SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

"We Hold, We Publish, We Defend."

Volume 13. Number 52.

Correct Almanack.

January.		d.	Sun. r.	s.	Moon r.	s.	w
25	Saturday,	7	28	4	58	1	31	3	22
26	Sunday,	7	27	4	59	2	35	6	40
27	Monday,	7	26	5	1	3	38	7	52
28	Tuesday,	7	25	5	2	4	36	8	50
29	Wednesday,	7	24	5	3	5	39	9	39
30	Thursday,	7	23	5	5	6	18	10	29
31	Friday,	7	22	5	6	7	6	10	56

New Moon, 1st Feb., 1h. 22m. morn.

Mutual Assurance Company.

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

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, King William street, Mansion House, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.
Francis Mills, Esquire, Chairman.
Thos. Heath, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. T. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zoulilli, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 20, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

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

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

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

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 21 Per Cent on the Premium paid during the preceding five years. The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 3 Per Cent. on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,267 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an average REDUCTION on the Premiums payable until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent, or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53½ per cent. on the Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.

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

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

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

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

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

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

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

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

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Store to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own manufacture made of the best Leather that the market can produce, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ No. 24, you will please to inquire.

☞ Calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

☞ All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.
Ex brig *Clara* from Liverpool—now landing
118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. IX. &c.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street.
October 25 J. CROUCH.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 Sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
Robert F. Hazen, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner - Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans.—Two thirds of the Annual Premium paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the assured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

Divisions of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information, as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

California.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Deblois, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Hunt, Esq.
Hampstead: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Monro, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Silas Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Ross, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM T. STANN,
February, 1850. Manager, St. John, N. B.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
Just Received;—
A Large assortment of the newest Polkas, Waltzes, Duets, Songs, &c., also another lot of that choice Coffee.
To arrive a large assortment of Fancy goods, Books and other articles suitable for Christmas.
J. CROUCH.
November 22. 4, South side King street.

Wallsend & Liverpool Coals.
500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port. For sale at 27s 6d per chaldron.
Also—100 Chaldrons Joggins COALS, at 22s 6d. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by PETERS & TILLEY, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Miscellany.

A PRAIRIE INCIDENT.

At place a called Yellow Creek, about half way between Salt Lake and the junction of the Oregon and California road, we were the unwilling witnesses to an Indian massacre. On the evening previous we had crossed the creek, and encamped about a mile and a half beyond. Near the creek some Snake Indians, thirteen in all, had erected their wigwams. Before dark, I endeavoured, but in vain, to trade with the Chief for a poney, but "*no navy*" was the word, though, all the while some one of the party kept exhibiting the good qualities and speed of the different animals. The young squaws excelled their lords in horsemanship and horsewomanship. One young creature assumed every attitude of the best circus rider. She would pick her whip from the ground under full speed; check her poney in his mad career of if he had been shot; wheel him at full speed by an inclination of her body; throw the lasso successfully at whatever object she pleased. She rode like the men, yet

"An antelope
In the suspended impulse of its lightness,
Were less etherially light."

She was an Indian beauty too, and somewhat of a coquette into the bargain. She would arch her own and horse's neck at any praise betowed on either her beauty or horsemanship, and laugh most heartily at our attempts to make ourselves understood. She was all life and buoyancy—but, alas! she was a cold corpse ere the morning sun shone upon the valley in which she had been so active and happy. Just as the day was breaking, we heard the ominous war whoop, and immediately followed the sharp crack of the rifle. We aroused ourselves from our slumbers and hastened towards the scene of action. A horrid sight met our view. There lay the dead forms of those who had lived and breathed the evening before; nearly all had two or three bullets in their bodies.

Our heroine of the night previous had not escaped. She lay outside her wigwam, a bleeding corpse. No respect had been paid to her jet black locks; the scalping knife had passed round them, and they now doubtless grace the girdle of some graceless Utah. Twelve Snakes lay dead upon the ground, nine of whom had been scalped two old Indians and a boy having escaped by flight. The perpetrators of this horrid scene were fifty Utah Indians, whom we saw near the camp of an emigrating party about a mile from the scene of action. With horror and disgust we turned from the sight and pursued our way.—*Correspondent St. Louis Intelligencer.*

A FARMER'S LIFE AND DUTIES.

If we were ever envious, it was of the farmer,—the intelligent, independent farmer, who owned his land, his house and barns; who was free from debt, whose family were growing up prosperously around him, upon whom God smiled and blessed. We have seen such a farmer, and in truth, we know of no man so happy, and no business so permanently profitable, none that makes the owner so independent. An independent farmer has his house to live in, it is his own, he has earned by the labor of his hand. He has his granaries filled with the productions of his farm, his barns with the stock reared, and the hay raised upon his farm. His cellars are filled with the necessaries and luxuries of life. Almost everything necessary to feed him and his family, grows around. He may raise his pork, fatten and kill his own sheep, eat his own poultry and his own eggs—live upon his own home made bread—weave his own cloth—raise his own wool—knit his own stockings through the agency of his wife and daughters—make his own butter and cheese,—in short live and dress comfortably without going off his own homestead. This is no fiction, and it is the fact that the farmer is the most independent man in the community.

But in order to be happy, and to make his life useful as it ought to be, he must be intelligent—in possession of knowledge—especially that kind of knowledge which relates to his own profession. He must use means which God has given him; to be happy himself and contribute to the peace and comfort of those around. In justice to himself he will employ his evenings in the acquisitions of knowledge.—He will be a reader of useful books and a supporter of the public press, which brings at his door the newspaper which gives him the history of the world. Such a farmer as this will fulfil his duties to his God and his fellow man, and is the happiest and most independent among the best of men.

Scolding Wives.—Two thriving farmers, A. and B., lived near neighbours whose wives were patterns of energy, industry, frugality, &c. Each had been married about fifteen years, and the wife of A. proved a termagant, while that of B. had not spoken petulantly since her marriage. The men were once in the midst of a very interesting conversation, when the dinner horn from the house of Mr. A. was sounded, and he said to B. "I must go at once or my wife will give me such a lecture." "I really wish," replied B. "that I could hear my wife scold as your's does, for two minutes, just to hear how it would sound; as she has never uttered a crooked word since our marriage." "Oh," said A., "get your wife a load of crooked wood and you will hear it, I warrant you, for nothing makes my wife rave equal to that."

Farmer B. kept his own counsel, and when he went to the forest to prepare his year's supply of wood, he was careful to cut each crooked stick on each side of the curve so as to preserve it entire, and to throw all such sticks in a separate pile, subject to his orders. When his old stock was consumed, he collected an entire load of these crooked sticks and deposited them at his door, and said nothing.—When he came to his dinner the next day he expected the verification of the prophecy, but the meal, as usual, was well cooked and in good time; his wife came to the board with her usual beneficent smile and said nothing relative to the wood. As fast as the wood was consumed his curiosity increased, till his wife one day said to him; "Husband, our wood is nearly exhausted, if you have any more like the last you brought me, I wish you would get it, it is the best I ever had, it fits round the pots and kettles so nicely."

Quaint texts.—The Rev. Mr. Withington of Newbury, preached a sermon on Thanksgiving day, from the text, viz.: "A bundle of Myrrh." A correspondent of the *Salem Register* is reminded by this of several other quaint texts. Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, preached the funeral discourses of the late Samuel Worcester, D. D., from the appropriate words—"Samuel died, and all the people lamented him." Rev. Mr. Braman, of Danvers, preached a sermon, of a most searching character on the business pursuits of life, from the words—"What is your occupation?" Rev. John Pierpont used to preach a discourse on decision of character, from the text—"And he answered, No." Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Hamilton, once had a sermon from the words—"Dost thou love honey? Eat that which is sufficient for thee." A learned professor in Vermont preached from the text—"A living dog is better than a dead lion."

A Young lady in one of the Southern cities who was rather remarkable for her understanding—was conversing with a gentleman with some wit in a large company. She was dressed in elegant simplicity, with a veil over her head, which gave a sweet, though infantile expression to her countenance. The gentleman made a punning quotation of the well-known beginning of a song applicable to her, which the bystanders thought they saw a sarcasm. Let it be given in each sense:—

"Sweet is the veil where innocence resides"—

This was the compliment; but taking another reading—

"Sweet is the veil—wherein—no sense resides."

Take the Papers.—'Tis sweet on a winter's night at home, to sit by fire and tapers; but ah! it's a wiser thing, by far to read the papers. Can't thou take the papers? The joys of heart are little worth unless you take the papers.

Maidens wait lovers true—you must take the papers! Swains who would not idly woo—you must take the papers!—Won't you take the papers? Love's joys below you'll never know, unless you take the papers.

Married folks of all degree—you must take the papers! You must truly happy be, if you take the papers. Won't you take the papers? Can't you take the papers? They'll say you're mean and "rather green," unless you take the papers.

A country school teacher, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of pupils, and wrote down the questions which he would put to them on examination day. The day came, and so came the young hopefuls, all but one.—The pupils took their places as had been arranged, and all went glibly on, until the question for the absentee, when the teacher asked:—'In whom do you believe?'—The pupil who sat next to the vacant seat, without noticing whose question it was, answered—'Napoleon Bonapart.'—'You believe in the Holy Catholic Church, do you not?'—'No,' said the pupil, amid roars of uncontrollable laughter, 'the boy who believes in the Church hasn't come to school to-day, he's at home, sick.'

"Oh! ah! how very strange, that one goose can suckle so many goslings," exclaimed Miss Josephine Amelia Oliva Augusta, while paying a visit to her country cousin.

LEGAL METAMORPHOSES.

This respectable agent of a rather eminent French house arrived one morning in great apparent distress at Scotland Yard, and informed the superintendent that he had just sustained a great, almost ruinous, loss in notes of the Bank of England and commercial bills of exchange, besides a considerable sum in gold. The last, it appeared, had been stolen in Paris about ten days, and on his return but a few hours previously, discovered that his iron chest had been completely rifled during his absence. False keys must have been used, as the empty chest was found locked, and no sign of violence could be observed. He handed in full written details of the property carried off, the numbers of the notes, and every other essential particular. The first step taken was to ascertain if any of the notes had been tendered at the bank. Not one had been presented; payment also of divers stopped, and advertisements descriptive of the bills of exchange, as well as of the notes, were inserted in the evening and following morning papers. A day or two afterwards a considerable reward was offered for such information as might lead to the apprehension of the offenders.—No result followed; and spite of the active exertions of the officers employed, not the slightest clue could be obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery. The junior partner in the firm, M. Bellebon, in the meantime arrived in England, to assist in the investigation, and was naturally extremely urgent in his inquiries; but the mystery which enveloped the affair remained impenetrable. At last a letter, bearing the St. Martin le Grand post-mark, was received by the agent, M. Alexandre le Breton, which contained an offer to surrender the whole of the plunder, with the exception of the gold, for the sum of one thousand pounds. The sum which had been abstracted was more than ten times that sum, and had been designed by the French house to meet some heavy liabilities falling due in London very shortly. Le Breton had been ordered to pay the whole amount into House's to the account of the firm, and had indeed been severely blamed for not having done so, as he received the different notes and bills; and it was on going to the chest immediately on his return from Paris, for the purpose of fulfilling the peremptory instructions he had received, that M. le Breton discovered the robbery.

The letter went on to state that should the offer be acceded to, a mysteriously-worded advertisement—of which a copy was enclosed—and to be inserted in the "Times," and then a mode would be suggested for safety—in the name of the thieves of course carrying the agreement into effect. M. Bellebon was half inclined to close with that proposal, in order to save the credit of the house, which would be destroyed unless its acceptances, now due in about fourteen days, could be met; and without the stolen money and bills of exchange, this was, he feared, impossible. The communication, to whom M. Bellebon showed the letter, would not hear of compliance with such a demand, and threatened a prosecution for compounding of felony if M. Bellebon persisted in doing so. The advertisement was, however, inserted, and an immediate reply directed that Le Breton, the agent should present himself at the Old Manor House, Green Lanes, Newington, unattended, at four o'clock on the following afternoon, bringing with him of course the stipulated sum in gold. It was added that to prevent any possible treason, (*tradition*, the letter was written in French, (Le Breton would find a note for him at tavern, informing him of the spot—a solitary one, and far away from any place where an ambush could be concealed—where the business would be concluded, and to which he must proceed unaccompanied and on foot! This proposal was certainly quite as ingenious as it was cool, and the chance of outwitting such cunning rascals seemed exceedingly doubtful. A very tolerable scheme was however hit upon, and M. le Breton proceeded at the appointed hour to the Old Manor-House. No letter or message had been left for him, and nobody obnoxious to the slightest suspicious could be seen near or about the tavern. On the following day another missive arrived, which stated that the writer was quite aware of the trick which the police had intended playing him, and he assured M. Bellebon, that such a line of conduct was as unwise as it could be fruitless, inasmuch as if "good faith" was not observed, the securities and notes would be inexorably destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and the house of Bellebon and Company be consequently exposed to the shame and ruin of bankruptcy.

Just at this crises of the affair I arrived in town from my unsuccessful hunt after the fugitives who had slipped through my fingers at Plymouth.—The superintendant laughed heartily, not so much at the trick by which I had been duped, as at the angry mortification I did not affect to conceal. He presently added, I have been wishing for your return, in order to instruct you with a tangled affair in which success will amply compensate for such a disappointment. You know French too, which is fortunate; for the gentleman who has been plundered understands little or no English. He then related the foregoing particulars, with other apparently slight circumstances; and after a long conversation with him, I retired to think the matter over, and decide upon the likeliest mode of action. After much cogitation, I determined to see M. Bellebon *alone*; and for this purpose I despatched the waiter of a tavern adjacent to his lodgings, with a note expressive of my wish to see him instantly on pressing business. He was at home, and immediately acceded to my request. I easily introduced myself; and after about a quarter of an hour's conference, said carelessly—for I saw he was too heedless of speech, too quick and frank, to be intrusted with the dim suspicions which certain trifling indices had suggested to me—'Is Monsieur le Breton at the office where the robbery was committed?

'No: he is gone to Greenwich on business, and will not return till late in the evening. But if you wish to re-examine the place I can of course enable you to do so."

"It will, I think, be advisable; and you will if you please,' I added, as we immerged into the street, 'permit me to take you by the arm, in order that the *official* character of my visit may not be suspected by any one there."

He laughingly complied, and we arrived at the house arm and arm. We were admitted by an elderly woman; and there was a young man—a moustached clerk—seated at a desk in an inner room writing. He eyed me for a moment somewhat askance, I thought, but I gave him no opportunity for a distinct view of my features; and I presently handed M. Bellebon a card, on which I had contrived to write, unobserved, 'send away the clerk.' This was more naturally done than I anticipated; and in answer to M. Bellebon's glance of enquiry, I merely said, 'that as I did not wish to be known there as a police-officer, it was essential that the minute search I was about to make should be without witnesses.' He agreed; and the woman was also sent away upon a distant errand. Every conceivable place did I ransack; every scrap of paper that had writing on it I eagerly perused. At length the search was over, apparently without result.

"You are quite sure, Monsieur Bellebon, as you informed the superintendant, that Monsieur le Breton has no female relations or acquaintances in this country?"

"Positive," he replied. "I have made the most explicit enquiries on the subject, both of the clerk Duburle and the woman-servant."

Just then the clerk returned out of breath with haste I noticed, and I took my leave without even now affording the young gentleman so clear a view of my face as he was evidently anxious to obtain.

"No female acquaintance" thought I, as I re-entered the private room of the tavern I had left an hour before. "From whom came, then, the scraps of perfumed note paper I have found in the desk I wonder?" I sat down and endeavoured to piece them out, but after considerable trouble, satisfied myself that they were parts of different notes, and so small, unfortunately, as to contain nothing which separately afforded any information except that they were all written by one hand, and that female old.

About two hours after this I was sauntering along in the direction of Stoke Newington, where I was desirous of making some inquiries as to another matter, and had passed the Kingsdow Gate a few hundred yards, when a small-discolored printed handbill lying in a haberdasher's shop window arrested my attention. It ran thus:—"Two guineas reward.—Lost, an Italian greyhound. The top of his tail has been chopped off, and it answers the name of Fidele." Underneath, the reader, was told in writing to "inquire within."

"Fidele!" I mentally exclaimed. "Any relation to M. le Breton's fair correspondent's Fidele. I wonder?" In a twinkling my pocket-book was out, and I transcribed by the gas light on one of the perfumed scraps of paper the following portion of a sentence, "*ma pauvre Fidele est perdu.*"—The bill, I observed, was dated nearly three weeks previously. I forthwith entered the shop, and pointing to the bill, said I knew a person who had found such a dog as was there advertised. The woman at the counter said she was glad to hear it, as the lady, formerly a customer of theirs, was much grieved at the animal's loss.

"What is the lady's name?" I asked.

"I can't rightly pronounce the name," was the reply. "It is French, I believe; but here it is, with the address in the day-book, written by herself."

I eagerly read—"Madame Levasseur, Oak Cottage; about one mile on the road from Edmonton to Southgate." The handwriting pretty resembled that on the scraps I had taken from M. le Breton's desk; and the writer was French too!—There were indications of rank which might lead to unhoped for success, and I determined to follow it up vigorously. After one or two other questions I left the shop, promising to send the dog to the lady next day. My business at Stoke Newington was soon accomplished. I then hastened westward to the establishment of a well known dog-fancier, and procured the loan, at a reasonable price, of an ugly Italian hound; the requisite loss of the tip of its tail was very speedily accomplished, and so quickly healed, that the redness of the excision could not be suspected. I arrived at the lady's residence about twelve o'clock on the following day, so thoroughly disguised as a vagabond Cockney dog-stealer, that my own wife, whom I entered the breakfast parlour just previous to my starting, screamed with alarm and surprise. The mistress of Oak Cottage was at home, but indisposed, and the servant said she would take the dog to her, though if I would take it out of the basket, she herself could tell me whether it was Fidele or not. I replied that I would only show the dog to the lady, and would not trust it out of my hands. This message was carried up stairs, and after waiting some time outside—for the woman, with natural precaution, considering my appearance, for the safety of the portable articles lying about, had closed the street-door in my face—I was re-admitted, desired to wipe my shoes carefully, and walk up. Madame Levasseur, a showy looking woman, though not over refined in speech or manners, was seated on a sofa, in velement expectation of embracing her dear Fidele; but my vagabond appearance so startled her, that she screamed loudly for her husband, M. Levasseur. This gentleman, a fine, tall, whiskered, moustached person, hastened into the apartment half shaved, and with his razor in his hand.

"Qu'est ce qu'il y a donc?" he demanded.

"Mais voyez cette horreur la," replied the lady, meaning me, not the dog, which I was slowly emancipating from the basket kennel. The gentleman laughed; and re-assured by the presence of her husband, Madame Levasseur's anxieties concentrated themselves upon the expected Fidele.

"Mais mon Dieu!" she exclaimed again, as I displayed the aged beauty I had brought for her inspection, "why, that is not Fidele!"

"Not, marm?" I answered, with quite innocent surprise. "Vy, ere is her werry tail;" and I held up the mutilated extremity for her closer inspection. The lady was not, however, to be convinced even by that evidence; and as the gentleman soon became impatient of my persistence, and hited very intelligibly that he had a mind to hasten my passage down stairs with the toe of his boot, I, having made the best possible use of my eyes during the short interview, scrambled up the dog and basket, and departed.

"No female relative or acquaintance, hasn't he?" was my exulting thought as I gained the road. "And yet if that is not M. le Breton's picture between those of the husband and wife, I am a booby, and a blind one." I no longer in the least doubted that I had struck a brilliant trail; and I could have shouted with exultation, so eager was I not only to retrieve my, as I fancied, somewhat tarnished reputation for activity and skill, but to extricate the plundered firm from their terrible difficulties; the more especially as young M. Bellebon, with the frankness of his age and nation, had hinted to me—and the sudden tremulous light of his fine expressive eyes testified to the acuteness of his apprehensions—that his marriage with a long loved and amiable girl depended upon his success in saving the credit of his house.

That same evening, about nine o'clock, M. Levasseur, expensively, but withal snobbishly attired, left Oak Cottage, walked to Edmonton, hailed a cab, and drove off rapidly towards town, followed by an English swell as stylishly and snobbishly dressed, wigged, whiskered, and moustached as himself: this English swell being no other than myself, as prettily metamorphosed and made up for the part I intended playing as heart could wish.

M. Levasseur descended at the end of the Quadrant, Regent Street, and took his way to Vine Street, leading out of that celebrated thoroughfare.

I followed, and observing him enter a public-house, unhesitatingly down the street. It was a house of call and general rendezvous for foreign servants out of place. Valets, couriers, cooks, of many varieties of shade, nation and respectability, were assembled there, smoking, drinking, and playing at an unmeaningly noisy game, unknown, I believe, to Englishmen, and which must, I think, have been invented in sheer despair of cards, dice, or other implements of gambling.—The sole instruments of play were the gamesters' fingers, of which the two persons playing suddenly and simultaneously uplifted so many, or so few, as they pleased, each player alternately calling a number, and if he named precisely how many fingers were held up by himself and opponent, he marked a point. The hubbub cries—"cinq," "neuf," "dix," &c.—was deafening. The players—almost everybody in the large room—were too much occupied to notice our entrance; and M. Levasseur, I soon perceived, was an intimate acquaintance of many there; and somewhat to my surprise, for he spoke French very well, I found he was a Swiss. His name was, I therefore concluded, assumed. Nothing positive rewarded my watchfulness that evening; but I felt quite sure Levasseur had come there with the expectation of meeting some one, as he did not play, and went away about half past eleven o'clock with an obviously discontented air. The following night it was the same; but the next, who should peer into the room about half-past ten, and look cautiously round, but M. Alexandre le Breton! The instant the eyes of the friends met, Levasseur rose and went out. I hesitated to follow, lest such a movement might excite suspicion; and it was well I did not, as they both presently returned, and seated themselves close by my side. The anxious, haggard countenance of Le Breton—who had, I should have before stated, been privately pointed out to me by one of the force early on the morning I visited Oak Cottage—struck me forcibly, especially in contrast with that of Levasseur, which wore only an expression of malignant and ferocious triumph, slightly dashed by temporary disappointment. Le Breton stayed but a short time; and the only whispered words I caught were "He has, I fear, some suspicion."

The anxiety and impatience of M. Bellehon while this was going on became extreme, and he sent me note after note—the only means of communication I would permit—expressive of his consternation at the near approach of the time when the engagements of his house would arrive at maturity, without anything in the meantime having been accomplished. I pitied him greatly, and after some thought and hesitation, resolved upon a new and bolder game. By affecting to drink a great deal, occasionally playing, and in other ways exhibiting a reckless, devil-may-care demeanour, I had striven to insinuate myself into the confidence and companionship of Levasseur, but hitherto without much effect; and although once I could see, startled by a casual hint I dropped to another person—one of ours—just sufficiently loud for him to hear—that I knew a safe and safe market for stopped Bank of England notes, the cautious scoundrel quickly subsided into his usual guarded reserve. He evidently doubted me, and it was imperatively necessary to remove those doubts.—This was at last effectually, and I am vain enough to think, cleverly done. One evening a rakish-looking man, who ostentatiously and repeatedly declared himself to be Mr. Trelawney, of Conduit Street, and who was evidently three parts intoxicated, seated himself directly in front of us, and with much braggart impudence boasted of his money, at the same time displaying a pocket-book, which seemed pretty full of Bank of England notes. There were only a few persons present in the room besides us, and they were at the other end of the room. Levasseur, I saw, noticed with considerable interest the look of greed and covetousness which I fixed on the same pocket-book. At length the stranger rose to depart. I also hurried up and slipped after him, and was quickly and slyly followed by Levasseur. After proceeding about a dozen paces I looked furtively about, but not behind; robbed Mr. Trelawney of his pocket-book, which he had placed in one of the tails of his coat; crossed over the street, and walked hurriedly away, still, I could hear, followed by Levasseur. I entered another public-house, strode into an empty back-room, and was just in the act of examining my prize when in stepped Levasseur. He looked triumphant as Lucifer, as he clapped me on the shoulder and said in a low exulting voice, "I saw that pretty trick, Williams, and can, if I like, transport you."

My consternation was naturally extreme, and Levasseur laughed immensely at the terror he excited. "Soyez tranquille," he said at last, at the same time ringing the bell; "I shall not hurt you." He ordered some wine, and after the waiter had fulfilled the order and left the room, said, "Those notes of Mr. Trelawney's will of course be stopped in the morning, but I think I once heard you say you knew of a market for such articles."

I hesitated, coyly unwilling to further commit myself. "Come, come," resumed Levasseur in a still low but menacing tone, "no nonsense. I have you now; you are, in fact, entirely in my power: but be candid, and you are safe. Who is your friend?"

"He is not in town now," I stammered.

"Stuff—humbug! I have myself some notes to change. There, now we understand each other. What does he give and how does he dispose of them?"

"He gives about a third generally, and gets rid of them abroad. They reach the Bank *bona-fide* and innocent holders, and in that case the Bank is of course bound to pay?"

"Is that the law also with respect to bills of exchange?"

"Yes, to be sure it is."

"And is *amount* of any consequence to your friend?"

"None, I believe, whatever."

"Well, then, you must introduce me to him."

"No, that I can't," I hurriedly answered, "He won't deal with strangers."

"You *must*, I tell you, or I will call an officer." Terrified by this threat, I muttered that his name was Levi Samuel.

"And where does Levi Samuel live?"

"That," I replied, "I *cannot* tell, but I know how to communicate with him."

Finally, it was settled by Levasseur that I should dine at Oak Cottage the next day but one, and that I should arrange with Samuel to meet us there immediately afterwards. The notes and bills he had to dispose of, I was to inform Samuel, amounted to nearly twelve thousand pounds, and I was promised—£500 for effecting the bargain.

"Five hundred pounds, remember, Williams," said Levasseur as we parted; "or, if you deceive me, transportation! You can prove nothing regarding me, whereas I could settle you off hand."

The superintendent and I had a long and rather anxious conference the next day. We agreed that, situate as Oak Cottage was, in an open space away from any other building, it would not be advisable that any officer except myself and the pretended Samuel should approach the place. We also agreed as to the probability of such clever scoundrels having so placed the notes and bills that they could be consumed or otherwise destroyed on the slightest alarm, and that the open arrest of Levasseur, and a search of Oak Cottage, would in all likelihood prove fruitless. "There will be only two of them," I said in reply to a remark of the superintendent as to the somewhat dangerous game I was risking with powerful and desperate men, "even should Le Breton be there; and surely Jackson and I, aided by the surprise, and our pistols, will be too many for them." Little more was said, the superintendent wished us luck, and I sought out and instructed Jackson.

I will confess that, on setting out the next day to keep my appointment, I felt considerable anxiety. Levasseur might have discovered my vocation, and set this trap for my destruction.—Yet that was hardly possible. At all events, whatever the danger, it was necessary to face it; and having cleaned and loaded my pistols with unusual care, and kiss my wife a more than usually earnest farewell, which, by the way, rather startled her, I set off, determined, as we used to say in Yorkshire, "to win the horse or lose the saddle."

I arrived in good time at Oak Cottage, and found my host in the highest possible spirits.—Dinner was ready, he said, but it would be necessary to wait a few minutes for the two friends he expected.

"Two friends!" I exclaimed, really startled. "You told me last evening there was to be only one, a Monsieur Le Breton."

"True," rejoined Levasseur, excitedly; "but I had forgotten that another party as much interested as myself very would like to be present, and invite himself, if I did not. But there will be enough for us all, never fear," he added with a coarse laugh, "especially as Madame Levasseur does not dine with us."

At this moment a loud knock was heard.—"There they are!" exclaimed Levasseur, and hastened out to meet them. I peeped through the blind, and to my great alarm saw that Le Breton was accompanied by the clerk Duburle. My first impulse was to seize my pistols and rush out of the house; but calmer thoughts soon succeeded, and the improbability that a plot had been laid to entrap me recurred forcibly. Still, should the clerk recognise me! The situation was decidedly a critical one; but I was in for it, and must therefore brave the matter out the best way I could.

Presently a conversation, carried on in a loud menacing tone in the next room between Levasseur and the new-comers arrested my attention, and I softly approached the door to listen. Le Breton, I soon found, was but half a villain, and was extremely anxious that the property should not be disposed of till at least another effort had been made at negotiation. The others, now that a market for the notes and securities had been obtained, were determined to avail themselves of it, and immediately leave the country. The almost agonized entreaties of Le Breton that they would not utterly ruin the house he had betrayed, were treated with a cruel contempt, and he was at length silenced by their brutal menaces. Le Breton, I further learned, was a cousin of Madame Levasseur, whose husband had first plunged him at play, and then suggested the crime which had been committed as the sole means of concealing the defalcations which he, Levasseur, had been the occasion and promoter.

After a brief delay, all three entered the dining-room, and a slight but significant start which the clerk Duburle gave, as Levasseur, with a mock ceremony, introduced me, made my heart, as folk say, leap into my mouth. His half-formed suspicions seemed, however, to be dissipated for the momentarily by the humorous account Levasseur gave of the robbery of Mr. Trelawney, and we sat down to a very handsome dinner.

A more uncomfortable one, albeit, I never assisted at. The furtive looks of Duburle, who had been only partially re-assured, grew more and more inquisitive and earnest. Fortunately Levasseur was in rollicking spirits and humour, and did not heed the unquiet glances of the young man; and as for Le Breton, he took little notice of anybody. At last the terrible dinner was over, and the wine was pushed briskly round. I drank much more freely than usual, partly with a view to calm my nerves, and partly to avoid remark. It was nearly the time for the Jew's appearance, when Duburle, after a scrutinizing and somewhat suspicious look at my face, said abruptly, "I think, Monsieur Williams, I have seen you somewhere before?"

"Very likely," I replied with as much indifference as I could assume. "Many persons have seen me before—some of them once or twice too often."

"True!" exclaimed Levasseur with a shout, "Trelawney, for instance."

"I should like to see monsieur with his wig off!" said the clerk with increasing insolence.

"Nonsense, Duburle; you are a fool," exclaimed Levasseur; "and I will not have my good friend Williams insulted."

Duburle did not persist, but it was plain enough that some dim remembrance of my features continued to haunt and perplex him.

At length, and the relief was unspeakable, a knock at the outer door announced Jackson—Levi Samuel I mean. We all jumped up and ran to the window. It was the Jew, sure enough, and admirably had he dressed and now looked the part. Levasseur went out, and in a minute or two returned introducing him. Jackson could not suppress a start as he caught sight of the tall, moustached addition to the expected company; and although it drove the Jewish dialect in which he had been practising completely out of his thoughts and speech, as he said, "You have more cam pany than my friend Williams led me to expect?"

"A friend—one friend extra, Mr. Samuel," said Levasseur; "that is all. Come, sit down, and let me help you to a glass of wine. You are an English Jew, I perceive?"

"Yes."

A silence of a minute or two succeeded, and then Levasseur said, "You are of course prepared for business?"

"Yes—that is, if you are reasonable."

"Reasonable! the most reasonable men in the world," rejoined Levasseur with a loud laugh.—"But pray where is the gold you mean to pay us with?"

"If we agree, I will fetch it in half an hour. I do not carry bags of sovereigns about with me into *all* companies," replied Jackson, with much readiness."

"Well, that's right enough: and how much discount do you charge?"

"I will tell you when I see the securities."

Levasseur rose without another word, and left the apartment. He was gone about ten minutes, and on his return, deliberately counted out the stolen Bank-of-England notes and bills of exchange. Jackson got up from his chair, peered close to them, and began noting down the amounts in his pocket-book. I also rose, and pretended to be looking at a picture by the fireplace. The moment was a nervous one, as the signal had been agreed upon, and could not be changed or deferred.—The clerk Duburle also hastily rose, and eyed Jackson with flaming but indecisive looks. The examination of the securities was at length terminated, and Jackson began counting the Bank of England notes aloud—"One—two—three—four—five!" And as the signal word passed his lips, he threw himself upon Le Breton, who sat next to him; and at the same moment I passed one of my feet between Duburle's, and with a dexterous twist hurled him violently on the floor; another instant and my grasp was on the throat of Levasseur, and my pistol at his ear. "Hurra!" we both shouted with eager excitement; and before either of the villians could recover from his surprise, or indeed comprehend what had happened, Levasseur and Le Breton were handcuffed, and resistance was out of the question. Young Duburle was next easily secured.

Levasseur, the instant he recovered the use of his faculties, which the completeness and suddenness of the surprise and attack paralysed, yelled like a madman with rage and anger, and but for us, would, I verily believe, have dashed his brains out against the walls of the room. The other two were calmer, and having at last thoroughly pinioned and secured them, and gathered up the recovered plunder, we left Oak Cottage in triumph, letting ourselves out, for the woman-servant had gone off, doubtless to acquaint her mistress with the disastrous turn affairs had taken. No inquiry was made after either of them.

An hour afterwards the prisoners were securely locked up, and I hurried to acquaint M. Bellehon with the fortunate issue of our enterprise. His exultation, it will be readily believed, was unbounded; and I left him busy with letters to the firm, and doubtless one to "cette chere et aimable Louise," announcing the joyful news.

The prisoners, after a brief trial, which many readers of this narrative may perhaps remember, were convicted of felonious conspiracy, and were all sentenced to ten years transportation. Le Breton's sentence, the judge told him, would have been for life, but for the contrition he had exhibited shortly before his apprehension.

As Levasseur passed the ex hunting the dock, he exclaimed in French, and in a desperately savage tone, "I will repay you for this when I return, and that infernal Trelawney too." I was too much accustomed to threats of this kind to be any way moved by them, and I therefore contented myself by smiling, and a civil "Au revoir—allons!"

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

Windsor, Jan. 10, 1851.

To the Editor of the British North American.

Sir,—I have to thank you for inserting my last letter, as well as former one under the signature of "An Englishman."—Your columns are always open to fair discussion, and therefore whatever may be your own opinions of those which I now urge, I am sure you will give insertion to this letter. In approaching a subject like Free Trade, I am fully aware that there are many who will differ from me, and who from their talents and acquirements, would be far too powerful for me to attempt to enter the lists with. It may be considered rather presumptuous in me thinking that any thing I could say, would throw any fresh light upon this question; but discussion upon important subjects is generally productive of good, and if I make but a poor attempt in urging my views, perhaps others agreeing with me, but more competent from their talents and abilities to deal with this question, may gallantly come to my rescue. I shall commence by asserting that Free Trade is not known as yet; by this I mean, that it has only been partially adopted by England, (and to a certain extent by some of her Colonies,) towards other nations; but it cannot be said that Free Trade in its true acceptation and meaning exists.—Now, as regards England I assert, that were she to take off every duty from every foreign import, she would then be only offering Free Trade to the world, and until they reciprocated, Free Trade could not be fairly said to be established; as yet, she has not offered it herself, or established it between herself and any one nation. And without venturing upon an opinion as to the effects which would be produced by the universal establishment of Free Trade between all nations, it does not appear (notwithstanding the Prophecies of the late Sir Robert Peel and other Free Traders,) that other nations are inclined to try the experiment, but feel satisfied by turning to their own advantage the opening that England has afforded to them, without giving her any corresponding advantages in return. People in this Colony are constantly citing the United States, as a nation showing a very acute knowledge of what will best conduce to their own interests. I fully agree with them in opinion, and surely if this opinion is correct, it is worth while to consider what they think of Free Trade. How, then, does the case stand with the United States,—Surely I am correct in saying, that they are decidedly in favor of Protection to Native Industry. In the Halifax Sun of the 27th of last month, I read an extract from the Boston Daily Mail, which after stating the injury done to the operatives in the United States, by their merchants acting upon the false idea that they should purchase things abroad which could be produced in their own country, contained this very true and important statement:

"It is a fatal delusion for a farmer to suppose that he can purchase an article cheap 'that his boys ought to have made or produced; and it is equally fatal to a nation to purchase abroad, that which compels its people to stand idle in default of encouragement to produce at home.' But it may be argued that this is but the opinion of a newspaper. What however, does the President of the United States say in his recent address to Congress? After setting forth the advantages of Protection, he says, 'the continuance of this process creates the skill and invites the capital, which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artizan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life, renders us independent in War as well as in Peace.' The late President, General Taylor, who was elected by the people, expressed himself very strongly to the same effect. Now, let us look at home, and see how the case stands with us. It is an axiom, and therefore cannot be denied, that if the balance of trade was in favour of Nova Scotia, she would then be in a far more prosperous state than she is at present. Now for argument's sake, if for our Imports we pay yearly £100,000 more than we obtain for our exports, could we even produce in this Colony, enough to avoid this amount of Capital being lost to us every year; in fact balance our imports and exports, we should feel the good effects which would arise from our keeping that amount of Capital in Nova Scotia, (which would produce more Capital) instead of its going to increase the wealth of another country.—Now, I will take the article of *Corn*. I maintain that if there was a fair Protective duty levied upon that article, the farmers would find it was to their interest to clear more land, and grow more corn; and it would be an encouragement to emigrants to come here, and clear our forests for the same purpose; and though we might in consequence pay a little more for corn than we do now, we should be more than repaid, by the increased and increasing prosperity of this Colony. Land would become more sought after, and consequently more valuable. Farmers better off; more money spent amongst the Merchants and Storekeepers; in fact it would tend to the individual prosperity of every one. The same remarks would equally apply to Manufacturers, and I hope the day is not far distant, when Nova Scotia may boast of many Manufactories.

The neighbouring Republic is often brought forward, as an instance of what has been done under a Republican form of Government. I do not think that it deserves the credit for all its prosperity, but rather its Commercial Policy, which has been Protection to the industry of the people, and acting upon the principle of producing all they can at home; thus gradually becoming independent of other countries. Had the people of the United States acted upon what is called Free Trade Policy, I maintain they would not have been in the same flourishing position we now find them, nor would they have had the same amount of Emigrants pouring into their country. But they have acted upon the sound advice given them by the illustrious Washington. That great man was strongly impressed with the necessity of Protecting Native Industry, and by so doing, encouraging the people to produce everything that their country was capable of producing. Now, if we look at the condition of the poorer classes in the Manufacturing and Agricultural districts of England, (deducting of course those who being out of employment are supported by the Poor Rates) under what is termed by many "the blessings of Free Trade, although the loaf of bread may be cheaper, are they as well off as they were under Protection, or will their present condition bear a favourable comparison with the same class in the United States? I think it must be allowed that they are not as well off as they were, neither can that comparison be a favorable one as regards their present condition. Thus when England is held up as an example for us to follow her Free Trade Policy, so far from our doing so, I think we may derive a lesson from what we see in England, and consider that as the strongest, as well as the best argument for our protecting and fostering the Native Industry of this Colony, by placing a fair duty upon all foreign imports which could be produced in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; this combined with what I have already urged in my first letter to you (which appeared in your Paper on the 27th of December under the Signature of "An Englishman") would be the means of establishing Manufactories, encouraging Emigrants to come to our shores; clearing our wild lands; and not only keeping the Capital (which is yearly produced) in this Country, but bringing a Capital from Great Britain for investment; and lastly, producing Prosperity, bringing in her train Plenty and Contentment, throughout the length and breadth of Nova Scotia.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CHOLMELEY EDWARD DERING.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 21, 1851.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting has recently been held in Halifax, and a Prospectus published, for the establishment of a Society, of the above name, and having for its object the dissemination, in the British Isles, of correct information, as to the extent and nature of the resources of the Province. The measure appears to have emanated from the leading men of the city of Halifax, among whom we find the names of Captain Dering, J. W. Johnston, junr. J. Outrim, T. R. Grassie, Wm. Lawson, W. B. Fairbanks, and John H. Crosskill, Esqrs.—These gentlemen, seeing the depressed state of the Province, and being actuated with a laudable and patriotic spirit, have voluntarily come forward, with a full determination to remove the cloud of darkness which has too long obscured the destinies of that fine province, and to place her in that light to which her intrinsic wealth, and geographical position, so well entitles her, and to cause her to assume her true position among the nations of the earth. The movements now making in Halifax, are quite as important to this Province, as if they were made by ourselves, and as we appear to be so perfectly indifferent as to what may befall us, it happens very fortunately for us that all public spirit has not yet "died out" in our sister city. Our immediate proximity to Halifax, and placed as we are in resources and position so decidedly similar, her fate must be our fate, and her prosperity our prosperity. We cannot think however, that it would be asking too much of our fellow citizens to step forward and second the work so bravely going on among our neighbours, by either establishing a similar association for similar purposes, or if more approved of a branch of the same. Our present depressed state of affairs calls quite as imperatively on us to make a struggle for relief, as that of Nova Scotia possibly can do, and as the Legislature will so shortly be called together, a more appropriate opportunity for such a movement could not be afforded. In making these suggestions, we would be understood as calling upon the same class of individuals in this city, as those who have taken the initiative in Halifax—we mean our Representatives, merchants and magistrates, the most influential part of the community. To recapitulate our distresses, for the purpose of stimulating our fellow citizens to exertion, would be worse than useless. It is too palpably felt and acknowledged that our glory has departed, our occupation has gone, and our land is fast depopulating. If these are not motives sufficiently potent to spur our flagging zeal, then were it vain to preach and still more vain to implore.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The *Nova Scotian* says—that the Sons of the "Temperance Atheneum," of Halifax, have issued a Circular, for the purpose of offering three premiums, one of £15 and two of £7 10s. each, for the three best Essays, founded on the Geographical and General Statistics of that Province. The successful competitor is to be gratified by seeing his Essay published in a British Periodical. We feel highly pleased that Nova Scotia has at length discovered a method of making her teeming resources better known to the British public than heretofore. Nor are we without a hope (faint albeit it be) that some patriotic individuals in this city will follow this very laudable example set them by the patriots of our Sister Province. We suggested a few weeks since, that this *terra incognita* of ours might be brought to light through the medium of the British press. We again urge it, and we again insist that the only legitimate method of accomplishing that great, and long neglected desideratum, is to be found in a Legislative grant, made annually for that purpose.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—We learn from the *Head Quarters* that Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, of the Volcano Foundry of this City, has forwarded a Model of a newly invented Steam Boiler, for the purpose of obtaining a patent therefor, to the Authorities at the Seat of Government. The construction is said to be both simple and efficient, and we are informed will, if adopted, reduce the bulk of Steam Boilers, as well as the fuel consumed by them, to one third of their present dimensions. Our knowledge of Mr. Craig's ingenuity in such matters leads us to form a favorable opinion of the invention, and we heartily wish him a successful and remunerative compensation, for the skill and enterprise he has displayed in the completion of so useful and ingenious a piece of machinery.

☞ In this impression will be found the concluding letter of Captain DERVSE, being a continuation of a communication, published by that gentleman in the Halifax "British American," and signed "AN ENGLISHMAN." This writer although comparatively a stranger to the Province, has taken, as we conceive, a most comprehensive and correct view of the position of this country, and has with an enlightened mind and a patriotic disposition, bent his energies to the developement of the best, and indeed the only method by which the people of these lower Provinces can ever arrive at that state of prosperity, for which nature has so admirably adapted them. We sincerely trust that at the next meeting of the Legislature, a Committee will be raised for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of restoring us to our former prosperity, on principles that will not be subject to those fluctuations which have been so fatal to the province generally. Nor are we without a hope, that among the many good suggestions continually emanating from the press, some system may be found for the adoption of the legislature, that shall again set this teeming land on the right road to permanent prosperity.

THE COUNCIL.—His Lordship, the Bishop of FREDERICTON, preached twice, on Sunday last, at St. Paul's Church, Portland, (the Valley Church,) to large congregations. The Sermon in the afternoon was for a special object; viz. in aid of a collection, which was made after the sermon, for the purpose of raising funds towards defraying the expenses incurred in providing an Organ for the Church. The sacred edifice, on this occasion, was crowded to excess; and the discourse of His Lordship, which was on the duty of christians generally to unite, in public worship in the decent and harmonious service of singing praises to the Most High, was peculiarly appropriate and impressive. The new organ, also, (which though small, is of good power and fine tone,) and the effective singing and chanting of the numerous Choir, satisfactorily assisted the congregation, and added much to the due solemnity of public worship. His Lordship the Bishop, will preach on Sunday next, in the morning at St. Luke's Church, Portland, in the afternoon at Trinity Church.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.—The *Kingston Argus* says:—A most gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this Colony is afforded by the first issue for 1851 of many of our Provincial journals. A proposition was made some time since, we believe at Montreal, that a copy of each Canadian Newspaper, the first number for the year, should be sent to the World's Fair, to be held next Spring at London. The pains taken by the publishers of several of the Lower Canada, and Toronto, journals to fill the columns of their specimen numbers with suitable matter, is deserving of the highest commendation; and the variety of statistical information published by them, even if unnoticed on the other side of the Atlantic, when filled for exhibition, must, in the meantime, prove of value to us in America.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* arrived at New York early on Saturday last, in less than 14 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th instant.

We regret to state that the Asia brings no intelligence of the United States Mail steamer Atlantic, which left Liverpool on the 28th December.

The news of the Asia are of a cheering nature as regards Commercial affairs.

Trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts continued brisk at advancing prices.

The news from Germany and other parts of the Continent is considered more satisfactory. No further collision between the contending armies is reported.

Belgium has officially announced the discontinuance of gold coinage to the extent of about fourteen million francs.

The Cashmere shawls prepared by Maharajah Gouleb Singh, of Jammoo, for the Industrial Exhibition in London, are valued at £10,000, and are bestowed in free gift on the trustees. Another chief sends a suit of steel armor, inlaid with gold.

The Empire City left New York for Chagres on the 13th, with only 70 passengers for California.

A diamond watch, valued at $10,000, has been seized by the Custom-house officers at New Orleans, on the authority of a despatch from New York, stating that it had been smuggled.

Miss Cruise, a young lady of sweet sixteen, is now being exhibited at the Boston Museum, and weighs 456 pounds well up to the balance.—Ex.

ARONOOTOOK COUNTY, MAINE.—The editor of the Maine Farmer has recently been on a visit to the upper portion of this state, where such liberal offers have been made, and are still held out to actual settlers. In the vicinity of Aroostook River, the land is so free from stones, that there are hardly enough to be procured for the purpose of stoning walls and cellars, and cedar is often used. He saw one tree of this species that measured a few inches above the ground eight feet in circumference.

PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.—In the U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday, a motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution granting the use of the House to Asa Whitney, to explain his project for a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, resulted in the suspension of the rules, and the adoption of a resolution granting to Mr. Whitney the use of the House for next Saturday evening.

An octavo volume of 356 pages has been just published in London, entitled "Britain redeemed, and Canada preserved. By F. A. Wilson, and Alfred W. Richards;" the object of which is the advocacy of a scheme for building a railroad from Halifax, across Canada to the Pacific. It is developed at length and with great force of argument. This route, say the writers, is fifteen hundred miles shorter than that proposed by Mr. Whitney. The work they estimate will cost £5000 per mile, or £14,000,000 for the whole.—They would have it built by removing at first convicts, and then the paupers of Great Britain, and employing them in the work, the entire cost of which will be less than half the present annual expense of pauperism in the United Kingdom. At the same time Canada should be incorporated with the Kingdom, not as a Colony, but as an integral part, the same as Ireland or Scotland.

It is proposed that twenty thousand convicts should be placed at once upon the road to work it, and that the paupers of the United Kingdom be colonized upon the line, and there sustain themselves by their own labor. It is estimated that five millions of the British population can be spared from home, and that this is the very material to build the proposed road. The adoption of this plan, it is claimed, will regenerate Great Britain, cure all her maladies, relieve her of her burdens, and give her the command of the commerce of the world.

GRAND JURY ADDRESS TO HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The GRAND JURY on Wednesday presented an Address to His Honour Chief Justice Carter which was read in open Court, by the Foreman, H. P. Sturdee, Esq., which together with the reply we subjoin—

To His Honour

CHIEF JUSTICE CARTER.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Grand Jury for the City and County of St. John, Court of Oyer and Terminer, beg to congratulate your Honour on your recent elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Province, on the retirement of the respected and honoured Chief Justice Chipman.

The Grand Jury have full confidence in the high integrity, ability, and fitness of your Honour, for this most important Office; and from your strictly, impartial, talented and honourable career, as a learned judge of this Province for many years, are satisfied that the administration of Justice by your Honour will be guided by truthful and sincere convictions, as well as high legal attainments.

The Grand Jury sincerely hope your Honour may enjoy your well earned elevation for a lengthened period, accompanied by the happiness springing from the satisfaction of a mind that has faithfully discharged a most important duty.

Grand Jury Room, St. John, N. B., 16th Jan. 1851. } (*Signed,*) H. P. STURDEE, *Foreman.*

HIS HONOUR'S REPLY:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen:

I thank you for the kind and complimentary congratulations contained in your address, and I am especially gratified that such congratulations should be founded on my public conduct during the period of more than sixteen years of my judicial career in this Province. A firm and inflexible purpose to administer the charge entrusted to him, according to his country's laws, by the light of his own mind and the guidance of his own integrity, is the only means by which any man holding a judicial station should seek; and I believe the only means by which he will permanently obtain the good opinion of those, the enfoncement and protection of whose rights are entrusted to him.

I have a consciousness that I have always endeavoured to make this the rule of my judicial conduct hitherto; and I have a fixed determination not to swerve from it in the path which lies before me.

When I found there was to be a vacancy in the first seat on the Bench, I felt a natural, and I trust not an improper ambition, to succeed to it; and I feel deeply grateful to Her Majesty for having conferred on me that appointment.

But you may believe me (for I speak in all sincerity and truth) I should have been much better satisfied had the occasion of that appointment not existed, and had your much respected fellow townsman, the late Chief Justice, been able to continue his services in the position which he has so long and so ably sustained. Bodily infirmities (ordained by that Power to whose appointments no man ever submitted with truer Christian resignation) have prevented his discharging the duties of his office with satisfaction to himself; and he has wisely for his own comfort, withdrawn himself from that station, accompanied, I know, by the affectionate regrets of those with whom he has so long and harmoniously laboured; and with, I firmly believe, the well earned respect of the country, which, in many capacities, he has faithfully served.

You have expressed kind wishes for my future life, for which I truly thank you; and you must allow me to add one for myself, that when it is my turn to pass away from the scene of my labours, I may leave behind me a judicial reputation as unblemished as his, to whose place I have now succeeded.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., pursuant to notice, a meeting of the members of the Bar now in St. John, was held at the Court House;—present

The Hon. the Attorney General; His Honor the Recorder of St. John; W. Wright, Esq., Advocate General; A. L. Street, J. M. Robinson, W. Jack, D. Robertson, C. Johnston, J. H. Gray, W. J. Ritchie, W. R. M. Burtis, E. H. Peters, C. Duff, J. J. Kaye, A. R. Wetmore, H. T. Gilbert, B. B. Kinnear, J. G. Campbell, H. Parker, jun., A. Mackenna, N. DeVeber, C. Watters, G. Blatch, W. H. Hatheway, W. C. Drury, E. Porter, junr., H. W. Frith, J. W. Stockton, W. Hutchinson, jun., and G. G. Gilbert, jun., Esquires;—

The Hon. the Attorney General being unanimously called to the Chair, explained the object of the meeting.

George Blatch, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then moved and passed; viz—

1. *Resolved unanimously*; That His Honour Chief Justice Chipman having recently retired from the high official station, in the first judicial tribunal of this Province, which he has for so long a term of years eminently and honourably filled; it is but a just tribute of respect, that the members of the Bar residing in this City and those now in attendance at the Circuit Court, at present here sitting, should present an Address to His Honour, to express their feelings on the occasion, and their high estimation of his valuable services, during his judicial career.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it at this meeting; and that Messrs. W. Jack, J. H. Gray, and W. J. Ritchie be such Committee.

Whereupon, the Committee having retired for that purpose; returned, and submitted the following an Address, which was unanimously adopted, and therefore,

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary do engross the same, and make a Copy thereof, and that the Committee be appointed to wait on His Honour the late Chief Justice with such Copy, and to ascertain when His Honour will be pleased to receive the same;—and *further Resolved*, That Messrs. C. Johnston, J. H. Gray, and A. R. Wetmore be such Committee; and that Messrs. J. M. Robinson and G. Blatch be a Committee to afford the members of the Bar an opportunity of signing the Address.

It was then moved and seconded, that the Chairman do leave the Chair; whereupon, on motion of W. Wright, Esquire,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Hon. the Attorney General for his able and courteous conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) J. A. STREET, Chairman.
(Signed) G. BLATCH, Secretary.

The following is a copy of the Ad[dress] which was adopted at the above [meet]ing:—

TO THE HONOURABLE WARD CHIPMAN [illegible]

The members of the Bar assembled at [the] John Circuit, cannot permit this, the first o[illegible] of their having met together since the resig[illegible] by your Honour of the responsible duties [illegible] Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court [illegible] Province, to pass, without expressing the[illegible] regret for the cause, and their high appreci[illegible] the motives, which induced that resignation [illegible] without also publicly testifying their convic[illegible] the able and honorable manner in which tho[illegible] ties have been by you always discharged.

They believe they but express the opinion [illegible] people of the Province, when they say, th[illegible] administration of justice, under your guid[illegible] has been distinguished by a strict adherence [illegible] Law, and the most unflinching impartiality.

The language of flattery it would be unb[illegible] in us to offer, and unworthy of yourself [illegible] but the Reports of the supreme Co[illegible] the last sixteen years, afford, in language wh[illegible] man can pervert, and which all may read, [illegible] ing records of the vigorous application of [illegible] mind, and the sound conclusions of your judg[illegible] upon the various questions of Rights and Pro[illegible] which conflicting interests have brought be[illegible] tribunal for adjudication; and in the calm [illegible] ons of private life to which you have now r[illegible] it must be a source of gratification to reflect [illegible] your decisions are cited and referred to as a[illegible] ties, in the Courts of the United States and [illegible] joining Colonies, in cases of a similar chara[illegible]

We cannot permit ourselves longer to tre[illegible] on the privacy you have chosen; but we fee[illegible] if the recollection of a public life usefully d[illegible] to your country's service, and of a private [illegible] unsullied purity, can shed repose over the [illegible] ning evening of your days, then it will be i[illegible] power, like the Roman of old, to clothe yo[illegible] with the remembrance of the past, and ex[illegible] "*Mea virtute involvo.*"

In conclusion, we wish you every happine[illegible] world can now afford you.

St. John, N. B., January 22nd, 1851.

The foregoing address was signed by the f[illegible] ing fifty members of the Bar, viz.:

The Hon. the Attorney General, the H[illegible] L. Hazen, Recorder, &c., Wm. Wright, [illegible] Advocate General, A. L. Street, R. F. H[illegible] Peter Stubs, J. M. Robinson, M. H. Perley, [illegible] Wheeler, Wm. Jack, Geo. D. Street, D. R[illegible] son, Chas. Johnston, J. H. Gray, J. W. P[illegible] R. Boyard, W. J. Ritchie, C. W. Weldon, [illegible] covil, W. R. M. Burtis, E. B. Peters, R. [illegible] bert, Chas. Duff, W. T. Peters, Gustavus [illegible] vis, J. J. Kaye, A. R. Wetmore, Geo. T. R[illegible] Chas. Doherty, H. T. Gilbert, B. B. Kinne[illegible] G. Campbell, C. A. Hartt, R. Parker, Jun[illegible] MacKenna, N. DeVeber, R. S. Armstrong, [illegible] Stevens, Chas. Watters, S. R. Thompson, [illegible] Blatch, W. H. Hatheway, W. C. Drury, [illegible] ter, junr., H. W. Frith, J. W. Stockton, [illegible] Hutchinson, junr., G. G. Gilbert, junr., E. [illegible] and B. L. Peters, junr., Esquires, who, at [illegible] past 1 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, (being the [illegible] appointed for the purpose,) waited in a body [illegible] his Honour the late Chief Justice, at his res[illegible] for the purpose of presenting it.

The Hon. the Attorney General having, [illegible] name of the Gentlemen assembled, stated to [illegible] Honour the purpose of their visit, then rea[illegible] presented the Address; to which His Hono[illegible] a voice almost choked with emotion, and in a[illegible] of deep feeling, read the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is impossible for m[illegible] receive this Address without deep emotion. [illegible] indeed most gratifying to me to be assured [illegible] I retire from Public Life with the esteem [illegible] good opinion of those among whom that P[illegible] Life has been passed.

With regard to the Decisions of the Sup[illegible] Court to which you allude, it must be remem[illegible] that a full share of any merit they may po[illegible] is owing to the hearty and most efficient co[illegible] ration of my Brethren on the Bench.

Gentlemen—I bid you farewell with [illegible] most sincere wishes for your prosperity [illegible] happiness.

It was a most gratifying circumsta[illegible] to observe, that in order to do gre[illegible] Honour to the occasion, and to add [illegible] testimony of respect for the vener[illegible] Gentleman who had so long been a[illegible] ciated with them, all the Judges [illegible] living, who had sat with him on the Be[illegible] viz., the Hon. Chief Justice Carter, [illegible] their Honors Judges Botsford, Parker [illegible] Street, together with his Honor the M[illegible] ter of the Rolls, were assembled toge[illegible] to witness the presentation of the Add[illegible] of the Bar. The scene was altoge[

The following is a copy of the Address, which was adopted at the above meeting:—

TO THE HONORABLE WARD CHIPMAN.

The members of the Bar assembled at the St. John Circuit, cannot permit this, the first occasion of their having met together since the resignation by your Honour of the responsible duties of the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of this Province, to pass, without expressing their deep regret for the cause, and their high appreciation of the motives, which induced that resignation; and without also publicly testifying their conviction of the able and honorable manner in which those duties have been by you always discharged.

They believe they but express the opinion of the people of the Province, when they say, that the administration of justice, under your guidance, has been distinguished by a strict adherence to the Law, and the most unbiasing impartiality.

The language of flattery it would be unbecoming in me to offer, and unworthy of yourself to receive; but the Reports of the supreme Court for the last sixteen years, afford, in language which no man can pervert, and which all may read, enduring records of the vigorous application of your mind, and the sound conclusions of your judgment, upon the various questions of Rights and Property, which conflicting interests have brought before that tribunal for adjudication; and in the calm seclusion of private life to which you have now retired, it must be a source of gratification to reflect, that your decisions are cited and referred to as authorities, in the Courts of the United States and the adjoining Colonies, in cases of a similar character.

We cannot permit ourselves longer to trespass on the privacy you have chosen; but we feel, that if the recollection of a public life usefully devoted to your country's service, and of a private life of unsullied purity, can shed repose over the declining evening of your days, then it will be in your power, like the Roman of old, to clothe yourself with the remembrance of the past, and exclaim, "*Mea virtute me involvo*."

In conclusion, we wish you every happiness this world can now afford you.

St. John, N. B., January 22nd, 1851.

The foregoing address was signed by the following fifty members of the Bar, viz.:

The Hon. the Attorney General, the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Recorder, &c., Wm. Wright, Esq., Advocate General, A. L. Street, R. F. Hazen, Peter Stubs, J. M. Robinson, M. H. Perley, Geo. Wheeler, Wm. Jack, Geo. D. Street, D. Robertson, Chas. Johnston, J. H. Gray, J. W. Peters, R. Boyard, W. J. Ritchie, C. W. Weldon, S. J. Scovil, W. R. M. Burtis, E. B. Peters, R. K. Gilbert, Chas. Duff, W. T. Peters, Gustavus R. Jarvis, J. J. Kaye, A. R. Wetmore, Geo. T. Rouse, Chas. Doherty, H. T. Gilbert, E. B. Kinnear, J. G. Campbell, C. A. Hartt, R. Parker, junr., A. MacKenna, N. DeWeber, R. S. Armstrong, D. P. Stevens, Chas. Wetmore, S. R. Thompson, George Blatch, W. H. Hathaway, W. C. Drury, F. Cossitt, junr., H. W. Frith, C. W. Stockton, W. Hutchinson, junr., G. G. Gilbert, junr., E. Jack, and B. L. Peters, junr., Esquires, who, at half-past 1 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, (being the time appointed for the purpose,) waited in a body upon his Honour the late Chief Justice, at his residence for the purpose of presenting it.

The Hon. the Attorney General having, in the name of the Gentlemen assembled, stated to His Honour the purpose of their visit, then read and presented the Address; to which His Honour, in a voice almost choked with emotion, and in accents of deep feeling, read the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is impossible for me to receive this Address without deep emotion. It is indeed most gratifying to me to be assured, that I retire from Public Life with the esteem and good opinion of those among whom that Public Life has been passed.

With regard to the Decisions of the Supreme Court to which you allude, it must be remembered that a full share of any merit they may possess is owing to the hearty and most efficient co-operation of my Brethren on the Bench.

Gentlemen—I bid you farewell with the most sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It was a most gratifying circumstance to observe, that in order to do greater honour to the occasion, and to add their testimony of respect for the venerable Gentleman who had so long been associated with them, all the Judges now living, who had sat with him on the Bench, viz., the Hon. Chief Justice Carter, and their Honors Judges Botsford, Parker and Street, together with his Honor the Master of the Rolls, were assembled together to witness the presentation of the Address of the Bar. The scene was altogether truly gratifying; and all present seemed deeply impressed, on witnessing the affecting emotions of the venerable Chief Justice on receiving the Address, and in reading his brief but admirable reply. It was evident that he deeply appreciated the respectful tribute thus unanimously paid him; and this afforded the highest gratification to those who had rendered it. After partaking of some refreshment, all the Gentlemen present individually shook hands with their respected host, bid him farewell, and retired.

CARLETON LECTURES.—The Revd. Robert Irvine, lectured last evening on "Female Education." The lecture was well calculated to elevate the female character, whilst the facts and arguments adduced by the lecturer furnished gratifying proof of the capacity of the female intellect, being in all respects equal to that possessed by the "lords of the creation."

George Blatch, Esquire, will lecture on Thursday evening next—*On the present Age.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Intelligence reached here this day from Halifax, that the *Arctic*, (one of the Collins' line of Liverpool and New York steamers,) had put into that port, in want of coals. The Arctic sailed 14 days after the missing steamer Atlantic, but brings no account of her. The worst fears are now felt for her safety.—No additional intelligence of consequence is announced by this arrival.

BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Willmer's European Times states that the Right Reverend Edward Feild, Bishop of Newfoundland, is to be translated from his present diocese to that of Nova Scotia, vacant by the death of Dr. Inglis.

MASONIC HALL.—We understand that it is in contemplation by the members of Albion Lodge of Freemasons to give a Ball under their Banners on the evening of the 12th of February next. The Masonic Balls have always been well attended, and there is no reason to doubt but the one in contemplation will equal in every respect those preceding it.

RAILROADS IN GERMANY.—In the minor States of Germany there are 321 miles of railroad. In Prussia, previous to 1845, there had been projected 3,200 miles of railroad, of which 652 miles had been completed previously to that year.—In Austria 495 miles of railroad had been contracted.

The Lecture intended to be delivered at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, was postponed on account of the unfavorable state of the weather.

☞ "Zenyatta" was received last evening. If the writer intended it for another paper, it would appear by his private note, he can have the manuscript by calling or sending for it.

☞ The Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, took place last evening, at the Sunday School Rooms attached to Trinity Church, in this city. Want of time prevents our giving full particulars of the meeting: but a more extended notice shall appear in our next number.

A black man, named Joseph Butler, a fugitive slave from the States, has been committed to the mayor's Court for stealing a watch. We some time since drew attention to the number of fugitive slaves who would fly to Canada, and that not being able to procure work, and unaccustomed to the rigour of our climate, their situation would be deplorable. In the Western part of the province the number of these wretched people is creating quite an alarm among the whites, and threats are whispered of getting rid of them.—[Hamilton Express.

FISH IN CALIFORNIA.—The deep, cool waters of the Sacramento River, contain several varieties of fish of the first quality. The salmon taken from this stream are large, fine flavoured, and as wholesome specimens of the finny tribe as can be produced in any other waters. The river is constantly fed by the snow from the mountains, and so rapid is its current, that the water retains an unusual coolness till they are lost in the Bay.—In our warmest days, says the Sacramento Transcript, the river water is so cool as not to be unpleasing to drink, and hence we do not feel the want of ice so seriously as the people in the States who are compelled to drink water from the Mississippi.

LOTS OF SHEEP.—The freight train on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, on Saturday morning, consisting of 31 cars, in addition to huge piles of lumber and a drove or two of fat oxen, had on board *thirteen hundred* (1300) sheep,—all bound to the city slaughter house. This is carrying the pelts off on a large scale.—(Maine Farmer.)

The Secretary of the navy announces that the frigate St. Lawrence has been ordered to be in readiness to sail for London on the 1st of February with articles to the world's fair. She must be at Brooklyn on the 25th inst.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM LOVE.—On Wednesday last, George Downes of Cheshire, Ct., a young man very far gone in love, called at the house of his *inamorata*, and after remaining for a long time, apparently in a dampish state of mind, suddenly rose from his seat, drew a pistol from his pocket, and deliberately shot himself, the ball passing through the lower part of his abdomen and lodging in one of his hip bones. He was immediately conveyed home, and now lies in a critical condition. Some "honest Iago" had been poisoning his mind with jealousy against a favored rival.—*Bos. Her.*

Prof. Olmstead of New Haven has discovered that one pound of rosin and three pounds of lard, when stirred together, become semi fluid at 72 degrees Farenheit. The mass melts at 90 edgrees, and will remain transparent and limpid at that temperature. For lard lamps, the lard is rendered more fluid by the rosin, and its power of illumination is increased two-fifths. It is a singular fact that although the mixture melts at 90 degrees, the rosin alone requires 300 degress to melt it, and the lard 97 degrees.

A CURIOUS MAP.—Ephraim Littlefield, Janitor of the Medical College, has in his possession a map or sketch, drawn by Dr. John Webster, (while in jail awaiting his trial,) of the streets in which Mrs. Rhodes and others believed they had seen Dr. Parkman after his murder, with the positions of each person marked, and a time-table annexed. After receiving sentence, Dr. Webster gave the map to Mr. Littlefield, who has had it framed.—[Bos. Jour.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.—The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday last, publishes a detailed statement, showing the loss of life and property on the lakes during the past year. The vessels which met with disasters were, 31 steamers, 9 propellers, 2 barques, 34 brigs, 68 schooners, and 6 scows, in all 170. The loss of property was:—

On Steamboats,	$265,700
" Propellers,	30,444
" Sail Vessels,	262,782
Total,	$558,926

Ten steamboats, 21 sailing vessels and probably one propeller, were entirely lost—the remainder were only partially damaged.

The loss of life was 395, of which 375 were on board steamers, and 20 on sailing vessels.

The steamers in which lives were lost were the G. P. Griffith, burned, 250; A. Wayne, exploded and sunk, 65; Commerce, sunk by collision, 38; America, explosion, 11; Troy, do. 9; Cadmus, do. 1; Canada, gale, 1. The sailing vessels were, schooner Neptune, foundered, 7, all on board; schr. Martha Freme, wrecked, 7; schr. General Thornton, do., 4; two scows capsized, 2.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS.—The following remarks from the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, under the above head, are worthy of attention. We trust that the summary commitment of Sheldon and his companion in infamy will read a salutary lesson to all our city cab-drivers at least:—

"The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, in remarking upon the recent "cab case" in this city, says that the young man Livingston Sheldon, was formerly of Cleveland, whose career is a most impressive warning to his old companions, and especially to parents and guardians. He will be recollected as the wild and sprightly son of R. Sheldon, late President of the City Bank, much given to skylarking, and subjected to a most fitful and irregular visitation of alternate indulgence and severity on the part of his father. He was still a lad when he enlisted in Company H, 15th Regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Captain Perry, and went to Mexico. There he was noted for his never-tiring marches and his sleepless nights given to marauding. Since his return, he has been engaged in cab-driving in Buffalo. About two weeks ago Mr. Trusset arrived at Buffalo by the Eastern cars in the evening, and procured Sheldon's cab, wishing to be driven to the steamboat. He was driven to the lake beach, where Sheldon and another cabman, by threats, &c., extorted from him five dollars; another five was also attempted to be extorted of him, but he broke away and escaped to the boat. The perpetrators of this misdemeanor were arrested, indicted for highway robbery, found guilty and sentenced to ten year's imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison.

There appears to be a general acquiescence in the justice and justness of the sentence in the above case. All cities seem to be troubled with dishonest cabmen, who are constantly practising imposition upon travellers. In this city, they are in the habit of overcharging, and we have heard of instances little less criminal than that practised by Sheldon and his associate. They should be a little more careful hereafter and keep within the limits of the law.

BARNUM'S FIRST OPERATION.—P. T. Barnum's of the New York Museum, and now the protege of Jenny Lind, is the greatest professional showman in the world, and certainly the most successful money making man at this time in America. Whatever he touches literally turns to gold. His loans of Tom Thumb, his tour through Europe, his entrance to Queen's palaces and entertainments to crowned heads, was thought the chef d' œuvre of a showman; but his late engagement and court-like success with Jenny, throws the Tom Thumb feat into the shade. He cleared half a million with Tom, he will clear a million and a half with Jenny; and still his Museum, clearing from $300 to $500 per day, is his main dependence for wealth.

His "first operation," however, exhibits best the genius of the man. Most Clevelanders will remember a few years ago a small drove of Buffalo fellows passed through this City on their way east to be exhibited, but the owner being no showman could not pay expenses with them and when they got to Utica they were seized and sold at constable's sale to pay the owner's debts. Barnum hearing of this, lost no time in buying said Buffaloes, getting them cheap. He took them to Hoboken, where he hired them kept, saying nothing to nobody. He next went to all the ferrymen on the river and asked about what their daily receipts were. Ascertaining that, he proposed to charter their services for a single day, paying them a slight increase above ordinary receipts. To this they assented, and he bound the bargains by advancing a portion of the pay. Next appeared those bill in flaming capitals posted all over New York, that on such a day there would be a Grand Buffalo Chase at Hoboken. Eighteen live Buffaloes fresh from the Prairies, and with wild Indians mounted on native chargers to chase them, &c., all to be *seen free gratis and for nothing*—New York turned out as it had never done before. The ferry boat ran from early light till two o'clock next morning loaded to their guards with passengers. The nett proceeds of the whole operation amounted to *five thousand dollars*, and this was the beginning of Barnum's success and his subsequent fortune.

JENNY LIND'S WEALTH.—A correspondent of the *Home Journal* has written a short article which is going the rounds of the papers stating that Jenny Lind's wealth amounts to $1,000,000. Now we have the following facts from a reverend gentleman, who knew her well in Sweden, and to whom both in Europe and America she has imparted with the most child like confidence every particular in relation to her pecuniary affairs, as well as to her future prospects and intentions.

Jenny Lind has neither a sister nor a brother living. She lost a sister some years ago, but never had a brother, notwithstanding the numberless stories to the contrary which have been circulated. Her parents are both living in quiet and retirement at her native city, Stockholm, being supported by an adequate sum, put aside for that purpose by their affectionate daughter. Jenny Lind's annual incomes from property which she has laid by, is less than $6000, (not so much as she could make at a single concert,) and she is fully determined never to increase it, for every farthing of her income and earnings above what she expends for her own personal wants is devoted to charity. The whole of the funds received from her American engagement, are set aside for the establishment of Common Schools in Sweden, and it is her intention to devote her personal services to the supervision and inspection of these schools.

Her reverend and venerable friend once said to her, "Miss Lind, I think that you should have a large annual income secured to you, that you might be prepared in case you should lose your voice."

"In that event," she replied, "one sixth of my present income would support me well in Sweden, and at all events, it is as much as any person with proper feelings ought to expend in a year. So I am still left $5000 per annum for charitable purposes." A woman with such a heart would indeed be wealthy if she possessed not a dollar in the world.—N. Y. Sun.

(From the Royal Gazette, January 15.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—CHARLES C. STEWART, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of the Provincial Penitentiary, in the room of Henry Porter, Esquire, deceased.

The Rev. Jones Hanford, Wm. M. Maclauchlan, and Francis E. Beckwith, Esquires, to be Trustees of the Grammar School for the County of Victoria.

Abijah W. Raymond to be Registrar of Probates, &c. for the County of Victoria.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. R. PARTELOW,

Secretary's Office, 15th January, 1851.

Domestic Manufacture.—GARRETT & SKILLEN have determined to charge only *Twenty Shillings* for CANADA TOP COATS. Such low prices will have the effect of doing away with the imported slops that our city has been inundated with for the last 30 years. Dec. 27.

Self Cloth Top Coats.

THESE COATS are particularly adapted to this severe and changeable climate—not confining the perspiration and injuring the health, like the unhealthy Far Coats, which articles they have entirely superseded, at less than half the cost.

PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross streets, St. John

Jan. 1851.

DR. WISTAR'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

For Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

This celebrated and infallible remedy was discovered some ten years ago. Since that time it has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeiters, until by its true value and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public, from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivalled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and important towns throughout the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces.

CAUTION.

The original and only genuine

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten year, it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

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

Married.

August, Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, on Saturday the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. H. SHORE, brother of the Bride, RICHARD THEODORE, son of the late Right Hon. EDWARD PENNEFATHER, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, to ARIANA MARGARETTA, youngest daughter of the Hon. GEORGE SHORE.

At Studholm, King's County, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Mr. Joseph S. Sharp, to Miss Eleanor Johnston, both of Studholm.

At Sussex Vale, on the same day, by the same, Mr. George Hayward, of the Parish of Salisbury, (Westmorland,) to Miss Charlotte Wilson, of Sussex.

Died.

In Exmouth street, on the 5th inst., Jane, wife of Mr. William Crothers, aged 72 years, leaving a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mary, wife of Mr. Francis Smith, in the 42nd year of her age, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.—Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, in Portland, near Saint Luke's Church, when friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Tuesday, after a short illness, Mrs. Ann O'Neil, aged 76.

On the 21st, Mary Hannah, second daughter of Mr. John McKenna, aged 9 years and 9 months.

At Carleton, on Tuesday 14th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. Edward D. Gore, in the 28th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and four children with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

In Portland, on Tuesday afternoon, Agnes Wilson, third daughter of Mr. Archibald Cook, in the eighth year of her age.

At Cardigan, York County, on Wednesday the 8th instant, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. David Saunders, a native of South Wales, and the eldest of the emigrants from the principality who settled in that district, much esteemed for his manly virtues and christian piety.

At Springfield, K. C., on the 13th inst., Thomas Ketchum, Esq., aged 38 years.

In New York, Charles William, second son of Mr. George Thomas, pilot, of this Port, aged 18 years.

On Friday night, after a short illness, Armisella, wife of Mr. James Kierstead, Gondola Point, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Longmaid, in the 25th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and one child.

At Upham Vale, King's County, on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. David Fowler, in the 26th year of his age, with a well grounded hope in a Redeemer.

At St. George, (C. C.,) on Saturday last, Mr. Tyler P. Shaw, aged 61 years, leaving a wife and seven children to lament their loss.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Monday—Brig Elizabeth, Hunter, New York,—G. W. Worrell, ballast.

Wednesday—Brigt. Juverna, Hennebery, from up the Bay.

CLEARED.

Jan. 16th—Ship John M. Mayo, Reed, London, deals, boards, timber, &c.; Barque Fame, Moses, Cork, deals, railway sleepers, staves, pickets, &c. 20th—Ship Edinburgh, Blair, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brigt. Margaret, Reed, Providence, scantling.

Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty per Cent is payable to the Members on the account paid by them respectively in the year 1849, on application at the Office of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

Jan. 24, 1851. H. I. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the *Mutual Insurance Company*, will be held at the *Mechanics' Institute* on MONDAY the 3rd day of February next, at 7 p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. Every Policy holder is a Member of the Company and entitled to vote on all subjects brought up for discussion.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,

St. John, N. B., Jan. 24, 1851. *President.*

SELLING OFF.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to leave the City, will positively close up his BUSINESS before the 1st of May, and will commence immediately to sell off his whole.

STOCK—IN—TRADE,

Consisting of a Large Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Comprising every Variety usually kept in a Drapers Establishment.

The above will be found well worthy the attention of the PUBLIC, as they will be disposed of at PRICES hitherto UNPARALLELED IN THE TRADE.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

St. John Jan. 24. N. S. WETMORE.

TO LET.—*For 1 or more Years.*

THE Subscriber's HOUSE, at Indian Town, (*formerly occupied as a Hotel.*) it contains four large rooms, ten bed rooms, frost proof cellar, &c., &c., possession given the first of May next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Indian Town, January 24th, 1851.

SUGAR, BARLEY, SODA, &c.—15 Hhds. Sugar; 13 casks Washing Soda; 1 ton Copperas; 20 bbls. Barley; 10 bbls. FRESH OATMEAL; 4 bbls. BREAD SODA; 200 assorted CHAIRS; 400 yards Wool Carpet; 300 yards FLOOR CLOTH, with many other articles too numerous to describe.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

PAPER HANGINGS, STATIONERY, &c.—On Hand—For Sale—January, 1851.—3000 pieces Paper Hangings; 100 reams Writing Paper; 150 reams Wrapping do.; 250 dozen bottles best Ink; 20 dozen Toilet & other Looking Glasses; 10 dozen assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates. For Sale by. JOHN KINNEAR.

January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, &c.—On Hand.—1851.—25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 200 kegs London White and Co'or'd PAINTS; 5 bbls. Sea Elephant Oil; 5 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine; 8 do Bright Varnish; 7 casks Lamp Black; 10 tons Newcastle Whiting; 3 tons fresh made Putty 10 casks Charcoal Blacking. JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

WINDOW and FLINT GLASS, &c.—For Sale.—1851.—1300 boxes Sheet & Crown Window Glass—from 7x9 and 8x10 up to 14x20; 3000 feet Sheet Glass, from 20x24 up to 34x46, by the pane or box; 40 crates Plain and Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses; 15 cases German ditto; 400 doz. Ginger Beer Bottles.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

NAILS, SPIKES, SHEET IRON, STOVES, &c.—Now on Hand—For Sale.—8 tons fine Rose & Clasp Head Nails, 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1½ to 2¾ inch Boat Nails; 1½ tons fine pressed Nails; 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck Spikes; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet Iron; 70 boxes Charcoal Tin; 200 bags assorted numbers Shot; 150 Cook, Franklin and other Stoves; 30 Anchors; 1½ tons Small Chain.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

Winter Fur Coats.

A GOOD assortment of Seal, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, indispensable to Gentlemen travelling in the Winter season. For sale by LOCKHART & CO.

Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince William street.

NEW FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A Pew comfortably lined and cushioned, in the Centre Aisle, St. John Church.—Apply at the Chronicle Office. January 24.

Railroad Line.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a line of Stages to Fredericton by way of the River, and they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The days of starting from St. John will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from Fredericton the intermediate days.

Stage Books kept at the St. John Hotel, in this City, and at York Hotel, Fredericton. The utmost attention will be paid by the Subscribers to Passengers or baggage committed to their charge.

SOLOMON LAWSON,

THOMAS CORRIGAN.

January 17.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per "Creole,"

HARPER'S Magazine for January;

Peterson's National do. do.;

Godey's Ladies' Book, do. do.;

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 15s per an.,

Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;

Cruise of the Crescent, by Sir A. Fisher;

Altoro Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.

January 17. B. O'BRIEN.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,

St. John, 31st December, 1850.

THE Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, having directed that the appointments of Town and Parish Officers for the several Parishes in this County, shall be made at the next March Sessions; Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly, 13 Vic., cap. 30, relating to the local Government of Towns and Parishes, Meetings of the Rate Payers will be held for the Election of those Officers, on Tuesday the 11th March next.

Instructions for their guidance, in respect to these Elections, will shortly be issued from this Office, to the respective Town Clerks, by whom, notice of the times and places of meeting, will be duly published. GEORGE WHEELER,

21. *Clerk of the Peace.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET,

Just Received a New Supply of

LADIES' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS

Do. Black and Brown Kid ditto;

Do. Patent and Enamelled ditto;

Do. Superfine Black CLOTH BOOTS;

Do. Beaver Cloth OVER Boots;

Girls' Superfine CLOTH Boots;

Babes' Fancy Boots and Shoes.

Nov. 8. S. K. FOSTER.

Favor's Package Express.

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS for the United States, will be made up to go by the Steamer 'Creole,' on TUESDAY morning next. Goods, &c. purchased, Notes and Bills collected, and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.

I. H. WATERHOUSE,

Dec 27. AGENT.

Dr. Rushs Refined Liquid Soap,

FOR WASHING.—7 CENTS PER GALLON.

THE Subscriber will import for any party 20 CASKS of this fluid, at the above price, duty paid. J. CROUCH.

Dec. 13. South Side King Street

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

GOLD and Silver WATCHES, full jeweled, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; gold Fob Chains, plated do; Gold, Silver, fine Gold and other Broaches and Breastpins, of newest style and design; Gold RINGS, as neat an assortment as are in the City, various setting; *Pencil Cases*, gold and silver; COMBS, fancy and silver, a neat assortment; Buckles, gold and silver, good styles, together with a varied assortment of other kinds of Jewelery too numerous to particularize. Other Watches and Jewelery taken in exchange; Watches and Jewelry repaired with neatness and dispatch. Every article equal to warrant. J. CROUCH,

Jan. 10. 4, South side King street.

ACCORDEONS—from 2s. 6d each to £4—4 South side King st. J. CROUCH.

A Fine Chance for Speculation in the CLOTHING line.

Selling Off

BELOW THE COST FIGURE AT

Granite Hall!

EVERY description of WINTER CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and DRESS CLOTHING; a good time for a fit out *Cheap!* as the whole must move off before the first of April. ☞*CASH ONLY.*

Jan. 10. THOS. R. JONES, *Dock street.*

WATERPROOF INSOLES

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, &c.

Just received and for sale at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store—

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gents. Boots and Shoes, (every person who values good health should use them.) Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Patent India Rubber Gaiters; Flat Silk and Cotton LACES for Ladies and Child's Boots and Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;

Do, Do. Do. Merino ditto;

Do. Do. and col'd cotton ditto;

Babes' Fancy and Berlin and other BOOTS;

Ladies' White and Black silk Hose;

Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose;

Do. superior Cotton Hose.

November 9. S. K. FOSTER.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,

Have received per ships *Olive* and *John De Wolfe* the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Comprising a large assortment of

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cashmeres, French Merinos, and other Dress Materials; Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze and other Fancy CLOAKINGS,

Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Ribbons,

Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,

Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,

Red and White Flannels, Kerseys,

Bath and Whitney BLANKETS,

Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,

Damask TABLE LINEN,

Broad CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,

Tweeds, Doeskins and Cassimeres,

Cotton and Linen TICK,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Prince Wm. Street, 9th November, 1850.

RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.,

Wine Merchants, &c.

Offer for sale at their Establishment, Prince William Street—

A CHOICE assortment of OLD WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS of every description, in Wood and Bottle; also best London PORTER and BROWN STOUT, East India and other ALES, in Pint and Quart Bottles.

St. John, N. B., 24th Dec., 1850.

Iron, Steel, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscribers have in Stock, and offer for Sale at their Stores in Nelson Street, the following GOODS, viz:

900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;

40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3/16 to ½ inch;

10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 5 inch;

20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 28;

50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron;

20 tons best BOILER PLATES;

5 tons Blistered STEEL, C C N D and L;

5 tons Cast STEEL, Sanderson & Newton's;

120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & DX;

260 bags SPIKES, assorted 4 to 10 inch;

400 bolts Muntz' Patent METAL, ⅞ to 1⅛ inch,

1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link CHAIN, assorted, ¾ to 1¼ inch;

28 best Proved Stud CHAIN CABLES, ass'd, ⅞ to 1¼ inch;

39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 3 to 36 cwt.

12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;

150 bolts NAVY CANVASS, assorted, No. 1 to 6;

15 tons CORDAGE, well assorted;

90 dozen long handle Irish SPADES;

40 Smiths' ANVILS; 30 VICES;

21 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch;

5 M. English FIRE BRICK;

144 pieces Irish LINENS—very superior;

9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.

In addition to the above Stock, will receive by first Spring arrivals—950 tons Common and Refined IRON, well assorted.

All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.

Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

MONEY TO LEND.

£140 TO Lend on Freehold Property in the City.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.

27th December, 1850.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.

RESOLVED, that no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two newspapers in such County where newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 7th April, 1849.

WHEREAS the number of applications to this House from School Teachers for Grants of Money have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusion; therefore

RESOLVED, That this House will in future sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way, and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her school on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,

(*PRINCESS STREET—opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq.*)

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will warrant, viz SOFAS, COUCHES, Mahogany CHAIRS; do. Rocking and Nursery do; Mahogany, Butternut, and Pine BUREAUS; Mahogany, Pembroke, Dining & Centre TABLES, Mahogany and Butternut SHIP TABLES, Dressing Tables, WASH STANDS, Mahogany Sideboards, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

*** MAHOGANY in logs and boards of every thickness; Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; also, Butternut, Birch, Pine, and other descriptions of Lumber, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

☞Funerals attended, Hearse and Palls furnished.—All orders promptly attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber having spared no expense in fitting up a STEAM ENGINE for Sawing and Turning for Ship and Cabinet Work, flatters himself that he can put in the best material and sell cheaper than any other imported—or in this Province. JOHN DUNN.

St John, Nov. 2, 1850—6t.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

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

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

Also—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

Freehold Property, for sale.

4 LOTS in Sheffield Street, City of St John: 2 FARMS in the county of Westmorland; 4 do. in King's County, and about 14,000 acres of LAND situated in different parts of the Counties of Westmorland, King's Queen's, Sunbury and Albert. The latter is partially improved, and will be sold in lots from one hundred to one thousand acres to suit purchasers, or part would be exchanged for City property. For terms and other particulars please apply to

C. W. STOCKTON,

Attorney for the Owners.

St John, Nov. 22, 1850.

THE Annual County Meeting will be holden at the Hall, in Portland, on MONDAY the 3d February next, for the election of officers, at which meeting the members are bound to attend without summons.

Returns from the various Lodges in the County are requested. Persons interested will take due notice thereof.

Jan. 17. By Order of the County Master.

THE CHRONICLE.

COLONIAL ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY.—We copy the following article from a late number of the *Courier*. It affords very gratifying proof of what our Shipbuilders can accomplish, notwithstanding the immense amount of competition with which they have to contend. In addition to the list of New-Brunswick built ships given below, the document from which Mr. Stube extracted his information, furnishes also, the names of no less than 20 vessels registered at Quebec, of the aggregate of 17,000 tons, employed in a similar manner to the Ships built in this Province.

With a view of showing that our vessels are possessed of most enduring properties—with fair usage—a list containing the names of 24 existing vessels, built in New-Brunswick, was compiled and published by Mr. Stube in March last, the average age of each vessel amounted to no less than 26 years!

With the advantages we possess of an abundance of excellent ship timber having such excellent properties—and that of *endurance* being not the least conspicuous, as has been well exemplified—we are strengthened in the conviction, that under the new order of things, our fine Province is destined to take a prominent position, *as a Ship building Country.* ESTO PERPETUA!

List of vessels registered in New-Brunswick, in the years 1849 and 1850, have cleared from ports in Great Britain for South America, India or Australia, in the year 1850.

Vessels' Names.	Tonnage.	Destination.
Witch,	456	Calcutta.
Ivy Green,	372	Alexandria.
Earl Charlemont,	833	Bombay.
McDonnell,	554	San Francisco.
Tippoo Saib,	1022	Sydney.
Columbia,	633	Aden.
Albatross,	1026	Adelaide.
Sir Edmund Head,	624	Do.
California,	679	Bombay.
Thistle,	611	San Francisco.
Wm. Penn,	848	Bombay.
Commissary,	734	Lima.
Albert,	475	San Francisco.
Blanche,	411	Do.
American,	860	Valparaiso.
Garland,	961	Sydney.
Bellochee,	967	Bombay.
Hannah,	480	Launceston.
Thos. Thompson,	670	Bombay.
Ann Thompson,	442	Hobart Town.
Caroline,	732	Adelaide.
Florence,	640	Africa.
Lady Blaney,	902	Valparaiso.
Carleton,	759	Australia.
Ruben,	616	Calcutta.

Ninety vessels, of the aggregate of 68,395 tons, built in British North America, and employed in the Cotton or Timber trade in the year 1849 and part of 1850, have cleared for other destinations in the year 1850, from ports in Great Britain, and mostly to India, China, South America, or Australia.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A shanty in a remote part of the 2nd Concession of Charlottenburgh,—occupied by a party of men engaged in manufacturing Black Salts, for S. Baker, Esq.,—was burned down on the night of Thursday last, the 12th inst., and sad to relate, three of the occupants were destroyed in the building. It appeared that two or three of the party departed for the Front, on the afternoon of Thursday, for provisions, &c., and on returning next morning were horrified to find nothing but the smouldering embers of the late habitation, and the calculated remains of their relatives and friends. It is supposed that,—the night being severe and blustry,—the ill-fated men had made a stronger fire than usual, the hut thereby being ignited, and that the inmates were suffocated in their sleep. Their names were Moses and Peter Laplante, brothers—and John Boyeau—all sober, industrious men.—[Cornwall Freeholder.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

Fifteen years ago, the noble structure then known as the Methodist Book Establishment, in New-York, was destroyed by fire. Among the burning fragments of books and printed sheets which were whirled aloft on the wings of the flames, and borne onward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible containing the sixty-fourth chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration, about twelve miles distant, on Long-Island, and before the catastrophe was known there. It was indeed a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less striking than authentic, that every word of the page was so marred as to be illegible, save the eleventh verse, which read in the following words:

"*Our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is* BURNED UP WITH FIRE; *and all our pleasant things* ARE LAID WASTE."—*Boston Journal.*

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:

THE Subscriber has received a full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY, Soaps, &c.

—ALSO—

900 Kegs No. 1 Brandrum's White Lead;
250 do. Red, Yellow, Black, Brown and Green PAINTS;
14 Casks double boiled Linseed OIL;
18 do. Raw do. do.
80 Bls. Whiting; 6 Bls. Paris White;
10 do. Yellow and Red Ochre;
1 Cask London GLUE;
8 do. Brunswick Green, Bright Green, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Raw and Burnt; Crome Yellow;
10 casks Powder of Red LEAD;
1 cask Paint and other Wash Brushes;
40 dozen Gold LEAF.
In Store—11 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

WM. O. SMITH,
May 17. No 1, *North Side Market Square*

Wild Cherry Syrup.

A New article, combining the Medical properties of the bark with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising the following Raspberry VINEGAR; BLACKBERRY; 75 doz Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Yeast, and Rose Syrups, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prepared only

FELLOWS & CO., *Druggists.*
Aug. 16. Foster's Corner, St. John, N.B.

COUNTRY DEALERS—The largest variety of Song Books, Primers, &c. may be had wholesale or retail, 4 south side King street.

October 4. J. CROUCH.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"
TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

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

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

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

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

DEAFNESS.

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

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

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have received per 'Olive,' and 'Mary Caroline,' an extensive assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham HARDWARE, *consisting of per 'Olive'*—

1 CASK, containing Socket, Firmer and Turning Chisels; Plough and Plane Irons Hunters Hatchets; Caulking and Cressing Irons; Screw and Pod Augurs; Curled Hair of superior quality; Hair Seating, 17 to 22 inch.

1 cask containing TABLE CUTLERY, Putty Oysters and Sheath Knives; Sliding Bevils, Turnscrews, Handled Bradawls, Nail Punches, Spokeshaves, Braces and Bits and separate Bits, Gimlets, brass back, hand and Pannel SAWS; Jack Knives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Razor Strops, best German silver Spoons & Forks, Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons.

1 cask containing Britannia Metal Candlesticks; 7 Rolls SHEET LEAD & LEAD PIPE.

Per "Mary Caroline."

1 Cask, containing Counter Weight Scales, 14 to 56 lbs.; chair, boot and girth Web, tinn'd iron Skewers, flat and round; Steelyards and painted Beams, Iron Squares, marked on both sides.

1 cask, containing painted Tin Ewers and Basins for Wash stands, with soap and brush Trays to match—a new article and superior to crockery ware; box wood Slide Rules; bottle, scrub, shoe, hair and Nail Brushes; whitewash, hearth, and Banister Brushes; pearl, salt & mustard spoons, Ivory small tooth Combs, Mane Combs, Cork Screws, horn shoe Lifts, steel Tweezers, plain and multiplying Fishing Reels, cotton chalk lines green and scarlet Window Cord, Cook's Seives, Vegetable Ladles and Cork Drawers.

1 cask, containing Carpenters Pencils, flat and round, mahogany and zebra wood Bureau Knobs—new style; Gun Tubes, nipple Wrenches, Percussion Caps, steel pointed Compasses, mattrass, packing and sail needles, plated corks and labels for Wines and Liquors, Porcelain and Glass Furniture for mortice Locks, gilt and painted, the most splendid article ever imported into this city. Percussion Pocket Pistols, Curtain Bands, various patterns, Curtain Pins, Liquor Flasks, Stair Rods and Eyes, brass roller Ends and Sockets Castors, 1½ to 1½ inch.

1 cask containing Flat Irons, with improved Handles, Tailor's goose Irons 12 to 18 pounds, Horne's Patent Hinges, H. HL. Chest and T.

1 cask, containing enamelled Saucepans, Stew Pans, and Preserving Kettles, Tinned Saucepans stew pans and tea kettles.

1 cask, containing Italian Iron Sash Rollers, Bed Castors, Screw Pullies, Door Scrapers, Frying Pans, Garden Rakes and flat iron stands.

1 cask containing Chest LOCKS, Mortice Locks, with and without Furniture, Carpenters' Locks, 4 to 8 inch, extra Staples for do., 3 key'd French Latches, 4 key'd Night Latches, Butt Hinges, 1½ to 5 inches, Trace Chains, hand rail Screws, Screw Bolts, bed Screws, brass but Hinges, Table and Bed Hinges.

1 cask containing cut and wrought Tacks 4 to 24 oz., Tester Hooks, Wire Lattice Work, Iron and brass Jack Chain, Wove Wire, 1lb to 40 Mesh, canister Powder, Cupboard, Sideboard, and Closet Locks.

1 cask, containing tinn'd Iron, Tea, Table and Gravy Spoons, Glass Paper, Pad Locks, Dog Collars, Handcuffs, Turkey Slips, bench Planes, Tea Trays in sets, 15s. to 20s. a sett, Gothic separate Waiters, and a complete assortment of superior Coffin Mounting, with white and black cord and tassels to match, Soft Gimp and Tassels.

1 cask containing Cart and Waggon Boxes.

1 cask containing Grass Strainers, Cash Boxes Flour Dredgers, Pepper Boxes, Egg Ladles, Nutmeg Graters, Sugar and spice Boxes, Candlesticks, Paste Cutters, Sets of Toilet Service, Slop Pails, Cheese, Spoon and Knife Trays.

1 cask containing Patent Metal Tea Pots, Dish Covers, round plate covers, Oval Tea Pots, Egg Coolers, Tea Kettles, Spittoons, Cullenders, Patent Powder Flasks, Brass Hooks, &c.

The above Goods, with the Stock on hand, are offered at very low rates for Cash or approved pay.

J. & A. MARSH,

DR. LAMENT
ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings,

Just published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelopes, 25 Gd stitching.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

By Samuel Lament, M. D.,

No. 7, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

August 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having returned to St. John, from the situation which he held on the survey and location of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road, respectfully informs the public generally that he is prepared to execute orders for the SURVEYING and DIVIDING of LAND, FURNISHING PLANS of PROPERTY, &c., &c. Persons desirous of applying for Crown Lands, either for *Settlement* or *Licence*, will receive every information at his office, in Elliott Row, Eastward of the Old Burial Ground.

R. C. MINNETTE, Jr.,
Deputy C. L. Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
September 13.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
GERMAIN STREET.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children, of every size and Pattern, and warranted good; for sale by

Nov. 8.—3i. S. K. FOSTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Cheap Variety Store.

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

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

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

J. LORDLY.

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

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

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

May 4. M N. POWERS.

Iron, Patent Metal, and Spikes.

EX *Oriental* from Liverpool—now landing—
80 tons Common and refined IRON, ass'd;
10 Do. Deck Spikes, 4 to inch;
6 Do, Patent Metal RODS, ⅜ to 1¼ inch.
For sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,

GRANITE HALL
No. 1, Dock Street,
Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

Fully Ten Per Cent. Cheaper than any other establishment!

GREAT BARGAINS—in Fall and WINTER CLOTHING, for my numerous customers for 1850.

OLD MONOPOLY BROKE DOWN! A NEW ERA IN TRADE!

Fall Campaign for 1850:
£1000 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

SELLING AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FORMER TIMES.

300 OVER COATS;

Brown Beaver Cloth, at 25s. 30s. 35s. and 40s.
Black, Drab, and Blue, at all prices;
Black, Drab, and Blue Pilot, at 20s. 22s 6d. 30s.

150 REEFING JACKETS,

Constantly on hand;—these are the best value in the City at the prices—from 10s 6d to 30s.
BLACK DRESS and FROCK COATS, 30s. and upwards;
Black Dress Sack Coats, at all prices from 15s. warranted superior to any in the city!

HUNTING COATS,

in all Shades, Colors and Variety, from 7s 6d to 35s 6d.

500 VESTS;

White and Fancy Marseilles, black and fancy Satins, Velvets, Cloth, Cashmere, Cassimere and Doe Skin, Black, Blue, Drab, and mixed Satinett;
A large variety, suitable for WINTER PANTS, consisting of Moleskin, Homespun, Tweeds, &c. from 5s.

Superior Triple Coated OIL CLOTHES;
Glazed, cloth, and Fur Caps; Sou'westers, Waterproof Hats, &c., Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Valises—*in great variety;*
Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.; Braces, Handkerchiefs, &c

Something for the B'Hoys,

150 OVER COATS—in all colours; Reefing Jackets, Dress Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c. &c.

☞ A first rate assortment of Cloths, Over Coatings, Vestings, &c. kept constantly on hand, and will be made up to measure under the superintendance of a first rate artist, in a style that cannot be excelled in the city, at my very lowest prices.

THOS. R. JONES.

St. John, October 25, 1850.

☞ Notice.

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

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

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

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

HAS FOR SALE NOW ON HAND.

THE Premium Cook STOVES;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hathaway Cook do.;
The Econimest Cook do.;
Several Patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet Iron and cast Iron Air Tight do.;
Box and cylender stoves; also, Canada do.

October 4th, 1850.

WILLIAM CRAIG, M. D.,

GRADUATE of the University of Glasgow intends practising the various branches of his profession in this City.

Residence in the house belonging to, and lately occupied by, DAVID J. MERRITT, Esq., corner of Germain and Union Streets.

Advice to the poor gratis, between the hours of 9 and 10., A. M.

St. John, N. B., June 28, 1850.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS,

ON CONSIGNMENT—Now landing ex ships *Thetis* and *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool—
24 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted, 7 cwt. to 36 cwt
12 best proved studded Chain Cables, ass'd 15, 16 inch to 1¼ inch.
For sale low GEO. & WM. CARVILL,
October 5. Nelson street

Common & Refined IRON.

Ex Orleans, from Liverpool:

200 TONS Common and Refined IRON; for sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
August 23. *Nelson street*

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Press NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine Carpets;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—ALSO—

By the Venture, from Boston:
25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

And from New York—
1800 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 13, Prince Wm-street

On Consignment.

Just Landed, ex brig "CLARE," from Dublin—
10 PUNS. IRISH WHISKEY, (a very superior article;)
1 cask ass'd. HARDWARE, Whip Thongs, &c.
3 tons *Hollow Ware*, in Pots, Ovens, Pans, &c.
10 Bales HEMP; 9 coils CORDAGE;
19 bolts CANVAS.—assorted numbers,
All of which are offered for sale at low prices by

GEO. WM. CARVILL.

November 12.

Just received on Consignment:—
50 PUNCHEONS *MOLASSES*,
100 barrel. Mess PORK;
66 barrels NAVY BREAD; 104 Pilot do;
88 chests Congo TEA;
170 barrels Canada Superfine FLOUR.—For sale low while landing.

J. CROUCH,
4, South side King street.

Also—140 barrels Woodstock POTATOES, a prime article. J. C.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The subscriber has just received a quantity of Congress Lemonade, which is the most pleasant and cooling drink ever offered to the public.

ALSO—Sarsaparilla Compound and other SYRUPS—a very superior article.

August 23. J. CROUCH,

PANTECHNETHECA.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, Frock and Sack Do.
SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS.
in great variety; Rich Brocade VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS, Black Doe TROWSERS, best quality; Blue Pilot Ditto
All descriptions of
WALKING AND RIDING TROWSERS.
Driving and Box Coats, A great variety of BOYS CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commencement of the Spring Trade, to our Large Establishment.

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages which we offer to our Customers and the Public. We have always studiously avoided claiming to ourselves any power of Selling at thirty or forty per cent. under others in the trade, but simply rested our claims on our extensive experience—buying our Goods direct from the best Manufacturers at Cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some time ago, in St. John, in addition to our large Custom Trade, we introduced a scale of prices little known previously to the respectable class of the public; this we were enabled to do, by entirely rejecting the long credit system, and supplying first rate articles at a moderate scale of Profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that improvements can always be introduced. This year we endeavour to do better than last.

PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY THE BEST—AND WORKMEN SUPERIOR.

And by thus continuing to progress during the few years we have been in business, we apprehend we have now brought our business to a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is well known. The newest Paris and London Styles are introduced as early as in New York or Boston, and every improvement is at once adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely state that it comprises the best assortment of FRENCH and GERMAN TWILLED CLOTHS, and DOESKINS, of every shade and colour to be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrangement of our business, as far as regards the Order Department, we wish particularly to draw attention to the other very large and increasing branch of our business, viz:

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

Of this branch, we may say that every article in our Establishment is made up as carefully as if ordered. No workman is too good to be employed by us. We make all description of Garments, up to the highest priced COATS, Numbers have proved and acknowledged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep thirty six sizes, so that all shades and heights may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,
Corner of King and Cross Streets, that all their expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—
21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-8 in.
30 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock, from 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by

May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

OF all sizes, now on hand. Also, just received, a Package of RED CHALK, of first quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the 'Avon.'

J. & A. MARSH,
July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO the Ladies—A few Musical ANNUALS with Gilt Edges, bound in Morocco, also lock and key, decidedly neat and serviceable, a *new article*; GUITARS, Banjoes, Tamborecns, Violins, Harmonicans, Accordeons, *FLUTES, Fifes, &c. SHEET MUSIC*—The newest popular Music of the day; for Sale by

J. CROUCH.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

625 BOXES best stout Window GLASS, all sizes required, from 7x9 to 14x20;
150 boxes superior Crown GLASS, from 9x12 to 12x16;
14 cases containing large sizes, from 22x26 to 34x46;
18 cases ground and cut TUMBLERS,
3 do. ground and cut WINE GLASSES.
Also, 5 cases *LOOKING GLASS PLATES*, all sizes from 8 by 10 to 16 by 26.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 2, 1850. *Prince Wm.-street*

Fashionable FURNITURE and Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

Second Story, Brick Building, head of King-St.

DRAWING, DINING, and Bed-Room FURNITURE, of the newest patterns, in *Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut*, on hand and made to order. Also, Hair and Moss MATTRASSES, with Feather Beds and Pallyasses. CURTAINS cut and made of the newest designs.

J. & G. LAWRENCE.
Sept. 20. *second story.*

P. S.—The highest price paid for Live Geese FEATHERS.

Horse and other Nails.

JUST Landing—40 casks 7d. 8d. 9d. and 10d HORSE NAILS—100 lb. in each;
10 casks OX NAILS. do.;
30 casks 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Rose-head Wrought NAILS;
10 casks 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Clasp head Wrought NAILS—For Sale by

August 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,

Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

Brandy and Geneva.

Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—

5 HHDS. Hennessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—

For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. *Prince Wm. Street.*

IRISH LINEN.

Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—

5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by

WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 2. Nelson Street

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St John, October 16th, 1849.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
CHURCH STREET.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Premises, (formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel,) and is now prepared to wait upon them.

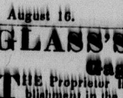
The House has undergone a thorough alteration and is fitted and furnished in the best manner, being second to none of the kind in this city.

Parties can be supplied at any time with Rooms.

The best liquors always on hand.

January 25. J. JUDGE.

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



THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his carriages will leave this place and Saint Andrews simultaneously, at half-past 3 o'clock every evening, (Sundays excepted) instead of in the morning, as formerly.

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

GEORGE CHRISTY.

NEW MUSIC.

November 28 1850.

WALTZES—Sentimental Waltz—by Miss Lee; Aurora, do. Sabitzky; Friendship do.

SONGS.

Awake my Love for me—Serenade · Good Luck Polka; Marrion Schottisch; Good old days of Youre; Old Bird's Nest; Benger on the Rhine; Nelly was a Lady; Gwan to run all night; Loves twilight Star; Mountain Wave; Lament of the blind orphan Girl; Mother dear oh pray for me; Celebrated Masquerade scene; Lady Mine; Oh would I were a boy again; Jennett and Jenot, complete; do. do. in single copies; Scottish Ramble; Vale of Rest; Horticultural Wife; Joys that were Fash'd; Dolly Jones; She sleeps in the Valley; Way down Cairo; Dearest Maie; Never mind the white Folks; Laughing Joe; What are the wild waves saying; I hung my Harp on a Willow Tree; Jenny Lind Polka, &c

QUADRILLS.

L'Emperor Quadrille, Diabolique; La Polka do; Don Tuichott; Paris Ethiopian; Les Pouyons; Don Pasquale; Knickerbocker; Mozamka; California, &c.

DUETTS.

Come to the Forest; Hily; Frith, Pond & Co. selection of admired Duetts; Tell me where is beauty found; Medley overture of Diana; the Wild would Carroll; Cottage Duetts; Summer Night, Polka, &c.

Together with a large assortment of other Popular Music, too tedious to enumerate.

J. CROUCH,
November 8. 4 south side King street

FANCY GOODS,
Perfumery, and Jewelry.

THE largest assortment in this market for sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. CROUCH,
August 16. 4, South side King Street

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Burge Yard, London,

CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers' prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

Cheap Restaurant.

THE Subscriber has opened a LUNCH HOUSE, in Princess street, near Germain Street, where he will serve those that favour him with their custom in such a way as will suit the "*hard times*" for ready cash. He will keep on hand Corn Beef and Ham at 1s. per plate; Veal Patties at 3d.; Beef Steaks, Veal Cutlets and Mutton Chops at 9d per plate; Lobster & Fruit Pies at 3d. per plate; All shall be served up in the subscribers best style, which, it is well known cannot be beat in this city.

July 5. JAMES SORLIE.

130 TONS Common and Refined IRON all sizes; for Sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

SAINT JOHN, NE

Volume 13.

Weekly Almanack.

February.		R.	Sun.	Mo
1 Saturday,	-	7 21	5	8
2 Sunday	-	7 19	5	9
3 Monday,	-	7 18	5	10
4 Tuesday,	-	7 17	5	12
5 Wednesday,	-	7 16	5	13
6 Thursday,	-	7 15	5	15
7 Friday,	-	7 13	5	16

New Moon, 1st Feb., 7h. 23m. morn

Mutual Insurance Company

THIS Company is prepared to receive tions for Insurance against FIRE upon ngs and other Property, at the Office subscriber. I. WOODWA

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPA

St. King William street, Mansion house,

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Haliday, junior, Esquire.
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Thos.