

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK
TEMPERANCE ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1854:

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER LEAP YEAR,

And the 17th of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty,
QUEEN VICTORIA.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE GRAND DIVISION
of the Sons of Temperance.

Calculated for St. John, and adapted for use throughout
the Province:

WITH VALUABLE STATISTICAL,
NAUTICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURAL, AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN MEAN, OR CLOCK TIME.

St. John, Lat. 45° 16' N. Long. 66° 3' W.

Saint John, N. B. :

PRINTED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, BY J. & A. McMILLAN,
AT THEIR PHENIX BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, PRINCE WM. STREET.
AND MAY BE HAD OF THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS AND TRADERS
THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

THE TEMPERANCE MANUAL:

By Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D.

CONTENTS.—I. Origin and cause of Intoxication; origin and nature of Alcohol; correction of an error; ways in which Alcohol may be extracted; a great deception; medical use of alcohol; its introduction into the mines and the army; its general uses and effects; testimony of an old man; the sermon that was preached; the measures that were taken; a rousing sermon.

II. Change of opinion, and efforts; society formed in 1826; testimony of reformed drunkards in 1834; the way to cure all drunkenness; a great question, and its answer; illustration by facts.

III. The process by which alcohol deceives men; reasons why drinkers of alcohol increase the quantity; peculiarity of the alcoholic appetite; illustration by facts; violation of moral law; difference between immediate and ultimate effects; medical testimony.

IV. The process by which alcohol causes death; alcohol in the stomach, heart, brain, &c.; effects of giving it to children; hereditary predisposition to disease; history of eight families.

V. A great principle; influence of alcohol on digestion; its course around the body; organs for the supply of nourishment; organs for the removal of nuisances; importance of cleanliness; influence of poison; manner of treatment by different sets of organs; its effects on them; testimony of one hundred and twenty physicians; sudden deaths and deaths by cold water; deaths by cholera; effects of alcohol on the muscles, nerves, and on the mind; illustrations by facts, with regard to crimes; immorality of the traffic in spirits; opinion of Chief Justice Cranch.

VI. A principle in law; effects of the liquor traffic on its authors; the guilt of selling alcohol to SOBER MEN; having a license does not make it right to sell; not necessary, in order to support a family; appalling consequences; no excuse that alcohol is drunk voluntarily; the cases of two men; light increases responsibility; influence for evil, extensive and eternal; death-bed retrospection and prospect.

The Subscribers have published a large edition of the above invaluable Manual. It should be carefully read by every Temperance man. It is admirably adapted for circulation among the opponents of total abstinence, because of its calm, clear, and conclusive arguments. To meet the wishes of influential members of the Order of the S. of T., the price per 100 has been put at 25s., thereby affording every facility for its wide circulation in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

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PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1854.

January 10, ☉ perigee; 6, ♀ brilliant; 15, ♃ ♂ ♄; 16, ♃ stat.; 18, ♃ stat.; 24, ♂ brightest; 26, ♃ stat. ☉ lowest; 28, ♃ □ ☉. Feb. 5, ♂ stat.; 8, ♄ sup. ♂ ☉; 9, ☉ highest; 13, ♃ □ ☉; 19, ♄ ♂ ♀; 26, ♃ ☉ ☉; 27, ♃ brightest; 28, ♀ inf. ♂ ☉. March 6, ♄ gr. elong. E.; 8, ☉ highest; 13, ♄ stat.; 19, ♀ stat.; 22, ☉ lowest; 23, ♄ inf. ♂ ☉. April 4, ☉ highest; 5, ♀ brightest; 10, ♃ stat.; 16, ♃ □ ☉; 18, ☉ lowest; 20, ♄ gr. elong. W. May 3, ♃ ♂ ☉; 9, ♀ gr. elong. W.; 15, ♃ stat. ☉ lowest; 26, ☉ eclipsed, ♃ ♂ ☉; 28, ♄ sup. ♂ ☉; 29, ☉ highest. June 2, ♃ □ ☉; 17, ♀ ♂ ♃; 25, ☉ highest. July 3, ♄ gr. elong. E.; 11, ♀ ♂ ♃; 15, ♃ ♂ ☉. ♃ brightest; 22, ☉ highest; 30, ♄ inf. ♂ ☉. Aug. 9, ♃ □ ☉, ♄ stat.; 18, gr. elong. W.; 19, ☉ highest; 22, ♃ stat. Sept. 2, ☉ lowest; 8, ♃ □ ☉; 12, ♄ sup. ♂ ☉; 13, ♃ stat.; 15, ☉ highest; 28, ♃ stat.; 29, ☉ lowest. Oct. 12, ♃ ♂ ☉, ☉ highest; 26, ☉ lowest; 28, ♄ gr. elong. E. Nov. 7, ♃ ♂ ☉; 9, ☉ highest; 19, ♄ inf. ♂ ☉; 21, ♄ ♂ ♀; 23, ☉ lowest; 28, ♄ stat. Dec. 4, ♃ ♂ ☉; 6, ♄ gr. elong. W., ☉ highest; 13, ♀ sup. ♂ ☉; 20, ☉ lowest.

—

Characters.—☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ♄ Mercury; ♀ Venus, ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♃ Saturn; ♃ Herschel; ♂ Conjunction; □ Quadrature; ♂ Opposition; ☽ Ascending Node; ☿ Descending Node.

—

Signs of the Zodiac.—♈ Aries, head; ♉ Taurus, neck; ♊ Gemini, arms; ♋ Cancer, breast; ♌ Leo, heart; ♍ Virgo, belly; ♎ Libra, reins; ♏ Scorpio, secrets; ♐ Sagittarius, thighs; ♑ Capricornus, knees; ♒ Aquarius, legs; ♓ Pisces, feet.

☞ FOR TABLE OF CONTENTS, SEE LAST PAGE.

This year
the Moon.

I. A part
2.87 digets o

II. An an
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ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1854.

This year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two Eclipses of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 12, in the morning. Magnitude 2.87 digets on the southern limb. Invisible on this continent.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Friday, May 26, in the afternoon. Visible *principally* as a very large partial Eclipse on the Sun's northern limb, throughout North America, except along the isthmus of Darien. At Saint John it will begin at 4h. 43m., and end at 6h. 59m., Magnitude 10.75 digets. During this Eclipse the apparent diameter of the Moon will be little less than that of the Sun, and therefore the Sun cannot in any place be entirely or totally eclipsed. This circumstance also will cause a bright ring of light to be formed around the darkened parts of the Sun. This ring will be only about one-third of a diget wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity where the line of central eclipse passes. The eclipse is central in longitude $73^{\circ} 53'$ west of Greenwich, latitude $44^{\circ} 14'$ north; and in longitude $64^{\circ} 35'$ west, latitude $41^{\circ} 10'$ north. By finding these positions upon a map and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central eclipse passes will be readily discovered. The path of the annular eclipse will be about 100 miles wide and extend about 50 miles each side of the line described. It will move about 100 miles per minute, and begin at sunrise in the Pacific Ocean, near the Caroline Islands, long. $162^{\circ} 51'$ east, lat. $6^{\circ} 43'$ north, ending at sunset in long. $51^{\circ} 53'$ west, lat. $36^{\circ} 18'$ north. The partial eclipse first touches the earth at sunrise in long. $176^{\circ} 35'$ west, lat. $1^{\circ} 22'$ south; and ends at sunset north-east of the Bahama Islands, in long. $73^{\circ} 41'$ west, lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$ north. The first time this eclipse ever occurred was in 1313, July 2d, since then it has returned 31 times, including its return this year. It occurred in April 1800, in May 1818, and in May 1836. It will return again in June 1872. Its last return will be in the year 2593, Aug. 17th.

III. There will be a very small partial eclipse of the Moon Saturday, Nov. 4, in the evening. At St. John the Moon will rise about the time of greatest eclipse, (4h. 43m.) This eclipse may be seen, when the moon rises, throughout the Province.

IV. There will be a total Eclipse of the Sun on the 20th November, invisible in North America. This eclipse is confined mostly to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. At the Cape of Good Hope it will be 6.97 digets in size.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS FOR 1854.

Mercury will be morning star until Feb. 8; then evening star until March 23; then morning star until May 28; then evening star until July 30; then morning star until Sept. 12; then evening star until Nov. 19; then morning star until Jan. 20, 1855.

SUN'S DECLINATION.

For the Meridian of Greenwich.

DAY.	JANY.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY		JUN		JULY		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		
	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
1	23	1	17	6	7	35		432	15	4	22	3	23	8	18	4	8	19	3	10	14	26	21	49	
2	22	56	16	49	7	17		4	55	15	22	22	11	23	4	17	48	7	57	3	33	14	45	21	58
3	22	50	16	31	6	43		5	18	15	40	22	19	22	59	17	33	7	35	3	56	15	4	22	7
4	22	41	16	13	6	26		5	41	15	57	22	26	22	54	17	17	7	13	4	20	15	23	22	15
5	22	33	15	55	6	3		6	4	16	14	22	33	22	49	17	1	6	51	4	43	15	41	22	23
6	22	30	15	37	5	40		6	26	16	31	22	40	22	43	16	45	6	29	5	6	15	59	22	31
7	22	23	15	18	5	17		6	49	16	48	22	46	22	37	16	28	6	6	5	29	16	17	22	38
8	22	15	14	50	4	53		7	11	17	5	22	51	22	30	16	11	5	44	5	52	16	35	22	44
9	22	7	14	40	4	30		7	34	17	21	22	56	22	24	15	54	5	21	6	15	16	52	22	50
10	21	58	14	21	4	7		7	56	17	37	23	1	22	16	15	37	4	59	6	38	17	9	22	56
11	21	49	14	1	3	43		8	18	17	52	23	6	22	8	15	19	4	36	7	0	17	26	23	1
12	21	39	13	41	3	19		8	40	18	7	23	10	22	15	1	4	13	7	23	17	42	23	6	
13	21	29	13	21	2	56		9	2	18	22	23	13	21	52	14	43	3	50	7	45	17	58	23	10
14	21	19	13	1	2	32		9	24	18	37	23	17	21	43	14	25	3	27	8	8	18	14	23	14
15	21	8	12	41	2	9		9	45	18	51	23	19	21	34	14	6	3	4	8	30	18	30	23	17
16	20	57	12	20	1	45		10	6	19	5	23	22	21	24	13	47	2	41	8	52	18	45	23	20
17	20	45	11	59	1	21		10	28	19	19	23	24	21	14	13	28	2	17	9	14	19	0	23	23
18	20	33	11	38		57		10	19	19	33	23	25	21	4	13	9	1	54	9	36	19	14	23	24
19	20	20	11	17		34		11	9	19	46	23	26	20	53	12	49	1	31	9	58	19	28	23	26
20	20	8	10	55	S	10		11	30	19	58	23	27	20	42	12	30	1	8	10	20	19	42	23	27
21	19	54	10	31	N	11		11	51	20	11	23	28	20	31	12	10	44	10	41	19	56	23	28	
22	19	41	10	12		37		12	11	20	23	23	27	20	19	11	50	N	21	11	3	20	9	23	28
23	19	27	9	50	1	1		12	31	20	34	23	27	20	7	11	29	S	3	11	24	20	22	23	27
24	19	13	9	23	1	25		12	51	20	46	23	26	19	55	11	9		26	11	45	20	34	23	26
25	18	58	9	5	1	43		13	11	20	57	23	2	19	42	10	48		49	12	6	20	46	23	25
26	18	43	8	43	2	12		13	30	21	7	21	23	19	29	10	27	1	13	12	26	20	57	23	23
27	18	23	8	21	2	35		13	49	21	18	23	2	19	15	10	6	1	36	12	47	21	9	23	21
28	18	12	7	58	2	59		14	8	21	28	23	18	19	2	9	45	2	0	13	7	21	19	23	18
29	17	56			3	22		14	27	21	37	23	15	18	48	9	24	2	23	13	27	21	30	23	15
30	17	40			3	45		14	46	21	46	23	12	18	33	9	3	2	46	13	47	21	40	23	11
31	17	23			4	9			21	55				18	19	8	41			14	6			23	7

EQUINOXES and SOLSTICES.—Mean Time at St. John.

			H. M.
Winter Solstice, ☉ enters ♋, Winter begins	Dec. 21, 1853,	at 4 48 af.	
Vernal Equinox, ☉ enters ♈, Spring "	Mar. 20, 1854,	at 5 56 af.	
Summer Solstice ☉ enters ♊, Summer "	June 21, "	at 2 44 af.	
Autumnal Equinox ☉ enters ♏, Autumn "	Sept. 23, "	at 5 9 m.	
Winter Solstice, ☉ enters ♋, Winter "	Dec. 22, "	at 10 36 m.	

Chronological Cycles.—Dominical Letter, A: Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 12; Epact 1; Solar Cycle, 15; Roman Indiction, 12; Julian Period, 6567.

To Ascertain the Length of the Day and Night, at any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the length of the day. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

DAYS,	JANY.		FEB.	
	☉	S.	☉	S.
1	3	51	13	13
2	4	19	14	14
3	4	47	14	14
4	5	15	14	14
5	5	42	14	14
6	6	9	14	14
7	6	35	14	14
8	7	0	14	14
9	7	25	14	14
10	7	50	14	14
11	8	14	14	14
12	8	37	14	14
13	9	0	14	14
14	9	22	14	14
15	9	43	14	14
16	10	4	14	14
17	10	24	14	14
18	10	43	14	14
19	11	2	14	14
20	11	20	14	14
21	11	27	13	13
22	11	53	13	13
23	12	9	13	13
24	12	24	13	13
25	12	38	13	13
26	12	57	13	13
27	13	4	12	12
28	13	16	12	12
29	13	26		
30	13	36		
31	13	46		

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EQUATION OF TIME FOR 1854.

For the Meridian of Greenwich, at Apparent Noon.

DAYS,	JANY.	FEBY.	MAR.	AP'L	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	
	☺ S.	☺ S.	☺ S.	☺ S.	☺ F.	☺ F.	☺ S.	☺ S.	☺ F.	☺ F.	☺ F.	☺ F.	
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	
1	3 51	13 54	12 37	3 59	3 1	2 31	3 26	6 3	5	10 17	16 16	10 47	
2	4 19	14 2	12 25	3 41	3 8	2 22	3 38	5 60	24	10 36	16 18	10 24	
3	4 47	14 8	12 12	3 23	3 15	2 13	3 49	5 55	4	10 54	16 18	10 1	
4	5 15	14 14	11 59	3 5	3 21	2 3	4 0	5 50	1 2	11 13	16 17	9 37	
5	5 42	14 19	11 45	2 48	3 27	1 53	4 10	5 45	1 22	11 31	16 16	9 12	
6	6 9	14 23	11 31	2 30	3 32	1 42	4 21	5 38	1 42	11 48	16 14	8 47	
7	6 35	14 27	11 17	2 13	3 37	1 32	4 30	5 32	2 2	12 6	16 11	8 22	
8	7 0	14 29	11 2	1 55	3 41	1 21	4 40	5 24	2 23	12 23	16 7	7 55	
9	7 25	14 31	10 47	1 38	3 45	1 9	4 49	5 16	2 43	12 39	16 2	7 29	
10	7 50	14 32	10 31	1 22	3 48	58	4 58	5 8	3 4	12 55	15 56	7 2	
11	8 14	14 32	10 15	1 5	3 50	46	5 6	4 59	3 25	13 11	15 50	6 34	
12	8 37	14 32	9 59	0 49	3 52	34	5 14	4 49	3 46	13 26	15 43	6 6	
13	9 0	14 30	9 42	0 33	3 53	22	5 21	4 39	4 7	13 40	15 35	5 38	
14	9 22	14 28	9 25	0 18	3 54	9	5 28	4 28	4 28	13 54	15 26	5 9	
15	9 43	14 25	9 8	0 3	3 54	S	3 5	35	4 17	4 49	14 8	15 16	4 40
16	10 4	14 22	8 51	F 11	3 53	15	5 41	4 5	5 10	14 20	15 5	4 11	
17	10 24	14 17	8 33	0 26	3 52	28	5 46	3 53	5 31	14 33	14 53	3 41	
18	10 43	14 12	8 15	0 40	3 51	41	5 51	3 40	5 52	14 44	14 41	3 12	
19	11 2	14 7	7 58	0 54	3 48	54	5 56	3 27	6 13	14 55	14 27	2 42	
20	11 20	14 0	7 40	1 7	3 46	1	7 6	0 3	13	6 34	15 6	14 13	2 12
21	11 27	13 54	7 21	1 20	3 42	1	20	6 3	2 59	6 55	15 15	13 58	1 42
22	11 53	13 46	7 3	1 32	3 38	1	33	6 6	2 44	7 16	15 25	13 42	1 12
23	12 9	13 38	6 45	1 44	3 34	1	46	6 8	2 29	7 37	15 33	13 26	42
24	12 24	13 29	6 26	1 55	3 29	1	59	6 10	2 14	7 57	15 41	13 9	11
25	12 38	13 20	6 8	2 6	3 23	2	12	6 11	1 58	8 18	15 48	12 51	S 19
26	12 57	13 10	5 50	2 16	3 17	2	25	6 12	1 41	8 38	15 54	12 32	49
27	13 4	12 59	5 31	2 26	3 11	2	37	6 12	1 25	8 58	15 60	12 12	1 18
28	13 16	12 48	5 13	2 36	3 4	2	50	6 11	1 8	9 18	16 4	11 52	1 48
29	13 26		4 54	2 45	2 56	3	2	6 10	50	9 38	16 9	11 31	2 17
30	13 36		4 36	2 53	2 48	3	14	6 8	32	9 57	16 12	11 10	2 46
31	13 46		4 18		2 40		6	6	14		16 15		3 15

When the Sun is slow, Equation to be added to Apparent Time.

When the Sun is fast, Equation to be subtracted from Apparent Time.

Almanacs often contain the expressions, "sun fast," and "sun slow." They refer to the difference of time as shown by the sun, and as shown by a good clock or watch. Time as marked by the former is called "apparent," and as marked by the latter, "mean time." A good sun-dial will always tell the former; a watch or clock, the latter. The calculations of most almanacs are given in mean or clock time.

RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS AND STARS.

It should be observed that these are not materially affected by the Longitude of a place.—When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

Date.	Name.	St John.	Fred'n.	Date.	Name.	St John.	Fred'n.
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1854.				1854.			
Jan. 1	Venus sets	8 24	8 22	May 10	Mars sets	1 54	1 51
" 6	" "	8 27	8 24	" 20	Jupiter rises	11 23	11 20
" 11	" "	8 28	8 25	June 1	Venus rises	2 29	2 26
" 16	" "	8 29	8 26	" 10	Mars sets	16	13
" 21	Mars rises	8 40	8 37	" 20	Jupiter rises	9 15	9 12
" 26	" "	8 19	8 16	July 13	Mercury sets	8 28	8 25
Feb. 7	Venus sets	8 12	8 9	" 20	Mars sets	10 29	10 16
" 11	" "	7 38	7 35	Aug. 8	Merc.'y rises	4 7	4 4
" 21	" "	6 43	6 40	" 20	Saturn rises	11 31	11 28
" 24	Saturn sets	24	21	Sept. 1	Mars sets	8 29	8 27
" 28	Jupiter rises	4 16	4 13	" 20	Venus rises	9 56	9 53
Mar. 6	Saturn sets	11 25	11 22	Oct. 1	Saturn rises	8 52	8 49
" 14	Mercury sets	7 16	7 13	" 20	Jupiter sets	9 58	9 55
" 27	Jupiter rises	2 46	2 43	Nov. 11	Mercury sets	ev 8 14	ev 5 11
April 8	Merc.'y rises	4 44	4 41	" 27	" rises	5 39	5 36
" 17	Saturn sets	9 20	9 17	Dec. 7	Jupiter sets	7 46	7 43
" 28	Jupiter rises	51	48	" 20	Mars sets	0 13	6 10

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English Miles.	Mean distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean distance from the sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	Period of revolution round the sun in days.	When discovered.	By whom discover'd
The Sun.....	883,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercury.....	3,224	37,000,000	0.387098	37	.....	.....
Venus.....	7,687	68,000,000	0.723331	224	.....	.....
The Earth...	7,912	95,000,000	1.000000	365	.....	.....
Mars.....	4,189	142,000,000	1.523692	686	.....	.....
Flora.....	.....	209,160,265	2.201687	1,193	Oct. 18, 1847	Hind.....
Clio.....	.....	221,813,220	2.334876	1,303	Sep. 13, 1850	".....
Vesta.....	.....	224,302,695	2.361081	1,325	Mar. 29, 1807	Olbers...
Iris.....	.....	226,159,230	2.380624	1,341	Aug. 13, 1847	Hind.....
Metis.....	.....	226,632,665	2.385607	1,345	Apr. 25, 1848	Graham..
New Planet.....	.....	227,946,800	2.399440	1,357	July 29, 1851	Gasparis.
Hebe.....	.....	230,449,670	2.425786	1,379	July 1, 1847	Hencke..
Parthenope.....	.....	232,829,135	2.450833	1,401	May 13, 1850	Gasparis.
Irene.....	.....	242,468,785	2.552303	1,518	May 20, 1850	Hind.....
Egeria.....	.....	243,206,650	2.560070	1,492	Nov. 2, 1850	Gasparis.
Astræa.....	.....	244,818,565	2.577047	1,511	Dec. 8, 1845	Hencke..
Juno.....	.....	253,728,615	2.670837	1,594	Sept. 1, 1804	Harding..
Ceres.....	.....	262,964,845	2.768051	1,682	Jan. 1, 1801	Piazzi...
Pallas.....	.....	263,421,510	2.772858	1,686	Mar. 28, 1802	Olbers...
Hygeia.....	.....	299,255,700	3.150060	2,042	Apr. 12, 1849	Gasparis.
Jupiter.....	89.170	485,000,000	5.202776	4,332	.....	.....
Saturn.....	79.042	890,000,000	9.538786	10,759	.....	.....
Uranus.....	35,112	1,800,000,000	19.182390	30,686	Mar. 13, 1781	Herschel.
Neptune.....	35,000	3,600,000,000	30.036800	60,128	Sept 23, 1846	Galle.....

Board of Fundy.—Robinson, Esq. Isaac Wood of Fundy be Nova Scotia

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LIGHT HOUSES.

Board of Commissioners for the several Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.—Robert W. Crookshank, John Ward, I. Woodward, Esquires, Hon. W. F. W. Owen, Lieut. Charles Hare, R. N., and John James Robinson, Esq., R. N.

Isaac Woodward, Esquire, Surveyor of those Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy belonging to New Brunswick, and also those belonging to Nova Scotia which are partly supported by this Province.

Cape Sable Seal Island Light.—The first Light in approaching the Bay of Fundy is on the South Point of Seal Island. This is a plain White Light, elevated about eighty feet above high water mark, and may be seen in approaching the Island from any point of the compass. A very dangerous rock, under water, but upon which the sea always breaks, called *Blonde Rock*, lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by W. by compass, from the Light House. Between this rock and the Island there are some dangers: the ground is rocky throughout, and large vessels, therefore, ought not to attempt passing between them.

Brier Island Light.—In advancing up the Bay, the next Light is situated on Brier Island, about half a mile N. E. from the N. W. point thereof. A plain White Light.

Digby Gut Light.—The next Light on the coast of Nova Scotia is placed on the west side of Digby Gut, from Brier Island North-Eastward. The coast is very bold, and not indented; the Light is therefore chiefly intended as a guide into Digby Basin. A White Light.

Gannet Rock Light.—This Light is intended to warn vessels of their approach to a very dangerous range of shoals and ledges, which extend from the Old Proprietor to the Seal Islands off Machias, a distance of about twenty miles. It is a flash Light—*white*—twenty seconds dark and forty light in each minute. The Light House is painted in stripes, vertical, black and white.

Bearings and Distances by Compass from the Gannet Rock Light House.

This Light bears from the Light House on Brier Island N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 22 miles.
 From the Gannet Rock to the Old Proprietor, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance 7 miles.
 From the Gannet Rock to the Black Rock off White Head Island, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 7 miles.
 From the Gannet Rock to the South West Head of Grand Manan, N. N. W. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
 From the Gannet Rock to the Northernmost of the Murr Ledges, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
 To the Southernmost of ditto, called St. Mary's Ledge, W. S. W. 2 miles.
 From the Gannet Rock to Machias Seal Island, W. and by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Note.—Between the Northernmost and Southernmost of the Murr Ledges there is a range of dangerous rocks and shoals, many of them always above water, and which extends Westward from the Light House about four miles; from this range, farther Westerly, about six miles from the Gannet Light, lies a dangerous breaker, called the *Bull*. This may be avoided by keeping three remarkable headlands near the S. W. end of Grand Manan open.

From Brier Island Light to the Old Proprietor, N. and by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
 The Blonde Rock from the Southernmost point of Cape Sable Seal Islands, S. and by W. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

Machias Seal Island Lights.—There are two fixed *white* lights upon the Machias Seal Islands, elevated about 45 feet above high water, and bearing from each other E. S. E. and W. N. W. distant about 200 feet,

by which circumstance of two Light Houses at the same station, they will be immediately distinguished from all other Lights upon the coast, British or American. Both the buildings are painted White. The following are the bearings, by compass, from them, viz.—

To the Southernmost Murr Ledges (St. Mary's) E. S. E. easterly.

- “ Gannet Rock Light, E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 13 miles.
- “ Northern Head of Grand Manan, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
- “ North-East Rock, distant 2 miles, N. E. by N.
- “ Rittle River Head, N. by W.
- “ Libby Island Light House (American), N. W. by W.

Vessels standing to the Northward, between these Lights and the Gannet Rock, should tack or haul off the moment they bring these lights into one, as they will be then not more than three-fourths of a mile from the Murr Ledges, if more than five miles to the E. of the Lights.

[It is recommended that the Ship's Compasses should be well compared and adjusted (particularly in new ships,) before they leave Partridge Island, as serious errors have frequently occurred from want of attention on this point; and as the variation in the Bay of Fundy is seventeen degrees Westerly (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ points), it will be found by the latest published Admiralty Charts, that the course from Partridge Island down the Bay, South Channel, between the Old Proprietor and N. W. Ledge, is S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., but the course to be steered must depend on the direction of the wind on leaving Partridge Island.]

Head Harbour Light.—Next in order, after passing Grand Manan, and the plain White Light (American) on West Quoddy Point, is Head Harbour Light. This is placed on the North-East extremity of Campo Bello, and is a guide to vessels entering the main channel to West Isles, Moose Island, and the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy; it enables vessels also, at all times, to enter Head Harbour. It is a fixed White Light. The building is painted White, with a red cross upon it.

Point Le Preau Lights.—Upon this projecting head-land two Lights are placed, one above the other in the same house, and distant 28 feet. Both Lights can be seen from every point of the compass where they may be useful: both are fixed and white. The Light House is painted red and white, in stripes five feet broad each, horizontally.

Partridge Island Light.—This Light, at the entrance of the River and Harbour of St. John, having been established above fifty years, requires no particular notice, farther than it is a fixed White Light, and the Light House is painted red and white in vertical stripes. The Light was enlarged in November, 1846.

Beacon Light.—Within Partridge Island, and upon a spit or bar which extends about half a mile S. S. E. off Sand Point, and which dries at two-thirds ebb, stands the Beacon Tower. Upon this Tower a Light is established, which is eminently useful to the coasting trade of St. John, and to all other vessels having pilots on board, as it enables them to enter the Harbour at all hours of the night. A fixed White Light. The house is painted white and black, in stripes vertically.

Quaco Light.—A revolving White Light is placed on a small rock off Quaco Head, showing twice full and twice dark in a minute. The Light can be seen from any quarter where a vessel can approach. The Light House is painted white and red in horizontal stripes.

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the tide mark
West Quoddy
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Cape Forchu
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Cape Enrage Light.—On a point of that name in Westmorland, nearly opposite Apple River Harbour, N.S. The house is about 120 feet above the tide mark, and is painted white. A plain White Light.

West Quoddy Light.—This is an American Light, and is placed on the West side of the entrance into the St. Croix by Lubec and Eastport.

Cape Forchu Light.—On Cape Forchu, on the Western side of the entrance to Yarmouth (Nova Scotia), in lat. 43,39, N., long. 66,8, W. It exhibits a plain revolving Light, visible one minute and a quarter, and invisible half a minute. The building is painted white, and is elevated 135 feet above the level of the sea.

SIGNALS

Made at Partridge Island on the approach of Vessels to the Harbour of Saint John.

One Ball, close, for one square-rigged vessel.

One Ball, half-hoisted, for two square-rigged vessels.

Two Balls, close, for three square-rigged vessels.

Two Balls, separate, for four square-rigged vessels.

A Pennant of any colour, for five square-rigged vessels.

A Pennant under a Ball, for six square-rigged vessels.

A Pennant over a Ball half-hoisted, for seven square-rigged vessels.

A Pennant under two Balls, close, for eight square-rigged vessels.

A Pennant between two Balls, separate, for nine square-rigged vessels.

A Flag of any colour for ten or more vessels.

[The above are hoisted at the East or West Yard-arm, according to the quarter the Vessels first appear in; and when their rig can be made out, the following descriptive colours will be hoisted at the mast-head:]

A Union Jack, for a Flag Ship, with or without a squadron.

“ with a Red Pennant over, for a two-decker.

“ with a Blue Pennant over, for a Frigate.

“ with a White ditto, for a small-armed vessel.

A Blue Pennant, for a Merchant-ship or Barque.

A Red Pennant, for a Merchant Brig or Brigantine.

A White and Blue Pennant for a foreign square-rigged vessel.

A White Pennant, without a Ball, for a topsail Schooner or Sloop.

A Flag, blue and white horizontally, a neutral fleet.

A Pennant, white and blue, a neutral Man-of-War.

A Blue Flag, a neutral Merchant-ship.

A Red, White and Blue Flag, an enemy's fleet.

A Red, White and Blue Pennant, an enemy's Man-of-War. [a prize.

A Union Jack, over neutral or enemy's signals, the vessel is detained, or

A White Flag over any signal, the vessel bears a flag of truce.

A Red Flag pierced white, for a Steamboat from Digby.

A Blue Flag pierced white, for a Steamer from St. Andrews or Eastport.

A Red Flag with a white square, for a Steamer from Portland or Boston.

A Ball at the mast-head, the Vessel is on shore, or in distress; should immediate aid be necessary, guns to be fired.

In thick weather, a gun will be fired at Partridge Island in answer to each gun heard at sea. There is a Fog-bell on the Island, which is rung in foggy weather to warn vessels of their approach to the shore.

When the Vessel requires a Pilot, her descriptive Pennant will be shown at the Yard-arm instead of a Ball.

Time for going through the Falls, near the city of St. John.—The Falls are level, or it is still water, at about three and a half hours on the *flood*, and about two and a half on the *ebb*, so that they are passable four times in twenty-four hours, about ten or fifteen minutes at each time. No other rule can be given, as much depends on the floods in the River St. John, and the time of high water or full sea, which is often hastened by high Southerly winds. For a few days in the spring of the year, the height of water in the River St. John renders the passage of the Falls extremely difficult.

Harbour Master's Fees.—On vessels of 30 tons, and under 50, 2s. 6d.; of 50, and under 75, 3s. 9d.; of 75, and under 100, 5s.; of 100, and under 150, 6s. 3d.; of 150, and under 200, 7s. 6d.; of 200, and under 300, 10s.; of 300, and under 400, 12s. 6d.; vessels of 400 tons and upwards, 15s. Decked vessels under 100 tons, owned and registered at St. John, and all British vessels under that tonnage, trading within the Bay of Fundy, arriving from ports to the Northward of Cape Cod, or the Westward of Cape Canso, or from any port in Nova Scotia, to pay annually as follows:—Under 30 tons, 3s. 9d.; of 30 tons, and under 50, 5s.; of 50 tons, and under 75, 7s. 6d.; of 75 tons, and under 100, 10s.

Rates of Anchorage.—For every decked vessel under 50 tons, 3s. 9d.; vessels from 50 to 100 tons, inclusive, 5s.; 100 to 150, 6s. 3d.; 150 to 200, 7s. 6d.; 200 to 250, 8s. 9d.; 250 to 300, 10s. And all vessels of greater burthen in like proportion; and for all decked vessels trading within the Bay of Fundy, there shall be paid, yearly, on the first arrival after the first of April, according to the tonnage and amounts settled by the aforesaid scale.

Rates of Pilotage.—For bringing any ship or vessel into the Harbour of St. John, and mooring her in a safe place or berth, or securing her alongside a wharf, the rates annexed to the several distances:—

First distance—From Partridge Island to Musquash Head, bearing North West, 5s. per foot; *second distance*—from Musquash Head to Point Lepreaux, bearing North West, 6s. 3d. per foot; *third distance*—from Point Lepreaux to North Head of Grand Manan, bearing North West, or North Channel bearing South East, 7s. 6d. per foot; *fourth distance*—from the North Head of Grand Manan, or North Channel, to Machias Seal Island, bearing South, or Brier Island, South-South-East, 8s. 9d. per foot; anywhere outside the aforesaid distances, 10s. per foot.

For removing and taking any ship or vessel out of the harbour, 5s. per foot. In cases where pilots shall be detained on board of vessels under and by virtue of the Quarantine or Health Laws of the Province, they shall be entitled to demand from the masters of such vessels 10s. per day for every day of such detention, in addition to the allowance aforesaid. Coasting vessels going from one part of the Bay of Fundy to another, (except square-rigged,) steamboats, or vessels drawing under six feet of water, are not compelled to take pilots; when employed, they are to be paid according to the above rates. For removing any ship or vessel from one place to another, within the Harbour, and properly securing her,

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Rates of Wharfage
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for vessels not exceeding 100 tons, 7s. 6d.; over 100, and not exceeding 200, 10s.; over 200, and not exceeding 300, 15s.; over 300, 20s.

Rates of Wharfage established by Act 54 Geo III. cap. 9.—For every decked vessel, or vessel of the description called wood-boats, not exceeding 50 tons, 1s. 6d. per day; 50 tons, and not exceeding 100, 2s. 6d.; 100 tons, and not exceeding 150, 3s. 6d.; 150 tons, and not exceeding 200, 5s.; 200 tons, and not exceeding 300, 7s. 6d.; 300 tons, and not exceeding 400, 10s.; 400 tons and upwards, 12s. 6d.

Rates of Wharfage in the City of St. John and Parish of Portland.—By an Act passed on the 4th April, 1842, the following rates of Wharfage are established in the City of St. John and Parish of Portland:—For every decked vessel or wood-boat of the burthen of 30 tons and under, 1s. 6d. per day; above 30 tons, and under 50, 1s. 9d.; 50 tons, and under 60, 2s.; 60 tons, and under 70, 2s. 3d.; 70 tons, and under 80, 2s. 6d.; 80 tons, and under 90, 2s. 9d.; 90 tons, and under 100, 3s.; 100 tons, and under 120, 3s. 6d.; 120 tons, and under 150, 4s.; 150 tons, and under 180, 4s. 6d.; 180 tons, and under 200, 5s.; 200 tons, and under 220, 5s. 6d.; 220 tons, and under 240, 6s.; 240 tons, and under 260, 6s. 6d.; 260 tons, and under 280, 7s.; 280 tons, and under 300, 7s. 6d.; 300 tons, and under 320, 8s.; 320 tons, and under 340, 8s. 6d.; 340 tons, and under 360, 9s.; 360 tons, and under 380, 9s. 6d.; 380 tons, and under 400, 10s.; 400 tons, and under 450, 11s. 3d.; 450 tons, and under 500, 12s. 6d.; and 1s. 3d. for every additional 50 tons.

Rates of Slippage at the Corporation Slips.—Wood-boats and other boats or undecked vessels having standing masts, and all scows, and not lying at the wharves on either side of the slips, to pay the following rates:—Every wood-boat of sufficient burthen to carry 10 cords of wood or under, 1s. 6d.; 10 cords, and not more than 15, 2s. 6d.; 15 cords, and not more than 20, 3s. 9d.; 20 cords and upwards, 5s. To be paid each trip: and if any such vessel remains over six days, an additional duty to be paid of from 2s. 6d. to 5s., according to the burthen. Other boats and vessels without decks, and having fixed or standing masts, and all scows, to pay 1s. 6d. each trip, and 1s. 6d. additional per day if suffered to remain over three days.

Port Wardens' Fees.—For every survey, 7s. 6d. to each Warden attending; attendance upon every public sale, 10s. per day to each Warden; for every certificate (except for branch pilot), 7s. 6d. to each Warden; for examining candidate for branch pilot, and signing certificate, 5s. to each Warden;—to be paid by person requiring service to be performed.

Fees for weighing and Measuring Coals and Salt.—For weighing every ton of Coal, 5d.; for measuring every twenty bushels of Salt, 2d.

Inspection of Pickled Fish.—For inspecting, culling and branding each barrel, when the quantity inspected for one individual does not exceed one hundred barrels, the sum of 6d.; when the quantity inspected exceeds that, 5d. per barrel; tierces and half-tierces in like proportion.

Culling Dried Fish.—For every quintal culled, 2d.

Inspection of Flour and Meal.—For every barrel 1½d.; for every half-barrel or bag, 1d.

Guaging and Searching Oil.—For a cask of 150 gallons and upwards, 1s. 6d.; do. do. 100 gallons, and under 150, 1s. 3d.; for all casks under 100 gallons, and barrels, 1s. each.

Inspecting Lime.—For every hogshead, half-hogshead, or barrel, 3d.

Inspecting Fire Wood.—3d. per cord, or 1d. per load if sold by the load.

Assaying Weights and Measures.—For each Weight, 1d.; for each measure containing more than one gallon, 2d.; for all smaller measures, 1d. each: for every yard stick, 1d.; for every scale beam, patent or other beam or balance, 4d.

Rates of Weighing at the Public Weighing Machines in St. John.—For every load not exceeding 1000 lbs, weight, 1s.; and 1d. for every additional hundred weight, payable half by the buyer and half by the seller.

Market Tolls.—Beef, per quarter, 2d.; Calf, Sheep, Hog, Goat, Lamb, Kid, or Shoat, 2d.; Tub, Pail, or Jar of Butter, 1½d.; Firkin, 3d.; every 10 lbs. of Roll Butter, 1d.; Cheese, ½d.; load of Potatoes under fifteen bushels, 3d.; ditto, over fifteen bushels, 6d.; load of Oysters, in shell or tubs, 6d.; Turkey, Goose, or dozen of Pigeons, ½d.; pair of Ducks, Fowls, or Partridges, ½d.; bag of Flour, Meal, Oats, Peas, or Beans, ½d.; Ham or Shoulder, ½d.; Eggs, per dozen, ½d.; and all other articles in like proportion,

Fish Market Dues.—For every Salmon, 1½d.; Codfish, Pollock, Bass, or Shad, each, ½d.; Halibut, not exceeding 20 lbs., 1d.; and for every 20 lbs. additional, 1d.; every Lobster, ½d.; dozen of Haddock, 1½d.; every 100 of Gaspereaux, Alewives, Herrings, or other small fish, 1½d.

Rates of Ferriage across the Harbour of St. John.—Foot passenger, 2d.; child under 12 years, 1d.; horse, 3d.; ox, or other large animal, 3d.; elephant or camel, 1s. 3d.; single wagon, not loaded, 2d.; single wagon, with horse and one man, 6d.; single wagon, with horse, load, and man, 7d.; double wagon, not loaded, 7½d.; double wagon, with horses and man, 9½d.; double wagon, with horses, load and man, 1s. 3d.; barrel, 1d.; bag containing two bushels, 1d.; firkin, keg, or box of the same size, 1d.; cask of lime, 2d.; pipe, hogshead, or puncheon, whether in wagon, cart, sled, or other vehicle, or not, except containing Molasses, Vinegar, Rice or Sugar, 9d.; every cwt. of Iron, Steel, or Copper, whether in wagon, cart, or other vehicle, or not, 1d. Carts, sleds, drays and carriages, same as wagons. And all other things in proportion.

Rates of Ferriage for the Ferry at Indian Town.—Every grown person, 3d.; child under 12 years of age 1½d.; horse, 1s.; ox or other large animal, 1s.; calf, swine, sheep, or goat, 1½d.; wagon, cart, sled, carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, 3d.; wagon, cart, or sled, loaded with hay, oats, potatoes, &c., 3d.; hand-cart, hand-sled, or wheelbarrow, 2d.; barrel, 1d.;

bag, containing firkin, 1d.; cas weight of iron, merated, to be

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bag, containing two bushels, 1d.; firkin, keg, or box not larger than a firkin, 1d.; cask of lime, 3d.; pipe, hogshead, or puncheon, 9d.; hundred weight of iron, steel, copper, lead, &c., 1½d. All other articles not enumerated, to be charged in the same ratio.

Fees for Licenses.—To Auctioneers, £21 per annum; to Aliens and others, to carry on trade or business, from £1 to £15 per annum; to Tavern-keepers, not to exceed £10 per annum; Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses, to sell goods, wares, or merchandize (except provisions), £20 per annum; License to Fish Hawkers, £1 per annum; License for Public Exhibitions, according to agreement, but not to exceed £25.—Some of these amounts are exclusive of the Fees of Office to the Mayor and Common Clerk, ranging from 7s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

Assize of Bread.—Bread to be baked in four pound, two pound, one pound, and half-pound loaves, marked with the first letter of the Christian and surname of the baker, and S to denote superfine flour; F. fine; M. middlings; R. rye; MX. mixture. Flour and meal to be good and wholesome. A penalty of 5s. for every infringement of the law.

Fees for Surveying Lumber, under Act 8 Vic. cap. 81.—For every ton of forty cubic feet of square timber, 4d.; for every thousand feet of Saw Logs, 9d.; do. do. Deals, Plank, Scantling, or Boards, 1s.; for Masts under 17 inches diameter, each, 1s. 6d.; do. over 17 inches, 2s.; for Spars under 9 inches, each, 2d.; do. do. over 9 inches, 4d.; Lathwood, per cord, 1s. 3d.; Pine Shingles, per thousand, 6d.; Cedar Shingles do. 6d.; Hogshead Staves, per thousand, 3s.; Barrel Staves, do., 1s. 6d. To be paid by the first buyer after survey, if purchased within four months; if not within that time, Surveyor to be paid by person who employed him.

Hackney Coach Fares.—For conveying one passenger from any public stand to any other part of the City, or from any one part of the City to any other part thereof, 1s.; and for every additional passenger *exceeding one*, 6d. additional; and if any driver of any carriage or other vehicle be detained at any place by any passenger, or shall make any agreement for carrying any passengers by the hour, he shall be entitled to ask, and receive the following rates, viz.: For any time not exceeding half an hour, 1s. 3d.; and in that proportion for every half hour that such carriage, or other vehicle, shall be detained or employed. Provided always, that in case any driver shall be required to cross the Ferry to Carleton, he shall, in addition to the foregoing fares, be entitled to demand and receive the ferriage for himself, his carriage and horses, both going and returning.

Public Porters and Hand-Cart Men.—For loading, carrying and housing any goods, or any other articles, on any hand-cart, from the Market Slip in King's and Queen's Wards, or from any other place within the limits of the first district, to any other place within the said several five Districts, (as enumerated on page 14,) the rates or prices are as follow: For the first district, three pence; for the second district, three pence half-penny; for the third district, four pence; for the fourth district, four pence half-penny; and for the fifth district, five pence.

RATES OF CARTAGE IN ST. JOHN.

ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES.	DISTRICTS.				
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For a load of Wood (quarter of a cord,) . .	7½	0 9	10½	1 0	1 1½
For a load of Coals (half a chaldron),	1 3	1 4½	1 6	1 7	1 9
For a load containing 15 bushels grain, salt, potatoes, or any other article measured at loading or unloading, except coals,	10½	1 0	1 1½	1 3	1 4½
For a tierce sugar, fr. 7 to 10 cwt. and housing	1 6	1 7½	1 9	1 10	2 0
For a puncheon of molasses, a hogshead of sugar, of 10 cwt. or upwards, or a hogshead of tobacco, and housing,	2 0	2 1½	2 3	2 4½	2 6
For a load of dried fish of 15 cwt., or a common load of household goods, and storing.	1 3	1 4½	1 6	1 7½	1 9
For a load of shingles, hoop-poles, heading, staves, treenails, smoked fish in boxes, salmon in kits, dry goods, or a load of any other articles not herein mentioned, or a hhd. of lime, or a hhd. or crate of earthenware, or two tierces of earthenware, a hhd. of dried fish, two tierces of coffee, or quantity in bags not exceeding 12 cwt., or a load containing 6 barrels flour, or 5 brls. sugar, fish, beef, pork, or turpentine, or half a ton of iron, or the same quantity of cordage, in coils not exceeding 4 cwt.,	0 9	10½	1 0	1 1½	1 3
For a load of sand, gravel, or stones, or for a load of four barrels molasses, &c.,	1 0	1 1½	1 3	1 4½	1 6
For cables and cordage, in coils above a cwt., or if to coil per ton, or for hay, loose, per ton	5 0	5 3	5 6	5 9	6 0
For hay, screwed, per ton,	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 2
For bricks, per thousand,	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	5 0
For lumber, per thousand feet,	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 0
For the cartage of any article or articles, not exceeding half a load,	0 6	0 7½	0 9	10½	1 0

The *First District* comprises all that part of the City between the south line of Pond-street and north line of Duke-street, which lies to the westward of the east line of Mill-street, Dock-street, and that part of Prince William-street between the north line of the brick building belonging to the estate of J. K. McKee (northward of the Market-square), and the north line of Duke street, and including King-street to the westward of the west line of Germain-street.

The *Second District* comprises all that part of the City between the north line of Union-street and south line of St. James'-street, which lies without or beyond the first district, to the westward of the east line of Charlotte-street.

The *Third District* comprises all that part of the City which lies without or beyond the second district, to the westward of the east line of Sidney-street.

The *Fourth District* comprises all that part of the wity lying without or beyond the said third district, to the westward of the east line of Carmarthen-street.

The *Fifth District* comprises all that part of the City lying without or beyond the said fourth district.

1st Month

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First Qu
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D.	D.	
M.	W.	
1	SU	Circu
2	Mo	1st Se
3	Tu	Partr.
4	W	West
5	Th	Colo
6	Fri	Epipl
7	Sat	
8	SU	1st S
9	Mo	1st te
10	Tu	St. Jo
11	W	Penn
12	Th	Lava
13	Fri	
14	Sat	Great
15	SU	2d S
16	Mo	St. J
17	Tu	
18	W	B. Fr
19	Th	Jame
20	Fri	U. S.
21	Sat	Trea
22	SU	3d S
23	Mo	
24	Tu	C. J.
25	W	Conv
26	Th	Sund
27	Fri	Legi
28	Sat	[de
29	SU	4th S
30	Mo	Mart
31	Tu	Adm

1st Month

JANUARY, 1854.

hath 31 days.

WE have each a duty to perform in endeavouring to promote, to the best of our ability, the present and eternal welfare of our fellow men. And when we clearly see that a means, however simple it may appear, has been so successful in reclaiming from vice, and leading to virtue, thousands of poor drunkards, whilst thousands more are still standing as on the brink of a premature and hopeless grave, shall we not be accountable if we refuse to make an effort to reclaim them, which only requires the sacrifice of one needless luxury?

No degree of temptation justifies *any* degree of sin.

First Quarter, 5th day, 11 hours 23 minutes afternoon. W.
 Full Moon, 14th " 4 " 47 " morning. W.
 Last Quarter, 21st " 8 " 58 " afternoon. N. E.
 New Moon, 28th " 0 " 48 " " S.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's Place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	SU	Circumcision. 1 Sun. af. Christ.	7 45	4 23	7 39	belly	1 30
2	Mo	1st Sess. Gen. Ass. held at St. John	7 45	4 24	8 54	reins	2 19
3	Tu	Partr. Isl'd light burnt 1832. [1786	7 45	4 25	10 4	reins	2 49
4	W	West Indies discovered, 1492. [1844	7 45	4 26	11 11	secr.	3 6
5	Th	Colonial Post. 1st ch.'d by weight	7 45	4 27	morn.	secr.	3 54
6	Fri	Epiphany.	7 44	4 28	16	thigs	4 42
7	Sat		7 44	4 30	1 18	thigs	5 32
8	SU	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	7 44	4 31	2 20	knee	6 30
9	Mo	1st temp. meeting at Boston 1826.	7 44	4 32	3 22	knee	7 33
10	Tu	<i>St. John Circuit.</i> [1840	7 43	4 33	4 23	legs	8 39
11	W	Penny postage estab. in England,	7 43	4 34	5 24	legs	9 45
12	Th	Lavator died 1801.	7 42	4 35	6 20	feet	10 39
13	Fri		7 42	4 36	rises.	feet	11 22
14	Sat	<i>Great fire in St. John, 1837.</i>	7 41	4 38	5 3	feet	ev. 2
15	SU	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	7 41	4 39	6 7	head	— 30
16	Mo	St. John Alms House burnt 1819.	7 40	4 40	7 12	head	1 13
17	Tu		7 39	4 41	8 16	head	1 49
18	W	B. Franklin born 1706.	7 38	4 42	9 22	neck	2 23
19	Th	James Watt born 1736.	7 37	4 44	10 27	neck	2 57
20	Fri	U. S. independ. acknowledged 1783.	7 37	4 45	11 34	arms	3 35
21	Sat	Treaty of Paris 1783.	7 36	4 47	morn.	arms	4 16
22	SU	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	7 35	4 48	0 43	breast	5 1
23	Mo		7 35	4 49	1 57	breast	5 54
24	Tu	C. J. Fox born 1749.	7 34	4 50	3 12	breast	7 3
25	W	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 33	4 52	4 29	h'art	8 16
26	Th	Sunday Schools established 1784.	7 32	4 53	5 40	h'art	9 34
27	Fri	Legis. of N. S. ap'd £100,000 for	7 31	4 55	6 43	belly	10 43
28	Sat	[defence of N. B. if required, 1839.	7 30	4 57	sets.	belly	11 41
29	SU	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 29	4 58	6 26	reins	mo. 34
30	Mo	Martyrdom of Charles I.	7 28	4 59	7 42	reins	1 22
31	Tu	Admiral Byng born 1663.	7 27	5 0	8 52	secr.	2 5

BUT why, if legislation is necessary and proper, should the principles laid down in this discourse lead to an entire prohibition of the traffic? I may now answer this question in a very summary way:—because society has a right to protect itself from one of the greatest—if not the very greatest, evils ever inflicted on humanity; because society should not protect such an evil by acts of legislation, or make that *legal* which good men are seeking to remove by moral means: because society should not attempt to *regulate* an evil, but should seek to *remove* it; because society has a right to make use of all proper means to prevent or remove an evil; and because, if necessary, in doing this, it has a right to render property embarked in a particular business, worthless, or to destroy it.—*Rev. A. Burnes.*

First Quarter, 4th day, 6 hours, 12 minutes afternoon. S.
 Full Moon, 12th " 10 " 33 " " S. E.
 Last Quarter, 20th " 6 " 20 " morning. S.
 New Moon, 27th " 0 " 15 " " N.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's Place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	W	St. Andrews free port 1821.	7 26	5 2	10 0	secr.	2 47
2	Th	Purification of Virgin Mary.	7 25	5 3	11 5	secr.	2 49
3	Fri	John Howard born 1726.	7 24	5 5	morn.	thigs	3 27
4	Sat	Sir John Oldcastle burnt 1418.	7 22	5 7	10	thigs	4 7
5	SU	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 21	5 8	1 11	knee	4 46
6	Mo		7 20	5 9	2 14	knee	5 28
7	Tu	Church Society of N. B. inst. 1836.	7 18	5 11	3 15	legs	6 22
8	W		7 17	5 12	4 14	legs	7 37
9	Th		7 15	5 14	5 11	feet	8 56
10	Fri	Queen Victoria married 1840.	7 14	5 15	5 55	feet	10 11
11	Sat		7 12	5 17	6 37	head	11 3
12	SU	Septuagesima Sunday. [1787	7 11	5 18	rises.	head	11 46
13	Mo	Last Meeting of Legis. at St. John,	7 9	5 20	6 8	head	ev. 23
14	Tu	St. Valentine.	7 8	5 21	7 13	neck	1 0
15	W	National debt commenced 1500.	7 7	5 22	8 20	neck	1 32
16	Th	Reinzi murdered 1354.	7 5	5 24	9 27	arms	2 4
17	Fri	Galileo born 1564.	7 4	5 25	10 36	arms	2 37
18	Sat	Martin Luther died 1546.	7 2	5 27	11 47	arms	3 12
19	SU	Sexagesima.	7 0	5 28	morn.	brestr	3 50
20	Mo		6 58	5 30	1 0	brestr	4 31
21	Tu	Trinidad taken 1794.	6 57	5 31	2 14	h'art	5 10
22	W	George Washington born 1732.	6 55	5 32	3 26	h'art	6 26
23	Th	Sir Josh. Reynolds died 1792.	6 54	5 33	4 31	belly	7 54
24	Fri		6 52	5 35	5 26	belly	9 29
25	Sat	Sir C. Wren died 1823.	6 50	5 36	6 11	reins	10 40
26	SU	Quinquagesima. [John 1849.	6 48	5 38	sets.	reins	11 37
27	Mo	Great Fire near King's-square, St	6 46	5 40	6 29	reins	mo. 23
28	Tu	<i>Sunbury Circuit.</i>	6 44	5 42	7 40	secr.	1 7

A DRAMSE
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First Qu
 Full Mo
 Last Qu
 New Mo

D. M.	D. W.	
1	W	Ash V
2	Th	John
3	Fri	Victo
4	Sat	Hon.
5	SU	1st S
6	Mo	Titus
7	Tu	B. an
8	W	Emar
9	Th	
10	Fri	
11	Sat	Dean
12	SU	2d S
13	Mo	
14	Tu	Thon
15	W	Admi
16	Th	Juliu
17	Fri	St. P
18	Sat	Princ
19	SU	3d S
20	Mo	
21	Tu	Day a
22	W	Goeth
23	Th	St. J
24	Fri	Quee
25	Sat	
26	SU	4th S
27	Mo	
28	Tu	Lord
29	W	Acad
30	Th	
31	Fri	Beeth

A DRAMSHOP has always appeared to me, ever since I began to take an interest in criminal matters, as simply the half-way house to Norfolk Island and the hulks.—*T. Warren, author of "the Diary of a Physician."*

Drunkenness is the inveterate and notorious curse of northern nations, and it costs us, perhaps, more in waste, crime, and penalties than any other social vice.—*London Times.*

LABOR.—What men want is, not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

First Quarter, 6th day, 2 hours 45 minutes, afternoon. E.

Full Moon, 14th " 1 " 28 " " N. E.

Last Quarter, 21st " 1 " 38 " " N. W.

New Moon, 28th " 0 " 27 " " S.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	W	Ash Wednesday.	6 42	5 43	8 47	secr.	1 45
2	Th	John Wesley died 1791.	6 41	5 44	9 53	thigs	2 21
3	Fri	Victoria County established 1850.	6 39	5 45	10 58	thigs	2 49
4	Sat	Hon. G. Ludlow, first Mayor of St.	6 37	5 47	morn.	knee	2 54
5	SU	1st Sunday in Lent. [John 1786.	6 35	5 49	1	knee	3 28
6	Mo	Titus Oates died 1705.	6 34	5 50	1 4	legs	4 2
7	Tu	B. and F. Bible Soc. estab. 1804.	6 32	5 51	2 4	legs	4 40
8	W	Emanuel Swedenbourg born 1689.	6 30	5 52	3 11	feet	5 24
9	Th		6 29	5 53	3 50	feet	6 36
10	Fri		6 27	5 55	4 34	feet	8 5
11	Sat	Dean Swift born 1667.	6 25	5 56	5 12	head	9 31
12	SU	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 23	5 57	5 44	head	10 38
13	Mo		6 21	5 59	6 11	neck	11 22
14	Tu	Thompson the poet born 1700.	6 19	6 0	rises.	neck	even.
15	W	Admiral Byng shot 1757.	6 17	6 1	7 16	neck	— 33
16	Th	Julius Cæsar assassinated, B. C. 44.	6 15	6 3	8 26	arms	1 5
17	Fri	St. Patrick's Day.	6 13	6 4	9 38	arms	1 38
18	Sat	Princess Louisa born.	6 11	6 5	10 51	breast	2 13
19	SU	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 9	6 6	morn.	breast	2 47
20	Mo		6 8	6 7	5	h'art	3 7
21	Tu	Day and Night equal.	6 6	6 8	1 18	h'art	3 44
22	W	Goethe died 1832.	6 4	6 9	2 24	h'art	4 32
23	Th	St. John Mechanics' Inst. incorp'd	6 2	6 10	3 23	belly	5 32
24	Fri	Queen Elizabeth died 1603.	6 0	6 12	4 9	belly	6 59
25	Sat		5 58	6 14	4 46	reins	8 40
26	SU	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 56	6 15	5 17	reins	10 3
27	Mo		5 54	6 16	5 44	secr.	11 2
28	Tu	Lord Bolingbroke born 1672.	5 52	6 17	sets.	secr.	11 43
29	W	Acadia and Canada ceded to	5 50	6 19	7 36	thigs	mo.24
30	Th	[France 1632.	5 48	6 21	8 41	thigs	— 59
31	Fri	Beethoven died 1827.	5 46	6 22	9 46	knee	1 34

ONE fact places all alcoholic stimulants at a wide distance from the common necessities of life, those articles which are designed for our use have no natural tendency to lead to sinful indulgence. I eat a certain quantity of food, and drink a certain quantity of water, or milk, or any other wholesome liquid to-day, and there is no desire for an increased quantity, to-morrow; but if I partake of intoxicating liquors, a craving may be originated which gains strength day by day, and the demands of which keep pace with its growth. Here, then, between the bounties of a merciful God, and the products of man's perverted ingenuity there is a wide distinction.

First Quarter, 5th day, 10 hours, 58 minutes, morning. N.E.
 Full Moon, 13th " 1 " 32 " " S.W.
 Last Quarter, 19th " 7 " 50 " evening. N.E.
 New Moon, 27th " 0 " 50 " morning. N.E.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.		M's place	H. W. MORN.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.
1	Sat	Ben. Johnson born 1574.	5	45	6	23	10	50	knee	2	23
2	SU	5th Sunday in Lent.	5	43	6	24	11	53	legs	2	49
3	Mo		5	41	6	25	morn.	legs	2	54	
4	Tu	Dr. Goldsmith died 1774.	5	39	6	26	—	50	feet	3	27
5	W	Alex. Pope born 1688. [1840.	5	37	6	27	1	43	feet	4	4
6	Th	Washingtonian movement com'cd	5	35	6	28	2	30	feet	4	48
7	Fri	Prince Leopold George born 1853.	5	34	6	30	3	10	head	5	51
8	Sat		5	32	6	31	3	43	head	7	22
9	SU	6th Sunday in Lent.	5	30	6	32	4	9	head	8	50
10	Mo		5	29	6	34	4	37	neck	9	59
11	Tu	Oliver Goldsmith died 1774.	5	27	6	35	5	2	neck	10	45
12	W	America discovered 1492.	5	25	6	36	rises.	arms	11	24	
13	Th		5	23	6	38	7	19	arms	11	59
14	Fri	Good Friday.	5	21	6	40	8	35	arms	ev.	34
15	Sat	Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.	5	19	6	41	9	43	breast	1	8
16	SU	Easter Sunday.	5	17	6	43	11	8	breast	1	45
17	Mo		5	15	6	44	morn.	h'art	2	25	
18	Tu	Galileo died 1642.	5	13	6	45	18	h'art	3	06	
19	W	Shakspeare died 1616.	5	11	6	46	1	20	belly	3	57
20	Th	Spanish Fleet destroyed 1657.	5	10	6	47	2	10	belly	4	56
21	Fri	Thomas Fuller died 1661.	5	9	6	48	2	49	reins	6	14
22	Sat	Duke of Sussex died 1843.	5	8	6	49	3	21	reins	6	49
23	SU	1st Sunday after Easter.	5	7	6	50	3	48	secr.	9	15
24	Mo		5	5	6	52	4	11	secr.	10	15
25	Tu	Princess Alice Maud born 1843.	5	3	6	53	4	34	thigs	11	
26	W	[25] Charlotte County Circuit.	5	1	6	54	sets.	thigs	11	40	
27	Th		4	59	6	56	7	33	knee	mo.	14
28	Fri	Samuel Butler born 1612.	4	58	6	57	8	36	knee	—	49
29	Sat	Prince Rupert born, 1619.	4	56	6	58	9	40	legs	1	22
30	SU	2d Sunday after Easter.	4	55	6	59	10	41	legs	1	53

THE individ
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 Samson, the
 Priest; and
 whose power
 age is ushered
 Drunkenne
 our hearts be

First Qu
 Full Mo
 Last Qu
 New Mo

D. M.	D. W.	
1	Mo	Duke
2	Tu	[1] Pr
3	W	Florid
4	Th	Rev. J
5	Fri	
6	Sat	Thom
7	SU	3d Su
8	Mo	
9	Tu	Clock
10	W	
11	Th	Perciv
12	Fri	Temp
13	Sat	W. T
14	SU	4th S
15	Mo	
16	Tu	Geo. V
17	W	
18	Th	Napol
19	Fri	Dr. B
20	Sat	
21	SU	5th S
22	Mo	
23	Tu	
24	W	Queer
25	Th	Princ
26	Fri	[25] A
27	Sat	John
28	SU	Sunda
29	Mo	Resto
30	Tu	Pope
31	W	Dr. C

THE individual examples of Teetotalism comprise the most remarkable personages of the pre-Christian periods; Adam, the perfect man and first patriarch; Eve, the fairest woman, and "Mother of all living;" Samson, the strongest of mankind; Samuel, the Prophet, Judge, and Priest; and John, the last and greatest of the Hebrew Seers; with whose powerful preaching the early dispensations close, and the new age is ushered in.—*Dr. Lees.*

Drunkenness spoken of as what we need to take heed lest at any time our hearts be overcharged with.—*Luke xxi. 34.*

First Quarter, 5th day, 5 hours, 5 minutes, morning. N.W.
 Full Moon, 12th " 11 " 12 " " N.
 Last Quarter, 19th " 2 " 8 " " S.E.
 New Moon, 26th " 4 " 23 " evening. S.W.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	Mo	Duke of Wellington born 1769.	4 53	7 1	11 36	legs	2 26
2	Tu	[1] Prince Arthur Wm. Patrick b'rn	4 52	7 2	morn.	feet	2 49
3	W	Florida taken 1781. [1850.	4 51	7 3	0 25	feet	3 02
4	Th	Rev. J. Medley, D.D., consecra. Bp.	4 50	7 4	1 8	head	3 39
5	Fri	[Fredericton, 1845.	4 48	7 5	1 42	head	4 24
6	Sat	Thomas Hobbes died 1679.	4 47	7 7	2 13	head	5 16
7	SU	3d Sunday after Easter.	4 46	7 8	2 58	neck	6 40
8	Mo		4 44	7 9	3 3	neck	7 59
9	Tu	Clocks introduced 1638.	4 43	7 10	3 26	arms	9 9
10	W		4 42	7 11	3 49	arms	10 1
11	Th	Percival assassinated 1812.	4 40	7 12	4 14	arms	10 41
12	Fri	Temp. Soc. at Manchester 1830.	4 38	7 14	rises.	breast	11 23
13	Sat	W. Tell died 1354.	4 37	7 15	8 48	breast	even.
14	SU	4th Sunday after Easter.	4 36	7 16	10 3	h'art	44
15	Mo		4 35	7 17	11 11	h'art	1 25
16	Tu	Geo. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham	4 34	7 18	morn.	belly	2 10
17	W	[born 1627.	4 33	7 19	0 7	belly	2 58
18	Th	Napoleon declared Emperor 1804.	4 32	7 20	0 50	belly	3 54
19	Fri	Dr. Boswell died 1795.	4 31	7 21	1 25	reins	4 55
20	Sat		4 31	7 22	1 54	reins	6 10
21	SU	5th Sunday after Easter.	4 30	7 23	2 17	secr.	7 30
22	Mo		4 29	7 24	2 40	secr.	8 40
23	Tu		4 28	7 25	3 2	thigs	9 38
24	W	Queen Victoria born 1819.	4 27	7 26	3 24	thigs	10 25
25	Th	Princess Helena born 1846.	4 27	7 27	3 48	knee	11 9
26	Fri	[25] Ascension.	4 26	7 28	sets.	knee	11 49
27	Sat	John Calvin died 1564.	4 25	7 29	8 31	legs	mo.25
28	SU	Sunday after Ascension.	4 24	7 30	9 29	legs	59
29	Mo	Restoration of Charles II.	4 23	7 31	10 21	feet	1 33
30	Tu	Pope died 1744.	4 22	7 32	11 5	feet	2 9
31	W	Dr. Chalmers died 1847.	4 22	7 33	11 43	head	2 42

If an infidel assail our Bible and deny its inspiration, and support his charge by affirming that that blessed book countenances, and recommends a beverage which is not only injurious to health, but proves the greatest curse that was ever introduced among a people, what have we to say in reply? There is no difficulty if we believe the wines recommended in Scripture were infermented. The wine that Pharaoh took from his butler was evidently such, and the Rev. Mr. Sandberg, a converted Jew, states that the Jews, in all their religious ordinances, use infermented wines. Here, then, we have sufficient proof of the existence of such wines.

First Quarter, 3rd day, 8 hours, 16 minutes, afternoon. S.W.
 Full Moon, 10th " 7 " 6 " " E.
 Last Quarter, 17th " 9 " 49 " morning. S.W.
 New Moon, 25th " 7 " 37 " " E.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	Th		4 21	7 34	morn.	head	2 49
2	Fr	Gordon Riots 1780.	4 20	7 35	0 14	head	3 20
3	Sat		4 20	7 36	0 41	neck	4 4
4	SU	Whit Sunday.	4 19	7 37	1 5	neck	4 53
5	Mo		4 19	7 37	1 27	arms	6 54
6	Tu	Lord Anson died 1762.	4 19	7 38	2 1	arms	7 6
7	W	Henry Fielding died 1754.	4 18	7 38	2 14	arms	8 7
8	Th	King Robert Bruce died 1329.	4 18	7 39	2 40	breast	9 6
9	Fri	Seven Bishops sent to Tower 1688.	4 18	7 39	3 12	breast	9 59
10	Sat	Dalhousie decla'd a free port 1843.	4 18	7 40	rises.	h'art	10 47
11	SU	Trinity Sunday.	4 18	7 41	8 54	h'art	11 35
12	Mo		4 17	7 41	9 55	h'art	ev. 24
13	Tu	1st temperance soc. in Ireland 1835.	4 17	7 42	10 46	belly	1 14
14	W		4 17	7 42	11 25	belly	2 03
15	Th	No real night. [1843.]	4 17	7 43	11 56	reins	2 55
16	Fri	St John and Shediac railway incor.	4 17	7 43	morn.	reins	3 48
17	Sat	John Wesley born 1703.	4 16	7 43	0 23	secr.	4 46
18	SU	1st Sunday after Trinity.	4 16	7 44	0 46	secr.	5 48
19	Mo	[18] Battle of Waterloo 1815.	4 16	7 44	1 7	thigs	6 53
20	Tu	Accession Queen Victoria 1837.	4 17	7 45	1 30	thigs	7 55
21	W		4 17	7 45	1 53	knee	8 55
22	Th		4 17	7 45	2 19	knee	9 53
23	Fri	Akinside the poet died 1770.	4 17	7 46	2 50	legs	10 41
24	Sat	St. John the Baptist.	4 18	7 46	3 27	legs	11 25
25	SU	2d Sunday after Trinity.	4 18	7 46	sets.	feet	mo. 6
26	Mo		4 19	7 46	9 3	feet	0 43
27	Tu	B. and F. temper. soc. formed 1838.	4 19	7 46	9 43	feet	1 19
28	W	Queen Victoria crowned 1838.	4 20	7 46	10 15	head	1 52
29	Th	1st meeting of London tem. society	4 20	7 46	10 44	head	2 29
30	Fri	[1830.]	4 21	7 46	11 9	neck	2 49

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8	Sat	Edm
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10	Mo	
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15	Sat	[14]
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17	Mo	[16]
18	Tu	Adar
19	W	
20	Th	Geor
21	Fri	Chol
22	Sat	Lord
23	SU	6th s
24	Mo	
25	Tu	Earl
26	W	Sir M
27	Th	Robe
28	Fri	Robe
29	Sat	Fire
30	SU	7th s
31	Mo	[30]

THE DRUNKARD.—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the spoil of wealth, the distraction of reason. He is only the brewer's agent, the tavern and alehouse benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe, his children's sorrow, his neighbor's scoff, his own shame. He is a tub of swill, a spirit of sleep, a picture of a beast, and a monster of a man.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—"Thirty-five years ago," says an Ohio paper, "there were in this county thirty distilleries and no church; now, there are thirty churches and no distillery."

First Quarter, 3rd day, 8 hours, 27 minutes, morning. N.E.
 Full Moon, 10th " 2 " 0 " " N.E.
 Last Quarter, 16th " 8 " 1 " afternoon. N.E.
 New Moon, 24th " 10 " 52 " " N.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	Sat	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	4 22	7 46	11 31	neck	3 4
2	SU	3d Sunday after Trinity.	4 23	7 45	11 53	neck	3 43
3	Mo	[2] Sir R. Peel, died 1850.	4 23	7 45	morn.	arms	4 27
4	Tu	American Independence 1776.	4 24	7 45	0 15	arms	5 17
5	W	Jerusalem taken 1100.	4 25	7 44	0 38	breast	6 10
6	Th	Boston settled 1630.	4 26	7 44	1 8	breast	7 15
7	Fri		4 26	7 44	1 41	breast	8 15
8	Sat	Edmund Burke died 1797.	4 27	7 43	2 27	h'art	9 21
9	SU	4th Sunday after Trinity.	4 28	7 43	rises.	h'art	10 22
10	Mo		4 29	7 42	8 33	belly	11 19
11	Tu		4 29	7 42	9 19	belly	ev. 13
12	W	Erasmus died 1536.	4 30	7 42	9 55	reins	1 6
13	Th	Action in St John harbour betw'n	4 30	7 42	10 23	reins	1 57
14	Fri	[French and American ships 1696.	4 31	7 41	10 48	reins	2 47
15	Sat	[14] Bastille destroyed 1789.	4 32	7 40	11 12	seer.	3 36
16	SU	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 33	7 39	11 34	seer.	4 22
17	Mo	[16] Elec'n riots Miramichi 1843.	4 34	7 38	11 57	thigs	5 11
18	Tu	Adam Smith died 1790.	4 35	7 37	morn.	thigs	6 02
19	W		4 36	7 36	0 22	knee	7 05
20	Th	George 4th crowned 1821.	4 37	7 35	0 52	knee	8 06
21	Fri	Cholera at St John 1831	4 38	7 34	1 27	legs	9 14
22	Sat	Lord W. Russell beheaded 1683.	4 39	7 33	2 8	legs	10 18
23	SU	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4 40	7 32	2 57	feet	11 06
24	Mo		4 41	7 31	sets.	feet	11 50
25	Tu	Earl of Essex died 1540.	4 42	7 30	8 19	head	mo.27
26	W	Sir Matthew Hale died 1676.	4 43	7 29	8 48	head	1 3
27	Th	Robert Bruce died 1329.	4 44	7 28	9 14	head	1 37
28	Fri	Robespierre guillotined 1794.	4 45	7 27	9 38	neck	1 9
29	Sat	Fire in St John 1845.	4 46	7 26	9 57	neck	2 42
30	SU	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 47	7 25	10 19	arms	2 49
31	Mo	[30] French revolution 1830.	4 48	7 24	10 42	arms	3 19

THE Bible Society, even on its present gigantic scale of operations, cannot in the next *one hundred years*, supply a copy of the Bible to every poor heathen; whilst the sum spent by British Christians in intoxicating liquors in one year, would at once supply every one of the *seven hundred millions* of poor benighted heathen, with a two-shilling copy of the Sacred Scriptures.

Good not to drink wine if thereby our brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak. Rom. xiv. 21.

First Quarter, 1st day,	6 hours, 41 minutes,	afternoon.	S.
Full Moon, 8th "	8 " 53 "	morning.	N.W.
Last Quarter, 15th "	9 " 25 "	" "	S.W.
New Moon, 23rd "	1 " 36 "	afternoon.	S.W.
First Quarter, 31st "	1 " 40 "	morning.	N.W.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	Tu	Columbus discov'rd America 1498.	4 50	7 23	11 6	arms	3 56
2	W	Battle of Blenheim 1704.	4 51	7 22	11 37	breast	4 39
3	Th	Sir R. Arkwright died 1792.	4 52	7 21	morn.	breast	5 26
4	Fri	World's temp. con. at London 1846	4 53	7 19	0 16	h'art	6 25
5	Sat	Prince Alfred born 1844.	4 54	7 18	1 6	h'art	7 37
6	SU	8th Sunday after Trinity. [1851.	4 55	7 16	2 13	belly	8 57
7	Mo	Imp. act to set. bound. with Canada	4 56	7 15	3 24	belly	10 12
8	Tu	George Canning died 1837.	4 58	7 13	rises.	reins	11 13
9	W	J. Dryden born 1631.	5 0	7 11	8 21	reins	ev. 7
10	Th		5 1	7 10	8 48	reins	0 58
11	Fri	Assembly limited to 4 years 1842.	5 2	7 8	9 13	secr.	1 44
12	Sat	George IV. born 1762.	5 3	7 7	9 35	secr.	2 25
13	SU	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5 4	7 6	9 59	thigs	3 7
14	Mo		5 5	7 5	10 24	thigs	3 46
15	Tu	Napoleon born 1769.	5 6	7 3	10 53	knee	4 28
16	W	Christopher Columbus died 1506.	5 7	7 1	11 26	knee	5 11
17	Th	Great fire in St. John 1839.	5 8	6 59	morn.	legs	6 4
18	Fri	Printing invented 1437.	5 10	6 57	0 5	legs	7 18
19	Sat	River St. Lawrence discov'd 1535.	5 11	6 55	0 52	feet	8 37
20	SU	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 13	6 53	1 44	feet	9 53
21	Mo		5 14	6 52	2 44	head	10 49
22	Tu		5 15	6 50	3 46	head	11 33
23	W	Madras Schools incorporated 1819.	5 16	6 49	sets.	head	mo.10
24	Th	Dr. Locke died 1792.	5 17	6 47	7 41	neck	0 44
25	Fri	James Watt died 1819.	5 18	6 46	8 2	neck	1 16
26	Sat	Prince Albert born 1819.	5 19	6 44	8 24	neck	1 45
27	SU	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 21	6 42	8 46	arms	2 17
28	Mo		5 22	6 40	9 10	arms	2 49
29	Tu	Sir C. Napier died 1853.	5 23	6 38	9 37	breast	2 50
30	W	Jerusalem destroyed 70.	5 24	6 36	10 12	breast	3 26
31	Th	Bunyan died 1668.	5 26	6 34	10 56	breast	4 3

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D. M.	D. W.	
1	Fri	Louis
2	Sat	Great
3	SU	12th S
4	Mo	Potato
5	Tu	Frenc
6	W	[5] G
7	Th	Battle
8	Fri	Wars
9	Sat	Provin
10	SU	13th S
11	Mo	
12	Tu	North
13	W	Gen.
14	Th	Duke
15	Fri	[14] I
16	Sat	
17	SU	14th S
18	Mo	Capit
19	Tu	
20	W	Sir W
21	Th	St. M
22	Fri	Autu
23	Sat	Civil
24	SU	15th
25	Mo	
26	Tu	Phila
27	W	Victo
28	Th	
29	Fri	Lord
30	Sat	Amer

THE Maine Law, it is said, "destroys property." Well, as a remedy against such losses we advise all persons *not to have any property in alcohol.* No one can incur a loss by the forfeiture of such property unless *he has it.* Just invest in other property than alcoholic poisons, and the Maine Law will not hurt a hair of your head.

INTEMPERANCE.—Of over 43,000 persons committed to the New York city prison, the keeper publicly states, that not over one hundred had been brought there, the direct or indirect cause of whose imprisonment could not be traced to the intoxicating cup. Well may the tax-payers, and all the friends of humanity cry out for thorough temperance reform.

Full Moon, 6th day, 4 hours, 54 minutes, afternoon. S.E.
 Last Quarter, 14th " 2 " 6 " morning. S.
 New Moon, 22d " 3 " 39 " " S.E.
 First Quarter, 29th " 8 " 14 " " N.E.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets.	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	Fri	Louis 14th died 1715.	5 27	6 33	11 53	h'art	4 48
2	Sat	Great Fire of London 1666.	5 28	6 32	morn.	belly	5 50
3	SU	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 29	6 30	1 0	belly	7 16
4	Mo	Potato rot general 1845.	5 30	6 28	2 16	belly	8 48
5	Tu	French removed from N. S. 1755.	5 31	6 26	3 36	reins	10 08
6	W	[5] <i>Gloucester Circuit.</i>	5 32	6 24	rises.	reins	11 09
7	Th	Battle of Borrodino 1812.	5 33	6 22	7 12	secr.	11 59
8	Fri	Warsaw taken by Russia 1831.	5 34	6 20	7 35	secr.	ev. 42
9	Sat	Provincial Exhibition St John 1851	5 35	6 19	7 59	thigs	1 23
10	SU	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 36	6 17	8 23	thigs	2 1
11	Mo		5 38	6 15	8 51	knee	2 35
12	Tu	<i>Northumberland Circuit.</i>	5 39	6 13	9 22	knee	3 11
13	W	Gen. Wolfe died 1759.	5 40	6 11	10 0	legs	3 45
14	Th	Duke of Wellington died 1852.	5 42	6 9	10 45	legs	4 26
15	Fri	[14] First sod E. & N. A. Railway	5 43	6 7	11 36	feet	5 15
16	Sat	[turned at St. John 1853.	5 45	6 5	morn.	feet	6 28
17	SU	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	6 3	0 33	feet	7 58
18	Mo	Capitulation of Quebec 1759.	5 48	6 1	1 34	head	9 13
19	Tu		5 49	5 59	2 38	head	10 26
20	W	Sir Walter Raleigh born 1552.	5 50	5 58	3 42	neck	11 8
21	Th	St. Matthew.	5 51	5 56	sets.	neck	11 44
22	Fri	Autumn commences	5 52	5 54	6 28	neck	mo.15
23	Sat	Civil List Act made perpetual 1839	5 53	5 52	6 30	arms	0 46
24	SU	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 55	5 50	7 13	arms	1 18
25	Mo		5 56	5 48	7 41	breast	1 50
26	Tu	Philadelphia taken 1777.	5 57	5 46	8 41	breast	2 21
27	W	<i>Victoria Circuit</i>	5 58	5 44	8 53	breast	2 49
28	Th		5 59	5 42	9 45	h'art	2 57
29	Fri	Lord Nelson born 1758.	6 0	5 40	10 48	h'art	3 39
30	Sat	American Navigation Act 1818.	6 1	5 39	11 59	belly	4 29

DURING the last twelve months, not one million of money has been raised in Great Britain, to carry the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the poor heathen; whilst not less than seventy millions, have been expended during the same period in alcoholic beverages. (*See Government Returns.*)

DR. YORE affirmed at a meeting in Dublin, that of one hundred and twenty criminals whom he had attended to the scaffold, every one of them declared that intemperance had led them to the commission of the crimes for which their lives had to be forfeited.

Full Moon, 6th day, 3 hours, 12 minutes, morning. N.W.
 Last Quarter, 13th " 9 " 19 " afternoon. N,
 New Moon, 21st " 5 " 0 " " W.
 First Quarter, 28th " 2 " 40 " " S.E.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	SU	16th Sunday after Trinity.	6 3	5 36	morn.	belly	5 38
2	Mo	First Assem. in Nova Scotia 1758.	6 4	5 34	1 15	reins	7 12
3	Tu	Petrarch died 1374.	6 5	5 33	2 33	reins	8 51
4	W	Sir John Rennie died 1821.	6 6	5 31	3 48	secr.	10 3
5	Th	Brainerd died 1747.	6 7	5 29	rises.	secr.	10 53
6	Fri	Peace proclaimed with U. S. 1783.	6 9	5 27	6	thigs	11 40
7	Sat	Great fire at Miramichi 1825.	6 10	5 25	6 23	thigs	ev. 19
8	SU	17th Sunday after Trinity.	6 11	5 23	6 49	knee	0 54
9	Mo		6 13	5 21	7 19	knee	1 29
10	Tu	Father Matthew born 1790.	6 14	5 20	7 54	legs	2 04
11	W	Columbus first discov'rs American	6 15	5 18	8 36	legs	2 36
12	Th	[land 1492.	6 16	5 16	9 25	legs	3 11
13	Fri	Adam Smith born 1723.	6 18	5 14	10 20	feet	3 51
14	Sat	Duke of Sally born 1559.	6 20	5 12	11 20	feet	4 37
15	SU	18th Sunday after Trinity.	6 21	5 11	morn.	head	5 47
16	Mo	[15] Found'n Fred'n cath'l 1845.	6 22	5 9	0 24	head	7 17
17	Tu	Burgoyne surrendered 1777.	6 23	5 8	1 27	head	8 45
18	W	Saint Luke.	6 24	5 6	2 32	neck	9 50
19	Th	Cornwallis surrendered 1781.	6 25	5 4	3 37	neck	10 32
20	Fri	Battle of Navarino 1827.	6 27	5 2	4 43	arms	11 07
21	Sat	Battle of Trafalgar 1805.	6 28	5 0	sets.	arms	11 40
22	SU	19th Sunday after Trinity.	6 30	4 59	5 42	arms	mo.13
23	Mo		6 32	4 57	6 13	breast	0 47
24	Tu	Edict of Nantes revoked 1685.	6 33	4 55	6 51	breast	1 22
25	W	Royal Tar steamer burnt 1836.	6 35	4 54	7 40	h'art	1 59
26	Th	Hogarth died 1764.	6 36	4 52	8 40	h'art	2 39
27	Fri	Captain Cook born 1728.	6 37	4 51	9 48	belly	2 49
28	Sat	Saints Simon and Jude.	6 38	4 49	11 4	belly	3 26
29	SU	20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 40	4 48	morn.	belly	4 22
30	Mo		6 41	4 46	0 19	reins	5 36
31	Tu	Hallow Eve	6 43	4 45	1 34	reins	7 11

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1	W	All Sain
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3	Fri	2d Cana
4	Sat	Admira
5	SU	21st Su
6	Mo	[5] Gur
7	Tu	
8	W	John M
9	Th	Prince
10	Fri	Elec tel
11	Sat	
12	SU	22d Sur
13	Mo	[11] Gr
14	Tu	Source
15	W	Great fi
16	Th	Boston
17	Fri	Highlan
18	Sat	
19	SU	23d Sur
20	Mo	[19] Pc
21	Tu	Milton
22	W	Gov. C
23	Th	
24	Fri	Treaty
25	Sat	
26	SU	24th Su
27	Mo	
28	Tu	Canada
29	W	Newspa
30	Th	St. And

Dr. James Johnson:—No one will dispute the bad effects of intoxication. But a very considerable proportion of the middling and higher classes of life, as well as the lower, commit serious depredations on their constitutions, when they believe themselves to be sober citizens, and really abhor debauch. This is by drinking ale or other malt liquors to a degree far short of intoxication indeed, yet from long habit producing a train of effects that embitter the ulterior periods of existence.—*A Treatise on Derangements of the Liver.*

Intemperate parents, according to high medical testimony, give a taint to their offspring, even before its birth.—*Parliamentary Report.*

Full Moon, 4th day, 4 hours, 37 minutes, afternoon. N.E.
 Last Quarter, 12th " 5 " 45 " " N.W.
 New Moon, 20th " 5 " 37 " morning. E.
 First Quarter, 26th " 10 " 16 " afternoon. S.W.

D.	D.	Remarkable Events.	Sun		Moon	M's	H. W.
M.	W.		Rises	Sets.	Sets.	place	MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	W	All Saints.	6 45	4 44	2 46	secr.	8 38
2	Th	Slight earthquake at Fred'n 1850.	6 46	4 42	3 55	secr.	9 43
3	Fri	2d Canadian rebellion 1838.	6 47	4 41	5 5	thigs	10 33
4	Sat	Admiral Blake died 1702.	6 48	4 39	rises.	thigs	11 15
5	SU	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 49	4 38	5 17	knee	11 52
6	Mo	[5] Gunpowder Plot 1605	6 51	4 37	5 50	knee	ev. 28
7	Tu		6 52	4 35	6 29	legs	1 3
8	W	John Milton died 1674.	6 53	4 34	7 15	legs	1 36
9	Th	Prince of Wales born 1841.	6 55	4 33	8 9	feet	2 11
10	Fri	Elec telg'ph betw. St John & Hali-	6 56	4 32	9 7	feet	2 46
11	Sat	[fax completed 1849.	6 58	4 30	10 9	head	3 26
12	SU	22d Sunday after Trinity	6 59	4 29	11 11	head	4 11
13	Mo	[11] Great fire in Fred'ton 1850.	7 1	4 28	morn.	head	5 6
14	Tu	Source of Nile discovered 1770.	7 3	4 27	0 15	neck	6 25
15	W	Great fire at St John 1841.	7 4	4 26	1 18	neck	7 45
16	Th	Boston Tea Party 1773. [1842.	7 5	4 25	2 23	arms	8 52
17	Fri	Highland Soc'y St John organized	7 7	4 24	3 30	arms	9 45
18	Sat		7 8	4 23	4 39	arms	10 25
19	SU	23d Sunday after Trinity.	7 9	4 22	5 52	breast	11 06
20	Mo	[19] Pope crowns Napoleon 1804.	7 11	4 21	sets.	breast	11 44
21	Tu	Milton died 1674.	7 12	4 21	5 31	h'art	mo.22
22	W	Gov. Carleton sworn in at Parr	7 13	4 19	6 28	h'art	1 3
23	Th	[town (St John) 1784.	7 15	4 18	7 37	belly	1 46
24	Fri	Treaty Ghent 1814.	7 16	4 18	8 52	belly	2 32
25	Sat		7 17	4 17	10 9	belly	2 49
26	SU	24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 19	4 17	11 25	reins	3 25
27	Mo		7 20	4 16	morn.	reins	4 24
28	Tu	Canada inv'd from Fort Erie 1812.	7 21	4 15	0 37	secr.	5 30
29	W	Newspapers first printed by steam	7 22	4 15	1 46	secr.	6 51
30	Th	St. Andrew. [1844.	7 23	4 14	2 54	thigs	8 3

12th Month

DECEMBER, 1854.

hath 31 days.

In the year 1852, sixteen violent deaths are known to have occurred in the City of Saint John, from the direct effects of intoxicating liquors. How many died from this cause, the circumstances of whose fate the public were never made acquainted with, it is impossible to conjecture; but many such there must have been, since, in such cases, concealment of the cause of death is always sought. How many wives were abused,—children neglected and left famishing—how many Sabbaths were broken—evils occasioned—oaths and imprecations uttered—during the same space of time, the dread day of account alone will reveal.

Full Moon 4th day, 9 hours, 10 minutes, morning. N.W.
 Last Quarter, 12th " 1 " 47 " afternoon. N.W.
 New Moon, 19th " 5 " 23 " " W.
 First Quarter, 26th " 8 " 14 " morning. N.E.

D. M.	D. W.	Remarkable Events.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	M's place	H. W. MORN.
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
1	Fri	Battle of Austerlitz 1805.	7 25	4 15	4 2	thigs	9 9
2	Sat	Qu'n Dowager Adelaide died 1849.	7 26	4 14	5 24	knee	10 3
3	SU	1st Sunday in Advent.	7 27	4 13	6 16	knee	10 47
4	Mo		7 28	4 13	rises.	legs	11 28
5	Tu	Bible translated into English 1611.	7 29	4 13	5 9	legs	ev. 8
6	W	Rebels defeated near Toronto 1837.	7 30	4 13	5 59	feet	0 44
7	Th	Loyola died 1555.	7 31	4 12	6 56	feet	1 21
8	Fri	Air Pump invented 1654.	7 32	4 12	7 57	head	1 57
9	Sat	Milton born 1608.	7 33	4 12	8 59	head	2 31
10	SU	2d Sunday in Advent.	7 34	4 12	10 1	head	3 9
11	Mo		7 35	4 13	11 3	neck	3 50
12	Tu	Cromwell made Protector 1653.	7 36	4 13	morn.	neck	4 36
13	W	Council Trent 1545.	7 37	4 13	0 7	neck	5 27
14	Th	Gen Washington died 1799.	7 38	4 13	1 12	arms	6 36
15	Fri	Izaak Walton died 1683.	7 39	4 13	2 16	arms	7 42
16	Sat	Mirabeau died 1789.	7 40	4 13	3 26	breast	8 42
17	SU	3d Sunday in Advent.	7 40	4 13	4 40	breast	9 39
18	Mo		7 41	4 14	5 57	h'art	10 26
19	Tu	Battle of Niagara 1813.	7 42	4 14	sets.	h'art	11 15
20	W	Santa Cruz surrendered 1807.	7 42	4 14	5 16	h'art	mo. 3
21	Th	Joan of Arc burnt 1431.	7 43	4 15	6 31	belly	0 51
22	Fri	[21] St Thomas.	7 43	4 15	7 51	belly	1 41
23	Sat		7 43	4 16	9 10	reins	2 31
24	SU	4th Sunday in Advent.	7 44	4 16	10 26	reins	2 49
25	Mo	Christmas Day.	7 44	4 17	11 37	reins	3 23
26	Tu	Saint Stephen.	7 45	4 18	morn.	secr.	4 17
27	W	Saint John.	7 45	4 18	0 47	secr.	5 9
28	Th	Innocents.	7 45	4 19	1 54	thigs	6 10
29	Fri	Erasmus died 1536.	7 45	4 20	3 1	thigs	7 17
30	Sat	The Pretender died 1756.	7 45	4 21	4 7	knee	8 22
31	SU	1st Sunday after Christmas.	7 45	4 22	5 13	knee	9 28

NEW

HIS EXCELLEN
 Lieutenant
 New Br
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 Lieutenant-C
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 Brown, St. D
 Gilbert, Gage
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OFFICERS
 Clerk; John
 Esquire, Ser
 Coster, A. M

NEW-BRUNSWICK REGISTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, BARONET,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of
New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

W. C. DRURY, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARD HAYNE, and Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES
DRURY, Provincial Aids-de-Camp.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will receive Gentlemen who are
desirous of seeing him on business, at Government House, on Tuesdays, Wed-
nesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, between the hours of twelve and three.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Dorchester; Hon. Robert L. Hazen, Saint
John; Hon. John R. Partelow, Fredericton; Hon. William B. Kinnear,
Saint John; Hon. John A. Street, Fredericton; Hon. George Hayward,
Lincoln; Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, Fredericton; Hon. John H. Gray,
Saint John; J. C. Allen, Esquire, Clerk; Robert Fulton and Andrew
Inches, Esquires, Assistants; John McCloskey, Messenger.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. William Black, President, Fredericton; Hon. John S. Saunders,
Fredericton; Hon. Amos E. Botsford, Westcock; Hon. Edward B. Chan-
dler, Dorchester; Hon. John Robertson, St. John; Hon. Harris Hatch,
St. Andrews; Hon. William B. Kinnear, St. John; Hon. W. F. W. Owen,
Campobello; Hon. George Minchin, Fredericton; Hon. Thomas H.
Peters, Chatham; Hon. Robert L. Hazen, St. John; Hon. George Stil-
man Hill, St. Stephens; Hon. Charles F. Allison, Sackville; Hon. Charles
Harrison, Maugerville; Hon. James Davidson, Miramichi; Hon. James
Brown, St. Davids; Hon. William H. Odell, Fredericton; Hon. Thomas
Gilbert, Gagetown; Hon. William H. Steves, Hillsborough; Hon. John
Ryan, Studholm; Hon. David Wark, Richibucto.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford, Esquire,
Clerk; John Gregory, Esquire, Clerk Assistant; Beverly R. Jouett,
Esquire, Sergeant-at-Arms and Usher of the Black Rod; Rev. George
Coster, A. M., Chaplain.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—ELECTED JULY, 1850.

County of York.—James Taylor, George L. Hatheway, Thomas Pickard, Jun., and Charles McPherson, Esquires.

County of Saint John.—Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, Hon. John H. Gray, John F. Goddard, and John Jordan, Esquires.

County of Westmorland.— — Landry, Daniel Hanington, Bliss Botsford, and A. J. Smith, Esquires.

Charlotte County.—John James Robinson, Robert Thomson, William Porter, — Boyd, Esquires.

King's County.—Matthew McLeod, George Ryan, Henry W. Purdy, Esquires.

Queen's County.—John Earle, and Samuel H. Gilbert, Esquires.

County of Sunbury.—Hon. George Hayward, and Wm. Scoullar, Esq.

County of Nothumberland.—Hon. John Ambrose Street, George Kerr, John M. Johnson, and John T. Williston, Esquires.

County of Carleton.—C. Connell, Richard English, Esquires.

County of Kent.—Robert B. Cutler, and Francis McPhelim, Esquires.

County of Gloucester.—Robert Gordon, and Joseph Read, Esquires.

County of Restigouche.—Hon. John Montgomery, and Andrew Barberie, Esquire.

County of Albert.—John Lewis, and Reuben Stiles, Esquires.

County of Victoria.—Hon. John R. Partelow, and Francis Rice, Esq.

City of St. John.—William H. Needham, and James A. Harding, Esqrs.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., Clerk; George J. Bliss, Esquire, Assistant Clerk; George Garden, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. William Q. Ketchum, Chaplain.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary; Matthew Brannen, Robt. Fulton, and John Gregory, Clerks; John M. Closkey, Office Keeper.

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Hon. John Ambrose Street, Attorney General; Hon. William Boyd Kinnear, Solicitor-General; William Wright, Esq., Advocate General. Hon. John Ambrose Street, Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Hon. John W. Weldon, Hon. Robert L. Hazen, Hon. John H. Gray, J. W. Chandler, Esq., Queen's Counsel.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

ST. JOHN.—Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Province Treasurer; George D. Robinson, Esquire, Warehouse Keeper and Clerk; Henry Whiteside, Collecting Clerk; C. J. Briscoe, James T. Hanford, and John Sandall, Clerks; Cavalier H. Jouett, Landing Surveyor; Richard M. Longmaid, and Stephen E. Gerow, Waiters and Searchers; William H. Bowyer, Tide Surveyor; T. P. Marter, W. J. B. Marter, John Brown, William Dudne, and John Coffey, Warehouse Lockers; George D. Robinson, Isaac Woodward, and James T. Hanford, Esquires, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

ST. ANDREW
Waiter, Search
Articles.

ST. STEPHEN
Waiter, Search
Appraisers of L

ST. GEORGE
Gideon Knight

CAMPOBELL
Ker and Willia

FREDERICT
WOODSTOCK

and Rufus S. I
COLEBROOK

MIRAMICHI
Carmichael, L

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DALHOUSIE
Charles Lloyd

Guagers and V
BATHURST.-

Searcher and I
CARAQUET.-

SHIPPEGAN.
RICHIBUCTO

Pagan, Waiter
BUCTOUCHE

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BAY VERTE

DORCHESTER
HARVEY.—

SACKVILLE.
Preventive Off

HILLSBORO
MONCTON.—

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Smith, Clerks
MIRAMICHI.

ST. ANDREW
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ST. STEPHEN
CAMPOBELL

MAGAGUADA
DORCHESTER

ST. ANDREWS.—David W. Jack, Deputy Treasurer; J. H. Whitlock, Waiter, Searcher and Gauger; James W. Street, Appraiser of Dutiable Articles.

ST. STEPHENS.—Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer; Duncan Stewart, Waiter, Searcher and Locker; David Upton and Zachariah Chipman, Appraisers of Dutiable Goods.

ST. GEORGE.—A. J. Wetmore, Deputy Treasurer; Justus Wetmore, Gideon Knight and Hugh McCallum, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

CAMPOBELLO.— — — —, Deputy Treasurer; B. Fitzgerald, Robt. Ker and William Calkin, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

FREDERICTON.—James Taylor, Deputy Treasurer.

WOODSTOCK.—Henry E. Dibblee, Deputy Treasurer; Charles Perley and Rufus S. Demill, Appraisers of Dutiable Articles.

COLEBROOKE.—Francis E. Winslow, Deputy Treasurer.

MIRAMICHI.—Hon. Thomas H. Peters, Deputy Treasurer; James E. Carmichael, Landing Surveyor; Martin Cranney, Waiter, Searcher, and Locker, at Chatham; John Fraser, Sen., ditto at Newcastle and Douglastown.

DALHOUSIE and CAMPBELLTON.—Dugal Stewart, Deputy Treasurer; Charles Lloyd and A. Ramsay, Waiters, Searchers and Lockers, and Gaugers and Weighers.

BATHURST.—Joseph Read, Deputy Treasurer; Wm. Napier, Waiter, Searcher and Locker; John Kerr, Preventive Officer at New Bandon.

CARAQUET.—James Blackhall, Deputy Treasurer.

SHIPPEGAN.—P. J. N. Dumaresq, Deputy Treasurer.

RICHIBUCTO.—Hon. John W. Weldon, Deputy Treasurer; George Pagan, Waiter, Searcher and Locker.

BUCTOUCHE.—Peter McPhelim, Sen., Deputy Treasurer.

SHEBAC and COCAGNE.—Daniel Hanington, Esq., Deputy Treasurer.

BAY VERTE.—Edward Wood, Deputy Treasurer.

DORCHESTER.—William Carter, Deputy Treasurer.

HARVEY.—James Brewster, Deputy Treasurer.

SACKVILLE.—Jonathan C. Black, Deputy Treasurer; William Barnes, Preventive Officer.

HILLSBOROUGH.—William Wallace, Deputy Treasurer.

MONCTON.—Amasa Weldon, Deputy Treasurer.

IMPERIAL CUSTOM HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

PORT and OUT-PORTS of ST. JOHN.—Alexander Grant, Esquire, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws; William Ellman and William Smith, Clerks and Surveying Officers of Shipping.

MIRAMICHI.—D. Swayne, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

ST. ANDREWS.—William Whiteside, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws; T. Garby, Clerk.

ST. STEPHENS.—R. Watson, Controller of Customs & Navigation Laws.

CAMPOBELLO.—Thomas Moses, do. do. do.

MAGAGUADAVIC.—A. J. Wetmore, do. do. do.

DORCHESTER.—William Carter, do. do. do.

FREDERICTON. —Jas. Taylor, Controller of Customs and Navig'n Laws.			
SACKVILLE. —J. C. Black,	do.	do.	do.
HARVEY. —James Brewster,	do.	do.	do.
MONCTON. —Amasa Weldon,	do.	do.	do.
SHEDIAC. —Daniel Hanington,	do.	do.	do.
RICHIBUCTO. —J. W. Weldon,	do.	do.	do.
BATHURST. —Joseph Read,	do.	do.	do.
DALHOUSIE. —Dugald Stewart,	do.	do.	do.
SHIPPEGAN. —F. J. N. Dumaresq,	do.	do.	do.
CARAQUET. —J. Blackhall,	do.	do.	do.
HILLSBOROUGH. —William Wallace,	do.	do.	do.
BUCTOUCHE. —Peter McPhelim, sen.,	do.	do.	do.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Frederick P. Robinson, Auditor General; John A. Beckwith, Clerk.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Thomas C. Lee, Receiver General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot, Surveyor General; Robert Gowan, Accountant and Chief Clerk; Andrew Inches, Chief Draftsman; John Grant and John Wilkinson, Compilers; Timothy O'Connor and Anthony Lockwood, Assistant Draftsmen; George P. Wolhaupter, Assistant Accountant; Thomas Sweade, Messenger.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief-Justice—Hon. James Carter, 8th Jan., 1851. Justices—Hon. Robert Parker, Oct., 1834; Hon. George Frederick Street, 20th Dec. 1845; Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, 8th Jan., 1851. Andrew Barberie, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas; Hon. John S. Saunders, Clerk of the Circuits, and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Chancellor; Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls; Hon. John R. Partelow, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Daniel Ludlow Robinson, Esq., Registrar; Henry B. Robinson, Esq., Deputy Registrar; George J. Dibblee, Robert Fraser Hazen, John Ambrose Street, Timothy Robert Wetmore, William Jack, William Carman, junr., George Kerr, Charles Fisher, George Dixon Street, John M. Robinson, Richard Carman, Christopher Milner, George J. Thomson,

David Shank K
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Hon. Robert
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Daniel L. Robi
William Carma
Counties; Hon
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COURT FOR

York County,.

Saint John Co

David Shank Kerr, and Theophilus Desbrisay, Esquires, Masters; A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Alfred L. Street, Andrew Barbarie, and William Chandler, Esquires, Masters Extraordinary; William McBeath, Esquire, Sergeant-at-Arms.

COURT OF GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

FOR HEARING AND DETERMINING CASES RELATIVE TO MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, President; The Honorable the Master of the Rolls, Vice-President; the Honorable Her Majesty's Executive Council, Members; John C. Allen, Esq., Registrar and Clerk.

Terms.—The 2d Tuesday in February, and the 3d Tuesdays in June and October.

**COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY,
AND OTHER OFFENCES COMMITTED ON THE HIGH SEAS.**

The Governor; the Chief-Justice and other Members of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commander-in-Chief; Flag Officers and Captains and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being ———, Registrar and Scribe; Cavalier H. Jouett, Provost Marshal.

The Court sits at any place within the Province, to be appointed by any three of the members—the Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty, being one.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Hon. Robert Leonard Hazen, Judge and Commissary; William Wright, Esquire, Advocate-General; John M. Robinson, Esquire, Registrar and Scribe; John Humbert, Esquire, Marshal.

COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTS' ESTATES.

Robert F. Hazen, Esq., for St. John, Westmorland, and King's Counties; Daniel L. Robinson, Esquire, for York, Sunbury, and Queen's Counties; William Carman, Esquire, for Northumberland, Kent, and Restigouche Counties; Hon. Harris Hatch, for Charlotte County; Abram Nelson Garden, Esquire, for Carleton County.

COURT FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.

York County, George F. H. Minchin, Esquire, Surrogate;
John C. Allen, Esquire, Registrar.
Saint John County, Alfred L. Street, Esquire, Surrogate;
Charles Drury, Esquire, Registrar.

Westmorland County, . . .	Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Surrogate ; Thomas S. Sayre, Esquire, Registrar.
Charlotte County,	Harris H. Hatch, Esq., Surrogate ; George D. Street, Esquire, Registrar.
King's County,	Edward B. Smith, Esquire, Surrogate ; Hon. William McLeod, Registrar.
Queen's County,	N. H. DeVeber, Esquire, Surrogate ; Henry S. Peters, Esquire, Registrar.
Sunbury County,	William J. Gilbert, Esquire, Surrogate ; Nathaniel Hubbard, Esquire, Registrar.
Northumberland County,	William Wilkinson, Esquire, Surrogate ; George Kerr, Esquire, Registrar.
Kent County,	William Chandler, Esquire, Surrogate ; Hon. John W. Weldon, Registrar.
Gloucester County,	Henry W. Baldwin, Esquire, Surrogate ; Robert Gordon, Esquire, Registrar.
Carleton County,	Lewis Peter Fisher, Esquire, Surrogate ; A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Esquire, Registrar.
Restigouche County,	Chipman Botsford, Esquire, Surrogate ; Andrew Barbarie, Esquire, Registrar.
Albert County,	Martin Bent Palmer, Esquire, Surrogate ; Samuel G. Morse, Esquire, Registrar.
Victoria County,	William M. Maclauchlan, Esquire, Surrogate ; Abijah W. Raymond, Esquire, Registrar.

The Probate Court for the City and County of St. John is held every Monday, at three o'clock, at the Registrar's Office;—and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province is held at the time specially appointed by the respective Judges.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

BISHOP :

The Right Reverend JOHN, Lord Bishop of Fredericton, *Fredericton*.

ARCHDEACON.

The Venerable GEORGE COSTER, Rector of Fredericton.—Rural Dean.

CLERGY :

Alley, Rev. Jerome, D. D., Rector of Saint Andrews.
 Armstrong, Rev. John, Rector of St. James' Church, Saint John.
 Armstrong, Rev. George, Rector of St. John Church, Saint John.
 Armstrong, Rev. W., Ass.'t Minister of St. James' Church, Saint John.
 Bacon, Rev. Samuel, Rector of Chatham.—Rural Dean.
 Bartholomew, Rev. Joseph, Rector of Petersville.
 Black, Rev. John, Rector of Kingsclear.
 Bliss, Rev. Charles P., Missionary at Springfield.

Bliss, Rev. D.
 Boyer, Rev. V.
 Carey, Rev. C.
 Coster, Rev. F.
 Coster, Rev. I.
 Coster, Rev. C.
 DeVeber, Rev.
 DeWolfe, Rev.
 Disbrow, Rev.
 Disbrow, Rev.
 Elwell, Rev. J.
 Gray, Rev. B.
 Gray, Rev. I.
 Hanford, Rev.
 Harrison, Rev.
 Hartin, Rev. T.
 Hudson, Rev.
 Jacob, Rev. E.
 Jaffrey, Rev. V.
 Jarvis, Rev. G.
 Jarvis, Rev. H.
 Ketchum, Rev.
 Ketchum, Rev.
 Lee, Rev. Ch.
 McGhee, Rev.
 McGivern, Rev.
 Milner, Rev. C.
 Neales, Rev. J.
 Palmer, Rev. I.
 Pickett, Rev. I.
 Podmore, Rev.
 Robertson, Rev.
 Scovil, Rev. W.
 Scovil, Rev. W.
 Shore, Rev. W.
 Stewart, Rev.
 Street, Rev. S.
 Stuart, Rev. A.
 Tippet, Rev.
 Thomson, Rev.
 Thomsom, Rev.
 Thomson, Rev.
 Walker, Rev.
 Warneford, Rev.
 Weeks, Rev. A.
 Wetmore, Rev.
 Wiggins, Rev.
 Wood, Rev. A.

- Bliss, Rev. Donald, Westmorland.
 Boyer, Rev. William N., Curate of Moncton.
 Carey, Rev. George T., Rector of Grand Manan.
 Coster, Rev. Frederick, Rector of Carleton.
 Coster, Rev. N. Allen, Rector of Gagetown,
 Coster, Rev. Charles G., Assistant Minister at Fredericton.
 DeVeber, Rev. William H., Missionary at Upham.
 DeWolfe, Rev. Thomas N., Rector of Sackville.
 Disbrow, Rev. James W., Rector of Simonds.
 Disbrow, Rev. Noah, Rector of Bathurst.
 Elwell, Rev. Joseph, Missionary at Prince William.
 Gray, Rev. Benjamin G., D. D., Retired Missionary, St. John.
 Gray, Rev. I. William D., D. D., Rector of St. John.
 Hanford, Rev. S. Jones, Missionary at Andover.
 Harrison, Rev. William, Rector of Portland.—Rural Dean.
 Hartin, Rev. Thomas, Missionary at Howard Settlement.
 Hudson, Rev. James, Visiting Missionary, Miramichi.
 Jacob, Rev. Edwin, D. D., Principal of King's College, Fredericton.
 Jaffrey, Rev. William N., Missionary at St. Mary's.
 Jarvis, Rev. George S., D. D., Rector of Shediac.—Rural Dean.
 Jarvis, Rev. Henry J.
 Ketchum, Rev. William Q., Curate of Fredericton.
 Ketchum, Rev. Richard T.
 Lee, Rev. Charles, Missionary, St. Paul's, Portland.
 McGhee, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Sussex.
 McGivern, Rev. John, Rector of St. George's.
 Milner, Rev. Christopher, Rector of Westfield.
 Neales, Rev. James, Rector of Richibucto.
 Palmer, Rev. R. Drake, Missionary at Harvey and Hopewell.
 Pickett, Rev. D. W., Assistant Minister at Kingston.
 Podmore, Rev. Mr.
 Robertson, Rev. Thomas W., Rector of Lancaster.
 Scovil, Rev. William Elias, Rector of Kingston.—Rural Dean.
 Scovil, Rev. William, St. John.
 Shore, Rev. William H., Fredericton. Simonds, Rev. Richard.
 Stewart, Rev. Alexander.
 Street, Rev. S. D. Lee, Rector of Woodstock.—Rural Dean.
 Stuart, Rev. Alexander V., Rector of Douglas.
 Tippet, Rev. William H., Rector of Queensbury.
 Thomson, Rev. Skeffington, LL.D., Rector of St. Stephen's.—Rural Dean.
 Thomson, Rev. Samuel, Retired Missionary, St. George's.
 Thomson, Rev. John S., Rector of St. David's.
 Walker, Rev. William W., Rector of Hampton.
 Warneford, Rev. Edmund A., Rector of Norton.
 Weeks, Rev. A. W., Curate of Cocaigne.
 Wetmore, Rev. David I., Missionary at Welford.
 Wiggins, Rev. Abraham V., D. D., Rector of Maugerville.
 Wood, Rev. Abraham, Rector of Waterborough.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED.

SYNOD OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moderator, Rev. John Hunter; Clerk, Rev. John M. Brooke.

1. PRESBYTERY OF SAINT JOHN.

Moderator, Rev. John Ross; Clerk, Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M.

Rev. John M. Brooke, Fredericton, Rev. John Ross, St. Andrews.
 " John Hunter, Richmond and Woodstock. " Wm. Donald, A. M., St. John City.

2. PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI.

Moderator, Rev. Wm. Stuart; Clerk, Rev. Wm. Henderson, A. M.

Rev. Wm. Henderson, A. M., Miramichi, Newcastle. Rev. James Murray, Bathurst.
 " James Steven, Restigouche, Campbelltown. " Wm. Stewart, Miramichi, Chatham.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Right Reverend THOMAS L. CONNOLLY, Bishop.

The Very Reverend John Sweeney, V. G.

CLERGY:

Aylward, Rev. W., Fredericton,	McGuirk, Rev. H., Richibucto.
Barron, Rev. A., Quaco.	Mooney, Rev. John, Saint John.
Connelly, Rev. T., Woodstock.	O'Regan, Rev. L., Sussex.
Dionne, Rev. H. St. Lucy, Madawaska	Paquet, Rev. J., Caraquet.
Dunphy, Rev. E. J., Petit Rocher.	Power, Rev. M., Bathurst.
Egan, Rev. M., Nelson.	Quin, Rev. James, Saint Andrews.
Gauvreau, Rev. F., Caraquet.	Quin, Rev. Edmond, Carleton.
Gosselin, Rev. A., St. Bruno, } Mada-	Quin, Rev. John, Saint John.
Langevin, Rev. A., } waska	Rioux, Rev. J., Buctouche.
Lefrance, Rev. S., Tracadie.	Sweeney, Rev. J., Saint John.
Madran, Rev. J., Shediac.	Vereker, Rev. R., Chatham.
McDevitte, Rev. J., St. Andrews.	Wallace, Rev. M. A., St. Stephens.

STATIONS OF THE WESLEYAN MINISTERS AND PREACHERS

OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1853-4.

St. John South—Rev. J. G. Hennigar; Rev. W. T. Cardy; J. Taylor.	Milltown, Rev. Robt. Cooney, M. A.
St. John North—Rev. Wm. Smithson.	St. Stephens, &c., Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe; Mr. Chas. Gaskin.
St. John West—Rev. R. Knight; Mr. Wm. Tweedy.	St. Andrews, Rev. Wm. Temple.
Fredericton, &c., Rev. Charles Churchill; Mr. Robt. Tweedy.	Sackville, Rev. John Allison; Mr. Duncan D. Currie.
Sheffield, Rev. George Johnson.	Point de Bute, Rev. Wm. Smith.
	Petitcodiac, Rev. Wm. Allen.
	Hopewell, Rev. Joseph F. Bent.

Sussex Vale
 Woodstock,
 Mr. R. D.
 Andover, M.
 Annapolis, I.
 Bridgetown.
 Rev. R.
 Miller, Su
 Aylesford, R

East

Bancroft, Re
 Blakeney, R
 Bunting, Re
 Burns, Rev.
 Cleveland, R
 Coleman, Re
 Crandal, Rev
 Crandal, Rev
 Crandal, Rev
 Duffy, Rev. J
 Foshay, Rev.
 Francis, Rev.
 Herritt, Rev.
 Jackson, Rev
 Kierstead, R
 Keith, Rev. M
 Marsters, Rev
 McPhee, Rev
 McPhail, Rev
 Mutch, Rev.
 Newcomb, R
 Parker, Rev.
 Sears, Rev. V
 Skinner, Rev.
 Smith, Rev. J
 Spragg, Rev.
 Stone, Rev. T
 Thorne, Rev.
 Trimble, Rev.
 Wallace, Rev

PRESBYTE

Chatham. M
 at Caverhill.

Sussex Vale, Rev. John Prince.
 Woodstock, Rev. Arthur M. Nutt;
 Mr. R. Duncan.
 Andover, Mr. J. S. Phinney.
 Annapolis, Rev. George M. Barrett.
 Bridgetown, Rev. Michael Pickles;
 Rev. R. Williams, and Rev. G.
 Miller, Supernumeraries.
 Aylesford, Rev. Chris. Lockhart.

Digby, Rev. Robert A. Chesley.
 Miramichi, Rev. John Snowball.
 Richibucto, Mr. Geo. B. Payson.
 Bathurst, &c., Rev. Robt. A. Temple.
 Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison,
 Westmoreland, Rev. Humphrey
 Pickard, M. A., Principal; Rev.
 Albert Desbrisay, Sup.'y Chaplain.

BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Eastern Association.

Bancroft, Rev. S., Hampton.
 Blakeney, Rev. J., Gondola Point.
 Bunting, Rev. J., Saint John.
 Burns, Rev. George, Upham.
 Cleveland, Rev. N., Shepody.
 Coleman, Rev. W. A., Sackville.
 Crandal, Rev. J., Salisbury.
 Crandal, Rev. D., Springfield.
 Crandal, Rev. Daniel V., Elgin.
 Duffy, Rev. P., Hillsborough.
 Foshay, Rev. E. F., Harvey.
 Francis, Rev. John.
 Herritt, Rev. J., Butternut Ridge.
 Jackson, Rev. W., Saint Martins.
 Kierstead, Rev. E., Studholm.
 Keith, Rev. M., Butternut Ridge.
 Marsters, Rev. J., Saint Martins.
 McPhee, Rev. James, Salisbury.
 McPhail, Rev. D., Buctouche.
 Mutch, Rev. A., Norton.
 Newcomb, Rev. J., Moncton.
 Parker, Rev. W. G., Point de Bute.
 Sears, Rev. W., Hopewell.
 Skinner, Rev. J. C., Wickham.
 Smith, Rev. J. A., Saint Martins.
 Spragg, Rev. P., Springfield.
 Stone, Rev. Titus, Sussex.
 Thorne, Rev. C., Johnston.
 Trimble, Rev. Jas., Waterborough.
 Wallace, Rev. James, Coverdale.

Harris, Hezekiah, }
 Hughes, John, } Licentiates.
 Sears, John, }

Western Association.

Bill, Rev. I. E., Saint John.
 Emerson, Rev. R. H., Maugerville.
 Esterbrooks, Rev. G., Simonds.
 Fitch, Rev. W. D., Salmon River, G.L.
 Harris, Rev. E. N., Saint John.
 Harris, Rev. W., Tobique.
 Hopkins, Rev. W. L., Pennfield.
 Magee, Rev. Thomas, Saint James.
 Magee, Rev. John, Nashwaak.
 McInnis, Rev. E., Grand Manan.
 Miles, Rev. G. F., Saint George.
 Rigby, Rev. George, Kingsclear.
 Robinson, Rev. Samuel, Saint John.
 Saunders, Rev. T. W., Prince Wm.
 Spurden, A.M. Rev. C., Fredericton.
 Thomson, A. M., Rev. R., St. John.
 Thompson, Rev. A. D., St. Andrews.
 Todd, Rev. T., Woodstock.
 Tozer, Rev. James, Ludlow.
 Tupper, Rev. J. H., Keswick.
 Walker, Rev. James, Saint George.
 Webb, Rev. E., New Jerusalem.
 Gremley, William, }
 Wells, Richard, } Licentiates.
 Isaiah Wallace, }
 Peter Knight, }

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Rev. John McCurdy,
 Chatham. Missionary Station at Harvey; Do. at Scotch Settlement; Do.
 at Caverhill.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Canning, Rev. W. T., Salmon River.	Law, Rev. J., Richibucto.
Donald, Rev. A., Hammond River.	McMasters, Rev. A., Bay Chaleur.
Ferrie, Rev. William, M.A., St. John.	Millen, Rev. W., Bocabec.
Irvine, Rev. John, Carleton.	Cairns, Rev. James, M.A., Travelling
Jack, Rev. Lewis, Saint James.	Missionary.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF IRELAND.—Rev A. McLeod
Stavelly, Saint John: Rev J. R. Lawson, South Stream and Black River.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev Charles Mackay, Saint John: Rev
Mr McCallum, Cardigan: Rev J. Sterling, Keswick Ridge.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, OR CHRISTIANS.—W. W. Eaton, Saint John:
G. Garraty, Oromocto: J. B. Barnaby, West Isles.

FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST MINISTERS.—Rev R. Colpitts, Norton:
Rev J. C. Flanders, Springfield: Rev R. French, Kingston: Rev J. Gun-
ter, Fredericton: Rev S. Hartt, Wakefield: Rev E. McLeod, St. John;
Rev C. McMullin, Brighton: Rev B. Merritt, Hampstead: Rev J. Noble,
Brighton: Rev G. Orser, Brighton: Rev J. Perry, Johnston: Rev Jona-
than Shaw, Wakefield: Rev E. Sisson, Andover: Rev E. Syprell, Wake-
field: Rev E. Wayman, Studholm: Rev John Wallace, Moncton: Rev
W. E. Pennington, *General Missionary*: Rev A. Taylor, *District Mis-
sionary*.

NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY AT ST. JOHN.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Patron: Hon. Judge Parker,
President: Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Hon. Neville Parker, Vice-Presidents:
John M. Robinson, Esquire, Treasurer; James Paterson, LL.D, and S.
L. Tilley, Esquire, Secretaries: Leveret H. DeVeber, Esquire, Deposi-
tary: Samuel Bayard, M. D., LeBaron Botsford, M. D., Messrs. Samuel
Huyghue, John Kinnear, John Wishart, Nathan S. Demill, George A.
Lockhart, Gilbert T. Ray, W. J. Starr, James McMillan, Edward Sears,
D. J. McLaughlin, C. A. Hart, William Girven, John Armstrong, James
Reed, A. McL. Seeley, and John C. McIntosh, with the Ministers who
are members of the Society, Committee. *For Portland*—John Duncan,
James Flewwelling, Moses Tuck, and David V. Roberts. *For Carleton*
—R. Salter, I. Clark, and Dr. Waddell.

DEPOSITORY—The Store of Messrs. L. H. DeVeber & Son, Prince
William Street, Saint John.

GENERA
General; V
Valentine I
vitt, 4th Cl
S. J. Daly,

Andover,
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Edmund
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M. Robinson
and John D
the Prison—

MARINE I
ABLED SEAM
John Wishar
—Charles V
Physician an

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN.—John Howe, Esquire, Postmaster General; W. W. Barnard, Assistant; William D. French, 1st Clerk; Valentine B. Hutchinson, 2d Clerk; H. C. Frink, 3d Clerk; I. K. Leavitt, 4th Clerk; T. B. Allen, 5th Clerk; John Langrill, Office Keeper; S. J. Daly, 1st Letter Carrier; J. Leitch, 2d Letter Carrier.

POSTMASTERS :

<i>Andover</i> , B. Beveridge.	<i>Kingston</i> , S. Foster.
<i>Baie Verte</i> , Stephen Gooden.	<i>Memramcook</i> , Silas C. Charters.
<i>Bathurst</i> , T. H. Carman.	<i>Milltown</i> , James Bowes.
<i>Bend</i> , Joseph Crandall, junr.	<i>Newcastle</i> , E. W. Williston.
<i>Campbellton</i> , James S. Morse.	<i>Oromocto</i> , J. R. McPherson.
<i>Campo Bello</i> , Bernard Gallaher.	<i>Richibucto</i> , J. J. Gifford.
<i>Chatham</i> , James Caie.	<i>Sackville</i> , C. Milner.
<i>Cotebrook</i> , A. W. Raymond.	<i>Salisbury</i> , G. Pitfield.
<i>Dalhousie</i> , G. B. Cowper.	<i>Shediac</i> , E. J. Smith.
<i>Dorchester</i> , C. B. Godfrey.	<i>St. Andrews</i> , George F. Campbell.
<i>Edmundston</i> , J. T. Hodgson.	<i>St. George</i> , J. Wallace.
<i>Fredericton</i> , A. S. Phair,	<i>St. Martins</i> , John Foster.
" W. B. Phair, Ass't.	<i>St. Stephens</i> , D. A. Rose.
<i>Gagetown</i> , W. F. Bonnell.	<i>Sussex Vale</i> , H. McMonagle.
<i>Hampton</i> , Samuel Hallett.	<i>Upper Mills</i> , Albert Robinson.
<i>Harvey</i> , (A. C.), J. E. Upham.	<i>Woodstock</i> , James Grover.
<i>Hillsboro</i> , R. E. Steves.	

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT ST. JOHN.—*Commissioners*—John Ward, Frederick A. Wiggins, William Olive, Esquires, Hon. Judge Wilmot, Hon. William McLeod, John Simpson, Robert F. Hazen, John Duncan, and Peter Besnard, Esquires.

Medical Superintendent—Dr. John Waddell.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, AT ST. JOHN.—*Commissioners*—John Ward, Esquire, Hon. R. L. Hazen, John V. Thurgar, John Owens, John M. Robinson, William H. Scovil, Edward L. Jarvis, Charles C. Stewart, and John Doherty, Esquires. *Secretary*—Samuel D. Berton. *Keeper of the Prison*—John Quintop.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT ST. JOHN, FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.—*Commissioners*—John Ward, Robert W. Crookshank, John Wishart, William D. Faulke, and Adam Jack, Esquires. *Secretary*—Charles Ward, Esquire. *Treasurer*—the Bank of New Brunswick. *Physician and Surgeon*—John Boyd, M. D.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

The Mayor and the Recorder, *Justices of the Mayor's Court.*

The Mayor, the Recorder, Gregory Vanhorne, Joseph Beatteay, Joseph Fairweather, William O. Smith, Isaac Woodward, William H. A. Keans, and William King, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.*

Hon. Charles Simonds, Gehardus C. Carman, John Jordan, George Anderson, James Moran, Henry Gilbert, Robert W. Crookshank, Robert Payne, Archibald Menzies, Charles Ward, Hon. John Robertson, William H. Street, Daniel Leavitt, John Gillies, James Brown, Daniel Ausley, John Kerr, James Kirk, William Leavitt, William Olive, Samuel Strange, James Gallagher, Jacob Allan, John Wishart, Robert Kelie, Leveret H. DeVeber, Moses Vernon, Walker Tisdale, William Hawkes, George A. Lockhart, Henry Chubb, William Parks, Alexander Lockhart, John Haws, Thomas Allan, Hugh Sharkey, James Travis, John Henderson, Joseph Fairweather, Henry G. Simonds, Thomas Harding, Robert Douglas, Francis Ferguson, Frederick A. Wiggins, Peter Besnard, James Olive, Nathan S. Demill, George Carvill, John Humbert, John Sears, Stephen K. Foster, Francis Ruddick, John F. Godlard, William Doherty, and Thomas Outy Cruikshank, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace.*

Charles Johnston, Esquire, High Sheriff.

George Wheeler, Esquire Clerk of the Peace, &c.

William Bayard, Esquire, M.D., Coroner.

Isaac L. Bedell, Esquire, County Treasurer.

James R. Ruel, Esquire, Auditor of County Accounts.

Charles Drury, Esquire, Registrar of Deeds and Wills.

John Johnston, Esquire, Commissioner for taking Bail in the Supreme and Mayor's Court.

The Barristers and Attornies practising in the City and County, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.

Gehardus C. Carman, John Jordan, and James Moran, Esquires, Commissioners for Solemnizing Marriages.

Thomas Trafton, Charles Drury, and Bradford Gilbert, Esquires, Commissioners of Sewers.

John Humbert, Esquire, Inspector of Flour under Act 8 Vic. c. 77.

Patrick Comerford, Shipping Master.

Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Commissioner of Indian Reserves under Act 7, Vic. c. 47.

Trustees of Schools.—Stephen P. Wetmore, John Sears, and George Blatch, Esquires,

Commissioners for the Management of the Free School at St. John, unconnected with the Madras Board—Rev. James Quin, and James Gallagher, Esquire.

Commis
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Fenwick A

Board of
James Oli
John M. W
Josiah We
Gallagher,
William I
Members.

ST. JOH
Jardine, P
John Dun
Stevens, R
Blakslee, J
derson, Ge
J. Ritchie,

SURVEY
dan, John
bell, John
G. Tobin,
G. Jordan,
Eagles, J.
John R. V
William C
John Loga
Z. B. Rob
Joseph D.

PARISH
Charles Si
of Police;

James C

King's W
Queen's
Duke's
Sidney
Guy's
Brook's
Wellington

Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House and Infirmary—Gehardus C. Carman, James Moran, James Gallagher, Henry Chubb, John Kerr, William O. Smith, and William Hawks, Esqrs. *Physician*—Fenwick Arnold, Esquire, M.D. *Keeper*—William Cunningham.

Board of Health for the City of St. John and Parish of Portland—James Olive, Esquire, Mayor; Hon. R. L. Hazen, Recorder, (ex officio); John M. Walker, John W. Cudlip, George A. Lockhart, Gregory Vanhorne, Josiah Wetmore, Isaac Woodward, Moses H. Perley, Jacob Allan, James Gallagher, John Johnston, H. Chubb, W. O. Smith, Joseph Fairweather, William King, Joseph Beatteay, and William H. A. Keans, Esquires, *Members*. Thomas McAvity, *Clerk*.

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Robert Jardine, President; Robert F. Hazen, and Robert Bowes, Vice-Presidents; John Duncan Treasurer; M. H. Perley, Corresponding Secretary; D. B. Stevens, Recording Secretary; Peter Dewar, H. Chubb, James Dunn, H. Blakslee, James Brown, William Hawkes, C. Drury, T. Trafton, John Henderson, George P. Peters, M.D., Thomas Davidson, Oty Crookshank, W. J. Ritchie, Esquires, and Hon. John H. Gray, *Committee*.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER IN THE COUNTY.—Moses Tuck, Ezekiel Jordan, John Morrison, George W. Roberts, David Tapley, John M. Campbell, John Henebery, C. E. Goddard, Robert Ewing, James McLoon, John G. Tobin, Stephen H. Shaw, J. Clark, Clayton Scott, Edwin J. Wetmore, G. Jordan, jun., S. S. Littlebale, William D. Shaw, S. E. Stephens, Charles Eagles, J. Crawford, William A. Reynolds, John Tapley, J. M. Whipple, John R. Vincent, Joseph Ball, George C. Dunham, Robert Robertson, jun., William Cunard, William Eagles, Joshua Brundage, Isaac Flewelling, John Logan, Vernon Hanson, S. Reynolds, Patrick Doorly, J. Mulholland, Z. B. Roberts, Henry Colwell, Joseph Lingley, J. Sullivan, J. Barbarie, Joseph D. Maher, Zaccheus Fowler.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.—Robert Payne, Esq., Police Magistrate; Hon. Charles Simonds, Thomas Allan, and John Haws, Esqrs., Commissioners of Police; H. G. Simonds, and James Travis, Esqrs., Sitting Magistrates.

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

James Olive, Esquire, *Mayor*. Hon. Robert L. Hazen, *Recorder*.

Aldermen.

Councillors.

King's Ward	Joseph Fairweather, Esquire.	Nathan S. Demill
Queen's "	William O. Smith, "	George V. Nowlin
Duke's "	Isaac Woodward, "	William Hagarty.
Sidney "	Gregory Vanhorne, "	Thomas McAvity.
Guy's "	William King, "	William C. Dunham.
Brook's "	Joseph Beatteay, "	Joseph Goram.
Wellington "	William H. A. Keans, "	Joseph Mercer.

Treasurer or Chamberlain—Thomas Merritt, Esquire.
Common Clerk—George Wheeler, Esquire.
Deputy Common Clerk, &c.—James R. Ruel, Esquire.
Land Agent—Simeon L. Lugin.
Police Magistrate—John Johnston, Esquire; *Police Clerk*—B. Lester Peters, Esquire; *Captain of Police*—George Scoullar.
Sitting Magistrates in the absence of the Police Magistrate—William O. Smith, George A. Lockhart, and Gregory Vanborne, Esquires.
City Surveyor—Robert C. Minette.
Commissioners to settle disputes relating to Dockage and Wharfage—William Wright, William O. Smith, and Stephen Gerow.
Visiting Physicians—John Boyd, M.D., and G. J. Harding, M.D.
Superintendent of Partridge Island and the Quarantine Station—Thomas McAvity.
Licensed Auctioneers—John V. Thurgar, Thomas Hanford, W. D. W. Hubbard, George A. Lockhart, Thomas Raymond, Cudlip & Snider, William Garnett, James McDonnell, and Joseph Lordly.
Port Wardens—William D. Faulke, Thomas M. Smith, Isaac Woodward, James U. Thomas, George Thomas, James Robertson, Edward Hippisley, J. W. M. Irish, Charles McLauchlan, Zebedee Ring, William Leavitt, Augustus Quick, William Dudnee, John McLauchlan, and John Brown.
Port or Harbour Master—Thomas Reed.
Harbour Inspector—John Murray.
Commissioners of Wrecks and Shipwrecked Goods for the City and County of St. John—Thomas M. Smith, and H. P. Sturdee, Esquires.
Branch Pilots—forming the "St. John Pilots' Friendly Association"—John Reed, George Thomas, John Mills, Daniel Hatfield, Alexander Mills, Edward Murray, James Reed, John Spears, James P. Thomas, Thomas Vaughan, William Spears, John Scott, Donald McDougald, John Havlin, Michael Garrity, William Dougan, P. Trainor, Richard Clyne, George Mulherrin, W. Donahay, William Hatfield, Edward Fletcher, George Thring, Walter Welsh, William Lahey, Henry Thomas, Edward Currey, Daniel Mulherrin, and Samuel Rutherford. *Agent to Pilots' Association*—Mr. W. A. Wood.
Light House Keepers—Alexander Reed, Partridge Island; James Lane, Beacon.
Assessors of Taxes and Statute Labour.—John Sears, Edmund Kaye, Francis Jordan, and G. Wheten.
Collectors of Taxes—James Gerow, jun., on the Eastern side of the Harbour, and Charles Pidgeon, on the Western side.
John McElwain, *Deputy Clerk of the Market*, King's Square; William McBay, do. Market Square; George Curry, do. *Fish Market*, Duke-street.
Stephen Gerow, *Weigh Master* at North Slip; Richard McCullough, ditto at Union-street.
Nathaniel Clinton, John Berryman, and John Humbert, *Inspectors of Flour*.

Collectors
Wharfage and
of Slippage
George McK
of Wharfage
and Slippage
W. H. A.
W. H. A.
of Salt.
George Sto
Samuel Gi
Searchers of
Bernard M
Weighers
Robert Riley,
George McK
Measurers
John Bogan,
William Tho
Surveyors
Francis Jorda
mas Fairweat
Stephen G. I
Charles E. Fa
McHarg, Wil
Cogle, J. N.
Nelson A. Co
John Raymon
James Pea
Hoop-poles, &
Samuel Gi
Dried Fish.
John Kinne
Andrew Han
Henry N. Nic
and Thomas T
Fyler Dibbon
Paul, ditto, L
Fyler Dibbon
James Stoc
Bernard Murr
Constables.
McKelvey, B
Irvin, W. Tre
Pound Kee
William Cron

Collectors of Wharfage and Slippage—John Forsyth, Collector of Wharfage and Slippage at the Market Slip; Michael McCarthy, Collector of Slippage at Union Street; Joseph Fairweather, ditto at North Slip; George McKelvey, ditto at Sheffield-street Slip; Thomas Yorke, Collector of Wharfage at the Breakwater; Peter Besnard, Collector of Wharfage and Slippage at Rodney Wharf; Michael McGuirk, Collector of Anchorage.

W. H. A. Keans, Superintendent of Flour Inspectors.

W. H. A. Keans, Superintendent of Weighers of Coals, and Measurers of Salt.

George Stockford, Inspector of Bread.

Samuel Gillespie, James Peacock, and Andrew G. Lordly, Guagers and Searchers of Oil.

Bernard Murray, Assayer of Weights and Measures.

Weighers of Coals.—J. Wilson, F. Wilson, J. Bogan, T. Rankine, Robert Riley, William McAulay, James Cullinen, William J. Lockhart, George McKelvey, William Dunlop, J. McGorty, and William Thompson.

Measurers of Salt.—Jacob Wilson, William McAulay, Francis Wilson, John Bogan, James Cullinen, William J. Lockhart, John McGorty, and William Thompson.

Surveyors of Lumber in the City.—Alex. McGrotty, Samuel Jordan, Francis Jordan, Thomas Leach, David M. Whiting, George Cassie, Thomas Fairweather, Edward D. Gore, James H. Fairweather, William Shives, Stephen G. Blizzard, George H. Robertson, George W. G. Fairweather, Charles E. Fairweather, Charles E. Harding, William C. Hill, Alexander McHarg, William Grady, Nathaniel Adams, Jarvis Wilson, Oliver B. Cogle, J. N. Cogle, D. McCallum, Charles Ketchum, George H. Clarke, Nelson A. Cogle, Charles N. Perkins, John Dowling, Alexander Boyne, John Raymond, J. H. Bartlett, J. Hunter, and J. S. Littlehale.

James Peacock, and Thomas Miles, Inspectors of Lathwood, Staves, Hoop-poles, &c.

Samuel Gillespie, J. Peacock, A. G. Lordly, and T. Miles, Cullers of Dried Fish.

John Kinney, John Christopher, jun., S. Gillespie, William Dunham, Andrew Hamm, Thomas Miles, Andrew G. Lordly, Edwin Wheten, Henry N. Nice, Thomas Whelpley, John Dunham, John Creary, S. White, and Thomas T. Whelpley, Inspectors of Pickled Fish.

Fyler Dibblee, Inspector of Cordwood and Bark, Market Slip; John Paul, ditto, Lower Cove; Stephen Gerow, ditto, North Slip.

Fyler Dibblee, Superintendent of Carts, Handcarts, and Hacks.

James Stockford, High Constable; Jas. Stockford, George Stockford, Bernard Murray, and Thomas W. Melowney, Marshals.

Constables.—George Stockford, Patrick Ferrick, John Sweet, Robert McKelvey, Bernard Murray, Charles Pidgeon, William Kilpatrick, R. Irvin, W. Trecarten, and A. Downs.

Pound Keepers.—Geo. Stockford, on the eastern side of the Harbour; William Cronk and R. Shewbridge, at Carleton.

ST. JOHN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Hon. John Robertson, President; John Duncan and John V. Thurgar, Esquires, Vice Presidents; Robert Jardine, Secretary and Treasurer; John Wishart, Charles Ward, F. A. Wiggins, William Parks, William H. Street, Edward Allison, W. H. Scovil, with the Members of the Assembly for the City and County of Saint John, Committee.

ST. JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—James Paterson, LL.D., President; Robert Foulis and Joseph W. Lawrence, Vice Presidents; James R. Ruel, Corresponding Secretary; William Hutchinson, jun., Recording Secretary; William L. Avery, Treasurer; Robert Shives, W. F. Smith, G. Flemming, James G. Melick, George W. Smith, Isaac Woodward, J. J. Munroe, John Allan, George H. Lawrence, John McLardy, Charles C. McDonald, and Wm. J. Ritchie, Directors.

PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.—The Rev. the Rector of Saint John, President; the Mayor, the Recorder, the Hon. Judge Parker, Robert F. Hazen, and William Wright, Esquires, and the Rev. William Donald, and Hon. John H. Gray, Directors; Hon. J. H. Gray, Treasurer and Clerk; James Paterson, LL.D., Principal.

SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Patron; Hon. John H. Gray, President; Henry P. Sturdee, Esquire, Vice President; James R. Ruel, Esquire, Treasurer; Henry Frith, Esquire, Secretary.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Robert Jardine, President; John M. Walker, Vice President; William Thomson, Treasurer; James McFarlane, Secretary.

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—William F. Smith, President; Thomas Parks, Vice President; William Hutchinson, Treasurer; William Patton, Secretary; William Hutchinson, jun., Assistant Secretary.

ORPHAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—James Gallagher, Esquire, President; John Doherty, Vice President; Patrick McCourt, Treasurer; William Cunningham, Secretary.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, Hon. John Allen, John Robinson, Esq., Hon. George Minchin, and Hon. William H. Odell, *Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.*

Hon. J. S. Saunders, Hon. John Allen, John Robinson, Esq., Hon. G. Minchin, Hon. Wm. H. Odell, Spafford J. Barker, J. A. MacLauchlan, Thomas Jones, Benjamin Yerxa, William Davidson, James Miles, Patrick Campbell, Ross Currie, Adam D. Allen, George Garden, Lawrence B. Rainsford, Benjamin Goodspeed, Solomon Parent, David B. Shelton, Geo. Cheyne, William J. Bedell, Thomas Gill, Thomas Earle, George Clements, Richard Hayne, James Taylor, Allan McLean, Thomas Pickard, Thomas

R. Robertson,
Wigan, Edw.
Charles McPh
way, (of the
Wm. Grieve,
Justices of the
Benjamin V
George J. L
and Inferior C
Joseph Beel
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Commissioners
Hon. John S
Henry Jones
L. Hatheway,
Mark Needl
Hon. John A
son, and James
Dr. James B
of Indian Rese
Asa Coy, E
Asa Coy, M
James S. Beek
York Count
President; J. A
and Wm. Dav
Morehouse, Q
Dayton, Doug
Benj. Goodspe
Fredericton
Bart., Patron;
Master of the
Presidents; J.
Society meets
each month, ex
Fredericton
Charles McPh
President; Joh
Robt. Thorburn
CITY OF
City Council
Ward; Jas. S.
Patrick Kirtlin
Ward; A. Rite

R. Robertson, William D. Hartt, Asa Coy, Isaac Kilburn, Lewis Davis Wigan, Edward Simonds, Joseph Gaynor, Frederick W. Hatheway, Charles McPherson, George Morehouse, Charles Gem, George L. Hatheway, (of the Quorum), Ira Ingraham, jun., James Fairlie, Isarel Smith, Wm. Grieve, W. C. Joselin, Enoch Dow, and John C. Grant, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace.*

Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquire, *High Sheriff.*

George J. Dibblee, Esq., *Keeper of the Rolls, and Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.*

Joseph Beek, Esquire, *Registrar of Deeds and Wills.*

The Barristers and Attornies practising in the County, with George Morehouse, Adam D. Allan, Thos. Jones, and Lewis Davis Wigan, Esqs., *Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.*

Hon. John S. Saunders, *Com'r for taking Bail in the Supreme Court.*

Henry Jones, Henry Fisher, George Morehouse, Judah Hammond, G. L. Hatheway, and J. B. Toldervy, Esquires, *Coroners.*

Mark Needham, Esquire, *County Treasurer.*

Hon. John Allen, James A. Maclauchlan, John Robinson, James Harrison, and James Miles, *Commissioners for Solemnizing Marriage.*

Dr. James B. Toldervy, and Thomas Murray, Esquire, *Commissioners of Indian Reserves, under Act 7 Vic. c. 47.*

Asa Coy, Esquire, *Receiver of Crown Debts under Act. 7 Vic. c. 36.*

Asa Coy, Mark Needham, Joseph Gaynor, Henry Fisher, S. A. Akerley, James S. Beek, and Joseph Myshrall, *Licensed Auctioneers.*

York County Agricultural Society.—James A. Maclauchlin, Esquire, President; J. A. Beckwith, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer; Asa Dow, and Wm. Davidson, Dumfries; Charles Bartlett, Southampton; George Morehouse, Queensborough; William Joslin, Prince William; William Dayton, Douglas; Isaac Murray Kingsclear; D. L. Wigan, Stanley; Benj. Goodspeed, St. Mary's; Wm. Watts, Fredericton, Vice Presidents.

Fredericton Athenæum.—His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Patron; Professor Jack, President; Hon. Chief Justice Carter, Hon. Master of the Rolls, Rev. E. Jacob, D. D., George Roberts, Esq., Vice Presidents; J. Robb, Esquire, M. D., Treasurer and Secretary. The Society meets in the Library of King's College on the third Monday of each month, except July and August.

Fredericton Society of St. Andrew.—John Simpson, Esq., President; Charles McPherson, Esq., 1st Vice President; Robt. Fulton, Esq., 2d Vice President; John F. Taylor, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Brooke, Chaplain; Robt. Thorburn, Secretary.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.—Incorporated 1848.

JOHN C. ALLEN, Esquire, *Mayor.*

City Councillors.—Alex. McCauseland, John L. March, Wellington Ward; Jas. S. Beek, Geo. S. Winter, St. Ann's Ward; F. McManus, Patrick Kirlie, Carleton Ward; Robert Gowan, John McIntosh, Queen's Ward; A. Ritchie; A. N. Elock, King's Ward.

George N. Segee, City Clerk. Andrew Blair, City Surveyor.
 Thomas R. Robertson, Treasurer. John T. Smith, Auditor.
 T. L. Simmons, T. R. Robertson, William Morgan, Hugh Moore,
 and Enoch O. Bradley, Assessors.
 William F. Barker, Wharfinger and Harbour Master.
 George Turner, Surveyor of Highways, Streets and Bridges.
 William Smith, City Marshal.
 Enoch O. Bradley, Collector of Dog Taxes.
 George Anderson, Clerk of Markets.
 John O'Connor, Robert Wiley, A. Wilson, William Armstrong,
 and Charles Brannen, Police Constables.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Hon. Harris Hatch, Hon. W. F. W. Owen, John Wilson, Robert Thomson, Patrick Clinch, and James W. Chandler, Esquires, *Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.*

Hon. Harris Hatch, Hon. W. F. W. Owen, John Wilson, Robert Thomson, Patrick Clinch, James W. Chandler, Tristram Moore, C. R. Hatheway, David Mowatt, William Ker, George Porter, Wilford Fisher, James Frink, John Snell, John Porter, James Albee, Josephus Moore, Abraham J. Wetmore, John McNeil, Thomas Moses, Cochran Craig, George McKay, David A. Rose, John Robinson, James W. Street, Robert Watson, John Grimmer, John Farmer, James Brown, Daniel Gilmore, Isaac Knight, Samuel McFarland, Archibald McCallum, W. C. McStay, Jacob Young (of the Quorum), and Robert M. Todd, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace.*

Wellington Hatch, Esquire, *Keeper of the Rolls, and Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.*

Thomas Jones, Esquire, *High Sheriff.*

David Mowatt, P. Clinch, D. A. Rose, Esquires, Dr. S. T. Gove, and Robert Clark Thompson, *Coroners.*

David W. Jack, *County Treasurer.*

Harris H. Hatch, Esq., *Registrar of Deeds and Wills.*

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

Hon. John S. Saunders; Thomas O. Miles, Nathaniel Hubbard, Esquires, and Hon. George Hayward, *Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.*

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John Cruikshank, *Deputy Sheriff.*

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Edward B. Smith, *Surrogate.*

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Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Chapters in New Brunswick, bearing allegiance to the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England—M. E. the Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., Rector of St. Andrews.

Provincial Grand Scribe E.—Samuel T. Gove, Esq., M.D., St. Andrews.

Hibernian Encampment of K. S., No. --, Saint Andrews.

Albion Royal Arch Chapter, Saint John, on the Registry of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England.

Saint Mark's Royal Arch Chapter, Saint Andrews, on the Registry of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, England.

Carleton Royal Arch Chapter, St. John, on the Registry of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Scotland

Hibernian Royal Arch Chapter, No. —, Saint Andrews.

LODGES ON THE REGISTRY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.—The R. W. and Honorable Alexander Keith, of Halifax, Provincial Grand Master.—Albion, No. 570, St. John; Saint John's, No. 632; Saint John; Sussex, 705, Dorchester; Saint Mark's, 759, St. Andrews; Solomon's, 764, Fredericton; Carleton Union, 767, Carleton; Midian, 770, Kingston; Portland Union, 780, Portland.

LODGES ON THE REGISTRY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.—Hibernia, No. 301, St. John; Sussex, 327, St. Stephens; Hibernian, —, St. Andrews.

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TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The year which has elapsed since the publication of this work was commenced, has witnessed a continuance of the prosperity which has marked the course of the Temperance Reformation since its commencement, the number of abstainers having increased, and a feeling of earnestness in sustaining the work having been aroused, which must result in obtaining further and important advances towards the complete emancipation of man from the evils of the inebriating cup. And truly there is a loud demand for perseverance and zeal in this labor of love. Coincidental with an increase in the number of those who have placed themselves under the obligation of the Total Abstinence Pledge, there has been, it is to be feared, an increase in the drinking practices of those classes of our fellow men who remain yet apart from this movement. The prosperous condition of every department of trade and industry has, as is commonly the case, induced an increased indulgence in alcoholic drinking, and thus the benefits derivable from the existing prosperity, has, in so far as this has been the case, been counteracted and rendered unavailable. This is therefore an additional call upon the opponents of the drinking usages to endeavour to lift up a barrier against the evil, and bring the blighting reign of Alcohol to a termination.

The means necessary to the accomplishment of this object are, primarily, the adoption of, and adherence to, **TOTAL ABSTINENCE**. Were this principle at once accepted, and acted upon by the whole community, Intemperance, with its hideous train of attendant evils, would vanish from our midst. Surely a blessing of such incalculable extent is worthy the sacrifice required to bring it about. For what is that sacrifice? Do we ask the relinquishment of any article necessary to man's existence and happiness? We do not. Did the reform we labour for involve the necessity of abandoning any indispensable article of food or beverage, such abandonment could not, with propriety, be urged upon the acceptance of mankind. But the case is not so. That which we seek to persuade men to put aside is essentially different from any of the necessaries of life. There is, there can be no question here. Nature, experience, science, have each been interrogated, and the answer from each, clearly, unequivocally given, has been, Alcoholic liquors are never necessary as a common beverage. They are not demanded by any natural appetite in man, but their tendency is to produce in the system an unnatural and inordinate craving, which is not allayed, but aggravated by their use, until the desire for the stimulating, maddening draught, becomes the ruling

power, overthrowing reason, judgment and will, and reducing the man to a state of helpless and imbecile slavery. This quality appertaining to them has received so many startling exemplifications, that it has become a matter of wonder how an agent so fatal can still be held in favour,—still used and recommended by rational beings.

To you, O Philanthropist! we appeal, and ask, Will you, when in entire consistency with health and enjoyment, you may refrain, will you continue, and thereby give your approbation to, the use of a beverage having so fearfully dangerous a quality, and through whose means such fatal and deadly consequences have resulted?

THE MAINE LAW.

This famous statute, now the law of five States of the American Union, and, in a defective shape, on the statute book of this Province, is receiving a large measure of attention in various parts of the world. In several of the neighbouring States, where it has not yet been adopted, it is the leading question in the political agitations of the day; in the Colonies around us, it has assumed nearly a similar prominence; and in Great Britain it has made for itself many most earnest and influential friends; while even from the distant Kingdom of Sweden, enquiries from the official authorities have been made of its renowned author, and information in regard to it sought for. Of course it has its opponents everywhere, but they appear to have given over urging the objections upon which, at first, they relied, namely, its interference with the liberty of the subject, its (alleged) injustice and oppressiveness, and they now mainly depend upon the argument of the difficulty of carrying it into force as the reason why it ought not to be enacted.

The objection, that the law is an undue infringement of personal liberty, can never be sustained, except upon a theory that would invalidate half the laws existing. If men may be restrained from dealing in corrupting books and prints, and from selling certain articles of food during the prevalence of Cholera, because, in the one case, the public morals, and in the other, the public health requires the restriction, no valid reason can be given why they may not be prohibited from dealing in intoxicating liquors. The law forbids a man erecting a building of combustible materials upon his own land, and thus interferes with his right to do what he will with his own property; and why? Because the property of his neighbour is jeopardized thereby. Surely the same power may rightfully place a bar upon the act of selling alcoholic drinks, from which tenfold greater danger is incurred. Does the community need to be protected from the danger arising from high buildings, and not from the ravages of the rum curse—the degradation—the moral pollution and woe emanating from grog shops,—“those stews which law has licensed?”

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article itself, of whose propriety no question is made, and which recognize the principle of prohibition, and carry it into practice; their only fault is, they are local merely, in their application. The Parliament of England have enacted, that no liquors shall be sold on board of passenger ships: and in Canada a law has been passed, prohibiting the sale of liquors in the vicinity of railroad works. These regulations have been adopted to secure order and safety in the communities to which they apply. It would be difficult to assign a reason, why good order and safety are not as desirable in the general community as they are among emigrant passengers, and railway employées: and why the same means would not conduce to the same end in both cases.

As this subject becomes more familiar to the public mind, and the principles of the law come under discussion, it will work its way into favor and acceptance with the order-loving and enlightened classes of the community. The bitter fruits of the strong drink mania are too open and apparent; cases of its direful power are too near to each observer; the necessity for some means of remedying the scourge is too pressing to allow of longer continued indifference to the subject; and as the adaption of the law in question to the work of removing these evils becomes known, the number of its friends (already their name is legion,) must increase, until at length the public sentiment shall become embodied in a statute that will strike a death-blow to the destroyer who has too long spread "fire brands, arrows and death" among mankind.

The following testimony, in favor of Total Abstinence, is from the pen of Edward Baines, the talented Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the leading English weekly newspapers:—

Is there, then, *sufficient motive* for relinquishing strong drinks.

In my judgment there are two motives, either of which justifies, and even demands it. 1st. A man's own safety and advantage; and 2d, The influence of his example, in inducing others to avoid the most fruitful of all causes of vice and misery.

The peculiar danger of intoxicating drinks is their extreme seductiveness, and in the all but unconquerable strength of the drinking habit when once formed; and their peculiar malignity, is in their being the parent or nurse of every kind of crime, wickedness, and suffering.

I say boldly that no man living, who uses intoxicating drinks, is free from the danger of at least occasional, and if of occasional, ultimately, of habitual excess. I have myself known such frightful instances of persons brought into captivity to the habit, that there seems to be no character, position, or circumstances, that free men from the danger. I have known many young men of the finest promise, led by the drinking habit into vice, ruin, and early death; I have known such become virtual parricides; I have known many tradesmen whom it has made bankrupt; I have known Sunday scholars whom it has led to prison. I have known Teachers, and

even Superintendents, whom it has dragged down to profligacy; I have known Ministers of religion in and out of the Establishment, of high academic honours, of splendid eloquence, nay, of vast usefulness, whom it has fascinated, and hurried over the precipice of public infamy, with their eyes open, and gazing with horror on their fate. I have known men of the strongest and clearest intellect, and of vigorous resolution, whom it has made weaker than children and fools. I have known gentlemen of refinement and taste, whom it has debased into brutes. I have known poets of high genius, whom it has bound in a bondage worse than the galleys, and ultimately cut short their days. I have known statesmen, lawyers, and judges, whom it has killed. I have known kind husbands and fathers, whom it has turned into monsters. I have known honest men, whom it has made villians. I have known elegant and Christian ladies, whom it has converted into bloated sots.

Is it not notorious that, under the ravages of drunkenness, the land mourns?—that it is this which—I may almost say exclusively—fills our prisons, our workhouses, our lunatic asylums, our dens of pollution, our hospitals;—which causes most of the shipwrecks, fires, fatal accidents, crimes, outrages, and suicides that load the columns of our newspapers;—which robs numberless wives of a husband's affection, and numberless children of a parent's fondness;—which strips thousands of homes of every comfort, deprives scores of thousands of children of education, and almost of bread, and turns them into the streets;—which leaves so many places of worship almost empty, and so many Mechanics' Institutes languishing, whilst the pot-houses are crowded; which brings down (it is estimated) sixty thousands of our population every year to a drunkard's grave?

And of all the victims of intemperance, be it remembered, there is NOT ONE who did not begin by moderate drinking, or who had the remotest idea, when he began, that he should be led into excess.

Such, then, being the peculiar seductiveness and danger of the practice of taking intoxicating liquors, and such the enormous malignity of its consequences, is there not a strong, and even a resistless, ground for appealing to good men, to patriots, to philanthropists, above all, to Christians and to Christian Ministers, if not for their own sake, yet for the sake of others whom they see gliding down by scores of thousands, as on a slope of ice, to the gulf of temporal and eternal ruin, to take their stand on the safe platform of Total Abstinence?

DUTY OF TEMPERANCE ELECTORS.

In the following extract, from the Address of the New York State Temperance Society, the duty of Temperance voters to forego their allegiance to party, and make the claims of the anti-liquor movement the paramount consideration in exercising their privilege as voters is so clearly set forth, and the necessity therefor so ably urged, that we are induced to request, for what follows, the careful attention of all who desire the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the abolition of its alarming evils:

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The State Temperance Society has been hitherto, it is well known, averse to carrying their cause into the arena of politics. They have had no wish, nor have they sought to divide parties or distract them. They saw, or thought they saw, some serious evils in such a course, and endeavored to shun them. Besides, it seemed to them desirable to exhaust, manifestly to all men, whatever of power may lie in a calm appeal to the intelligence and moral sense of our legislators, before resorting to measures more stringent; in order that, when the suppression of intemperance should, in their opinion, imperatively demand these, they might be justified, in employing them, by all virtuous, and judicious men.

But the time has come, foreseen by many, when the friends of Temperance must adopt a different line of conduct. Our opponents have left us no choice. They are inaccessible to reason; they are immoveable in purpose; and by employing the ballot-box, they have been able, year after year, to secure majorities in the Legislature, as inaccessible to reason and as immoveable in purpose as themselves. To be overthrown they must be met on their own ground, and fought with their own weapons. To look for their discomfiture by means of an array of facts however imposing, or by appeals to their reason however forcible and convincing, is to look for victory from rhetoric opposed by Colt's revolvers. Compelled in fact either to abandon the Divine cause for which we have labored so long, or resort to the polls to secure the election of men who favor the Maine Law, we cannot hesitate now, whatever may have been our reluctance hitherto, to avail ourselves of our undoubted right as freemen, and employ the ballot-box for the overthrow of the inveterate foes of the temperance cause.

We earnestly recommend, therefore, that in each county a Convention should be held, a complete organization effected, and arrangements made to spread information—through able speakers, the distribution of pertinent tracts, and by means of the local press—before the people, fitted to rouse them to a due perception of the importance of the crisis, and induce them, one and all, to deposit their votes *for men in whom they can confide*.

Should such men be presented, as candidates by either of the parties which divide the State, it will be, of course, unnecessary to nominate others; but in all cases, trusting to nothing except explicit and positive assurances, pledges to support the Maine Law should be invariably exacted; and if pledges should be refused or withheld, not an instant should be lost in calling a Convention and nominating known and tried champions of the measure.

We would further and finally recommend that a Committee shall be appointed in each County, charged with the duty of ascertaining by correspondence the views of candidates for the Legislature, and invested with power, should pledges to support the Maine Law be refused or withheld, or nominations delayed, to call a Convention for the purpose of selecting candidates from the ranks of Temperance.

These and other measures, suggested by local circumstances, will be found to be important, if not indispensable auxiliaries to success in the

campaign which we are about to commence. After all, however, they will avail little, unless the friends of Temperance are, in the coming election, the friends of nothing else. To a man they should feel their personal responsibility for its result, and resolve that no candidate, Whig or Democrat, if unpledged to the Maine Law, shall receive their votes; that any candidate, Whig or Democrat, shall receive their votes, if known to be a friend and advocate of that law. In a word, let every Temperance man carry his principles to the polls; so doing, victory awaits us, and the honors of victory. The last and the fatal blow will be given to Intemperance and its abettors, and the shout of the delivered be heard ascending to Heaven.

Friends and fellow-citizens, in laying these views before you, we disclaim dictation; with hearts full of devotion to our common cause, we invite your co-operation; and believing that you will appreciate our motives, and commend our zeal, we cordially and without fear for the result, commit the future of that cause to your sovereign hands.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Temperance Society.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, President.

WM. H. BURLEIGH, Corr. Secretary.

RESULTS OF THE MAINE LAW FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DRINKING HOUSES AND TIPPLING SHOPS.

1. In the decrease of drunkenness.

In the country it is estimated there are 400,000 drunkards. Of these 50,000, at least, are supposed to be women. They congregate chiefly in cities, and form a majority in all almshouses. In the Blockley Almshouse in Philadelphia, of 5,000 residents 3,606 were reported as common drunkards. But they are found everywhere in the places of temptation, and much in proportion to the arts of the vendor, and the ease with which the means of inebriation can be obtained. Where the Maine Law prevails, the supply is so diminished that, while men have the same liberty to drink and be drunken that they have to destroy themselves in any other way, the amount of inebriation must be visibly diminished. And thus we find it. In the city of Portland, the number of commitments to the House of Correction for drunkenness from June 1 to December 1, 1850, six months, was 40; from January 1 to May 31, five months, it was 34; from June 1 to October 16, (the law was approved June 2.) it was 8; from October 16 to December 31, there were none; on the 15th of June, 1852, the House was empty. In Salem, Mass., the aggregate of commitments for drunkenness, from May 22, to July 22, was 150; from that period down to the 22d of September, but 35: making a difference of 115. In the city of Lowell, according to a statement of the Mayor's, for the two months ending September 22, 1851, there were committed to the Watch-house 110 in a state of drunkenness; there were besides reported as being seen drunk, not arrested, 390; total 500. This was previous to the enactment of the law. In the corresponding months of the next year when the Maine law was in force, there were committed to the watch-house for drunkenness 70; re-

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ported as seen drunk, but not arrested, 110; total 180; diminution 390. The amount of drunkenness, for the month ending October 22, 1852, was 67 per cent. less than the corresponding months of the previous year. The Judge of the Police Court of Springfield, reported a diminution of drunkenness of more than 75 per cent. In Worcester the number of commitments for drunkenness, from June to September, was 64 less than in the same months in 1852; 2,106 less than in the same in 1850. In the city of Providence, there were committed to the watch-house for drunkenness and small assaults growing out of drunkenness, from July 19 to October 19, 1852, (the first three months under the new law,) 178; ditto for corresponding months of the previous year, 282; a diminution of one-third.—*Mayor's Report.*

2. In the diminution of crime.

Crime is usually the result of passion unduly excited. The exciting cause being removed, the result must cease. So it has here been found. The number of commitments to the jail of Portland for crime, from June 1 to December 1, of 1850, the year prior to the new law, was 192; for the corresponding months subsequent to its enactment, 89; and for these months of 1851, there were 58 liquor sellers imprisoned, while in 1850, there were none. In Bangor the commitments for crime, sank in three months from 19 to 8. In Lowell, Mass., the criminal business of the Police Court was reduced in three months, 25 per cent., including liquor cases, and excluding these, 38 per cent.

Said a member of the Common Council of Springfield last autumn, and his declaration was backed by the Mayor, "We are not without proofs, positive and unmistakeable, such as must rejoice the heart of every friend of humanity among us, that the Maine Law is beneficial in its working in Springfield. By a careful collation of the records, it is shown that there has been a diminution, of *thirty per cent.* in the commitments to our House of Correction, for drunkenness, assaults, larceny, disturbance of the peace, and vagabondism, from July 22d, to October 3d, 1851, and the same period, July 22d, to October 3d, 1852." Said the Hon. Amasa Walker, of Mass., candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, in reply to questions put by the State Central Committee, "I was, as most of you know, in favor of the passage of that law. I believed it would diminish the use of intoxicating drinks, and consequently diminish crime, and pauperism, and thereby promote the happiness and prosperity of the people. So far as I have learned, such results have already taken place, in those cities and towns, in which the law has been fully executed. I have the most RELIABLE INFORMATION that, in such places *crime* has been lessened three fourths, and pauperism in a corresponding ratio." In Providence, R. I. the commitments for crime in each of the first three months of the law, sank from 161 to 99. They were one third less than the corresponding months of the preceding year. *Mayor's Report.* In Burlington, Vt., the Common Jail is advertised to be let,

3. In the diminution of pauperism.

The marshal of Salem reported, after the law had gone well into operation, "There is a decided improvement in the moral condition of the poorer classes of the community, as the reduced number in the Alms-houses would indicate."

"There are fewer persons in the Salem Alms-house now, than there have been for eight or ten years past—fewer by a considerable number." On the first of November, 1852, three months after the enactment of the law, there were but 114 paupers in the asylum at Providence; being the smallest number of inmates at that season of the year, since 1845; 146 had been the average number for six years. In the first three months of the law, there was a reduction of more than 50 per cent, in the out door expense of the pauper establishment in Bangor, and 77 per cent. in the expenses of Alms-houses resulting from intemperance; and of 72 per cent. in the cost of the support of common drunkards in the House of Correction. *Report of City Missionary.*

4. On public peace and quietness.

A cold water mob or riot is a rare spectacle. Most of the rowdiness and disturbances in towns and villages, and at public shows and gatherings, is the fruit of liquor, consequently, its removal, results in peace and quietness. Thus it has been in Maine. Said the Mayor of Augusta, six months after the enactment of the law; "The police were usually called out one hundred nights in the year; since the enactment of the law, they have not been called out once." In Bangor, where there is at certain seasons of the year a large gathering of lumber men and log rollers and raftsmen, and the most noisy and contentious class of the community, living much amid grog shops, the first winter presented a most striking contrast to the preceding, in which there had been violence resulting twice in murder. A watchman who had been on duty eight years, testified that "at no time for all that period, had the streets been so safe and quiet."

5. On Political Economy.

"The State wasting its labor and wealth on useless, profitless and degenerating indulgences, must necessarily become impoverished, though a few individuals may be enriched. The State of Maine, it is estimated, wasted two millions of dollars annually upon intoxicating drinks. This caused neither improvement nor profit to the State; but this, saved and expended upon farms, and dwellings, and roads, and schools, and churches, year by year, must soon give the State an elevation in every department never before anticipated. The Maine Law has already added greatly to the amount of human labor in each of the States of its adoption by bringing into the field and the workshop men who were rendered indolent and vicious by the rumshop; and saves the entire taxation to the State which has been caused by the pauperism and crime that, through its operation, no longer exist. Of 3000 persons admitted to the workhouse in Salem, 2900 were brought there directly or indirectly by intemperance.

6. On Public Morals and Religion.

If intemperance leads to profanity, Sabbath-breaking, licentiousness, defiance of God and every evil work, that which shuts it off can result in

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nothing less than a purified state of society. Early the City Missionaries of Portland, Bangor, Lowell and other places, began to notice a favourable change under the new law. Said Rev. Mr. Hadley, of Portland :

"Many here who were utterly callous to moral impressions are becoming susceptible of them ; we are beginning to exhume and resuscitate the stifled and almost extinct conscience. We begin already to perceive that many of these poor, neglected, and apparently lost men, have souls, and are capable of high moral elevation. Now the labours of the teacher, the philanthropist, the missionary, will not be in vain, and like water spilt on dry ground, as they have chiefly been heretofore in relation to the large class of intemperate persons found in all Christian cities. Long absentees are now gathered in the house of God. One hundred dollars now will accomplish more for the moral improvement of the poor, than a thousand could during the reign of alcohol."

"Wherever the Maine Law has been faithfully executed, or a community has, in any other way got rid of the evils of intemperance, attendance upon the Churches and Sabbath Schools has greatly improved, and many of the reformed have become Christians."—*Tract of Rev. R. W. Clarke.*

"There is good room for improvement, but I thank God we have made some inroads upon the monster evil, and have dried up some of the fountains from which flow streams that desolate the fair portions of society."—*Report of the Mayor of Lowell.*

ADDRESS

Of the Central Executive Committee appointed by several Divisions of Sons of Temperance in St. John, and its vicinity, to the people of New Brunswick, upon the causes which embarrass the operation of the present Anti-Liquor Law of this Province :

A period of about two years has elapsed since an appeal was made to the Legislature of New Brunswick, embodying the prayer of ten thousand of its inhabitants, that a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors might be passed, and the business of dispensing an article that causes woe and sorrow, poverty, disease, and crime, placed under legal restraint. The response of that body was a partial compliance with the prayer of the petition in the enactment of a modified and imperfect law, instead of a thorough measure of prohibition. Those who asked for the law, feeling that the efficacy of any enactment to suppress liquor selling, would depend upon its stringency, and facility of enforcement, framed their demand accordingly. They asked that all descriptions of intoxicating liquors should be included in the prohibition. The Legislature did not concede this, but excepted certain kinds of alcoholic drinks from the operation of the act, and otherwise modified the bill as originally formed. These alterations most materially changed its character, and added ten-fold to the difficulties, real or fancied, in the way of enforcing it. All this was observed and foreseen at the time of the law's passage, by the friends

features contained in the Bill originally submitted to the Legislature, to say nothing of interpolations which, it is thought, render it technically obscure and imperfect.

A further cause and one which has, perhaps, contributed more than any of the foregoing, to the inefficiency of the law, exists in the circumstance that many of the magistrates, in various localities, encourage and abet the violation of the act, being themselves patrons and customers of those who illegally vend intoxicating liquors.

It will be found upon an impartial consideration of all the facts of the case, that these circumstances satisfactorily account for the non-enforcement, in the larger portion of the Province, of the law in question. *It will be observed, that none of the causes in operation against the present law afford any ground upon which to base an argument against a thorough and sound prohibitive statute, such as Temperance men desire.*

To this fact, the authors of the present Address would draw particular attention; and although they protest against the doctrine which would rest the justification of the law upon the extent of obedience it is likely to command—believing that the laws of a country ought to affirm the RIGHT, whether they procure its observance or not,—yet they hesitate not to express the fullest confidence, founded on ample evidence of the realized effects of prohibition in other places, that such a law as Temperance men demand, with sufficient time for testing it, will prove largely effective in suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and promoting social order, peace, and virtue in the community.

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY.

At a meeting held in Manchester in November 1851, Lord Shaftesbury, in the course of an address, made the following observations:—

“I speak of my own knowledge and experience, for, having acted as a Commissioner of Lunacy for the last twenty years, and acting as Chairman during sixteen years, and having had, therefore, the whole of the business under my personal observation and care, having made enquiries into the matter, and having fortified them by enquiries in America, which have confirmed the enquiries made in this country, the result is, that fully six-tenths of all the cases of insanity to be found in these realms, and in America, arise from no other cause than the habits of intemperance in which the people have indulged.”

We have to direct attention to a confirmation of this remarkable testimony from a quarter nearer home. The report of the Medical Superintendent (Dr. John Waddell,) of our Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1852, contains the following, upon the origin of insanity:—“Intemperance, directly and indirectly, unquestionably, is the great cause, if not greater than all others combined, of this dire malady.”

Statistics of the National Division for the term beginning January 1st, and ending 31st December, 1853.

Number of Divisions, 4,808; Number admitted, 61,998; Number of deaths, 2,325; Number of members, 198,985; Cash received, \$141,484; Paid benefits, \$163,710; Cash on hand and invested, \$578,857; Incidental expenses, including appropriations for Temperance purposes, \$238,539.

Officers of the National Division, S. of T., of North America.

HON. JOHN BELTON O'NEILL,	S. Carolina,	Most Worthy Patriarch.
" NEAL DOW,	Maine,	" " Associate.
FRED. 'K A. FICKHARDT, M.D.,	Pennsylvania	" " Scribe.
ROBT. M. FOUST,	"	" " Treasurer.
REV. LEROY M. LEE,	Virginia,	" " Chaplain.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,	New York,	" " Conductor.
J. F. GROSH,	Illinois,	" " Sentinel.

The Eleventh Annual Session of the National Division will be holden in the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, on Wednesday, the 14th of June, 1854, at 10, A. M.

Representatives from the Grand Division, S. of T., of New-Brunswick, to the National Division, S. of T. of North America.

P. G. W. P.'s Alex. Campbell, Gurney Division, No. 5; Asa Coy, York Division, No. 2; Samuel L. Tilley, Portland Division, No. 7; James Porter, Sheffield Division, No. 13; James Johnson, Mariners' Division, No. 38; P. G. W. A. Richard Seely, Portland Division, No. 7; G. W. P. Thomas W. Bliss, Oromocto Division, No. 57; G. W. A. Robert Salter, Granite Rock Division, No 77.

Officers of the Grand Division, S. of T., of the Province of New-Brunswick, for year ending October, 1853.

Thomas W. Bliss, G. W. P., Oromocto; Robert Salter, G. W. A., Carleton, St. John; W. H. A. Keans, G. SCRIBE, St. John; James Gerow, G. T., St. John; Rev. Samuel Robinson, G. CHAP., St. John; S. D. McPherson, G. CON., Fredericton; James F. Gordon, G. SENT., St. John. The Annual Session held in October, at St. John.

RETURN of the operations and financial state of the Order of the S. of T. in the Province of New-Brunswick for one year, beginning July 1, 1852, and ending 30th June, 1853, as made up from the printed Quarterly Returns of the Grand Scribe.

Number of Working Divisions, 82; Initiated, 1861; Deaths, 21; Members, 5072; Receipts for the Year, £3436 0 7; Paid for Benefits; £1156 18 9; Paid for Expenses (exclusive of benefits), £1537 0 10; Amount per Centage to Grand Division, £167 6 2; Cash on Hand, £4075 17 5.

LIST of Subor
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Name of Division
Howard,
York,
Wilberforce,
Charlotte,
Gurney,
Chatham,
Portland,
Saint David's,
Victoria,
Brunswick,
Rechab,
Sheffield,
Albion,
Pioneer,
Westfield,
New Brunswick,
Orient,
Woodstock,
Fireman's,
Queen's,
Canning,
Sunbury,
No Surrender,
Petitcodiac,
St. Mary's,
Chipman,
Shediac,
Springfield,
Eagle,
L. P. F.,
Bathurst,
Melancthon,
Crystal,
Salisbury,
Northumberland,
Mariner's,
Albert,
Sackville,
Caledonia,
Forest,
Kingston,
Newcastle,

LIST of Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance incorporated in the Province of New Brunswick, under the Act of Assembly, 12 Vic. c. 64.

Name of Division.	No.	Location.	When Incorporated	Night meet'g
Howard,	1	Saint Stephens,	August 13, 1849.	Friday.
York,	2	Fredericton,	June 26, "	Friday.
Wilberforce,	3	Mill Town,	August 13, "	Monday.
Charlotte,	4	Saint Andrews,	Sept. 6, "	Wednesday
Gurney,	5	Saint John.	Oct. 31	Thursday.
Chatham,	6	Saint George,	Nov. 11, 1850.	Saturday.
Portland,	7	Portland, N. B.	Oct. 26, 1849.	Monday.
Saint David's,	8	Saint Davids,	Oct. 12, "	Saturday.
Victoria,	9	Saint John,	August 13, "	Friday.
Brunswick,	10	Fredericton,	Sept. 20, "	Wednesday
Rechab,	12	Portland,	Feb. 12, 1850.	Thursday.
Sheffield,	13	Sheffield,	Oct. 3, 1849.	Monday.
Albion,	14	Saint John,	June 1, 1850.	Monday.
Pioneer,	15	Dorchester,	Sept. 6, 1849.	Wednesday
Westfield,	16	Westfield,	March 25, 1852.	Saturday.
New Brunswick,	17	Indian Town,	Nov. 11, 1850.	Tuesday.
Orient,	18	Saint Davids,	August 13, 1849.	Saturday.
Woodstock,	19	Woodstock,	August 29, 1849.	Thursday.
Fireman's,	20	Saint John,	July 29, 1851.	Wednesday
Queen's,	21	Gagetown,	April 23, 1851.	Saturday.
Canning,	22	Canning,	not incorporated.	Monday.
Sunbury,	23	Sunbury,	ditto.	Monday.
No Surrender,	24	Westfield,	ditto.	Thursday.
Petitcodiac,	25	Moncton,	Feb. 12, 1850.	Monday.
St. Mary's,	26	Nashwaak,	not incorporated.	Saturday.
Chipman,	27	Chipman,	April 23, 1851.	Tuesday.
Shediac,	28	Shediac,	not incorporated.	Saturday.
Springfield,	29	Springfield,	Oct. 25, 1849.	Monday.
Eagle,	31	Douglas,	not incorporated.	Tuesday.
L. P. F.,	32	Saint George,	ditto.	Friday.
Bathurst,	33	Bathurst,	Nov. 9, 1849,	Tuesday.
Melancthon,	34	Woodstock,	June 1, 1850.	Saturday.
Crystal,	35	Queensbury,	not incorporated.	.....
Salisbury,	36	Salisbury,	Feb. 12, 1850.	Saturday.
Northumberland,	37	Chatham,	Nov. 9, 1849.	Friday.
Mariner's,	38	Saint John,	Dec. 20, "	Tuesday.
Albert,	39	Hillsborough,	not incorporated.	Wednesday
Sackville,	40	Sackville,	August 5, 1852.	Tuesday.
Caledonia,	41	Douglastown,	Dec. 19, 1849.	Tuesday.
Forest,	43	St. Martins,	not incorporated.	Tuesday.
Kingston,	44	Richibucto,	Feb. 15, 1851.	Tuesday.
Newcastle,	45	Newcastle,	August 16, 1850.	Thursday.

LIST of Subordinate Divisions—continued.

Name of Division.	No.	Location.	When Incorporated	Night meet'g
Deer Island,	46	Deer Island,	not incorporated.	Saturday.
Norton,	47	Norton,	June 26, 1852.	Wednesday
Hopewell,	48	Hopewell,	not incorporated.	Monday.
Studholm,	49	Smith's Creek,	ditto.	Monday.
Westmorland,	50	Westmorland,	ditto.	Thursday.
Golden Rule,	51	Hopewell,	ditto.	Tuesday.
Mill Stream,	62	Studholm,	Dec. 10, 1851.	Monday.
Sussex,	53	Upper Settlement,	March 25, 1852.	Thursday.
King's,	54	Sussex Vale,	Nov. 11, 1850.	Wednesday
Restigouche,	55	Campbelltown,	not incorporated.	Wednesday
Union Jack,	56	Chipman,	ditto.	Monday.
Oromocto,	57	Burton,	April 22, 1851.	Thursday.
Safe Guard,	58	Pennfield,	not incorporated.	Saturday.
Prince of Wales,	69	Kingston,	ditto.	Thursday.
Essex,	60	Butternut Ridge,	July 29, 1851.	Saturday.
Johnston,	62	Washademoac,	August 24, 1852.	Wednesday
Douglas,	63	Grand Lake,	May 5, "	Saturday.
Dalhousie,	64	Dalhousie,	Feb. 13, "	Monday.
Bay Verte,	65	Bay Verte,	not incorporated.	Wednesday
Upham,	66	Upham,	July 26, 1852.	Thursday.
Hammond,	67	Upham,	not incorporated.	Friday.
Home,	68	Macareen,	ditto.	Saturday.
Nashwaak,	69	Saint Mary's,	ditto.	Wednesday
Dover,	70	Dorchester,	ditto.	Saturday.
Buctouche,	71	Buctouche,	ditto.	.....
Colebrooke,	72	Grand Falls,	ditto.	.....
Clea Grit,	73	New Bandon,	ditto.	.....
Harvey,	74	Harvey,	ditto.	.....
Lancaster,	75	Lancaster,	ditto.	.....
Wellington,	76	Hampton,	ditto.	.....
Granite Rock,	77	Carleton,	ditto.	.....
True Blue,	78	Pisarinco,	ditto.	.....
Morning Star,	79	Peneock,	ditto.	.....
Union,	80	Greenwich,	ditto.	.....
Weldon Creek,	81	Hillsborough,	ditto.	.....
Bend,	82	Bend Petitcodiac,	ditto.	Wednesday
Welcome,	83	Saint Andrews,	ditto.	Thursday
Prince Albert,	84	Salmon River,	ditto.	.....
Mace's Bay,	85	Mace's Bay,	ditto.	.....
Miner's,	86	Albert,	ditto.	Saturday
Boundary,	87	St. Stephens,	ditto.	.....

NOTE.—Several of the above Divisions, marked not incorporated, have become so, but are not inserted for want of date.

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Harvey Div
Granite Rock,
Union, No. 80
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86; Boundary

OFFICE BEA
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Ross, W. A. R.
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W. S.; C. A.
Tilley, L. H. S
L. H. S. to W.

EA
S. L. Tilley,
R. Middlemore
Thompson, D.

C. A. Everett
Mrs. Foster, S.
W. Thain, B. H.
S. U.; Robert C

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Executive Com

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JOHN OWENS
Gilbert Jordan, &
Secretary & Tre
Robert Middlem
White, J. T. P
Edward Charter

The following Divisions were organized from 31st Oct. 1852, to 30th Sept. 1853.

Harvey Division, No. 74; Lancaster, No. 75; Wellington, No. 76; Granite Rock, No. 77; True Blue, No. 78; Morning Star, No. 79; Union, No. 80; Weldon Creek, No. 81; Bend, No. 82; Welcome, No. 83; Prince Albert, No. 84; Mace's Bay, No. 85; Miners, No. 86; Boundary, No. 87.

VICTORIA TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 2.

OFFICE BEARERS.—Cyprian E. Goddard, *D. M. W. T.*; Robert Middlemore, *W. C. T.*; Charles Wilson, *W. V. T.*; J. F. Gordon, *W. R.*; A. Ross, *W. A. R.*; R. Seely, *W. F. R.*; Israel Merritt, *W. T.*; Henry Dalton, *W. U.*; Robert Gregory, *W. D. U.*; George Foster, *W. G.*; W. H. Fisher, *W. S.*; C. A. Everett, *P. W. C. T.*; C. E. Goddard, *R. H. S.* and *S. L. Tilley, L. H. S.* to *W. C. T.*; D. Tapley, *R. H. S.* and *G. W. Whitney, L. H. S.* to *W. V. T.*

EASTERN STAR DEGREE, T. OF. H. No. 1.

S. L. Tilley, *D. T.*; C. A. Everett, *D. V. T.*; C. E. Goddard, *D. P. T.*; R. Middlemore, *D. R.*; I. Merritt, *D. T.*; C. W. Stockton, *D. U.*; C. Thompson, *D. D. U.*; C. Wilson, *D. G.*; J. McAdoe, *D. S.*

SOCIAL DEGREE.

C. A. Everett, *B. P. T.*; Mrs. Robinson, *S. P. T.*; H. Dalton, *B. V. T.*; Mrs. Foster, *S. V. T.*; C. E. Goddard, *B. P. P. T.*; Miss Foster, *S. P. P. T.*; W. Thain, *B. R.*; Miss Emery, *S. R.*; George Foster, *B. U.*; Miss Pidgeon, *S. U.*; Robert Gregory, *B. S.*; Miss Hillyard, *S. G.*

SAINT JOHN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

[Organized in May, 1832. Has at present 4820 members.]

N. S. DEMILL, *President*; John Humbert, W. R. M. Burtis, J. Fairweather, W. H. A. Keans, Geo. A. Lockhart, Geo. P. Sancton, and Thomas Harding, *Vice Presidents*; James Gerow, *Corresponding and Recording Secretary*; J. R. Marshall, *Treasurer*; Wm. Hewitt, Robt. Robertson, Z. Ring, L. H. Waterhouse, Robt. Reed, Thomas McHenry, J. F. Marsters, John Ansley, Edward E. Lockhart, John Fraser, Thomas C. Humbert, L. F. Langan, William H. Fisher, and Christopher Smiler, *Executive Committee*.

PORTLAND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

[Organized 1837.]

JOHN OWENS, *President*; S. L. Tilley, A. McL. Seely, Richard Seely, Gilbert Jordan, and Robt. Cunard, *Vice Presidents*; Joseph G. Johnston, *Secretary & Treasurer*; Robert Stevens, Francis Jordan, Robert Sweet, Robert Middlemore, W. J. Stevens, Charles Rodgers, W. H. Travis, Wm. White, J. T. Penelagon, James Allan, Andrew Miles, Charles Wilson, Edward Charters, and Moses Tuck, *Executive Committee*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE RELIEF SOCIETY.

[Number of Members, 6243.]

REV. E. J. DUNPHY, *President*; W. H. A. Keans, Esq., *Vice President*; John McGourty, *Treasurer*; Patrick Gallagher, *Secretary*; Stephen Thompson, John Bradley, Patrick Toal, John McGourty, Patrick Gallagher, Charles Dunn, Patrick Mills, John McGuiging, Patrick Doyle, John Stanton, Thomas Clarke, and John Gallagher, *Committee*.

☞ Regular monthly meetings held at their Hall in Sidney Street.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND SECTION CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—W. H. A. Keans, *G. W. Patron*; C. E. Goddard, *G. A. P.*; Thomas Hutchings, *G. Sec'y*; S. L. Tilley, *G. Treas.*; Robert Middlemore, *G. Chap.*; Sidney Paterson, *G. Con.*; —————, *G. Sent.*—Annual Session held in St. John in October.

SAINT JOHN COLD WATER ARMY.—W. H. A. Keans and John Humbert, Esquires, *Managers*. Society instituted September, 1847.

PORTLAND BRANCH COLD WATER ARMY.—Samuel L. Tilley and Robert Middlemore, *Managers*. Society instituted September, 1849.

PRINCE OF WALES, CARLETON BRANCH COLD WATER ARMY.—Robert Salter, *Manager*.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE TRACT SOCIETY.—S. L. Tilley, *President*; W. H. A. Keans, *Sec'y and Depositary*; John D. Robertson, *Treasurer*.

APPEAL TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE AGE.

At the World's Temperance Convention, which lately met in the City of New York, a Committee, appointed for the purpose, prepared the following:

Five and twenty years ago, the men to whom this appeal is addressed were in their cradles, or were lisping their first lessons at a mother's knee. But during the next quarter of this century the moral destiny of the world depends upon them. The strong hands of the veterans are, one by one, palsied by the touch of age. The voices that have rung out for God and truth are slowly passing into the harmonies of a better world. Upon *your* shoulders the ark of reform is henceforth to rest—in your hands the torch of human progress is to be borne onward.

Among the sacred trusts bequeathed to your charge is the Temperance Reformation. It owns an existence no longer than yours. Thirty years ago, this movement was restricted to a few earnest spirits, who, farther up the mount of progress than their fellows had caught the rays of the early dawn before it had gilded the plains below. The first national organiza-

tion against alcohol the Temperance movement from The first local so spirits alone—the the Washingtoni Sons of Tempera actment of laws the successive sta each looking to a few sagacious in five sovereign the majesty of LA

The God of L dle, and has guid young men of ou What is it that question for our p simply is—Shall poisons, or shall permit him to lay consent to have t gished? Shall widow of to-morr brotherhood go d monster wrong to Calvary itself? C the hydra? The

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tion against alcohol was established in 1826. Since then, the history of the Temperance reform has been a history of healthy *progress*—the steady movement from the unknown, out into the known and the well-established. The first local society, with its primitive pledge against the use of ardent spirits alone—the subsequent adoption of the total abstinence principle—the Washingtonian movement—the formation of beneficial orders like the Sons of Temperance—the creation of political “Alliances”—and the enactment of laws for the entire prohibition of the deadly traffic, are but the successive stages of a mighty revolution, each related to the other, and each looking to a common end. An abstract principle once confined to a few sagacious minds, has since walked into the halls of legislation, and in five sovereign states it now sits upon the bench of justice, crowned with the majesty of LAW.

The God of Love has stood by the history of this reform from its cradle, and has guided it onward through its most critical periods. To the young men of our time it is committed, both as a trial, and as a trust. What is it that God and humanity demand of us? What is the great question for our practical solution? Unless we greatly err, that question simply is—Shall we, by Jehovah’s help, destroy the traffic in intoxicating poisons, or shall they destroy us? Shall we lay alcohol in *his* grave, or permit him to lay a myriad of our comrades in their own? Shall we consent to have the most brilliant intellects among us still longer extinguished? Shall we permit the fair bride of to-day to become the desolate widow of to-morrow? Shall we stand idly by, and see the noblest of our brotherhood go down to darkness and the worm? Shall we suffer this monster wrong to fling its hideous shadow athwart the rays that fall from Calvary itself? Or shall we, hand to hand, join in the death-grapple with the hydra? The destiny of millions hangs upon our answer.

The determination of this question demands great plainness of speech, as well as earnestness in action. Let us learn to speak right out. The press that is silent on this topic, deserves a place in the cellars of Herculaneum. The legislator who has not studied the code of “prohibition,” is unworthy of the seat he encumbers. The orator is to point his shafts, the voter is to aim his ballots, and the philanthropist is to direct his prayerful efforts straight towards this, as the grand moral question of the age.

In this warfare for humanity we “have need of patience.” Wilberforce toiled through one whole generation before the British Parliament declared the slave-trade to be a piracy. Opinions grow slowly. Let us put our trust in truth rather than in majorities. The “prohibitory law” movement was not long ago in a minority of one; but the Lord of Hosts stood with that man, and together they were an overmatch for all that were against them. Galileo, with his telescope, and Columbus, with his compass, each stood up against the world, but they both, at last, brought over the whole world to their positions. May it not be also that before this century closes, the law of Maine may become the law of Christendom? We have learned from the past not to be intimidated by the opposition of numbers. Popular sentiment breaks forth to-day, like a moun-

tain torrent, and swells into sudden inundations, but to-morrow the channel is dry as summer dust. Truth, on the other hand, is like the unsounded ocean, where deep calleth unto deep at the voice of Jehovah. "And if the night of ignorance or prejudice comes down to veil it for a time, it is still there, beating on with the same victorious pulse, and waiting for the day."

Comrades in this glorious warfare! We are compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses. Humanity beckons us onward. We tread upon the dust of heroes as we advance. White-robed Love, floating in mid-air before us, leads us to the conflict. The shouts of the ransomed are in our tents, and the voice of praise makes music amid our banners.

Let us press forward with our age. Let us weave a burnished link in the history of our century. Let us lie down to our rest nearer the goal of human perfection. Let us find in our toils an ever-exciting stimulus—an ever fresh delight. So shall our later annals "be written in the characters of a millennial glory. So shall our posterity be cheered by that sun which shall shine with a sevenfold lustre, as the light of seven days."

A TEMPERANCE CREED.—The general, although at the outset, *moderate use of intoxicating drinks*, is in the present state of human nature *necessarily attended with some portion of danger*, and may to multitudes, result in habits of inebriety, leading to poverty, misery, crime, premature death and eternal destruction!

By utter abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, no injury whatever can be sustained; while the advantages, civil, moral, and religious, are manifold beyond credibility and important beyond calculation.

Total abstinence, as the only sure means of men's preservation from the greatest of all curses, as being naturally allied to all good, and not necessarily attended with any evil, is a practice deserving of general adoption.

Total abstinence being the only sure means of recovery to those who have become the subjects of inebriety, the establishment of institutions to promote it wherever strong drink is known, is a work deserving the utmost efforts of the united piety and philanthropy of the whole christian world.

From the *London Record* of Aug. 5th, 1852.

"The gin-shops of our large towns, and the country Ale and Beer houses are a natural pest of the first magnitude. The Beer shops in the country villages, by the testimony of all who have any practical experience, have worked immense mischief. They are the grand enemies of the Church of Christ, and of sound education. They are the fruitful nurseries of crime. They are the places where the poor are debauched and demoralized. They breed at least one half, and perhaps nine-tenths of our pauperism. They form, along with the still more pernicious gin palaces **THE GREAT DISGRACE OF OUR NATION AND OUR AGE.**"

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture as a science is rapidly becoming more important, and attracting the attention of our best and most enlightened citizens. It is the noblest, for it is the "natural" employment of man. The intelligent and independent farmer is ever respected; he holds an important and responsible place in society. Upon him devolve many duties; upon him rest many obligations. Living not in the hum and bustle of human cities, where he would be continually in the whirlpool of political and other excitement, he can examine questions of a moral, political, and religious nature, with a cool head, calm mind, and an unbiased judgment. To him community generally looks for correct opinion, and in him they usually find a safe counsellor, and a correct adviser. Would that *all* of our farmers could be induced to cultivate their *minds* and hearts as well as their acres. They can reap as rich rewards in the mental as they can gain profitable crops in the natural world. Without learning it is impossible for a man to be a first rate farmer. Without intelligence he cannot discharge in a proper manner the duties devolving upon him as a citizen. Agriculture is a science that requires great experience and study. Men must be educated to be farmers, as well as lawyers, doctors, or divines. And there are thousands of young men, even in our midst, who are in stores and offices, who ought to engage in agricultural pursuits. It would be better for them, and better for the country at large, and who among the number would not rather be an *independent* farmer than a petty shop-keeper, or a fourth-rate lawyer. Who would not rather be first in the noblest of all pursuits, than to be least in one which the world calls honorable?

RICH ARTIFICIAL MANURE.—Samuel Davidson, of Greece, N. Y., obtained one hundred and twenty-two bushels of corn per acre on land to which three bushels of the following manure was applied:—One barrel of human urine, to which was added six pounds of dissolved sulphate of magnesia (epsom salts,) was mixed with enough gypsum to moisten the whole. On another acre which had three bushels of dry plaster, there were ninety bushels. What part of the difference in the crops of these two acres, the mixture produced, would be interesting to know.

POULTRY.—A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, had from 30 hens, the past season, up to September 1st, 3,522 eggs, and 200 chickens. The management consists in a warm dry shelter for winter; feeding with oats soaked twelve hours in warm water; and a free supply of burnt clam shells, powdered fine. The chickens are fed with a mixture of two parts of oats and one of rye, ground to meal.

ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.—Two wealthy citizens of Boston, now considerably advanced in life, were lately conversing in regard to the period when they had best enjoyed themselves. "I will tell you," says one, "when I most enjoyed life: soon after I was twenty one, I worked for Mr. ———, laying stone wall, *at twenty-five cents per day.*" "Well," replied the other, "that does not differ much from my experience; when I was twenty, I 'hired out' at seven dollars per month; I have never enjoyed myself better since." The experience of these two individuals teaches—1st. that one's happiness does not depend on the amount of his gains or the station he occupies; 2d. that very small beginnings, with industry and prudence, may secure wealth.

CULTURE AND USES OF THE CARROT.—We would thus seasonably call the attention of farmers to the advantages of the carrot crop. Whether the potato will continue to be affected with the malady which has attacked it for a few years past, is more than any one can tell. But it is best, in the language of the homely proverb, "to provide for the worst, though we hope for the best;" and on soils which are sufficiently friable, we should decidedly prefer the carrot, to grow as a substitute for the potato in feeding animals, to any other vegetable. It is true the carrot has not been altogether exempt from the blight and tendency to premature decay with which several species of plants have been lately attacked; but so far as our observation has gone, the white or Belgian carrot is the only variety which has suffered to such an extent as to occasion much loss. This kind has been supposed to yield more than the orange, and other kinds, with less labor in cultivation, and we think this is the fact, where the crop remains perfectly healthy; but the white is acknowledged to be less nutritive than the others; so that with the liability to disease, and the inferior quality of the white, we should unhesitatingly recommend the orange variety.

Carrots are known to be excellent food for milch cows, and also for horses. We have formerly been in the habit of using them for the former purpose, and decidedly prefer them for making rich milk and high colored and well flavored butter, to any other food we ever used in the winter season. For horses, we know the opinion of those who have used them is highly favorable. Mr. RISLEY, of Chautauque county, raises annually great quantities of carrots, and has been the most successful competitor for premiums on this crop, of any man in the state. He has, in several instances, produced more than 1,000 bushels to the acre. We are informed that he feeds them largely to his horses. We have been lately told by a man who has been sometime in his employ, that the horses fed on carrots are more healthy and active than when fed with anything else. In his own language, the carrots will "make an old horse appear like a colt." He stated that they usually gave from a peck to a half a bushel of carrots to each horse daily, with about half the quantity of grain which is given where no carrots are allowed. Horses which have been kept on grain in the ordinary way, when put on their allowance of

carrots, it is said their coats; and it is preferred to

PLANTING O distant from each tarines, apricots, tween the rows pears or quince, thus all portions period the apple development. C as they flourish that are too moist friable soil, and locations, it acc penetrating deep there is perhaps tation to climate *Flushing, L. I.*

MANAGEMENT *Caterpillars.*—I flourish for a w month, their egg shoots, and near small knobs on burned; every o As soon as the b days on their s At this period th increase rapidly i

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carrots, it is said, very quickly improve in spirit, and in the appearance of their coats; and if the labor they are required to perform is not very hard, it is preferred to give them only the allowance of carrots, with but little grain.

PLANTING ORCHARDS.—Apple trees should be planted about 30 feet distant from each other, pears and cherries, 20 feet; plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, and almonds, 12 feet. The large intervening space between the rows of apple and pear trees, may be filled up with rows of pears or quince, at 8 or 10 feet apart, or with peaches, plums, &c., and thus all portions of the land will be productive of fruit crops during the period the apples and the pears on the pear stock, are attaining their full development. Quinces should be planted about 8 to 10 feet apart, and as they flourish most in a damp soil, they may be planted in locations that are too moist for most other fruits. The grape delights in a deep friable soil, and although usually found growing in a wild state in moist locations, it accommodates itself to all soils that will admit of its roots penetrating deep and wide, to abstract the requisite nourishment, and there is perhaps no other plant that is susceptible of such universal adaptation to climate and soil by proper management. WM. R. PRINCE. *Flushing, L. I.*

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES, &c.—SEASONABLE HINTS.—*Orchard Caterpillars.*—Take them early, and their destruction is easy; let them flourish for a while, and the labor is greatly increased. Early in the month, their eggs will be found in nests or belts encircling the young shoots, and near their extremities; and at a few feet distance appear like small knobs on the branches. They are now quickly clipped off and burned; every one thus removed preventing a large nest of caterpillars. As soon as the buds begin to open, they hatch; and remaining for a few days on their small nests, give them a conspicuous downy appearance. At this period they may be easily destroyed, but soon after, if left, they increase rapidly in size and in their depredations.

TO PRESERVE EGGS FRESH.—Turn water upon unslacked lime, in quantity sufficient to cover the lime. In a short time a scum will rise upon the surface. Then drain off the whole water, and add fresh, and repeat the operation until no more skum rises. Stir up the lime and water, and put in your eggs, so that they are completely covered. This wholly excludes the external air, and preserves them in the finest order. I have now eggs which have been kept in this way eight months; and on being broken, cannot be distinguished from those which are fresh layed. A lady who gave me the receipt, stated that she had preserved them perfectly good in this way for two years. The repeated saturations with water seems necessary to destroy the too great causticity of the lime; otherwise its strong affinity for the carbonate, the material of the egg shell, causes its decomposition.

RECIPT FOR CURING HAMS.—7lbs coarse salt, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 2 oz. salt petre, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pearl ash, 4 gallons of water. Boil all together and scum the pickle when cold. Put it on the meat. Hams to remain in 8 weeks—beef 3 weeks. The above is for 100 lbs. weight. It is said that hams cured by this mode are of superior quality. It is called the "Newbole receipt," a person of that name in New-Jersey having, as it is said, attained great celebrity for the excellence of his hams, the mode of curing which was kept secret till after his death.

TO REMOVE SPOTS FROM LEATHER GLOVES.—Suspend them in a glass jar, closed, over a portion of the strongest liquid ammonia. The gaseous ammonia gradually removes the spots; but great care is to be taken that the liquid does not touch the gloves, or the color will be badly injured.

DRAINING.—Imperfect underdraining is very common. A writer in the Hillsborough Gazette, gives the following good rule:—If water stands on the surface of a field three hours after rain has ceased to fall, that field is not sufficiently drained for the cultivation of grains.

BLACK KNOTS ON PLUMS.—Whatever be the cause of this disaster, there need be no difference or difficulty with regard to its prevention. Excision and burning of the affected branches has proved completely effectual where promptly and unremittingly applied. Some, indeed, have complained of failure; but in these cases the disease appears to have made great progress before the remedy was applied; or else the operation was not closely followed up on every successive appearance of the excrescences.

Some readers will remember to have seen notices of the efficacy of washing the branches in strong brine. Some instances have lately occurred where the application of soft soap has given a similar result; and an acquaintance has very successfully applied a mixture of soft soap and salt. The excrescences, if recent, soon wither and disappear. It may happen, however, that some parts of the trees or remote branches may be inaccessible, and that excision may prove the easier of the two.

PRESERVING CABBAGES.—There are several good ways of keeping cabbages during winter by burying them out of doors. The difficulty is, it is hard to get at them during winter, without damage to those left. The following plan appears to avoid this difficulty:—Cut the head from the stump, and pack closely in a cask, taking care to fill up all the vacancies with chaff or bran, and keep in a dry cellar.

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF FARMERS.—Professor Meacham, in his address before the Addison County (Vt.) Ag. Society, observes:—In making provision for your family, you should provide something to *read*, as well as something to *eat*. You have little reason for congratulation in improving land and stock, if the mind about you is going to waste.

Every farmer has more than any professional man. It does not depend on it that even in moments of leisure are apt to be taken, and the love of the object of domestic society."

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Every farmer has more time in the year for getting general knowledge than any professional man in the active pursuit of his profession. But it does not depend on time so much as on inclination. Webster says that 'even in matters of taste and literature, the advantages of a man of leisure are apt to be over rated. If there exists adequate means of education, and the love of learning be excited, that love will find the way to the object of desire through the crowd and pressure of the most busy society.'"

BREED OF HENS FOR LAYING.—The *top-knot* varieties, known as Polands, silver and golden top-knots, &c., are good for laying. We should prefer these, or a cross of them and the game fowl, for eggs, merely.

EXPERIMENT IN PORK MAKING.—B. DINSMORE, states in the *Gene-see Farmer*, that he made an experiment in fattening hogs with Indian corn and barley, by which the hogs gained one pound, live weight, for every four and a-half pounds of grain eaten. The food was cooked by boiling from six to twelve hours. The corn was boiled whole, but the barley was first ground. He thinks grinding is of no benefit, provided the grain is cooked enough.

PREVENTING SMUT IN WHEAT.—H. B. Hawley, in the *Prairie Farmer*, says, in speaking of the preparation of seed wheat, by soaking in brine, and then rolling in lime, "I sowed thirty acres on new breaking, the seed of which was prepared as stated, except two casts, not prepared; this was very smutty; a stranger could have followed the strip by the smut and choss. That which was brined and limed, had a little choss, but no smut in it. My other wheat, not prepared, sown on stubble, was smutty and had much choss. That which was brined and limed, yielded 20 per cent more than that which was not; and brought ten cents more per bushel than the other; it weighed 64 lbs. per bushel, although 4 lbs. were gained in part by cutting early." The brine did not of course kill the choss, but the increase of wheat repressed it by partial smothering.

E. D. Smith, of Brown county, Ohio, states in the *Ohio Cultivator*, that neither fly nor rust has injured his crop for the last four years, during which time he has prepared his seed by brining and liming. Of his neighbor's crops, what has escaped the fly, has been greatly injured by rust.

TO MEASURE HAY IN THE MOW OR STACK.—More than 20 years since, I copied the following method of measuring hay, from some publication and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold hay by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers, where the means of weighing are not at hand.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other; and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from 11 to 12 yards for a ton,

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.—The request in your Aug. number for information on this subject, induces me to state that last fall I used half a bushel of fine salt round about fifty plum trees at Hudson—varying the quantities according to the size and apparent want of each tree. Not a single tree was injured, but on the contrary, they all appear thrifty, and are now loaded with fruit. I also salted three trees in my yard in this city, dividing about a pint of salt between the three. These two are remarkably healthy, and one in particular, which has been gradually failing in consequence of filling in the earth around it. I trimmed and washed the body and limbs with brine, in addition to salting the roots, and the result is a most vigorous growth of young wood. From this experiment I am induced to believe that a discreet and moderate use of salt will be found of decided benefit to plum trees.—*Cor. to N. Y. Cultivator.*

EFFECT OF EXAMPLE.—A correspondent at Simsbury, Ct., says that although the farmers in that vicinity are opposed to “book-farming,” example has more or less influence on them. He cites an instance, as follows: “My father commenced putting swamp muck on his land, some of which is light and sandy. People passing by at the time shook their heads, and said it was of no use, it was a waste of labor; but he told them to wait and see. This was seven years ago; now all these farmers are carting muck themselves, into their yards and on to their lands, and they have greatly improved them.”

CURING HAMS.—The following is the mode practised by W. Stickney, of Boston, which has been much admired. To every two quarts of a saturated solution of common salt, is added one ounce of summer savory, one of sweet marjoram, one of alspice, half an ounce of saltpetre, and one pound of brown sugar. The whole was boiled together, and applied boiling hot to the hams, which remained in the pickle three weeks.

PREPARING FOR TRANSPLANTING.—Those intending to set out new orchards or fruit gardens, should have the ground well prepared in season, by digging ample holes, and in preparing the soil in the best manner. Let the holes be six or seven feet across, and all the outer portions, or those not to be in immediate contact with the roots, filled beforehand, if convenient, with old rotted manure, thoroughly mixed with soil. This will give the young trees a vigorous start, until they come into bearing; and in the mean time the whole ground should be gradually enriched by manuring the crops. It would be still better, if the ground for the young orchard could be well prepared for two years previously, in the following manner:—First, run the subsoil plow as deeply as possible, to loosen the soil for the entrance of the common plow for trench-plowing. This will work the manure deeply below the surface, which the subsoil plow will not do, and will intermix thoroughly surface soil, subsoil, and manure. Two years of such treatment, with crops of carrots or other roots, will bring the land to the finest order, and even one year would be eminently useful.

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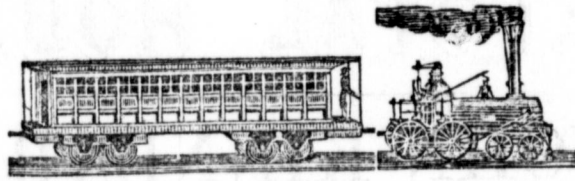
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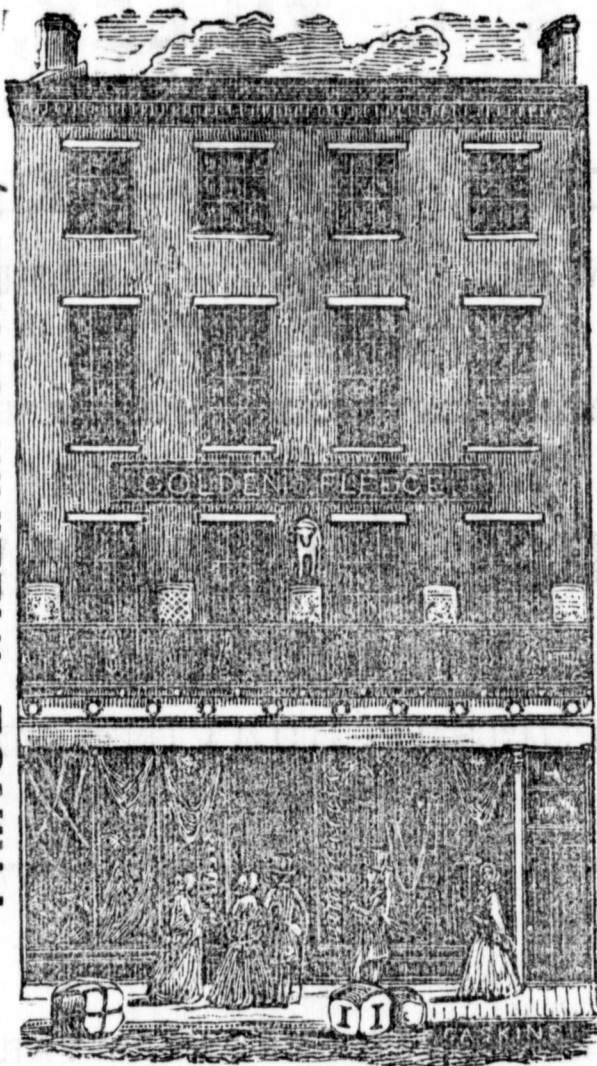
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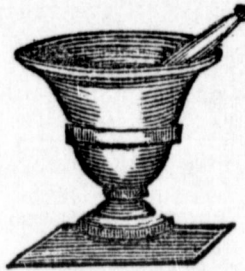
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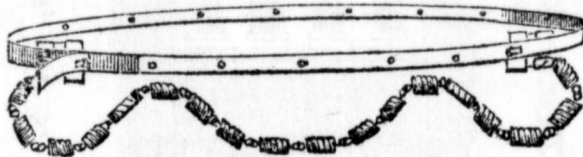
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It is a pity to think, after so simple, certain, and effective a remedy for these distressing and dangerous Diseases has been discovered, that one single man should still be suffering excruciating acute pains—which may be relieved in AN INSTANT by the Chain—or should, when subject to the chronic forms of these Disorders, drag on a life of Misery and debility, when through this simple means he may in a few weeks, or days, or in certain cases, even in a few hours, (see the Records,) be restored to health and the enjoyment of existence.

The Hydro-Electric Chain is no Secret or Quack Medicine—no remedy that appeals to a blind faith in unknown powers,—on the contrary, it is acknowledged as thoroughly scientific and true by the highest Medical Authorities in Europe, it is prescribed in nearly all the Hospitals in the Kingdom; its electric and relieving influence, though exceedingly mild, is perceptible and appreciable the same moment when it is applied, and every person can convince himself beforehand, at any of the Depôts, of its really astonishing effects on the system. Moreover, the experiences of the last Nine Months (since which time this discovery has been before the public) are of so absolutely conclusive a character, that the powerful alternative and restorative influence of these mild, but continuous and unremitting electric currents on all functions of the living organism, may now be considered established beyond the possibility of a doubt. During that short space of time (nine months,) more than *Six Hundred Communications of Cures* in the most variegated forms of Chronic Diseases have been received from Physicians of the highest standing, from Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Officers—in short, from persons of all ranks and classes of society, the Records of which, with names and addresses, may be had at any of the Depôts. Being, however, mostly chance communications, even this great number does not probably represent *one-twentieth part of the Cures* actually effected within nine months, by this extraordinary Physical agent.

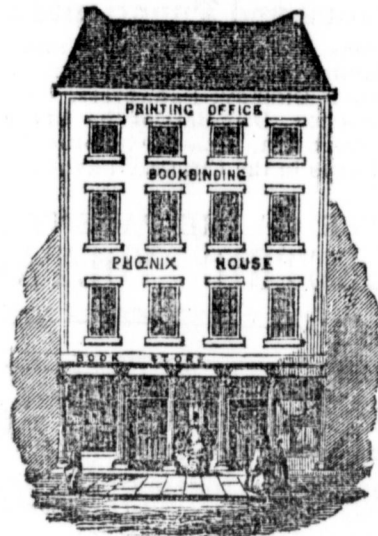
Science, at last, has succeeded in overcoming that long series of painful and distressing Diseases, known under the general appellation of Chronic, Nervous, and Functional Complaints, and which have hitherto baffled the most assiduous and skilful exertions; *it must now be left to the suffering themselves* to make use of this extraordinary, unlooked for remedy which has now been brought so easily within every man's reach.

Sold by **CHARLES MEINIG**, 103, *Beadenhall Street*, and 71, *Regent Street*, LONDON; (and at Paris, 154, *Rue Montmartre*, and 12, *Boulevard des Italiens*.) and by all his Agents in Town, Country, and the Colonies.

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Andrew's Latin English Lexicon, Ainsworth's Dictionary, 8vo., " " by Dimock, Anthon's " Entick's " Anthon's Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Anthon's Tacitus, " Sallust, Ellis' Exercises, Edward's Eton Grammar, Moody's " "	Valpy's Virgil; Do. Horace, Hoole's Terminations, Johnson's Cicero's Orations, Lincoln's Horace, English Notes, Beza's Latin Testament, Bradley's Nepos, Eutropius, and Latin Prosody, Bradley's Phædrus Fables, Mair's Syntax, Loggon's Corderii, Valpy's Delectus.
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Surrenne's Dictionary, Meadow's " Nugent's " Ollendorff's New method of Learning French, and Key.	Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary; Ollendorff's Primary Lessons in French, Surrenne's French Manual, Perrin's French Conversations.
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LIFE PRESERVER, HIMALA,
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they intend to pay particular attention to this branch, and
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As they visit the **BRITISH MARKETS** twice a year, the
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NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY,

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Instruction given to COMMANDERS and MATES of Vessels, who may be desirous of obtaining Certificates of Qualification, from the lowest to the highest class, from any of the Marine Boards now established in Great Britain.

Chronometers accurately rated by a fixed Transit Instrument.

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HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE

STEAM ENGINES,

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CHEAPEST MEDICINE-CHEST
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Purchase one bottle of each, and you will have in your possession a cure for all the ordinary diseases incident to a family, viz., Costiveness, Looseness of the Bowels, Burns, Headache, Bruises, Cramp in the Stomach, Pain in the Breast and Side, Cuts, Cough, Toothache, Rheumatism, and in fact most of the common diseases.

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The Dyspepsia Bitters

Is a Tonic, Diuretic, and Aperient.

THEY CONTAIN MORE VALUABLE PROPERTIES
than any other Two Medicines
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC!!

Prepared and Sold by

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See Advertisement.

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"PROLONG LIFE."

FELLOWS' DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.

For the Cure of Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Water Brash, Acid Stomach, Sea Sickness, &c., &c.

No mercury, No opium, No mineral preparation whatever enters into its composition. It will answer in every instance where a mild cathartic is required, and is the cheapest and safest Family Medicine ever invented.

It needs No Puffing as many medicines do, is superior to all pills, powders and draughts, is very easily taken and has obtained and retained a reputation during several years few medicines could have done. It may be taken after meals should the food disagree with the stomach or before meals should the loss of appetite render it necessary.

It is a tonic, diuretic and purgative, operates as a mild aperient and strengthens the digestive organs, and is so well adapted for the human system an infant may take it with perfect safety.

The proprietors are in possession of certificates from some of the most influential persons in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and have reference abundance from persons who have taken it and been benefited.

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TOOTHACHE DROPS.

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatic's gnaw, or colic squeezes,
Our neighbor's sympathy may ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee, thou hell o' a' diseases,
Ay mocks our groan.

Burns.

After the failure of every other remedy, this preparation has given immediate and lasting relief, and will do so in every instance not caused by ulcers forming at the roots of the tooth.

The Clove Anodyne is attended with no injurious effects whatever on the other teeth in its application. Its taste and smell are both agreeable, and by its occasional use will entirely remove the soreness from a carious or decayed tooth, so that it may be easily filled by the dentist, and rendered as useful as ever. Full directions accompanying each bottle—price 1s. 3d.

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SPEEDY RELIEF,
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Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Cramp in the Limbs, Pain and Stitches in the back and side, Poisoned Wounds, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Headache, Toothache, &c. No family will ever be without this Medicine after once using. It is far superior to Pain Killer.

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FELLOWS & Co., Druggists,
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Price 3

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FELLOWS'
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA.

The most valuable article yet introduced, is put up in quart bottles, is cheaper, more pleasant, and warranted superior to any sold. It is prepared from the best HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, combined with Yellow Dock, and many other Roots and Vegetable products, which from their purifying effects on the blood, renders this the best

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in the World, purifying and cleansing, giving tone and strength to the whole system.

This extract is the result of numerous experiments, and the Proprietors' feel confident that they have arrived at that perfection in preparing it to which no other manufacturer has yet attained. Every person has heard of Sarsaparilla. All have heard of its uses; and many Physicians in this City are conscious of the fact, that our Extract is far superior to those sold under the names of Townsend's, Sands', Bristol's, Brown's, or Bull's Sarsaparilla, inasmuch as it contains other prime remedies besides those used by the above named parties, IS STRONGER, contains nothing mineral, and is prepared *without boiling*, which causes it to retain all the volatile and active properties.

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We pledge our reputation on the truth of what we here state, that we believe it better in every sense than any other Extract of Sarsaparilla ever introduced.

Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Rheumatic Affections, Syphilitic Disorders, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Lung and Bronchial affections, all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury, Impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, are some of the many diseases which are cured by the use of Sarsaparilla.

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Price 3s. 9d. per Bottle ; 17s. 6d. per six Bottles.



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Will find in our Stock the LARGEST VARIETY to select from, and

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Fleams. Lancets, all qualities and Prices.

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☞ Having engaged the services of Mr. E. DRURY, we have
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PLANES and

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The Consumer of Tools will find such articles only as are
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a choice assortment of

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Brushes of all descriptions,

CONFECTIONARY,

PATENT MEDICINES,

(NEW AND OLD.)

Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

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not that our only object is to increase the Sales, but for the sake of afflicted humanity, that those suffering may obtain relief, viz.—

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PILLS,

A first-rate purgative Medicine, which, if resorted to in time, may quench the symptoms of incipient disease.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BONESET,

For Coughs and Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all Lung Complaints.

GINGERBREAD WORM NUTS.

This article is extensively used for the cure of Worms in Children.

OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Second to none for the alleviation, and cure of this distressing Complaint.

EYE OINTMENT,

AND

EYE WATER,

For Weakness and Inflammation of the Eyes.

By means of having Two Stores, and of course importing larger quantities of Goods, we are enabled to offer corresponding advantages to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS, who are respectfully invited to give us a trial in this respect.

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Opposite the St. John Hotel, St. John, and
Opposite the Square adjoining the Officers' Barracks, Fredericton.

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(Next Door Above the British House.)

NEW FASHIONS, JUST OPENED, per "Liberia," "Essex,"
"Imperial," "Eudocia," and "Lisbon."

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.--LADIES' FURS, &c., viz.:

STONE MARTIN Muffs, Flat Boas, Queen's Riding Boa, Cuffs and
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POLISH AND BRITISH SABLE " " " " " "

Grey Squirrel, Lustred Musk and British Sable CARDINALS AND
PALETOTS, LADIES' GLOVES AND MITTS, All Warranted Genuine
and Newest Styles; from First Houses in the Trade.

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In Beaver, Otter, South Seal, Nutria, Hair Seal and British Sable,
newest patterns; GENTS. FUR GLOVES in Mink, Seal, British
Sable, long and short make; GENTS. FUR COATS in Astracan,
Wolf, Seal, and Buffalo, cheap for Travellers;

SLEIGH ROBES.—In Astracan, Lynx, Wolf, Raccoon, Buffalo,
and Fancy Figures, in Tigers and Leopards;

DOMESTIC SLEIGH FOOTMUFFS,--Various and handsome: for
comfort. Gents. OTTER and BEAVER MUFFLERS, new and stylish.

GENTS. HATS

In Black Satin Velvet, Drab Beaver and Felt; KOSSUTH
HATS, Black and Drab, every price and quality made; CHILD-
REN'S HATS in Black, Drab and Fancy Satin, and Felt; Men's
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and CAP COVERS; Cap Peaks and Straps; Laces; Buckles;
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Reversible, all patterns; UMBRELLAS; TRUNKS; Valises;
Carpet Bags; Wool Mats; FURNISHING GOODS in Shirts,
Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c. &c.;—Also at
Wholesale.—WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

The Subscribers thankful for past patronage, invite the attention
of their customers and buyers to the inspection of their Stock, thus
offered for sale at the *very lowest prices*.

Among the Stock will be found a variety of Articles of our
manufacture, which will be warranted of the best workmanship and
material, giving entire satisfaction.

Fur Goods Manufactured to Order, as well as all Goods in the
Line. Shipping Furs Purchased at the Highest Prices.

October, 1853.

LOCKHART & CO.

PRINCE WM. STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MAGEE, BROTHERS & Co.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Goods,

IN SILKS, VELVETS, STUFFS,

SHAWLS, MANTLES,

Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces,

Furs, Bonnets, Millinery, &c.

The Proprietors of the above Establishment make it a point
always to keep

The Newest

AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS IN THE ABOVE LINE.

One of the Firm visiting Europe each season for the purpose of selecting the Stock personally from the principal Houses in London and Paris, **WHOLESALE** and Transient Visitors would do well to call at this Establishment previous to purchasing elsewhere.

P. S.—**MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ROOMS**, in the same House, conducted by Miss **AMELIA MAGEE**.

MAGEE, BROTHERS & Co.

St. John, N. B., October, 1854.

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