on the subject to which the learned Bishop of Exeter attaches so much importance. The Churchmen and the Puritans, however divided on points of form and discipline, agreed well enough in the Calvinistic system of Grace, and in their Sacramental theory, until a much later period; and no man would have dreamed of rejecting a clergyman, at that day, merely because he held the views of Rev. Mr Gorham.

The seventh proof is involved in the unquestionable fact, that the Church, notwithstanding the turning of the tide in favour of Arminianism, and the many strong censures of Calvinism put forth by her divines since the time of the Restoration, has never been supposed to authorize the refusal of Holy Orders to any man, on account of his particular opinions concerning the doctrines of grace. On the contrary, it has been universally understood, as Bishop Burnet represents it, that in strictness, her truly primitive plan did not insist upon what we now call the Arminian system, or the Calvinistic; that her ministers were at liberty to take which theory they pleased, or to leave them both, as being perhaps equally liable to the charge of attempting to be wise, beyond what was written; so that all the varieties of sentiment consistent with fundamental orthodoxy were intended to be tolerated, and freely allowed amongst them. And I must frankly say that there is nothing, in my humble judgement, more worthy not only of our admiration, but of our gratitude to the overruling Providence of God, than the wise and reasonable latitude thus allowed, in subjects of so deep and inscrutable a character. To change our whole system, as some have done, with intentional ambiguity, is neither just nor fair. Against all the great heresies of past ages, the Liturgy, Offices and Articles, taken together, were clear and positive. In the cardinal doctrines of the Trinity, the incarnation, the atonement, the agency of the Holy Spirit, the Canon and supreme authority of Scripture, the corruption of our nature by the fall, the preventing and co-operating grace of God essential to our recovery, justification by faith, good works as the fruit and evidence of that faith, the Sacraments, the Church and the Apostolic ministry, there was no room left for doubt or prevarication. Arianism, Sabellianism, Socinianism, Apollinarianism, Antinominianism, together with the corruptions of Popery and the modern form of religious anarchy and fanaticism, were carefully excluded. But there were other subjects on which good and orthodox men did and might lawfully differ. There were parts of St. Paul's epistles which St. Peter had declared were hard to be understood. There were questions which belonged to the secret things of God, on which it was best not to define too rigidly. There were disputes even in the apostle's days, with regard to which Christians were told that they must not judge their brethren, but endeavour to be persuaded in their own mind. The Church of Rome herself, with all her boasted infallibility, had left many questions open to controversy amongst her doctors, and the pontiff who called himself the vicar of Christ had been appealed to for ages in order to settle them, and yet in vain. Why, then, should not the reformed Church of England leave, designedly, a reasonable latitude on subjects whose very nature seemed to forbid the effort to determine them with dogmatic certainty? Why should she depart, needlessly, from the wise toleration of the primitive Church, by rigidly defining what might be left free, without any risk of serious error? Such a course might have suited the founders of a sect; but a far more elevated, large and comprehensive plan was demanded for the noble work of restoring the old paths, and commanding the ancient Catholic and Apostolic Church to the confidence and love of a powerful and enlightened nation.

The conclusion, to my own mind, seems perfectly plain: that along with a sufficiently precise and extensive system of positive doctrine, from which none of her ministry are at liberty to deviate, the Church designed to leave a certain latitude to individual opinion on the deep and mysterious subjects connected with the doctrines of grace, which latitude is itself a LAW OF TOLERATION, not to be set aside without a serious wrong to a large body of her clergy. And therefore I am compelled to dissent from the judgement of the eminent Bishop of Exeter, and from that of the Court of Arches, because it virtually overrules the system of the Church, and takes away the very privilege which was intended to be conferred, and which has actually been enjoyed for three centuries together.

That such would be the consequence in our venerable Mother Church, it would, perhaps, be unbecoming in me to say, though I must be permitted to declare that I should regard the experiment with fearful apprehension. But I am surely justified in putting the question to my immediate brethren, *How would this perilous novelty work among ourselves?* Our episcopal rights are the same as those admitted by the admired bishop of Exeter. If he has acted in this matter only in accordance to his official duty, there is nothing to prevent us from imitating his example. Our bishops, however, it is well known, are divided in sentiment on the doctrines of grace, and the spiritual character of infant baptismal regeneration. Hitherto, like the prelates of England, we have followed the course of indulgent toleration towards the clergy, taking it for granted that they were sufficiently sound and orthodox in the main, until some formal complaint was made against them. But suppose one of our body to pursue the track laid down for us in the case of the Rev. Mr. Gorham. Suppose the rejected clergyman to have the bishop presented for trial, on the charge of official oppression, or the usurpation of false prerogative, amounting to a virtual violation of the Constitution and Canons. Suppose our Court of Bishops to be at variance on the meaning of the Baptismal Office, and to imagine themselves, like the English Judge, obliged to decide the question on the ground that either the one or the other interpretation is the *sole doctrine* of the Church, instead of the true idea, (according to my humble judgement,) that the Church tolerates *both interpretations*, and allows a full liberty of individual opinion on the whole class of questions to which the case belongs.—What must be the consequence, with our notions and habits of ecclesiastical freedom. I verily believe that such an occurrence would set the Church in a flame which no human effort could extinguish. It would need a special interposition of Providence to keep the bishops and the clergy from an open and formal separation. And the nature of the quarrel would be such, that if a separation took place, it must forever remain a disputed point, which was the Church, and which was the Schismatic party.

Let it be our wisdom, then, my reverend brethren, to eschew this dangerous novelty, under the firm conviction that if it be at all encouraged, it can produce nothing else but interminable bitterness and discord. Where the Church has spoken plainly, indeed, we must insist on conformity, as well because we believe her system to be the best exposition of the Word of God, as because, without such conformity, even our external union would be impossible. But let us not forget that in the system of the Church, as in the Bible, there are some points of doubtful disputation, where a certain diversity of sentiment is unavoidable, and where, for that very reason, such diversity must and ought to be allowed. There was a Church on earth, where questions of such a nature were brought to so strict a definition, that there was no room left for diversity of opinion. To such interminable controversies, therefore we should apply the good old maxim, "In essentials, UNITY; in non-essentials, LIBERTY; in all things, CHARITY." The same freedom of opinion which the bishops claim for themselves, they must grant, with all kindliness, to their ministerial brethren. We must avoid the temper of dogmatism and denunciation, because other men do not think as we do, on matters which the Church has not clearly defined.—And we must remember, that if we would enjoy the inestimable blessing of substantial Christian union, we must seek it through that Spirit which descends from the God of peace and love; which desires to impose no new burden, which frames no new yoke for the conscience of our fellows; but rather delights to see every man, so long as he breaks not the rules of established uniformity, standing fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made him free.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that I am perfectly aware of the apparent descrepancy between some parts of the argument which I have here presented on behalf of Mr. Gorham, and the statement of my own sentiments in my Lectures on the Primitive Church to which I have already referred. This discrepancy, however, is apparent only. My individual opinions have undergone no change, and in those lectures, which were chiefly intended for the benefit of the Laity, I was under no inducement to set forth any other. Nor do I perceive any serious difference in the substantial doctrine of the Church, on their hypothesis. The grace connected with Baptismal regeneration, is the *special sacramental grace* which seals the remission of sin, and the adoption into Christ. And this remains the same, whether we do or do not suppose, that some other operation of the Spirit is vouchsafed to the infant previously. I allow, indeed, with Hooker, as the *general rule*, that this grace, given in Baptism, is the first pulse of spiritual life in the soul, but it is not stated as a rule to which there may not be many exceptions. Moreover, it may and should be remembered, that just as God has to perform a wondrous work for the embryo in the womb, before he imparts the first pulse of life to it, so the Holy Spirit, for aught we can tell, may have a correspondent work of prevenient grace to perform, before life is imparted in the regeneration of Baptism. It is true that I have confined, in those lectures, the term regeneration to the sacrament, not only because I prefer that course as the more clear and simple mode of explaining the doctrine of the Church, but also, because my design did not require me to notice the latitude with which the word has been used by many of our divines, of whom, while I regret the looseness of their

phraseology, it is but small justice to say, that they were far greater and better men than I. Lastly, however, I consider these different views as matters, not of saving faith, but of theological speculation. And while I am far from being a Calvinist, and do not profess to sympathise with the school of Mr. Gorham, yet I have high sense of the zeal and usefulness of the class of ministers to which I suppose him to belong; and I should heartily despise myself if I could suffer my own choice in theological opinion to interfere with my defence of its rights, as a faithful representative of the doctrine held by our reformers.

Nor can I consent to regard the matter as a party question, although I am sorry to perceive that it is so regarded generally. For let this novel kind of episcopal regimen be once introduced into favour, and it will be found that there are *two swords* in the Church. The assault made upon the one hand, against those who are accused of being too partial to Geneva, will be quickly followed on the other side, and with much stronger reason, by a correspondent attack upon those who are suspected of being too fond of Rome. For my own part, I cannot contemplate the result of such a change, in the hitherto kind and indulgent administration of our bishops, without at least attempting to warn my brethren, in time to avert the danger. True they are the official judges of the clergy, and when the unwelcome task is cast upon them, I would be far from desiring that they should shrink from the firm performance of their painful, but necessary duty. But too become accusers and judges too, when there is no such stern necessity imposed upon them, would be a sad declension from the proper character of their office, and the slightest approach to a novelty like this, should be resisted by us all, as a grievous error.

I must be further indulged in avowing the pain and reluctance with which I have published my dissent from the decision of a prelate, for whose brilliant talents, untiring energy, and fearless courage, I have long entertained the liveliest admiration. My apology must be found in the sense of duty to that Church to which he, in a very humble sphere, are both bound, by the same form of consecration. Sure I am that his motives have been pure and conscientious. And I trust to his Christian magnanimity that he will at least grant me the benefit of the same charitable construction, should he favour these pages with a perusal. To an ordinary man, a mistake in such a point might be a serious matter. But he has more than reputation enough to sustain him under the charge, (which, after all, is no great reproach,) that he has been misled, for once, into a false position.—And the learned Judge, I am sure, would readily forgive me for saying, that if the Bishop of Exeter may err in a point which belongs to his own official rights, it is by no means surprising that a Layman, however elevated his attainments, ability and rank may be, should fall into the same misapprehension.

May the Spirit of divine wisdom deliver His people from this novel and agitating controversy, by leading the minds of all concerned to approve and cherish the ancient lines of kindly toleration. We cannot improve the system of the Church.—We cannot safely assume, and we ought not to desire, any enlargement of the episcopal prerogative, in requiring our clergy to subscribe to the theological opinions of their diocesan, where the uniform course of our predecessors, justified by the primitive practice has left them free. The age in which we live is perhaps less likely to endure such an innovation, than any other which the world have beheld since the apostolic day.—The authority of a bishop now, can only be acknowledged, when it is clear from all reasonable doubt, based on unquestionable precedent, and manifestly employed to edify the Church in the good old ways of established principle. To be less tolerant than our ancestors—to reject what the great reformers of English theology admitted—to place a restriction on the clergy never known before—to devise a new chain for the liberty of ministerial conscience—a measure of such a character can never produce any thing but resistance and revolution, in the growing license of the nineteenth century. I believe that the attempt would have been an error at any time, for the reasons already assigned. But in a time like our own, it seems, in my humble judgement, that the hope of any beneficial result from such a course, must rest on something very like the expectation of a miracle.

I trust, however, in the mercy of God, that our venerable Mother Church will be relieved from all impending danger on this score, by the ultimate decision of the controversy. And it is my earnest prayer that truth and charity may prevail; that the whole Church may prosper in the unity of love and peace; and that the glorious Gospel may be proclaimed in all its true and saving power, without hindrance from inevitable diversities of opinion on minor points of doubtful disputation.—In this supposition, I am sure that all good men can agree. And in the blessed result I would fain hope that the bishop of Exeter and I, though widely distant in judgement, in rank, and in influence, may yet have abundant cause to "rejoice together."

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—March 9.

THE ORANGE CORPORATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Loyal Orange Lodges. Mr. Botsford in the Chair.

(When the House was moved in Committee, hon. Attorney General arose, and said there were a very large number of spectators present, and he hoped they would all understand that no ebullition of feeling would be permitted, and that the rules of the House, if necessary, would be most rigorously enforced to maintain decorum. He hoped hon. members would respond to his wishes in this respect, and that they themselves would conduct the debate with moderation, and respect for each others feelings. [Hear, hear.] Mr J. Earle said he was glad to hear the hon. Attorney General express himself to that effect; he hoped the question would be discussed coolly and dispassionately, without any improper excitement.)

Mr. John Earle said the Bill then before the Committee was supported by numerous petitions, and numerously and respectably signed; he believed, from what he had seen of the signatures, that of those who signed the petitons, not one half of them were Orangemen. The members of the Orange Institution held considerable property, but it was at present held by trustees, and in a precarious position, and all they asked of the Legislature was an Act of Incorporation that they might secure this property. It was a right that had not been denied to any other body of men who had come forward and asked for it.—Objections had been started, because the Society is said to be secret; but he believed that it was not more so than the Free Masons; he was himself a member of the Sons of Temperance Institution, and Orangeism was not more secret than that Society. The House had incorporated several Societies, and among them some called secret—the Sons of Temperance, and a Masonic Lodge. He gave the hon. the Attorney General credit for his candour in opposing this Bill, as he stated he would do when the petitions were received; he had no doubt but he was sincere in his opposition; and as the hon gentleman had given out that he should require information respecting the Society, he would give him all the information in his power. (The hon. member then read the General Declaration of Orangemen, and the qualifications required of a candidate for admission). It had been said by their opponents that few of them lived up to their proposed qualifications; he regretted to say that such was the case—perhaps hardly one in twenty lived up to it, but if that was to be taken as an objection to the Society, the same objection might be raised against any Christian Church. But men would sometimes get into all of these institutions. He wished all Orangemen were regenerated Christians, and lived up to their professions; he thought at all events Orangemen should lead moral lives, and he had endeavoured, since he held his present rank in the institution, to enforce it to the best of his ability, with submission at all times to the laws. He would then proceed to read the obligation of an Orangeman,—there was nothing private about it; he was willing to read all the forms of initiation if required; there was nothing secret about it except the signs by which they know each other; (the hon. member then read the obligation). He would not trespass longer upon the time of the House at present, except to explain the oath he had just read. Hon. members would perceive that, with regard to the celebration of their anniversary, they were bound to assemble in their Lodge Rooms,—they were not bound to walk in procession; it was not mentioned. There was nothing in all he had read but every Protestant could subscribe to. He had subscribed to it as a loyal Protestant, wishing to live and die under the British Flag, and to leave his bones under it when he dies. Notwithstanding the disaffection now existing in the country, he would say "England with all thy faults I love thee still." He had no doubt but that there would be strong opposition to the Bill, but they asked no more than other Secret Societies had asked and obtained, and the Bill could not be rejected upon any other ground than that the Society is exclusively Protestant.

Hon Attorney General felt gratified to see the debate conducted with that order and calmness which the nature of the subject demanded in that House; he also felt gratified that it was brought up for discussion in the present Session—he was thankful that the opportunity was thus afforded him of rescuing Protestantism from the fangs of Orangeism. He was a Protestant, and a friend to all Protestants, and ever ready to advocate their rights, and although he intended upon this occasion to show up in glowing colours the attrocious spirit of Orangeism, he did not wish to give offence to any individual. The great God to whom all hearts are open knew that he spoke the truth when he declared that he never laid his head on his pillow at night but in peace and good-will towards all mankind. He was prepared to prove, and should prove before he sat down, that *Protestantism is not Orangeism, and that Orangeism is not Protestantism.* As to their loyalty, he would not acknowledge himself inferior to any one in that respect,—he had for the last fourteen years been a humble member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which had ever been distinguished for its loyalty. (Hear hear.) He would prove Orangeism to be injurious in its political bearings, its social bearings, and its religious bearings; he would prove it opposed to the spirit of Christianity; he would bring forward in support of this assertion their conduct towards himself, towards a learned Judge on the Bench, and others, and would show its bearings and evil tendencies in every quarter,—its vicious effects upon the community at large. He did not intend to follow the hon. member for Charlotte through the history of the parliamentary enquiry, or the consideration of the illegality of the Association, in which he had displayed much talent and research; he did not think that hon. member could be answered by those who were in favour of the bill; the hon. member for Carleton had made a feeble attempt in reply, but had failed. But he (hon. Atty. Gen.) would go back to its origin—to the country of its birth, and show its blighting effects there; he would show the social and political evils it had produced in Ireland—a land loaded with curses—a land laying contiguous to England, an integral part of the greatest and most civilized empire of the world, and yet sunk in poverty, wretchedness and crime. He would show that Orangeism was the cause of this barbarous state of society, and the miseries resulting from it. While the hon. member for Carleton was speaking, he was forcibly struck with the thought that in 1847, at the very time that the destroying Angel was passing over Ireland, and thousands were perishing miserably through famine and disease,—when hostile factions in their consternation threw aside their party spirit, and their party emblems—when their misery and suffering excited the sympathy and aid of this, and many other countries—at that very time natives of Ireland abroad were killing each other,—Irishmen in New Brunswick were embruing their hands in each others' blood! Orangeism was the cause of this, and yet they lay claim to be called a religious body. But what did their religion consist in? What was their profession? Every Orangeman, among other things, pledges himself that he will, "when lawfully called on, assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their official duties, in repelling and subduing every enemy who may seek to disturb or injure the Queen, *the Protestant Religion*, or this country in general," and this he sweats to "So help me God." And how did they live up to this profession? Why, the hon. mover of the bill, the head of the association in this Province, admitted that not more than one in twenty lived up to their profession, although that profession involved all the solemnity of an oath!

Mr. J. Earle,—The hon. Attorney General misunderstood me; I—

Hon. Attorney General,—I understood perfectly what the hon. member said, and so did other hon. members, who, no doubt, will bear me out: I understood the hon. member to say that scarcely one Orangeman in twenty lived up to his profession.

Mr. J. Earle,—I did not say so.

Hon. Attorney General,—The Committee understood what the hon. member said; but let him not interrupt me; he will have an opportunity of explaining by and bye. Now the committee would agree with him that, in the government of any Christian church, if any member was known not to live up to his profession, he should be expelled: and if nineteen-twentieths should go astray, they should be expelled. And yet the hon. member admits that that proportion of the Orange Society habitually break their oaths, and still are not expelled! He would now proceed to take three several views of the subject, a political, a social, and a religious one. Orangemen were in the constant practice of trampling upon that sacred book (the Bible) which he then held in his hand; they slighted and set at nought the divine precepts which inculcated peace and goodwill to all mankind. They set themselves up as protectors of the Protestant religion, and yet by their processions, and display of obnoxious emblems—by their daily walk and conversation—they were constantly taunting and provoking into acts of hostility those who held another faith. Was this Christianity? Did Protestantism require any such prop as this? He repudiated the idea, and wished Roman Catholics to understand that this was the spirit of true Protestantism. Why did Orangemen thus persist in making those irritating displays? Here neither political nor religious superiority existed: all men and all religious sects were upon a footing of perfect equality, and one should not insult or taunt another. Why should Orangemen taunt the Roman Catholics by displaying banners and badges, and celebrating in public an anniversary, which, however important in national history, cannot but be considered by Catholics as taunting them with their former degradation, when they were suffering under the most oppressive and unjust laws? It was wanton and unchristian conduct. If they wished to celebrate that anniversary, why could they they not do so in a private manner, in their Lodge Rooms, instead of making those public display? But no; the very nature of the Society was such that it must have excitement—if it met with no opposition it would languish and die,—if it had nothing but peace for its food it would soon starve upon it.—He did not justify the other party. Those who attacked those processions were not only not justified by the law, but were actually assisting Orangeism; their resistance was one the principal causes of its spread. There was no necessity whatever for Orangeism in this Province; the law was sufficient for the protection of the people, and would be rigorously enforced. An hon. member had spoken of the Orange institution in Canada, but what was the conduct of the Orangemen of that colony? He would ask who lighted the torch which set fire to the parliamentary buildings, and destroyed the same, together with 60,000 to 100,000 volumes of valuable books? He verily believed it was done by Orangemen,—from information he received when he was in Montreal last summer, he had not the slightest doubt but the heinous crime was conceived and executed by the Orangemen of that city. That was Orangeism!—There they saw its legitimate fruits displayed! That was in accordance with its true spirit! When it cannot effect its object by other means, it hesitates not to employ force, no matter how culpable the action may be! The same spirit was visible in this Province; the members displayed a persecuting spirit, threatening and abusing all who happened to differ with them in opinion. One of their leading members in this Province, who frequently wrote in defence of the order, was threatening and abusive in his style, and inflammatory in his appeals to the passions of his supporters; but did they not know that there were men whom neither threats nor abuse, nor violence of any kind, could drive from a due and conscientious performance of their duty? Did they not know that there were men who never knew fear, and whom no personal consequences could deter from pursuing the path which they conceived to be right!

The hon. member who preceded him had stated that the Orangemen in Ireland were encouraged and armed by the Government two years since; admitting for the sake of argument that Orangeism had sometimes been used by the Government of that country, let them show that any good had been derived from it, or from its existence there. What did it do at Dolly's Brae last year! admitting that the Orange party were attacked—were fired on first by their opponents, did that justify their sanguinary revenge? Could *any* provocation justify their bloody and savage conduct—their unfeeling maltreatment of poor widows and helpless old men? Nothing whatever could justify their cruelty. Had he been an Orangemen before that dreadful occurrence, he should, when he heard of it, have blushed for shame. But he would now show that the same spirit exists among the Orangemen in this Province; he was about to lift the veil, and show it up in all its deformity. Orangemen glorified in taunting Roman Catholics, and even went so far as to insult Protestants who were not members of their Institution. They preach up christianity, and swear to repel every person who may seek to disturb the Protestant religion, and yet they themselves insult and disturb Protestants, and in their lives and conduct act directly opposite to that religion they profess to defend. The hon. member for Carleton had boasted of the peace and order now reigning in his county, but he (hon. Atty. Gen.) had recently been informed by good authority, (Mr. Charles Perley), that such was not the case. That gentleman had informed him that many a peaceable man who had lived many years in the country, and amassed considerable wealth, was forced into the collision which took place in 1847, by the overbearing conduct, and if there had never been an Orange Lodge in the county there had been no riot. (Mr. Connell,—What caused the riot in 1846?) That was of no consequence; such petty affairs as that would occasionally take place, even in well-regulated communities,—it was merely a fight between two men in the street. The hon member would recollect that formerly, at the militia training, there was very often a fight, and yet he scarcely thought the hon. member would maintain that those fights were of sufficient importance to justify certain individuals to organize and arm for mutual protection. But with respect to the County of Carleton, he was also informed that Orangeism had the effect of splitting up families and former friends, and setting them one against the other. (Mr, Connell,—The information is wrong). He should point out more fully before he had done, the evil effects of Orangeism in splinting up families, and setting neighbour against neighbour. It was quite in accordance with the spirit of the institution; those who conscientiously opposed it were attempted to be overborn by threats and invidious attacks; he himself had come in for a large share of it,—he had for years past been subjected to all sorts of attacks, and his conduct had been misconstrued and misrepresented by an Orange writer; it showed the bad spirit of Orangeism for any of its members to *descend* to make those attacks. Did they think they could convert any one to their opinions by such means? In the northern counties of this Province there were no Orange Lodges, and all was peace and good feelings, but let them be established there, and peace would exist no longer, but one portion of the community would be opposed to the other, and those who joined the Orange Society would be walking about armed. He had some facts to disclose which showed the spirit of Orangeism in the hon. mover of the Bill's own county, and which supported the position he had assumed. (Mr. J. Earle,—Point them out.) He would do so. There was a very respectable man in that county, who, because he was conscientiously opposed to Orangeism, had been proscribed. He would name him—it was Mr. Marshall Robertson. He owned a grist-mill, and because he did not approve of Orangeism, his neighbours, who had formerly been on good terms with him, but are now Orangemen, would no longer take their grain to his mill but passed him by and took their grain to be ground at another mill, some eight or nine miles distant. That was not all, but his children whom he sent to school, were frequently taunted by the children of Orangemen, at the same school, and called "*mickey boys!*"—That was the effect of Orangeism in Queens; not only was neighbour turned against neighbour, but the innocent children were made to suffer, and were persecuted at the schools to which they were sent to get their education. It was conduct like this which degraded Protestantism, and caused it to be hated by Roman Catholics, who set it down as the spirit by which Protestants were actuated; it was Orangeism which had brought this hatred upon our religion, but the conduct he had disclosed was no part of Protestantism. What if he had been born a Roman Catholic?—and the faith to which a man is born is entirely the result of circumstances—he had no doubt but he should be a strict one, living in accordance with his faith; and would he not then feel the conduct he had described as insulting? It was such conduct as that which caused Roman Catholics to hate Protestants. The hon. mover of the Bill had intimated that Orangeism could not be put down without subverting the constitution. What part of the constitution would it subvert? Was it the connection between the Church and State? Did the hon. member mean to say that this connection should be perpetuated by force of arms? What did Judge Fletcher say of the effects of Orangeism in Ireland? That learned Judge asserted that it had found its way into the Jury-box! And had it not done so here? Oh, if it influenced the administration of justice, by corrupting Jurors, our country would soon be unfit for a man to live in!

He would now consider the subject more particularly in a religious point of view, and prove that Orangeism was contrary to the divine commands. He might be censured for this—he might be abused, and called a hypocrite, but he was one of those who thought it was right and proper to carry religion into the transactsons of every-day life, and as the Orange Society claimed to be a religious Society, it was but right to take it upon that ground, and show its religious tendency; he should therefore enter upon the question. It would be a curious thing to collect statistical information, showing how many Orangemen were really Protestants—he meant what proportion of them were communicants of the different Protestant Churches, and what proportion belonged to no church whatever,—men who called themselves Protestants, but never communicated with any Christian Church. Would it be said of Orangemen, generally, they were free from cursing and swearing, from drunkenness, and other unchristian practices? He wished every Orangemen was free from those sins. And would any one assert that they felt Christian Charity in their hearts? (The hon. member here quoted the parable of the good Samaritan). That was Christian Charity. The hand and the heart ever ready to do good offices, and relieve distress, without reference to the faith of the person requiring such assistance. That was a test of the question "who is a neighbour;" a disposition to relieve the wants of the suffering, without regard to party or sect. All the world is comprised in the term "neighbour," and the christian precept inculcated charity for all. Where was the charity of Orangemen, when the walked about with loaded pistols in their pockets, and their hearts tuned to revenge? He would call hon. members' attention to what Luther—who might almost be termed the father of Protestantism—thought about arming in defence of religion. He had been solicited by Whooton to take up arms in defence of his doctrines, but he replied "I will not take up arms in defence of the Gospel," and Whooton acknowledge himself rebuked. That was the determination of Luther, when he was threatened with persecution, and there was no doubt but it was right. It was contrary to the spirit of the Bible to draw the sword in defence of religion, and that religion was not worth having which could not stand without support from the secular power. How different from this christian spirit displayed by Luther was the conduct displayed by Orangemen! There was one circumstance that occurred at Woodstock on the day of the riot in 1847 that had operated upon his mind against Orangeism, and he had never been able to overcome the unfavourable impression. The Orangemen on that day walked to a house of worship, with a waggon loaded with muskets following in their rear, and those muskets charged with powder and ball! What sort of worship could theirs be, when at the time they were meditating resistance and death to those who should oppose them? Did they obey the Divine Compands? "Vengeance is mine saith the Lord, and I will repay it," but did they leave it to him to whom it belonged? No, but they prepared, and took into their own hands! What sort of a spirit for worship could they have possessed, when walking to the House of God with their loaded fire-arms following them? Why did they take the precaution of carrying those arms but because they knew their procession was insulting to Roman Catholics? He was a Protestant, and he would tell the Roman Catholics that there was no Protestantism in Orangeism. Every tree was known by its fruit, and the fruit of Orangeism was not such as christianity produces. Had the hon mover of the bill been in St. John on the 12th day of July last, he would have seen something of the spirit by which the Oranegmen are actuated.—When they were solicited by the Police Magistrate in Portland not to proceed, what was the answer? Why that they came there to make peace! and they proceeded in spite of his remonstrances.—The warrior-spirit was among them,—the little bullies from Fredericton and elsewhere was there, and they prided themselves upon their courage, and sought the scene of danger. But sh! how many communicants of the different Protestant churches were there? In justice to the Wesleyan Methodist church, to which he belonged, he must say that no communicant of that church could walk in such a procession, and not be expelled.—Those who went thither to walk in that procession went there no doubt for the purpose of enjoying the triumph of turning out in force and walking through St. John; he drew this conclusion from the character of the men who went from Fredericton. The hon. mover of the Bill, who stood at the head of the institution, was not there, and many among the most respectable of its members were not there, and he was was informed that many of them were opposed to processions; why, then, did they not put a stop to those displays?—That seemed to be beyond their power.

Such was the spirit of Orangeism that, if the Legislature should pass this Bill they would presume upon it, and censure and brow-beat all who honestly opposed it during its passage,—they would be held up as rebels in all the Orange Lodges in the country. And what if the Lieutenant Governor should then refuse it his assent? Why, their censure and abuse would fall upon him. And if the Bill should be sent home for Her Majesty's assent, and that should be withheld, the weight of the abuse would fall upon Her Majesty's Ministers, and perhaps the Sovereign herself would come in for a share of it, from those very loyal men! This was their common practice, to denounce as rebels all who were opposed to their association. The columns of the *Amaranth* newspaper—their organ in this Province—proved his assertions. If they wished to render their institution popular among good men, let them abandon this practice, and endeavour to make it more attractive. If they passed this Bill to perpetuate Orangeism, it would lead to the formation of counter societies, and they would come forward also and ask for Acts of incorporation, and the Legislature, after passing this Bill, could not in justice refuse them; thus they would be instrumental in keeping up divisions among the people. He believed that Roman Catholics were as loyal as Protestants; it was not those who made the greatest parade about their loyalty who were usually foremost in the hour of danger, and he had no doubt but in the event of an invasion of our country by a foreign enemy, the Roman Catholics whom the Orangemen now denounce, would be found in the front ranks fighting against the invaders. He would ask had they not proved themselves loyal fighting under the British flag in many an engagement? Wherever our victorious banners had appeared—in the glorious battles of the Peninsula, in the Indian campaigns, and at the crowning victory of Waterloo, they were found fighting side by side with Protestants; and where was the battle England had won without their aid? If Catholics had at one time been disaffected in Ireland, it was because of unjust laws—because of the civil disabilities under which they were placed. Could not the Catholics, if they were so disposed, turn the tables upon Orangemen? They had heard their origin described by the hon. member for Charlotte, and it was written in cruelty and blood. Where was the religion in such harrowing scenes as then occurred? Oh, he hoped his friends would beware of puritanism,—of a body of men who proclaim themselves better than other people, and protectors of religion by the sword. There never was an association of which it was not said unjust. Let them look at the Gordon riots, so called, which took place in London in the year 1780; they arose from fanaticismt and were perpetrated by a Protestant mob. They walked about London driving all before them, burning the houses of Roman Catholics, destroying churches, and committing many other outrages. That was the history of one Protestant organization, but he would repeat that there was no Protestantism in it.—Did Orangeism aid any Protestant church, or do any good to religion in any way? He denied it. He was sorry to say that it had crept into the Wesleyan Methodist church in Fredericton, and he could bear testimony to its injurious effects.—As Orangeism came in, religion had gone out.—Members who had joined the Orange Society had become careless, and neglected their class; they had given up religion, and adopted Orangeism in its stead. He regretted extremely that many of his personal friends had become Orangemen; they had done so in ignorance of its history—they misunderstood it, or they had never joined the Society. But now they had heard its history, and its character,—and he wished his voice might spread over the land until all his countrymen heard it—he hoped that those who had been led to join through delusion would come out from among them, and no longer countenance anything so injurious to the people. Should he, then, shrink from doing his duty? He would not be deterred by any consideration, and he could not help expressing his surprise that many friends of his, men of respectability, had been induced by their fears to sign the petition in favour of this Bill. He was utterly disgusted with such conduct. It was an act of moral cowardice,—he could call it nothing else.—He would relate a circumstance to show how some men are wrought upon by their fears. When he was about to proceed to St. John last August, to prosecute the prisoners implicated in the 12th of July riots, he received message from two of his friends, requesting him to conduct the prosecution against the Catholics, and leave the prosecution of the Orangemen to the Solicitor General. Those who sent him these messages knew little of him if they supposed that any personal dread would make him shrink from his duty; his heart never knew any such fear; his motto was 'duty first and consequences afterwards.'

He would not detain the committee much longer, but he should oppose the Bill. He might be denounced and abused by a print of an inflamatory character: one of them had been placed into his hands that morning containg a song the burden of which was

"Two hundred thousand Orangemen will know
the reason why."

Well, he had now told them the reason why, and should not shrink from the consequences. He would tell them again, in such a manner that he could not be misunderstood, and if he should suffer persecution for the course he now took, he should enjoy the proud consciousness of having done his duty. He would never support a Society which taught men to hate one another. The aspect of the times was unsettled, and it was of the utmost consequence at the present moment that all classes in this Province should be united. He had no intention to offend any one, and whatever he had said, he considered himself bound to say in the performance of his duty. He might have expressed himself warmly, but that he could not help, for he possessed an impetuous temper, which he sometimes felt it difficult to control.—This was a weakness to which he confessed, but he would not intentionally offend any one. He should say no more upon the subject, but hoped the debate would be carried on in that calm and dignified manner which had marked its commencement.

"The hon. member here lectured for some time upon the christian duties, but as we have not sufficient space to publish *sermons* in our reports we are obliged to omit some of his observations. *Amaranth.*

Saturday, March 16th.

There has been no debate to-day of any consequence, nor was there much business done in the House. A few Bills passed. The following being the principal:—A Bill to authorise the Trustees of the Scotch Church in St. Andrews to sell certain lands and to appropriate the proceeds to other purposes; A Bill relating to high ways.

Messrs. McLeod and Taylor presented petitions praying that no law be pas ed for the purpose of supporting Schools by taxation. A message was received from the Legislative Council, to the effect that that body had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—A Bill for raising a Revenue; A Bill to authorise the Trustees of St Andrew's Church in St. John to sell certain lands in Albert County; A Bill (with amendment) to consolidate the laws relating to the government of towns and parishes. Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for holding the circuit courts in the county Victoria.

Mr. Barbarie handed in the report of the Agricultural committee.

Mr. Wark said he made a motion some time ago, that on Monday the 18th inst., the House do go into committee of the whole on the state of the Province and our relations with the mother country. It was then his intention to move a resolution embodying the consideration of these two subjects, but as his Honor the Speaker expressed a desire not to mix up matters, he (Mr. Wark) had prepared two resolutions, which he would read. The state of the province might be taken up first, and the other subject could be dealt with afterwards. (The Hon. member read the resolutions, and they were laid upon the table. I procured copies, which I send you.) A very warm and interesting debate is expected to take come off on Monday. Indeed, after the House adjourned, some pithy and pointed remarks passed among the member for and against the principles involved in the resolution.

Tuesday, March 19th.

The House has been in Committee the greater part of this day on the Post Office Bill. The principle of a uniform postage of three pence throughout the Colonies was adopted. The salary of the Postmaster General was reduced to £400, but the salaries of the subordinate officers have not been fixed. Some discussion took place on the salary of the officer at the head of the Depattment, and also on the impropriety of taxing the local newspapers.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 22, 1850.

Civic Elections.—We a short time since threw out a few hints as to what kind of persons should be elected to the Civic Board. In following up the idea, as the day of election is fast approaching, we would again urge upon our citizens the propriety of making selection of such persons only as they would be satisfied to see placed in the Civic Chair, as according to the Amended Charter, members of the Common Council are *now* eligible to fill the office of Mayor, from which body that high officer must be elected. Heretofore very little attention has been given as to those who were elected; hence the disreputable and ruinous state of City affairs. The old saw, of "show me your company and I'll tell you who you are," will apply equally to Civic Bodies as to individuals, and there is little doubt but strangers judge of the respectability of any community by its Representatives; in which case our moral and social standing as a people must shew a figure approximating to zero. The present depressed state of the country at large, the involved condition of the Corporation, and the circumstance of the new features in the Charter, all point to the necessity of a simultaneous and a determined stand being taken by our citizens. If they have any respect for their characters *as a people*, then must they step forward and make a demonstration;—if they have any regard for the pecuniary state of our body Corporate, then must they make a demonstration; in short if any regard is to be had to the morals of the rising generation, then are the men of St. John called upon to arise in their might and cleanse the Civic Board of its impurity, *dishonest*, and ignorant portion. We sincerely trust that at the coming election in April next, a *single eye* will be had to the rejection of all candidates who are not acknowlededly honest men; and we as ardently expect, that those only, whose characters for integrity and morality stand unsuspected, and whose business abilities are pre-eminent, will receive the popular support. Citizens, say no longer that you dislike this man and that man, and keep away from the polls, but go and record it to those who are worthy and well qualified, and let it not be said more that we select thorough paced knaves to fill our public situations.

Consistency of "N. Mc. L."—A short time since, certain poetical lines written over the signature, "N. Mc. L." were very favourably noticed by the author of a review published in this journal. The writer, quite accidently and figuratively also, spoke of the "single eye" possessed by the writer of the poetry. Now according to the rules of sound logic, it should by no means follow, that because a man residing in this community is denuded of one of his visual organs, that he, as a matter of course, should be the author of the lines to which the review alluded, in such a kind and gentlemanly manner. However, there is no disputing about tastes, or what ought to be a right estimate of an *ad demonstrandum*, and hence, our *legal* opponent Neil McLardy, assumes that the affectionate notice, and the allusion to the "single eye," are both intended for himself.—He construes at once, what is meant as complimentary into a gratuitous insult, and this insult is forthwith magnified into a libel, and all because he happened to be one of the number of one eyed men, who abound in this benighted Province—An action against us is the consequence, which plainly intimated that in our future deportment towards "N. Mc. L." we must keep *an eye* to windward.

In the "Morning News" of Monday last, we find Neil McLardy, duly announcing that he has discovered the name of his friend the reviewer.—Now, we will lay a wager of five lines of the review, against a volume of Neil's poems—a vast odds in his favor—that with respect to the authorship, he is to this moment, *as much in the dark as ever. Neil libels himself* in the "M. News," *after the manner of the reviewer!* by saying that he "*will have an eye* to beauty," and makes a fool of himself in the bargain by proclaiming the suit against us to be discontinued, "because the name of the reviewer has been given to him *conditionally*," and that on some fine day, he, N. Mc L., i. e. Neil McLardy (not Norah Mc Leary) will give

"His name—his *human* name—to every *eye*,"
Altho', of the true name, he knows no more than does that other veritable personage the Man in the Moon. So much for threats, law-suits, N. Mc. L.'s poetry and the same *distinguished* writer's spirit of divination, spite and consistency!!

The Great Point.—The most vital question as we take it for the consideration of the Legislature at this particular crisis, is the encouragement to be given to that portion of the population who are engaged in the producing of Food and Raiment, for these are the two great elements of existence, in fact they are the only real wants of the human family, they are the two great points on which hang the prosperity of every nation.—Our House of Assembly have year after year taken up and discussed this question, but to the best of our knowledge have never yet arrived at any definite point as to the carrying out of this great desideratum. The Public meeting recently held in this City for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for protection and encouragement to domestic productions, excellent as it was in its way yet fell short of our view of the matter, fell short of its aim in as much as it did not point out a definite and distinct method by which the best Interests of the Country could be subserved. It is acknowledged on all hands that the greatest drain of Specie from this Province, and consequently the greatest drawback on our prosperity, is to be found in the importation of Bread stuffs, while at the same time the experience of the Farmer and the researches of the Philosopher, (as recently made apparent by Professor Johnston) go to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, that this Province is susceptible of raising all the breadstuffs that are required for its consumption. We are aware that many persons are sceptical on this point, and will treat the idea as chimerical, until like the improvements which have been made of late in the raising of Turnips the thing is fairly forced upon them. Now we contend and we speak advisedly when we say so, that if the Legislature would build Oat and Grist Mills, in every district throughout the Province, where they are required, in a very short period the importation of foreign Bread stuffs would be unknown in this Country. It is worse than idle for the Legislature to say it is not their business to build Mills. We insist upon it that it is their business to improve the fallen state of the Country, and that this is the "One thing needful," and is the most certain, indeed the only true secret of curing existing evils. As one example, and we will not go from our own door for it. The Parish of Lancaster a section embracing nearly half the county of Saint John, and where thousands of bushels of grain are annually raised, there is not after its being settled for nearly a century, a Grist or Oatmeal Mill of any description for the use of the farmer. Let but the Assembly erect a Mill for the Agriculturist where he can have access, and a few years only would pass before the inhabitants of Lancaster parish would, instead of as now following the laborious and unprofitable business of lumbering for dollars to pay the American for flour, have sufficient Bread stuffs not only for its own use, but to supply as many more engaged in other pursuits. The Legislature may depend upon it that this is the philosopher's stone of this community, and we trust they will take the hint now thrown out, and act upon it. Our limits will not permit us to extend our remarks this week, but we purpose at an early opportunity to return to the subject.

Our latest accounts from Fredericton state the House to be engaged in debate on the state of the Province, consequent upon the following Resolutions, which were brought forward by Mr. Wark on that subject:

Resolved, That British Colonies having been reared up under a commercial system, by which the productions of the various parts of the Empire enjoyed natural protection in their respective markets—the abandoning of this system must check, derange, and in a great measure destroy our commerce; while the interposition of Imperial authority prohibits our entering into commercial treaties

with foreign countries, or so regulating our tariff as to give what we conceive would be the most advantageous direction to our trade. We have, therefore, reason to fear that unless timely remedy be applied, these courses, depreciating the value of property, cramping our energies, and retarding our prosperity, will produce such feelings of dissatisfaction as must inevitably lead to a separation from the Mother Country.

Resolved, That we have heretofore reposed unbounded confidence in the wisdom and justice of Imperial Legislation in all matters affecting our interests; but of late the tendency to advance the manufacturing interests of the Mother Country, at the expense of Colonial interests, is so apparent as to create alarm and distrust, and to lead to the conviction that our interests are no longer secure in the hands of a Legislative power over which we can exercise no constitutional control, and that the well-being of this Province requires that the powers of its Legislature should be greatly enlarged.

1851.—Some Mechanics of Montreal propose to manufacture a splendid Fire Engine, to be exhibited at the Exhibition in England, of the works of Industry of all Nations in 1851.—What will New Brunswick send?

Report of Charles M. La Bellois, Surgeon, Second Battalion of Bonaventure Militia, Province of Canada, respecting the Tracadie disease.—The report of Doctor La Bellois is duly blazoned forth, at full length on the Journals of the House of Assembly. Now altho' there may not be much originality in the remark, yet it is nevertheless quite pregnant with truth—that that which glitters is not always gold, and notwithstanding the House has officially indorsed this report, and a rather unusual amount of legislative courtesy has been extended towards it, by permitting it to appear on the Journals, instead of quietly stowing it away in that convenient receptacle the *Appendix*, yet there are certain little indications manifested in the report itself which sufficiently warrant us in not placing too much confidence in the "perfect cures" alledged to have been performed by this Militia Doctor.

As yet, we are not satfied that *cures* have been effected. *Time* must elapse before this conviction shall follow. And it is not a little remarkable, according to the Doctor's own shewing, that if he cured the Tracadie disease in 1818, he should not have been called upon, until the 12th of August last, by one of the Hospital Commissioners, to perform a cure of the *same disease*, which ever since 1818 had so unfortunately and so extensively prevailed, in that district.

Again, Doctor La Bellois, observes, "it is only surprising to me, that the real nature of the disease should have escaped the keen observation of gentlemen so eminent [alluding to Doctors Robert Bayard and Wilson, M. P. P.] in their profession, and varied in their general acquirements." Yet in the same passage he alledges, that the disease which he pronounces the Tracadie patients to be affected with, "*is so well known as to require no description*"! A pretty compliment to eminence truly!!

We shall be as much surprised as Doctor La Bellois affects to be, if in the end, it does not turn out to be, that a *little quackery*—a *little empiricism* has been recently imported into the Tracadie district from Canada, whilst the *Militia of Bonaventure*, have not suffered much by a temporary absence of it, from the scenes of their warlike avocations.

Doctor La Bellois has pronounced the Tracadie disease to be Syphilis, *because* it yielded to the exhibition of Mercury, ergo, the itch is also a syphilitic disorder, because it is cured by the same medicine!

GENTLEMANLY CONDUCT ON THE PART OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Many irregularities having manifested themselves in the celebration of Marriages in this Province, which might have a fearful tendency at some future day, when it should become necessary to prove that they were according to law, so that the issue of them could recover property, &c. the Government through the Provincial Secretary addressed a Circular on the subject to *all persons* authorised to marry in New-Brunswick. On the part of every well disposed man, having the present and future welfare of the country at heart, this proceeding of the Government was rightly appreciated. Not so however with the Reverend Mr. Barron, P. P. of Quaco, who endeavours to make political—shall we call it—no *superstitious* capital out of it, and in reply, writes the Provincial Secretary an impertinent letter, which the vanity of this Pharisaical priest tempts him to publish in one of the City papers. This affair reminds us of one of the heroes in Swift's "tale of a tub," who was continually *courting persecution*, by asking wayfaring men to give *him* a kick, slap his chops, &c. when really the fellow would have sunk into utter insignificance, and died "unhonored and unwept," were it not for these persecuting importunities.—However, the Secretary understands these matters thoroughly and,

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

EMIGRANTS.—The number of Emigrants of all ages which have arrived at this Port and its Outlays, (as appears by the Custom House Returns,) during last year, was 2615, which is considerably less than the number during any of the previous years. In 1818 the number 3572; in 1847, 14,132; in 1846, 8732; and in 1845, 8466. The head money charged during 1845, 6 and 7, was at the rate of 5s. per head for male adult, woman one-half, and children one-third of the said rate, and in 1848 and 9, at the rate of 10s. a head for all descriptions, prior to September;—in the month of September, 15s.; and October, 20s. The gross amounts received under this head throughout the whole Province, without the deduction for commission, were as follows:—In 1849, £1409; in 1848, £2357 10s.; in 1847, £3250 2s. 6d.; in 1846, £2129 17s. 6d.; and in 1845, £1372 6s. 8d. The expenditure on account of this fund, has, until last year, we learn, always exceeded the receipt; the accumulated balance, however, was defrayed last year by the Home Government. A reduced rate as we stated last week, will be levied this year on emigrants.—[Courier.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT occurred at Messrs. Allison & Spurr's Mills, at Milford, yesterday, causing the death of Mr. John M'Cordick, Superintendent. While employed in the lower part of the Mill, his hand accidently caught in the belt, which drew him in contact with the machinery, causing injuries that resulted in death. He survived the accident two hours. Mr. M'Cordick was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and four children; he had been employed in the above Establishment six years, was a very worthy man, and esteemed and respected by all who knew him.—*Ib.*

☞ A melancholy accident happened in Carleton on Saturday morning last, in the Shipyard of Messrs. Stackhouse & McLauchlan. As some of the men employed there were preparing to dress a ship-knee, it canted over, and accidently struck a youth named Wallace Addison, aged nearly eleven years, who expired within ten minutes of the said accident. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. James S. Addison, of the former place. He has left parents, with numerous relatives and friends, to whom he was much endeared, to mourn their loss.

The following Communication is from the *Courier* of 9th instant.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—It has been often asserted that the materials of which our New-Brunswick Ships are constructed, are not of a durable character. The following list of old Vessels, built in this Province, and which are still, or were lately, in existence, will contribute, I trust, towards the removal of an erroneous impression. The list is no doubt very imperfect, and might be materially extended by an abler hand; but having undertaken to compile it, with the view of elevating the character of our Provincial vessels, it is possible that you may consider the present as a favourable time for its publication, when, owing to the abrogation of the Navigation Laws, Nations foreign to our own, may deem it expedient to resort to this Country for cheap Ships, which are justly entitled to a character for *durability*, that will not suffer by a comparison with those constructed in other countries.

Your most obedient servant,
PETER STUBS,
Notary Public.

List of a few old Ships built in New Brunswick.

Vessels' Names.	When built.	When last heard of, &c.	
Harmony,	1810	At Saint John,	1848
Edward Ellice	1813	Do. do	1846
Friendship,	1813		
James,	1815	Heard of in	1849
Waterloo,	1815	At Cork	1850
Hero,	1823	At Hull,	1850
Clansman,	1824	At London	1849
Tamerlane,	1824	At Quebec	1849
Thos. Stanford	1824	Lost in	1846
Marchioness of Queensbury	1824	At Boston	1849
Joseph Hume,	1824	Autumn of	1849
Lady of the lake	1824	Now in Saint John,	
Warrior,	1825	At Saint John	1847
Carleton,	1825	In 1849	
Cassandra,	1825	In 1847	
Bruce,	1825	In 1849	
Union V.	1825	At Saint John	1849
Czar,	1826	At Dublin	1848
Pallas,	1826	At Dundee	1850
Gov. Douglas,	1826	At Saint John	1849
Narcissus,	1827	Lost in 1847	
Ambassador,	1829	At Saint John	1847
Frederick,	1830	At Liverpool	1849
Joanna,	1830	At Hull	1850

MEM.—The *Royal Saxon*—a ship built by Mr. George Thomson, in Portland, (adjoining this city) in July, 1838—was classed A. 1. at Lloyds for four years, and opened at the end of that period, and again placed on the same letter for four years: at the termination of the second period, she was again placed on the same letter for one year. The *Royal Saxon* is now in Baltimore, (U. S.) commanded by Capt. Samuel Stickney, of St John, and *is an American registered Ship*. The *Susan* formerly of St. Stephen, and the *Patrice*, formerly of St. Andews, *received registers in the United States*, and two or three others, also built in New Brunswick, of the names of which I have not a memorandum, likewise enjoy the same privilege, which I have reason to know, it is neither troublesome nor expensive to procure, notwithstanding the want of *Legislative reciprocity*.

The Sloop *Elizabeth*, built at Digby, (N. S.) in 1821, and employed by this Province as a Revenue Cutter for several years, was recently sold in Jamaica, where she was employed as a coaster.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—A Telegraph report was received at the Reading Room, Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, dated Boston 1 o'clock, which says that the Tremont House took fire at 1 o'clock—and was burning an hour and a half up to the time the report was sent.

Her Majesty's approval of the appointment of Edward Allison, Esquire, as Consul in New-Brunswick, and Frederick Charman, Esquire, Consul in Nova Scotia, for the Queen of Portugal, has been signified in the *London Gazette*.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 15.—1st Regiment of Foot.—H. G. Scrope, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Minchin, appointed to the 70th foot; W. Bellew, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase; vice Munro, appointed to the 70th foot. Feb. 22.—Ensign John C. Pungh to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lloyd, promoted to the 1st West India Regiment.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM THE EMPIRE STATE!

Schoylerville, N. Y., April 28, 1847.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: A desire to benefit the afflicted, has induced me to make the following statements of facts. My son, now seventeen years of age, has been afflicted, during his whole life, with a constant cough and pain in the chest, accompanied with night sweats and a hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility. During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief. All our neighbors who saw him regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching an early and premature grave. I was prevailed upon by a friend to try WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY. He commenced its use, and the FIRST bottle gave him astonishing relief, and after using four bottles, his disease was overcome, and he was restored to sound and permanent health. WM. PETIT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

Married.

On the 20th inst, by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. James Lupton, of London, to Miss Catherine Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Brooks, of this City.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. John Robertson, of Hampton, K. C., to Miss Martha Givens, of Carleton, Saint John.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. W. H. Debver, David Vaughan, of St. Martin's, to Rachel Jane Wanamake, of Upham.

Died.

On Thursday evening, Emma, aged two years, youngest child of the late Mr. Richard Smith, of this City.

At Barton, County of Sunbury, on the 3d inst., Edwin Denny Street, Esquire, fifth son of the late Hon. Samuel D. Street, in the 61st year of his age, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

On Friday the 15th instant, at Elgin, County of Albert, Hiram Stevens, in the 54th year of his age.

At St. Andrews, on the 15th inst., Alice, wife of Mr. Charles Judge, Senr., aged 85 years.

At St. Stephen, on the 3d instant, much and deservedly regretted, John Marks, Esquire, aged 62 years.

At Halifax, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Farquharson, wife of Colonel Farquharson, of the Royal Fusileers, Commandant of the Garrison.—This unfortunate lady's death resulted from the effects of a severe burn occasioned by her cloths having accidentally caught fire from a lighted candle four weeks ago.

In Salem, Massachusetts, on Thursday last, March 14th, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late John C. Very, and mother of Rev. E. D. Very, of this city, aged 61 years.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Delta, Doane, Philadelphia, 12—S. Wiggins & Son, flour, wheat, corn, &c.

Wednesday—Barque Princess, Crosby, Liverpool, 50—Chas. McLauchlan, merchandise.

Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax, 4—G. & J. Salter, sugar, molasses, &c.

Olive Branch, Fought, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.

Gazelle, Coombs, Belfast, (Me.) 10—Master, hay.

Sunday—Brigt. Curlew, Moore, Matanzas, 25—Allison & Spurr, molasses and sugar.

Monday—Ship Belmont, Grant, Mobile, 19—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Thetis, Burns, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Eight Sons, Sullivan, Matanzas, 21—J. V. Thorgar, molasses.

Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, New York, 14—R. Rankin & Co., flour, meal, &c.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Portland, 7—Master, hay.

Z. A. Feyne, Wooster, New York, 12—L. H. Waterhouse, flour, meal, &c.

Tuesday—Brigt. Jane Allison, Anderson, Boston, 5—W. Thomson, general cargo.

Wednesday—Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria,—S. Hersey, wheat.

CLEARED.

March 14th—Schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, scantling, boards and plaster.

15th—Brigt. Lion, Hooper, San Francisco, assorted cargo.

16th—Schr. Lexington, Looke, Providence, (R. I.) white pine timber.

To Correspondents.—The letter from "an old friend" at Amherst has been received, and will be attended to next week.

EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

☞ Residence in Portland, in the house next above and on the same side of the street as the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

N. B.—Any of Dr. E. B.'s patients wishing the Professional assistance of Drs. R. and W. Bayard, can have it without any additional charge.

St. John, March 22, 1850.

CLERGYMAN'S GOWN, a very handsome rich black silk Gown, will be sold at a reasonable price, at the store of
JAMES SMELLIE,
March 22.—2i. *Prince Wm. street.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Subscribers having determined to discontinue the Dry Goods business, will commence to SELL OFF their stock of well assorted Goods at REDUCED PRICES, from this date.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

N. B.—The Store occupied by Vaughans & Lockhart, to let from 1st May next.—Apply to
D. & T. VAUGHAN.
March 22.

STEAM TO
Eastport, Bangor, Portland, and BOSTON.

THE sea-going Steamer MAID OF ERIN, *Capt. John LEAVITT*, will commence her trips to EASTPORT, leaving the North Market Wharf, on *THURSDAY*, the 28th instant, at *Seven* o'clock in the morning, to meet the splendid Steamer
ADMIRAL, Captain HUTCHINS,
which leaves Boston on TUESDAY, the 26th.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THOMAS PARKS.
16th Feb 1850. *Dock Street.*

MOLASSES.—55 Hogsheads, for sale low while landing.
J. CROUCH,
March 22. *4, North Market Wharf.*

LARD OIL, Equal to Gas for Burning,
and surpasses all other for Steamboat use, Machinery, &c., for durability and cheapness.

THE Subscriber is appointed Agent for the sale of the above, by one of the most extensive Manufactories in Massachusetts.

Merchants, Housekeepers, and others may at ways be supplied with this commodity at
J. CROUCH,
March 22. *4, North Market Wharf.*

ASSORTED CIGARS.—22,000 assorted a
J. CROUCH,
March 22. *North Market Wharf.*

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
SAINT JOHN, March 19, 1850.

ON and after THURSDAY the 21st instant, a SHIP LETTER MAIL will be made up for the United States, and forwarded by the Steamer *Maid of Erin*. The Postage on a Letter by this Mail, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 4½d. which *must be paid in advance*.

So long as the Steamer continues her present arrangement of leaving at 7, A. M., this Office will be open for the receipt of Letters from 6, A. M., till 6 30, A. M., after which late Letters will be received for 15 minutes.

4i. J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

Curled HAIR, Carpenters' Locks &c.

Landing for the Subscribers ex the "Princess;"

A Quantity of very superior CURL'D HAIR, price 1s. 9d. per lb.; also a variety of articles in the HARDWARE line, such as Brass and Iron, wrapping and Cage Wire, Copper Wire for Bell hanging, Sheet Brass, brass Hat Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Socket Castors and Rack Pulleys, Stair Rods 22 to 28 inch, Cornice Pole Ends, Curtain Rods 22 to 28 inch, Curtain Pins, Sash Fillets, Jumping Machines, Curtain Screws, H, H, & O Hinges and Pins, Shutter Bed Castors, Chest and Strap HINGES, LOCKS, Cupboard Locks and Keys, Sideboard and Cupboard Locks, Separate Keys for every description of cleaning Nipple Wrenches, Wad Punches, Gun Rods and Nipples; copper Coal Hods, Fire Shovel Pans, tin and copper SCALES, *Drawing Instruments* in cases; wrought iron Hasps; Hooks, Rings, Staples and meat Hooks, Lead Ladles, Carpenters Locks, China Bell Levers, Sofa Tassels, Chair Web, Hunters' HATCHETS; Rule KNIVES; Candles for Candle Lamps, &c. &c.

N. B. Superior 6 inch Carpenter's LOCKS, with Extension Spindles at 2s. 4d. each, other sizes equally low. J. & A. MARSH,
Corner Sands Arcade, Prince Wm. Street.
March 19. 2w

Bolt Iron, Spikes, and Oakum.

Now landing ex Barque Princess, from L'pool:
4024 BARS Common Round IRON, ass'd, ½ to 1¼ in.;
200 bundles Liverpool OAKUM;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted, 5 to 9 inch,—
For Sale at lowest market rates, for Cash or approved payments. WM. CARVILL,
march 19. Nelson-street.

BOLT IRON.

Now landing ex "Princess" from Liverpool—
1187 BARS Common BOLT IRON, all sizes; for sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
march 19 Nelson-street.

SLATES.—To *Heads of Schools* and others—The subscriber has just landing per Maid of Erin, another lot of Slates, which he will sell Wholesale or Retail cheaper than any other Store in the city. J. CROUCH,
march 19 4 North Market wharf.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th April, will be sold by public Auction, at the Court House, Richibucto, at 2 o'clock:

A LOT, containing 20 acres; know as POWELL'S POINT. A lot of MARSH, containing 30 acres; and a LOT, situated in the Town, with the buildings thereon: the property of the late Mr. Joseph Cougle.

☞ Terms made known at the time of sale.
MARY ANN LEEK,
March 22, 1850. *Administratrix.*

To the Electors of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

IN once more tendering my services as a Candidate for the Office of ALDERMAN for the ensuing year, I would appeal to my past conduct as a pledge for the future. Having had the honor of filling the Office for six years, during which time I have endeavoured to promote every good measure, and not failed to denounce and condemn every bad one, I need not enquire of you as to my "fitness for the office." Should you feel disposed once more to honor me with your suffrages, I will continue to pursue the same honest, upright course, which I have reason to believe has hitherto met your approbation. With great respect,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
March 22, 1850. WM. O. SMITH.

To the Electors of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—On the first Tuesday in April I shall, at the request of a large number of Electors of the Ward, appear before you at the Hustings, as a Candidate for the office of Alderman.

In giving public notice of my intentions at this early day, I do so for the purpose of affording you a sufficiency of time to judge of my fitness for the office, and should you think my humble abilities such as will warrant you in give me your support and vote on that day, I can only promise to do all that I can for the benefit of the Ward, and the City generally.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
March 22. S. K. FOSTER.

To the Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—As the Annual Election for the Common Council is drawing near, I beg to announce my intention of offering for the situation of Alderman for King's Ward. Although this is the first instance in which I have sought the honor of being a public servant, I believe you all know me well enough to judge of my fitness for the situation. If, indeed, the office were a *political* one, I should think it right to declare my political sentiments, and tell you whether I am a Liberal or a Conservative, though, even then, I should not think a mere *name* of much importance. Because a man chooses to call himself a Liberal, it does not therefore follow that he is not a Tyrant. A *true* Liberal is not one who is merely liberal of the rights of others, but one whose natural benevolence and love of justice make him wish to see those who *are in authority dispensing equal justice to all*; although he may not, at the same time, believe "too much love of change" the surest path to national prosperity. There is one sentiment, however, which I think it proper to avow on this occasion: *whoever accepts a public situation, is thereby bound faithfully to discharge the duties of that situation.* He is the *servant* of the public, not their *master*; and if he will not discharge the duties or will accept any other office or employment inconsistent with the efficient discharge of those duties, let him resign the situation. Public offices are established for the good of the people, and *their* interests are to be looked to, not those of the occupants of those offices. I may add, moreover, that it is the especial duty of those holding public situations to look after the interests of the poor, and to endeavour to promote peace and good-will among all classes. Whether these sentiments are tory or radical I will not undertake to say; but with these sentiments I intend to solicit your support at the coming election.—I am, Gentlemen, *your obedient servant*,
J. H. HARTT.
St John, March 5, 1850.

To the Electors of Brooks' Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—As the time of the City Election is drawing near, and silence on my part might be taken for retirement from office, I beg to say, I shall, at the request of a large number of respectable Freemen and Freeholders of the Ward, again appear at the Hustings as a Candidate for the office of Alderman. I have served you to the best of my ability for the last twenty four years, and as not a single individual has requested me to retire, I cannot suppose it to be your wish that I should serve you no longer. If again honoured with your confidence, I will discharge my public duty fearlessly, faithfully and impartially.

I am, Gentlemen,
Very sincerely, Yours,
GEORGE LOND.
Carleton, 22d March, 1850.

CARD.

To the Electors of Brooks' Ward.—

GENTLEMEN,—On the first Tuesday in April next, at the request of a number of the Electors of Brooks' Ward, I shall offer myself at the Hustings for the office of Alderman. Should you gentlemen think me competent to serve you in that capacity, and honor me with a majority of your votes, I pledge *myself* to do so, faithfully, fearlessly and impartially. If elected it shall be my study to promote the interests of the Poor, and create good will among all classes of society,

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
OLIVER B. COUGLE.
Carleton, March 8, 1850. [Courier.]

FOR SALE.

AMONGST other useless papers in our Office, we have for sale, copy of a process, in the suit of Neil McLardy; vs Lewis and William Durant. Having two copies of said process, and one being sufficient for the purpose, we shall dispose of the other as soon as possible; should we succeed in our purpose in a very short period, but should we not succeed, then and then heard; and then we intend to offer it to a certain *Reverend* gentleman of the Free Kirk denomination, who has recently been employed in hawking "*Tracts for the Times*," at a penny a-piece, in the vicinity of St. George and St. Andrews, and who will probably dispose of the paper in question to more advantage than can the present proprietors.

Chronicle Office, March, 1850.

WOOL CARPETING.

500 YARDS fine and superfine, now on hand, for sale at the low price of 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
March 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

Medicine Chests.

SUITABLE for large and small vessels, on hand and supplied at short notice, on easy terms.

Also, just landed—

A fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c., among which may be found—

Pure French Strychnia, or Fox Poison,
COD-LIVER OIL, an elegant article.
Bacaudes in great variety,
Davis' Pain Killer,
Curtis & Perkins' Cramp and Pain Killer,
" " Wild Cherry Bitters,
For sale cheap, by FELLOWS & CO.
February 22, 1850.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—ONE TON of the very best quality, in 100 lb. bags, for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.

WELLINGTON, No. 21.—The brethren of Wellington, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, Portland, on Monday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M.

TO LET.

For the term of seven years from the first day of May next,

THE PROPERTY opposite the residence of the Hon. Attorney General, now in the possession of Mr. Watts, consisting of a comfortable dwelling House, barn, &c. together with an extensive and well cultivated garden, and a field adjoining, comprising in the whole about 8 acres. Application to be made to
JOHN C. ALLAN.
Fredericton, March 15, 1850—4i.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the Parish of Lancaster, 5½ miles from St. John, consisting of 200 acres, 25 of which is cleared. It fronts on the Bay of Fundy, and has a good HOUSE, Stable, and Outhouses, &c. fronting on the St. Andrews road.—Enquire at the Chronicle office.
March 9. W. SCOTT.

☞ The above Farm would be exchanged for property in the city.

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

TO LET, from 1st May next—

THE First Flat and Basement of the subscriber's House in Horsefield street, with Woodhouse, Stable, and Workshop attached. The Company's Water is in the house. The whole House may be had if required.
1st March. L. W. DURANT.

TO BE LET.

A two story Dwelling HOUSE in Wellington Row, two doors to the southward of saint John's Church. It contains 10 rooms, two kitchens, frost proof cellar, well of excellent water, woodhouse, &c., and has a garden attached. It will be let entire, or to two families.

Also—A two story Dwelling HOUSE, in Princess street, a few doors eastward from Germain street, a desirable residence for one family.

Also—a BARN in Dorchester street.
February 8. W. K. M. BURTIS.

To Let.

THE HOUSE and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. McCaskey, adjoining the property of Mr. Henniger, at the head of Rocky Hill, nearly opposite Trinity Church.

The House and premises adjoining the Catholic Chapel.

The House and Premises at present occupied by Mr. Henry Austin, on the corner of Leinster and Carmarthen Streets.

The House and Premises occupied by Mr. J. B. Sulis, and others, in Leinster Street, adjoining the property of Adam Jack, Esq., near the Centenary Chapel. Possession given on the first day of May next.
Mar. 1, 1850. GEO. V. NOWLIN.

TO RENT, and possession given 1st of May next—

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

To Let.

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

TO RENT, from 1st May next,

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

HOUSES TO LET

From 1st May next:

THE subscribers two story HOUSE in Peters' Alley, off Peters' street, suitable for accommodating two families, with wood houses cellar and tank for rain water: a reduction would be made to one party taking the whole with the privilege of letting part of it. Also Four Apartments in the subscriber's new House in David street, with plenty of cellar and yard room; being situated in the neighbourhood of the Foundry and ship yards would be eligible for parties intending to work in the same. Apply to
N. ADAMS.
Feb 8. Boot and shoe store, King street

TO LET.

SEVERAL STORES, with convenient Cellars, fronting on New Market Street.—Rents moderate, to suit the times. Apply to
Feb. 15. W. O. SMITH, *Market-square.*

HOUSES TO—LET from 1st May next:

THOSE commodious and well finished Houses, situated on the corner of Pitt and Great George' streets, each containing Four Flats, with a good well of water in each cellar, and also in the yard: there is also wood houses and barns attached. The above property is pleasantly situated and affords a desirable residence for genteel families, being second to none in the city, thoroughly finished and brick nogged throughout, which will warrant them frost proof. For further particulars enquire of
C. M. GARDNER,
February 1. on the premises.

TO LET,—*from 1st May next.*

THAT pleasantly situated House on the corner of Dorchester and Sewell streets, now in the occupation of C. H. Jouett, Esq.

Also—Several other HOUSES in the same vicinity. Please apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
Feb. 15.

TO BE RENTED.

From the 1st day of May—

THAT THREE STORY DWELLING HOUSE, in Princess street, at present occupied by Mr. James Fellows, third house west of Charlotte-street.—*Also, immediately*—An Office over the Subscriber's Store,—rent, £10 per annum.
JOHN ANDERSON,
Feb. 15. *Market Square.*

Office to Let.

TO BE LET, an excellent Office in the Brick Building, occupied by the undersigned.
Feb. 2 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

KING-STREET.

Valuable Stores to Lease for a Term of Years.

THE Subscribers are now fitting up in the most modern style FOUR STORES with Cellars, three of which are admirably adapted for Dry Goods Business, having in connexion a Room over each, with a Hoisting Machine; by early application they would be fitted up to suit parties.
October 19. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

30 Dollars Reward.

THE Store of the Subscribers, in Water street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday night last, and property amounting to about £40 in value taken therefrom. It consisted of Broad Cloths, Cassinetts, and Sattinetts, Silks and Satins, Plaids &c. &c.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will discover the perpetrators of this robbery, and effect the restoration of the property.
BARTLETT & LESTER.
St. John, March 1, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will receive Tenders to contract for the following work, viz:

The driving of all the SAW LOGS, now being got out on the Lancaster Mill Estate, immediately on the opening of the Rivers on the Estate: forms of Tender can be had on application to Mr. ARTHUR J. BAKER, (if by letter to be pre-paid.) Tenders will also be received for the repairs of Lancaster Mill. Raising and extending the Wharves, and the building and repairing the Dams on the waters of the Estate. Also for sawing per thousand, specifying rate for Inch Boards, 2 inch Plank, and Deals and Scantling for the ensuing sawing season; or to work and take charge of said Mill by the year, or at a yearly salary.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. A. J. Baker at the Mill, post paid, who will afford all necessary information, &c., to parties wishing to Tender.
HENRY DRESSER & Co.
ARTHUR J. BAKER, *Agent.*
March 8. Lancaster Mill, Musquash.

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be dispatched with GUNNISON & Co.'s Express, on THURSDAY, per *Maid of Erin*, to connect with the *Admiral*, at Eastport.

Small Packages and Parcels forwarded as usual to any part of the United States; also to San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton, California.

☞ Goods forwarded to *Dye House* in Boston, and back to this City.
THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent, St. John.*
J. B. HALL, *Rail Road Exchange, Boston.*
St. John, March 1, 1850.

Favor's Express!

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

LANDLORDS.

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

CHARLES L. STREET,

House and Estate Agent and Stock Broker,

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

NEW STYLE FOR SPRING, 1850.

LOCKHART & CO. have received per steamer *Maid of Erin*, from Boston—A few Cases Gents French *SATIN HATS*, new and very neat STYLE for Sale low for CASH only.
March 15.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that in consequence of having leased his Store situated on the *Corner of King and German Streets to Messrs. Fellows & Co. for a Druggist Establishment*—that portion of his Business will be removed on the First day of March next to his other Store in Germain Street, (Two doors South of the Corner) which is generally known as the
LADIES SHOE STORE,
where he most respectfully invites the continued calls of all those who have so liberally patronished his Corner Store, and for which he now tenders them his most grateful acknowledgements.

Orders addressed to the "*Ladies Shoe Store*" from all parts of the Province will receive prompt attention, and in all cases where the articles should not suit they can be returned.

As the large balance of ROOM PAPERS now on hand in the Corner Store cannot be removed without very great inconvenience, the whole will be offered for Sale during this Month *AT ONE HALF THE FORMER PRICES*—all persons who wish to paper the Houses at a very Cheap rate will now have a good opportunity to do so. S. K. FOSTER.
February 5, 1850.

Mr. Anderson,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,

HORSFIELD STREET,
Next the Residence of P. Bennard, Esq.
14th December, 1849.

SASHES! SASHES!

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

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

☞ Lumber, Bricks, or Country Produce taken in Exchange.
J. E. TURNBULL.
November 30. Harding street.

LIVERY STABLE,

St. Patrick street.

THE subscriber grateful for the patronage he has at all times received, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has, notwithstanding the late fire, now, as formerly, Coach and Stages established, and has opened a general livery stable in addition to his business, and takes this establishment, he has prepared to be, as ever, the foremost livery stable, where may be at all times Horses, and Sleighs, single and double teams, family conveyances &c., of every description, inferior to none in the City, and at PRICES in accordance with the times.

The subscriber trusts, that by proper attention, and by furnishing his customers with a good and comfortable "turn out," to procure a share of public support.
January 11. JAMES HEWITT.

Window Glass, Nails, &c.

Arrived ex the Ship *Princess*, from Liverpool.

140 BAGS best quality Cut NAILS, 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d, and 12d sizes;
180 Boxes Window GLASS, 8x10, 9x12, 9x13, and 10x12;
25 Kegs best quality MUSTARD;
1 Barrel Cream of Tartar; 1 Box SAUCES.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 15. *Prince William Street*

POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

A Sample of the above article has been received from a House in England, of a most beautiful description.

The subscriber can order any size or quantity that may be required at prices lower than any one party could obtain or importing themselves.
JOHN KINNEAR,
March 8. *Prince William Street.*

Instruction in Music!

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Organ, Piano Forte, and Singing, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Poetry.

THE EARLY LOST.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM EDMONDSTONE AYTOUN.

Early wert thou taken, Mary!
In thy fair and glorious prime,
Ere the bees had ceased to murmur
Through the umbrage of the lime;
Buds were blowing, waters flowing;
Birds were singing on the tree,
Every thing was bright and glowing
When the angels came for thee.
Death had laid aside his terror,
And he found thee calm and mild,
Lying in thy robe of whiteness
Like a pure and stainless child.
Hardly had the mountain violet
Spread its blossoms on the sod,
Ere they laid the turf above thee,
And thy spirit rose to God.
Early wert thou taken, Mary!
And I know 'tis vain to weep;
Tears of mine can never wake thee
From thy sad and silent sleep.
Oh, away! my thoughts are earthward!
Not asleep, my love, art thou!
Dwelling in the land of glory
With the saints and angels now;
Brighter, fairer far than living,
With no trace of woe or pain,
Robed in everlasting beauty,
Shall I see thee once again,
By the light that never fadeth
Underneath eternal skies,
When the dawn of resurrection
Breaks o'er deathless Paradise.

—Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.

I'm going down into the vale of *tears* as the barrel of flower said, when it was gettin' lowered into the ship's hold.

This my *dy-nasty*; as the fly said wen he was smothered in soft soap.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that Mr. Beamish has lost £5,000 by his "high farming" at Clonakility, on Sir Robert Peel's principle.

Two boys have been sent to gaol for a month with hard labour, for the amusement of throwing stones at a train on the South-Western and Windsor Railway.

The proprietor of the Manchester mills, now a baronet, and who has recently put machinery into the mill which cost £70,000, was formerly a working man, earning his thirty shillings a week.

Window Glass, Nails, Tin, &c.

By the "Olive" from Liverpool;

7000 FEET 8x10 to 12x16 English Sheet Glass,
25 Kegs 7, 8, 9 and 10 Horse NAILS,
10 do 1¾ to 2¼ inch BOAT NAILS,
20 do 6 and 7 inch SPIKES,
20 boxes IC. Charcoal TIN,
20 do. DC. ditto do,
20 do. IX. ditto do.
18 boundles No. 22 SHEET IRON,
18 do No. 24 do. do.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
November 30. *Prince Wm. Street*

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

New-Brunswick Club Clothing Store,

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.,

Bartlett & Lester, Proprietors.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment beg most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, and adjoining Provinces, that they have now opened the above.

Their chief object in doing so are,—to give employment to the unemployed, and to afford very great advantages to all those who wish to obtain their clothing on cheap and easy terms. The rules of the house will be as follows, viz:

A suit of Clothes will be furnished each subscriber by paying the sum of Ten Shillings, in advance, and Seven Shillings and Six Pence monthly, afterwards, until the whole is paid.

One notice must be given so as to the time the Clothes will be required, when they will be furnished without fail.

A consignment of the most fashionable style of GOODS daily expected, suitable for the present and coming season.

☞ Constant employment will be given to ten or twelve good Journeymen TAILORS.

January 18.

Lessons in Italian & English Singing.

PIANO FORTE, HARP, &c.

AT the termination of his second year's residence in Saint John, Mr. ROWE has to present his best and most grateful acknowledgements to his friends, for the highly flattering and distinguished patronage with which he has been honoured; and he is happy to say, that already the brilliant and classic style of performance—both Vocal and Instrumental—of several of his pupils, does ample justice to the discrimination of the Public in this matter.

Prospectuses of his terms for Instruction in the several branches of Musical Education can be had at his house, Peters Street.

☞ *Pianofortes tuned and regulated.*

St. John, Dec. 28th, 1849.

PERFUMERY, &c.

THE subscriber is now opening 2 Cases Gossnell's best PERFUMERY, comprising, Lavender, Rose, and Orange Flower Waters; Balm of Colombia; Bear's Grease; Bear's Marrow and Otto of Rose Bear's Grease; Bandoline and Cushes for the Toilet; Carnation, Victoria, and Bouquets; Vegetable Essence; Verbena, Adelaide do Rodolets for the Handkerchief; Floverin, and Perry's Mexican Balm; Macassar Oil; Rose Oil; Crumb brushes; Hair, tooth, nail, hat, flesh and Honey, Genuine Naples, Rose, Verbina, Almond, and anti-cholera fancy SOAPS; white and brown Windsor shaving Soaps; Pungent Salts; Aromatic Pastiles, &c, &c.

* * Ladies Madonna Prizzettes with white Partings, always on hand.

January 11. [Cour] WM. MAJOR.

Iron, Steel, Chains, Spikes, &c. &c.

200 TONS Common and Refined Bar and Bolt IRON, well assorted;
1 ton Sanderson's best cast STEEL,—Axe iron,
1 ton Common and Hoop L. Blister STEEL;
20 CHAIN CABLES—assorted sizes, close link and stud;
3 tons close link CHAINS, 5¼ to 1 inch fore-topsail sheets, &c.
11 ANCHORS, assorted sizes;
226 bags SPIKES, all sizes;
5 cwt. Composition SPIKES, 6 9 8 inch;
5 tons Patent Metal, 5 8, to ½ inch;
5 pair Smith's BELLOWS, assorted sizes;
Plough Plats, Sheathing Paper, Anvils, &c.
For sale low for approved payments.
February 8. THOMAS F. RAYMOND, Nelson street.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. 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.

WHITE LEAD, &c.

EX *Lisbon*, from London the subscriber has received—690 Kegs *Brandram's* No 1. WHITE LEAD; 198 Kegs Green, Yellow, Red, Black and Brown PAINTS, for sale at No. 1, North side Market square.

October 5. WM. O. SMITH.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

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

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

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

DR. SPOIN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

DEAFNESS.

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

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

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

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

CANADA, HALL, COOKING AND OTHER STOVES,

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

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

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

Choice Old WHISKY.

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

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

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants, Prince William-street.
November 2, 1849.

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 lately 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.

Cheap FUR STORE.

The subscribers have received per *Lisbon*, from London, their Fall stock of FURS—consisting of—

LADIES' MUFFS, BOAS, Cuffs, Victorines, and Cardinals; black and drab Beaver BONNETTS;
Gentlemen's FUR CAPS, in good variety, new FUR COATS, Gloves, Gauntletts, &c.,
which together with a good assortment of Fur and Fur Trimmed CAPS of Domestic Manufacture, they offer at the lowest prices for cash.

☞ Furs repaired and altered at shortest notice.

September 29. LOCKHART & CO.
No. 1, Prince Wm. street and corner Market square.

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

The Subscribers have Received by late Arrivals from New York and Boston—

8 CASES Fur CAPS, newest styles,
5 bales best Buffalo ROBES,
3 cases Drab Soft Felt HATS, which will be sold at a very small advance, on cost—Wholesale and Retail. LOCKHART & CO.,
Nov. 2. *No. 1, Prince William street, and Corner Market Square.*

Wine, Brandy, Geneva.

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

NOW LANDING, *ex Lisbon*, from London—

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

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

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

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.

M. FRANCIS & COUGHLAN,

No. 13, Prince Wm. street.

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

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

£250 Reward.

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

Principal Depot, No. 1, Murray street, N. York. Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

Agents for St. John, New-Brunswick.
November 9. FELLOWS & CO.

IRON, CHAINS, ANCHORS,

Patent Metal, &c. &c.

Ex "ZETLAND," from LIVERPOOL:—

8 WOOD-Stock ANCHORS, from 6 to 10 cwt each;
7 best proved short-link CHAIN CABLES, ⅞ to 1 inch;
300 bolts *Muntz's* Patent Metal, ⅞, ¾, 7-8, 1, & 1¼ inch;
100 bags DECK SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
Ex ADMIRAL.—hourly expected—
50 tons best Refined IRON, well assorted.
—IN STOCK,—
10 tons common and Refined English IRON, well assorted
200 bundles small Round, ¼ to ½ inch;
2 tons PLOUGH PLATE,
2 do. Best Liverpool OAKUM,
2 best proved 1 inch Studd CHAIN CABLES, 75 fathoms each;
1000 fathoms proved short link Chains, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16, ½ and 9-16 inch;
4 Iron stock ANCHORS, 3c. 3q. 5lbs., 3c. 3q. 3lbs., 4c. 0q. 11 lbs., and 3c. 3q. 6lbs.;
9 pair Smith's BELLOWS, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch;
4 ANVILS; 2 VICES;
10 tons SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
6 Kegs Composition Spikes, 6, 7, and 8 inch;
2 tons Sanderson's Cast STEEL, (Axe Temper)
1 do. BLISTER STEEL, L and C C N D;
All of which is offered low for prompt payments by

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

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

GERMAIN STREET.

New Boots and Shoes,

Just Received, per "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

AN Extensive and beautiful variety of Ladies, Misses', Girls and Children's CLOTH BOOTS.
Ladies' and Misses Black and Bronze French Kid SLIPPERS.
Ladies' and Misses White and Black Satin do
Do Prunella, patent and embroided do
Do *Black Satin Dress BOOTS*
Do Fancy Carpet Slippers of several varieties
Do Black and Drab Snow Boots.
A large assortment of Childrens' Shoes, of the best sort.
A Full assortment of Womens' and Girls' CPEAP SHOES.
Also—An elegant assortment of INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of every style, quality and price.
November 23. S. L. FOSTER.

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

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

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

Manufactured solely by the Proprietors.

FELLOWS & CO.
September 1 King street

Important to the Public.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

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

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

For sale by S. L. TILLEY St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.
June 8.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S JAUNDICE BITTERS,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

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

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

An invaluable remedy for Scratches, Harness Galls, stiff and strained Joints, Bruises and Fleshy wounds, Wind Galls, and all other tumoured affections.

Each label contains the signature of R. K. & W. G. Hardy.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cheap Variety Store.

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

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

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

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

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned, and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on 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.

JUST RECEIVED

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

Rowan Island for sale or to Let.

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

EX "Echo" from New York:—10 Barrels Prime Pork, in Bond, for sale low by
November 2. THOMAS HANFORD.

CHEAP

HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE.

No. 1., Prince Wm. street.

and corner Market Square, St. John, N. B.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Manufacturing Department

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

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

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

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE,

AND

Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon.

THE Proprietor most respectfully informs the Public of saint John, that he has taken that Commodious House in Cross street, (nearly opposite his old stand,) and formerly known as Mrs. Brooks'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) just received by the Admiral.*

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

Phœnix Foundry,

POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

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

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he is ENLARGED the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES and other Machinery, BOILES, Iron DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c. &c., he is no prepared *to take New Contracts for Work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business.*

He has on hand a large assortment of

Cooking STOVES and Franklins,

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

August 7. GEORGE CRAIG.

☞ **Notice.**

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

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

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

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

Wheeler's Sherry Wine Bitters.

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

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

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

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

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

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings,

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

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Not are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses, indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that astute discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

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August 24, 1849.

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38 hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
30 barrels Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Crome Yellow Prussian Blue, Servant's Friend, and Glue;
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1 pipe OLIVE OIL.—For sale by

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

Variety Stove Warehouse,

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NOW READY FOR SALE,

THE Trojan Pioneer Cook STOVE,
The Empire (Attwood's) ditto;
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The Baker ditto;
The Economist ditto;
The Elevated Oven ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) close STOVES;
do. Cylinder (coal) ditto;
do. Plain and Figured Franklin Stoves,
do. Chamber STOVES,
3 large Cooking RANGES,
Sept. 14, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

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Manufacturers.
N. B. Any choice Syrup made to order in its proper season at short notice. F. & Co.
September 7.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

1 CASK containing 20 dozen assorted German Silver, Silver Plated Brass, and Japaned Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, very cheap at the Variety Store, King-Street.
July 6. J. LORDLY.

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EX "Juverna," from New York—20 Barrels Rigger's TAR; 20 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR, 30 barrels RYE FLOUR.—For sale low for Cash only. THOS. HANFORD,
August 31. Water street.

SAINT JOH

Volume 11.

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