St. John Weekly Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

VOLUME XVI. SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, Friday, July 4, 1852. Number 49.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DERBY, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d. in Advance,—3s if not paid until the termination of the year;

but as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the practice of making good subscribers contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements for Cash:

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send,

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 4 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DERBY,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

George Mullin,
SURGEON DENTIST—PETERS STREET.
(opposite the residence of Dr. Peterson)

CHARLES W. STUCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

SAMUEL J. HAYES,
AGENT FOR
INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6i

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of "Allison and Spurr" here, and "James Dewolfe Spurr and Co." at Liverpool, G. B., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims upon either of the above Firms are requested to render them for settlement; and all parties indebted will please make early payment to either of the undersigned.

EDWARD ALLISON,
JAMES DEWOLFE SPURR & CO.
By EDWARD ALLISON, his Attorney.
St. John, 1st March, 1852.

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., get 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.

First Supply of NEW SPRING BOOTS & SHOES.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

New Boots and Shoes,

Just received from London per Steamer via Boston:
LADIES English and French Satin SLIPPERS; Jenny Lind, Hungarian, Coronation, and Victoria Supreme and Walking Shoes; Ladies', Misses and Children's Prunella, Cashmere and Colonia BOOTS and Cossacks; Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES, in great variety, with various other articles. (March 26.) S. K. FOSTER.

NEW Spring Style of HATS.

G. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE just received, per Packet from Boston, their Spring Style of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Fashionable HATS, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the Country, warranted waterproof, are only 20s. each; other Hats in proportion cheap.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ Call and see the New Hats.

G. D. EVERETT & SON,
Hatters, Hatters, Furriers and Men's Clothiers,
March 12. North side King-Street.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
St. John, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

NEW BRUNSWICK STEAM SAW, GRIST AND BLIND FACTORY.

HAVING purchased the above Establishment, I beg to inform the inhabitants of Fredericton, Sunbury and adjacent Counties, Farmers, Shipbuilders, and other Users of Lumber, that I manufacture to order, by Steam, the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

JOHN E. TURNBULL.
May 9.

CHAINS & ANCHORS.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber: ASSORTED CHAINS, from ¼ to 1 3-4 inch; Do. ANCHORS of all sizes.
April 23. EDWARD ALLISON.

NOTICE.

A. H. L. SELLY has removed his Office to the City Wiggins' Brick Building, over the Telegraph Office, and opposite the new Post Office, where he will continue the business of Trunk Maker and Commission Merchant.

Having in May last resigned his Food business to Hannah Smith and D. V. Sullivan, and the recording and surveying of Timber in Indian Town to Geo. W. Romaris, solicits the kind patronage so liberally bestowed on himself, 3; May 7.

Insurance.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

I. WOODWARD.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Profits) of £61,000 sterling.

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

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

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS—The Bonus to the 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 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 Deveber, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, Junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Peale, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Mallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

[*Established in* 1836.]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick, that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other responsible Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £200 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

No. 16, King Street.

CHEAP Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,

THE Subscribers will open their *New Store, No. 16, King Street*, on Saturday, May 8, with an extensive variety of new and fashionable GOODS suitable to the season, and manufactured expressly for this Establishment.

In the Hat Room will be found Modern Style, and adapted to their trade, and all articles will be marked at prices cheaper than the cheapest of the numerous stock contained in their other warerooms. Gentlemen are invited to our Emporium, and the public to continue their patronage. A Call is respectfully solicited.

April 30, 1852. LOCKHART & CO.

FOR SALE.

AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore concluded to do so; and will be most happy to accommodate any of my old friends, or any of my new ones, and do pledge myself to give them as good Food, &c., and as comfortable a table, as can be obtained at any other House in the province.

JOHN E. TRAVIS.
Indian Town, February 6th, 1852.

For Sale or Lease,

And immediate Possession given,—

A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of land attached, in Upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Sumner—Terms moderate. Enquire of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
Feb. 27.

TIMOTHY SEED.

150 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushels Bags.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 12. *Prince Wm Street.*

Carriage and Harness Maker.—The Subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London—A General Assortment of Field, Garden, and Flower SEEDS. Warranted the growth of 1852. (April 29.) S. L. TILLEY.

Office to Let.

THE Subscriber has rented the Premises to the Store in the Masonic House, adjoining the store of B. O'Brien, King Street.

May 7 tfn JOHN G. SHARP.

BY AUTHORITY.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 4, 1852.
(No. 436.)

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 6th day of July next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person, who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber on these Lots under application already made.

No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.

SAINT JOHN.

At the Government Emigration Office.

60 acres, east half 110, Mount Theobald, Saint Martin M. O'Keleher, 2d acre survey.

Also—

By Deputy Fairweather.

101 acres, lot 17 south, range 8, Springfield J. Richardson.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Culling.

100 acre, lot 32, block T, Hampstead, T. Rathbone
50 acres, lot 91, Clones, Joseph Curry.
100 acres, south west half of lots 7 and 8, in the first tier of West Waterloo, Parish of Johnston James Green and Isaac Wordon applied.
100 acres, lot 9, tier 4, West Waterloo, Jas. Green and Thomas Hughes applied.
50 acres, lot 19 west, block 4, Brunswick, H. Ridet and Caleb Spragg applied; improved by Ridet.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPUTY LAND SURVEYORS.

1. You are to pay particular attention to the condition of your Instruments, which you are to bring to this Office for inspection whenever required.

2. You are to make no Survey of Crown Land without directions from this Office.

3. It is necessary that the variation of the Compass be known with as great accuracy as possible, in the order that the Plans of Surveys from various parts of the Province may be made to agree. You are therefore directed to give your attention to this subject, and occasionally transmit the result of your observations to this office.

4. As no Survey can be correct unless the Chainbearers be exact and careful in chaining, they are in all cases before they proceed to measure, to take an oath, that they will chain truly, to the best of their judgements, and that they will render to you a just and true account of the number of chains and links they shall have measured on each course, which oath you may administer yourself. You are to be careful to instruct them that the arrows or pins be placed upright in the ground, and that the chain be stretched tight and straight, and at all times to observe that no links be bent, or rings lost; and you are, previous to commencing a Survey, to measure your Chain, that it may be of the proper standard length, and in no case are persons interested in the Survey to be employed as Chainbearers.

5. Corner bounds are to be blazed on 4 sides, and the year in which the Survey is made, the number of the Lot, and the initials of your name are to be inscribed with a marking iron; all trees standing exactly on the line are to be blazed and marked with 3 notches, made by striking the axe upwards, and all lines are to be well cleared and bushed out.

6. Your particular attention is called to the necessity of preserving uniformity in your Surveys of Crown Land. All lots are to be rectangular, (where it is possible,) and extending not less than 50 Chains from front to rear. The direction of the side lines must conform to the nearest general Survey, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, of which a report is to be first made to this Office; and no Surveys of detached irregular sized Lots will be hereafter recognized.

7. Your Maps are to to be laid down on a scale 25 four pole chains to an inch, unless otherwise instructed. All lines that are actually run, must be shewn by red lines, the rest of the Plan being in black; also shewing such roads, streams and other qualities of ground as you may meet with, or observe.

8. Also the quality of the adjacent lands; the magnetic meridian to be drawn through the whole extent of your Plan. You will sign your name to every Return, give the date of the Survey, and the authority under which it is executed. A Copy of your Field Book must also be furnished whenever required.

9. In making Returns of Survey of Crown Land, you are particularly required to report what Mill Sites, Meadows, or Intervale it may contain, or any other circumstances which may enhance the value of such land.

10. In surveying the boundaries of old grants, you will be careful to ascertain by observations on cross lines, the difference of variation since such lines have been run, and you will on an account run any division line between two lots, without giving due notice in writing to all parties concerned, appointing a time for the Survey; and no part of the external line of any grant is to be considered as correct, until it known that the same has been ascertained by actual Survey, from the place of commencement of the several courses and distances which are recorded in such grants.

11. Whenever called upon to establish any boundary of private property, you are first to enquire whether such boundary, or boundary line, has been before determined by any other Surveyor, and if so you are not to attempt to establish another boundary, or run a line differing from the previous, even although you may consider it incorrect, until you have first made report of all the circumstances, connected therewith, and obtain my approval. Any breach of this regulation will be followed by the immediate withdrawal of your Deputation as one of my Deputies.

12. When required, you are to forward to this Office a Plan of any private Survey which you may be employed to make, together with such copy or extracts from your Field Book as will enable me to judge of the accuracy of your work.

13. In executing orders of Survey, all the external boundary lines must be run, and one of the angles connected with the nearest known angle of another his previously surveyed, the courses and distances of such connection, and all the angular measurements of your Survey must be expressed on your Plan.

14. You are to execute all orders of Survey as soon as possible after receipt, and on no account to return the warrant in your possession longer than four months, without making a Due Return or satisfactory Report of the same.

15. You will preserve a record of your Surveys and Field Books, whether public or private.

16. Your attention is called to that part of a Deputy Surveyor's oath, which requires that you report to me all persons whom you may know commit trespass by cutting Timber or Logs without Licence on Crown Land, within your district.

17. You are authorised to charge fifteen shillings per day only for Surveys of Crown Land, whether the same be paid by Government or by private application; the charge to be made from the time of leaving home until your return, exclusive of Sundays, allowing twenty miles as a day's travel; and in making returns of Surveys of small Lots of Crown Land, surveyed at the expense of the applicants, you are authorised to charge seven shillings and six pence for the plan, where there is only one applicant, but five shillings for each, where there are two or more; and where the Lots adjoin or are within a short distance of each other, they are to be represented on the same plan, forms for which will be furnished you from this Office. The charge for travelling is to be divided between the several Lots in proportion to their extent.

ROBT. D. WILMOT,
Surveyor General, New Brunswick.
Crown Land Office, May 25, 1852.—2w.

The Chronicle.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Pictou *Eastern Chronicle* contains a long article from the pen of J. W. Dawson, Esquire, which has a tendency to dispel the brilliant illusion recently enacted by the intimation in Blackwood's magazine, that gold would be found in Nova Scotia.—Mr. Dawson is a gentleman reputed to possess good scientific attainments, and on this ground we are induced to make a few extracts from his communication. That gold and silver too, have been found in the valley of the Annapolis river, and in many other fertile districts of the sister Province, we have not the shadow of a doubt, and so simple is the operation of procuring it, that *agricultural implements*, are the only tools employed, by those who have been so lucky as to discover these precious metals, and ordinary skill and industry are the only qualifications, which are required on the part of many persons, who have been long engaged in seeking for the gold and silver, which are found in abundance in the fertile uplands and rich alluvials of Nova Scotia, and we have no doubt, that if many of our people were to adopt a similar system in New Brunswick, they would have to go far from home, before they met with the like results:

I observe that an article in the May No of Blackwood referring to Nova Scotia as a probably auriferous region, has attracted attention, in the Halifax press and elsewhere; and as it may serve to heighten and extend the Gold fever already too prevalent, if not to produce more important results, it appears to merit some attention on the part of those acquainted in any degree with the resources and geology of the Province.

The writer in Blackwood founds his prediction on the occurrence in Nova Scotia of "old primary rocks partly metamorphic and partly fossiliferous;" and as he assumes, similar to those containing gold in other countries. There is in this mode of reasoning an essential fallacy, which the public should be made to understand. It is true that wherever Gold can be traced to its native matrix in the rocks, it is found to be in beds that have been metomorphosed, that is, altered by heat, or in rocks of igneous origin, though these do not always appear to be of "primary" or indeed of very ancient geological date. The converse of this proposition is however not true, since rocks of this kind occur in many countries in which gold has not been found, and probably never will. It by no means follows, therefore, that because metamorphic rocks occur in Nova Scotia, gold must occur there. It would be at least quite as rational to advise persons to dig for coal in every locality where sandstones and shales appear at the surface, as to advise them to dig for gold in all regions of metamorphic rocks. Further the geological position of Gold is a little more precisely defined than the writer appears to be aware of, for it seems generally to occur in metamorphic and igneous rocks abounding in talc chlorite serpentine, and other minerals containing a large proportion of Magnesia; and it so happens that this is not at all characteristic of the districts in our province which he has singled out.—The same prediction might indeed have been uttered with equally good grounds, in reference to large tracts in Scotland, England and Wales, in which rocks of the same age and character with those at Nova Scotia are found, and in which gold is not known to occur. The writer in Blackwood however, probably thought it wise to stake his reputation as a prophet on some locality not so near home. It is unnecessary to say anything of the analogy attempted to be established between the valley of Kings and Annapolis and that of the Sacramento, in which the South mountain figures as the representative of the Sierra Navada, and the Aylesford levels for the wide Californian desert! This must appear sufficiently ridiculous to any one acquainted with the geography of the two countries.

The single grain of wheat in this handful of chaff with which Blackwood has favoured us, is simply this, that a large part of the surface of our Province is occupied by rocks of that great geological class which in other countries, contains the principal repositories of gold, platina, copper, tin, and other valuable metals. This has long been known, and has been repeatedly referred to by writers on the geology of the Province, none of whom, however, would probably have been willing to venture on predictions which might have the effect of inducing numbers of persons to waste their time and means in a search certain to be unprofitable to 99 per cent of the adventurers, or perhaps to all. The responsibility of this has now been assumed by another party, and if any persons be disposed to to take his advice, there can be no harm in giving a little information which may give a proper direction to their inquiries.

SEIZURE.—On Wednesday last, H. M. Cutter *Netley*, commanded by Lieut. Kynastan, of H.M. ship *Cumberland* at present stationed in the Bay of Funday, for the protection of the Fisheries, arrived in our harbour with the American Schooner *Coral*, of Machias, in charge, which vessel was seized for a breach of the Act Geo. III., cap. 38, sec. 59, in taking fish off the north head of Grand Manan, on the 16th inst., within little more than musket-shot of the shore. The master of the *Coral*, Mr. Gatecomb, is a native of Grand Manan, as also two of the crew, which amounts to five in all. The vessel was yesterday handed over to the Comptroller of Imperial Customs at this port, for the purpose of being dealt with according to law; and as the Master does not attempt to deny the charge, it is probable the Schooner will be condemned and sold in due course for a breach of the Fishery Convention of 1818, which prohibits American vessels fishing within three miles of the British shores. This is the first instance that has occurred at this port for many years of a vessel been brought in for a breach of this Act.—*Courier.*

☞ We are pleased to find that our townsman Mr. H. P. Sancton, has so far recovered his health, as to be able to resume business. His card appears in our columns. We trust that in supplying the public with good and cheap articles he will be duly encouraged and rewarded.—*Ib.*

(From the Royal Gazette.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN HAZEN, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County of Sunbury, in the room of Thomas Hicks, Esquire, resigned.

BEVERLY ROBINSON, Junior, to be a Notary Public, CHARLES C. CARMAN, ANDREWS MESSERS, and JAMES CURVE, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Lancaster, County of St. John.

ISAAC WOODMAN and CHARLES W. WEATHERBE, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Harbours and River, of St. John and the Bay of Fundy, under the Act 13 Victoria, cap. 26, intitulled "An Act to provide greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats."

ALLAN B. DAVIDSON, Esq., to be a Corner for the County of Northumberland, in the Place of JAMES WINDER, Esq., deceased.

By His Honor's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 21st June, 1852.

ST. JAMES' PARISH.—A meeting of the Parishioners and friends of St. James' Church, in this City, was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the services of the present Incumbent, the Rev. John Armstrong, as Rector of that Parish. Robert W. Crookshank, Sen., Esq., was called to the chair, when W. Wright, Esq., in a very interesting speech, showing how much the welfare and prosperity of the Parish depended on the course they were about to take, proposed a resolution expressive of the fullest confidence in the piety, zeal and efficiency of Mr. Armstrong, and the importance of obtaining his services as its first Rector. F. A. Wiggins, Esq., in seconding the resolution said, he cordially concurred in its terms and spirit,—that the interests not only of that Parish but off the Church at large throughout the Province, were concerned in the object which they had met to accomplish, and that he, as a member of the Church of England, would gladly extend his assistance towards it. The motion was unanimously adopted. J. M. Robinson, Esq., then entered into an explanation of the financial affairs of the Parish, and showed the necessity that existed for raising an additional sum of £150 towards completing its endowment, and concluded by proposing a resolution that a subscription list should now be opened for the purpose, which being seconded by John Kinnear, Esq., was also unanimously adopted. The sum of eighty pounds was then forthwith subscribed among the gentlemen present, to be paid annually for the period of five years and a Committee appointed to solicit further subscriptions from the Parishioners to the extent of the sum required, when the meeting separated.—*Church Witness.*

Extracts from a Despatch of Sir J. Pakington, Bart., to the Officer administering the Government of New Brunswick, dated May 26, 1852.

"Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers since their assumption of office, few have been more important, in their situation, than the questions relating to the protection solicited for the Fisheries on the coasts of British North America.

"Her Majesty's Government have taken into their serious consideration, the representations upon this subject contained in your Despatches noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that whilst active measures have been taking by certain Colonies for the purpose of encouraging their Fisheries, and of repelling the intrusion of foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint in New Brunswick, that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the Imperial Government to the enactment of bounties considered by local Legislature essential for the protection of its trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous to remove all grounds of the encroachment of the Fishing vessels of the United States upon those waters which they are excluded by the terms of convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to despatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of Steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of the convention.

* * * * * * *

"With regard to the question of promoting the Fisheries of the British Colonies by the means of bounties, Her Majesty's Government although desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from that policy which regulates the Commerce of this Country, are still disinclined to prevent those Colonies, by the interposition of Imperial authority, and especially pending the negotiation with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles on which the Commerce with the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own welfare and prosperity.

"Entertaining these viewes, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to advise the Queen to give her assent to an Act passed the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in the Session of 1851, for the promotion of its deep sea Fisheries, and they will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any Acts for a similar purpose which may be passed by the Legislatures of the other North American Provinces."

MISCELLANY.

☞ The following article, we believe, first appeared in a periodical published for the edification of our Southern neighbours. Thinking however that it contains suggestions, which might be of use in this meridian, we give it a place in our columns.

HOW TO GET RID OF A MINISTER.

"Such improvements have been made in the art, within these last few years, and it is now so well understood, that any suggestions through the press on this head will perhaps be regarded as quite superfluous. Nevertheless, it is possible that some who wish for a change, but hardly know how to bring it about, may be thankful for a few hints.

"It is not necessary, then, for the accomplishment of the object, the minister should be superannuated, nor a poor preacher, nor an unfaithful pastor, nor remiss in any of his sacred duties. Let but two or three influential men settle it in their minds that he must and shall go, and there are ways enough to get rid of him.

"Let the first feel their way cautiously to ascertain whether any, and if any, what amount of, incipient dissatisfaction may be secretly lurking in the minds of those who are ostensibly his friends, and not prepared to take sides against him. Let them, where it will be safe, throw out hints and innuendos calculated to excite injurious suspicions and to prepire the way for open hostility. If the minister is comparatively young, and if under his devoted labours the congregation has been greatly increased and strengthened in a few years, and they want a more popular preacher, let them say, 'He is a very good man, and did well enough when we were weak and few, but we must now have a man of more experience and talent;' let them tell him plainly, or intimate as much; and though, to favour them when they were poor, he may have got along as he could upon the smallest salary, and now has a dependent family upon his hands, he will probably ask for a dismission, and go out he knows not whither.

"If the minister is much past middle age, however faithful and useful he may have been, or however able he may still be, to discharge all the duties of a preacher and pastor, let those who want a change (it is not much matter how few) say that 'he is growing dull, and does not interest *the young people*,' or that he preaches old sermons, and to make sure of that, let them put down his texts, while they do not remember anything else. Or let them say he does not visit his people, or, for want of any plausible definite charge, let them say that 'his usefulness is at an end,' and by repeating it everywhere they will probably, in time, persuade many to believe it without any other evidence, and thus shove him off.

"If he is very reluctant to go, and there is no other way to coerce him, and the congregation is weak, let them sign off, or withdraw their support, and in this way frighten those who wish to retain him into acquiescence with their wishes. This in feeble parishes, will ordinarily succeed, when other measures fail.

"If the minister is neither too young nor too old to keep his place; if he is acknowledged on all hands to be an able preacher, and the great body of the people cling to him, and he cannot be 'starved out,' let not the few who have set their hearts upon ousting him despair of ultimately carrying their point. Let them aim at his moral and ministerial character—not by crafty insinuations—by taking up flying stories and repeating them—by prying into all his dealings, and trying to make him out dishonest in some money transaction—by taking down his words in different conversations, for the purpose of convicting him, when the convenient time comes, of contradictions and falsehood. It may require considerable patience and some trouble to bring the matter to a crisis, and when they have done they may not be able to prove anything deserving of censure; but it is not much matter. The great thing is to keep up an *agitation*, which, in nine cases out of ten, will sooner or later accomplish the object. And where no criminal charges are brought against the pastor, by a disaffected minority, however small, abundant experience proves that it is a much less difficult matter than one would suppose to worry out the majority of the church and parish, or the minister, or both. It requires nothing more than a settled purpose to accomplish the object, whether right or wrong, and perseverance to the end. Let the agitators give the friends of the pastor no peace, and those who wish to retain him will, one after another, become wearied out and say, 'It is of no use to resist any longer. We shall never have any quiet while he stays.' And thus, at last, the majority will give it up and let him go. Or, if they hold on, the minister will find his situation so uncomfortable that he will ask for a dismission, and the end will be gained.

"The foregoing are some of the ways to get rid of a minister. If, in some cases, none of them should succeed, it may safely be left with those whom it may concern, to contrive other ways equally useful."

ST. JOHN, June 28, 1852.

SIR,—Having seen in your paper of Friday last an Enigma from some person of Queen's County, I now send you the explanation thereof, viz:

No. 1. Tallahasses. A town in the United States.
2. Hoangh. Asiatic River,
3. Easton. Town in Pennsylvania.
4. Lodrigo. Town in Africa.
5. Oregon. Country in North America.
6. Yulsei. Asiatic River.
7. Anticosti. Island in North America.
8. Leinster. Irish Province.
9. Orinoco. South American River.
10. Rangoon. A town in Burmah.
11. Alleghanies. Mountains in North Amo'ca
12. North Carolina. One of the U. States.
13. Greece. European Country.
14. Erie. N. American Lake.
15. Ascension. Island in Atlantic Ocean.
16. Sierra Leone. African Town.
17. Senegal. Africen River.
18. Ortegal. European Cape.
19. Charlotte. County of New Brunswick.
20. Italy. European Country.
21. Atlas. African Mountain.
22. Titicaca. Lake in South America.
23. Irtish. Asiatic River.
24. Ohio. North American River.
25. Niger. African River.

If you take the Initials of the Lines that are numbered as far as you will find, they make the Sentence "*The Loyal Orange Association*," which on counting you will find to contain just 25 letters.

I Remain Yours &c.
"EXPLICATOR."

THE SECRET.—'I noticed, said Franklin, 'a mechanic among a number of others, at work on a house erected but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits.'

'No secret, Docter,' he replied, 'I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work, she always has a kind word of encouragement for me; and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody.' What an influence, than, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions.—Speak gently, then: a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, cost nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful.

A COTTAGER'S LAMENT.—An English laborer whose child was suddenly killed by the falling of a beam, wrote the following lines, suggested by the melancholy event. They are touchingly beautiful.

Sweet, laughing child—the cottage door
Stands free and open now,
But oh, its sunshine gilds no more
The gladness of thy brow.
Thy merry step hath passed away;
Thy laughing sport is hushed for aye.

Thy mother by the fireside sits
And listens for thy call;
And slowly—slowly, as she knits,
Her quiet tears downfall;
Her LITTLE HINDERING THING is gone;
And undisturbed she may work on.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

Somebody, speaking of the hurrying propensities of the Yankees says:—"If a mortar could be constructed, which would throw an immense bomb shell containing fifteen passengers, from St Louis to Boston in fifteen minutes, with absolute certainty that 14 of the 15 would be killed by the explosion, tickets for state rooms by the "Express Bomb shell line" would at once be at a premium each passenger being anxious for the chance to prove himself the "lucky."

Two bulls of equal bravery, although by no means equally matched in size and strength, happening to meet near the foot of a laird's house in the Highlands of Scotland, began a fierce battle, the noise of which, soon drew to one of the windows, the lady of the mansion. To her infinite terror, she beheld her only son—a boy between five and six years of age, belaboring with a stiff cowgel the stouter of the belligerents "Donald, Donald, what are you about?, exclaimed the affrighted mother.

"Helping the little bull," was the gallant reply.

THE IMAGE OF GOD.—Man is God's image, and to curse wickedly the image of God, is to curse God himself. Suppose that a man should say with his mouth, I wish that the king's picture were burned; would not this man's so saying render him an enemy to the person of the king? Even so it is with them that by cursing wish evil to their neighbours or themselves, they contemn the image of God himself.—*Bunyan.*

A beggar boy applying to a lady in Boston one day for money to get a dose of oil, was called in, and the oil administered gratis.

☞ The following is an illustration of the penny wise and pound foolish policy which some people adopt:—A man in Connecticut recently had a farm for sale, and was advised to advertise it; he said "he couldn't afford it; the farm was sold for $1,500. The purchaser bid "on speculation," paid $2 for advertising, and shortly afterwards sold the same farm for $2,000.

NEVER TOO LATE.—The *Liverpool Albion* states that an action for promise of marriage is taken by a widow lady against the Duke of Wellington. The lady is nearly allied to a lord of the Queen's household and has a huge collection of letters from her iron adorer.

Sarah French was executed on Saturday at Lewes for the murder of her husband by poison. Nothing could exceed the utter prostration of the unhappy culprit, who was incapable at last of moving herself without assistance.

Sub constable John M'Namara, City Police, is Brother, and next of kin, of Rev Eugene M'Namara, Roman Catholic clergyman, who died in Paris, leaving twelve hundred thousand dollars. *Limerick Chronicle.*