David Russell Jack Bequest

The New-Brunswick Courier.

NEW SERIES. { VOL. VII. No. - 24 }   SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1848.   VOLUME XXXVIII. { NUMBER . . 28 WHOLE NO. 1953 }

THE
W-BRUNSWICK COURIER
ished every *Saturday*, by HENRY CHUBB ., at their Office in Chubb's New Brick ing, (nearly opposite the Commercial ,) Prince William-street, Saint John, Brunswick.
:—15s. per annum, (*half in advance.*)
TING in general, executed at the short tice, on liberal terms.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

......1848.	R. ☉	S.	● R.	H. W.
DAY	6 50	4 39	6 34	11 55
DAY	6 51	4 38	7 33	0 41
SDAY	6 52	4 37	8 35	1 27
NESDAY	6 53	4 36	9 39	2 14
RSDAY	6 55	4 35	10 43	3 5
AY	6 56	4 34	11 46	3 58
RDAY	6 57	4 33	Morn	4 58

d Quarter 17th, 2h. 3m. evening.

K OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
MAS LEAVITT, Esq. President.
ext week, . . . *T. E. Millidge, Esq.*
nt Days—*Tuesdays* and *Fridays.*
ours of business, from 10 to 3.
S or NOTES for Discount, must be left nk before One o'clock on the days im preceding the Discount Days.

CIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
RLES WARD, Esquire, *President.*
next week, ... *S. Gerow, Esq.*
NT DAYS,....TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
ours of Business, from 10 to 3.
S or NOTES for Discount must be lodg- e 1 o'clock on the days preceding the nt days.

of British North America.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
W. WOOD, Esquire, *Manager.*
ext week, . . . *James Kirk, Esq.*
Days—*Wednesdays* and *Saturdays.*
ours of business, from 10 to 3.
s and Bills for Discount to be left before ck on the days preceding the Discount

NEW-BRUNSWICK
rine Assurance Company.
n every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
ES KIRK, Esquire, *President.*
pplications for insurance to be made writing.

E ASSURANCE COMPANY
N DUNCAN, Esquire, President.
the Commercial Bank Building) open from 10 to 3 o'clock.
ications for Insurance to be in writing.

ual Insurance Company.
SEPH FAIRWEATHER, *President.*
WRENCE, CHARLES ADAMS, } *Direc-*
LEY, THOMAS M. SMITH, } *tors.*
M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor;*
AC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*
ications for Insurance against Fire to be t the Office of the Secretary, North Mar arf.

l Fire Insurance Company,
AT FREDERICTON.
VOLHAUPTER, Esquire, *President.*
ons for Insurauce in St. John to be made RGE THOMAS, *South Market Wharf.*

A. W. WHIPPLE, ESQUIRE,
or a Marine Insurance Company in the United States.

HERIFF'S SALES.
d by Public Auction at the Coffee House , at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday the fifth January next—
the right, title and interest of CORBYN ORRIS WOOTTON, of, in and to all n lot, piece or parcel of land, being the two in the Golden Grove settlement, n the Parish of Simonds, County of St. said Lot number two having been the said Corbyn Morris Wootton un eat Seal of the Province of New Bruns- e eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1818. under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri ed out of the Supreme Court against orbyn Morris Wootton.
CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
s Office, St. John, June 24, 1848.

l by Public Auction at the Coffee House in the City of Saint John, on Saturday d day of February next, between the 12, Noon, and 5, P. M.—
e right, title and interest of THOMAS NDALL, of, in and to all that certain l and premises situate fronting on Wa- 20 feet, or thereabouts, and extending o the rear which is on a line parallel or to Prince William Street, and distant 45 feet or thereabouts, together with ngs and Appurtenances thereon standing taining. The same having been taken of several writs of Fieri Facias issued Supreme Court against the said Thomas
CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
s Office, St. John, June 23, 1848.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN,
Province of New-Brunswick, SS.
tter of ARCHIBALD THOMAS HENEY, WARD BENNISON, both of the City of John, doing business in the said City, e firm of Heney & Bennison, as Mer and Traders,—Bankrupts.
REAS under the provisions of the Acts the General Assembly of the Province made and in force, relating to Bank- Fiat in Bankruptcy has been awarded l, and is now in prosecution before me, issioner named in the said Fiat, against Bankrupts: Public Notice is therefore ven, that Daniel Jordan, of the City of n, in the Province aforesaid, Gentleman, appointed Provisional Assignee of the d Effects of the said Bankrupts; and all ndebted to the said Bankrupts, or having ossession, power, or custody, any proper- cts of the said Bankrupts, are hereby re pay all such sum and sums of money, duties, and to deliver up such property to the said Assignee, on or before the of December next; and all Creditors of Bankrupts are hereby required to deliver aid Assignee, and to prove to my satisfac in three months from the date hereof, their e claims and demands, whether the same lly due or are to become due: And notice further given that it is appointed that a Ge- eting of the Creditors of the said Bank- ll be held on Thursday the thirtieth day of r instant, at eleven of the clock in the fore- nat day, at the Office of the said Assignee, mmercial Bank Building, in the City of hn aforesaid, and also another General of the Creditors shall be held at the Office , on Saturday the thirtieth day of Decem- , at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, urpose of receiving proof of, or allowing or g any claim presented against the said Es- which meeting the said Bankrupts will be to make a full discovery and disclosure of tate and Effects, under oath; and at the such Meetings, or at some adjournment they will be required to finish their exami- and such other business relating to the ate will be then and there transacted as deemed necessary. Given under my the City of Saint John, in the City and of Saint John, the fourth day of November, 848. ROBERT F. HAZEN,
mmissioner of the Estates and Effects f Bankrupts in and for the City and County of Saint John.

AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN,
e Province of New-Brunswick, ss.
natter of JAMES ROBERT SWEET, of the of Saint John, Commission Merchant, and ral Dealer, formerly doing business in the City, in Co partnership with Thomas Han- under the firm of *Hanford & Sweet*, as ission Merchants and General Agents,— ikrupt.
HEREAS under the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province d, made and in force relating to Bankrupt- iat in Bankruptcy has been awarded and and is now in prosecution before me, the issioner named in the said Fiat, against the nkrupt: Public Notice is therefore here- , that Daniel Jordan, of the City of Saint the Province aforesaid, Gentleman, has pointed Provisional Assignee of the Es- l Effects of the said Bankrupt; and all indebted to the said Bankrupt, or having

in their possession, power, or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, are hereby required to pay all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties, and to deliver up such property or effects to the said Assignee, on or before the fourth day of December next; and all Creditors of the said Bankrupt are hereby required to deliver in to the said Assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction within three months from the date hereof, their respective claims and demands, whether the same are actually due or are to become due.—And Notice is hereby further given that it is appointed that a General Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt shall be held on Friday, the first day of December next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the Office of the said Assignee, in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City aforesaid, and also another General Meeting of the said Creditors shall be held at the Office aforesaid, on Friday the twenty-ninth day of December next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate; at one of which Meetings the said Bankrupt will be required to surrender himself to me, the Commissioner named in the said Fiat, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his Estate and Effects, under oath; and at the last of such Meetings, or at some adjournment thereof, he will be required to finish his examination; and such other business relating to the said Estate will be then and there transacted as may be deemed necessary. Given under my hand at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1848. ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts in and for the City and County of Saint John.

City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, in British North America, ss.

In the matter of JAMES W. O'DOHERTY, formerly of Coleraine, in the County of Londonderry, in Ireland, Haberdasher; afterwards of Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Haberdasher; afterwards of the City of Saint John, in the said Province, Merchant's Clerk; and afterwards doing business in the said City in co partnership with John Rourke, of the same City, under the firm of Doherty and Rourke, at the Hyam House, as Traders and Keepers of a Clothing Store, and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing: a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Bankrupt to be held on Monday the twentieth day of November next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Office of the Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, in the Commercial Bank Building in this City, for the purpose of receiving proof of or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the Estate; at which Meeting or any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his Estate, and will be required to finish his examination, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be then and there transacted as may be deemed necessary. Dated at the City aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1848.
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts in the City and County of Saint John.

PURSUANT to Notice previously given, Meetings in Bankruptcy will be held at the Office of Mr. DANIEL JORDAN, in the Commercial Bank Building in this City, at the times hereafter mentioned:—

In the matter of ROBERT V. HANSON, formerly of the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Dealer in Timber and Boards, and Millowner and Lumberer—a Bankrupt: On Monday the thirteenth day of November next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for proof of debts and to finish examination; and on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of November, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for allowance of Certificate of Conformity.—Dated the twenty-first day of October, A. D. 1848.

In the matter of JOHN EMERY DOW, formerly of Sheffield in the County of Sunbury, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Trader, Merchant and Dealer in Lumber; at present of the City of Saint John, a Bankrupt: On Monday the twenty-seventh day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for proof of debts and examination.—All Debtors to pay on or before the sixth day of November next, and all Creditors to present and prove their claims within three months.—Dated the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1848.

In the matter of ARCHIBALD HEGAN, of the City of Saint John, formerly Grocer, afterwards doing business in the same City as a Dealer in Dry Goods and Haberdashery—a Bankrupt: On Monday the 4th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for proof of debts and examination.—All Debtors to pay on or before the thirteenth day of November next, and all Creditors to present and prove their claims within three months.—Dated the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1848.

Sheriff's Office, Saint John,
APRIL 10, 1848.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. GEORGE V. NOWLIN is re-appointed Deputy Sheriff for the City and County of Saint John. CHAS. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I, GEORGE THOMAS WILEY, of the City of Saint John, Hardwareman, have this day transferred to Joseph Tarratt and William Tarratt, all my STOCK--IN--TRADE, Debts and Effects. All Persons indebted to G. T. Wiley are hereby requested to settle their Accounts with Wm H. Scovil, of the City of Saint John, Agent for the said Joseph Tarratt and William Tarratt, who is authorized to receive payment and give discharges therefor. G. T. WILEY.
Saint John, July 4, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of ALEXR. PETRIE, LAUGHLAND & Co. in Liverpool, G. B. and JAMES BARBER & Co. in Saint John, N. B., is this day dissolved, in as far as it concerns Alexr. Petrie and James Barber. ALEXR. PETRIE, JAMES BARBER.
Saint John, N. B., 11th July, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between PETER J. COUGLE and WILLIAM H. BARBERIE, of Hampton, in King's County, under the Firm of Cougle & Barberie, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said Partnership are to be received by said Peter J. Cougle, and all demands on the said Partnership are to be paid by him.
HAMPTON, 29th August, 1848.
PETER J. COUGLE,
WILLIAM H. BARBERIE.

N. B.—The business will be conducted in the same manner as heretofore, by Peter J. Cougle only, who hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of that support which has so liberally been extended to the firm.
PETER J. COUGLE.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES ROBERTSON, late of the City of Saint John, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
CHARLOTTE A. ROBERTSON,
September 16 *Sole Executrix.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of VALENTINE C. TROOP, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP,
Sole Executrix.
Saint John, June 24th, 1848.—[Obs] tf.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY,
THOMAS LEAVITT, } *Executors.*
GEO. A. LOCKHART, }
St. John, 11th February, 1848.

PROTECTION
Insurance Company of Hartford.
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esq. as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, Ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.
Sept. 2, 1843. A. BALLOCH, AGENT.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE subscriber, Agent for the above Insurance Company, continues to issue Policies and Renewal Receipts for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns Vessels and Cargoes while in Port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of insurable personal property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the city and vicinity, on which insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured. Applications in writing (post paid,) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation of the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819,—Capital, $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $25,000, has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, AGENT.
St. John, N. B. July 31st, 1841.

☞ *NOTICE is hereby given that the Boards of Management of the* GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, *and that of the* INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY *are united; and that henceforth the business of both will be transacted at the Office of the* GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, *Waterloo-place.*

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL
Life Assurance Society,
AND
India and London Life Assurance Company,
14, Waterloo-place, and 79, King William-street, City, London.

DIRECTORS:
The Chisholm, Erchless Castle, Inverness-shire, and Chapel-street, Grosvenor place, London, CHAIRMAN.
Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq. (late Physician-General, Bombay), Deputy Chairman of the Oriental Bank, Resington-lodge, Notting hill, Deputy-Chairman.
Colonel Michael E. Bagnold, Bombay Army, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood.
Henry Stroud Barber, Esq. 36, Fenchurch-street, and Wanstead, Essex.
Francis Brodigan, Esq. Garden court, Temple.
James William Deacon, Esq. Walbrook, and Southwick-place, Hyde-park-square.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. 58, Porchester terrace, Chairman of the Oriental Bank.
Henry Allan Harrison, Esq. St Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, Director of the Oriental Bank.
Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq. 14, Waterloo-place.
John Inglis Jerdein, Esq. Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars.
James John Kinloch, Esq. Kair, Kincardineshire, and Gloucester-road, Hyde Park gardens.
Henry Lawson, Esq. Fortress-terrace, Kentish-town.
Robert Francis Power, Esq. M.D. Queen-street, May Fair.
Archibald Spens, Esq. Bombay Civil Service, Manor house, Inverosk, N. B.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This Society is established upon the most approved principles of the Mutual System, and allows credit for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums.

The first division of profits will be in the year 1849.

Proposals of every description entertained involving the contingency of human life.
A. R. IRVINE, *Managing Director.*

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, 250,000, in 5000 Shares, of £50, each.

This Company assures the lives of healthy persons in any part of the world, at as low rates of premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security, whilst, for the accommodation of the assured, a Half Premium Table (No. 2), has been constructed on a plan peculiar to this Office, and affording greater advantages to parties assuring for short periods, with the option of continuing for the remainder of life.

Also invalid lives, whether afflicted with mental or bodily infirmities.

And lives of Naval and Military Officers and Civilians in India, in any of the Colonies, or other parts of the world.

Annuities granted, and endowments for widows and children.
A. R. IRVINE, *Managing Director.*

☞ For Prospectuses and Printed Forms, apply to ADAM JACK,
April 15. Agent for New-Brunswick.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London,
A Savings' Bank for the Widow and Orphan.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 Sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premium) of £37,000 Sterling.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, SAINT JOHN BRANCH,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq. *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

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 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.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester—Albert J. Smith, Esq.
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton—George Lee, junior, Esq.
Hampton—Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell—Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Monkton, (the Bend)—Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle—Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto—William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews—George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens—Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne—Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock—James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.
January 29th, 1848.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber will issue Policies against Fire Risks, on behalf of an Insurance Company in the United States, of very high standing.
A. W. WHIPPLE.
St. John, Sept. 26, 1846.

UNITED KINGDOM
LIFE Assurance Company
OF LONDON.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

AGENT, ALEX. BALLOCH, SAINT JOHN.
MEDICAL OFFICER, LEBARON BOTSFORD, ESQ., M. D.
STANDING COUNSEL AND SOLICITOR, *None as yet required.*

THE high estimation in which this Company is held in Great Britain is evinced by the great increase of its Business, and the hitherto unprecedented *division of Profits granted the Assured*, whilst the *unprecedented numerous* highly respectable Persons in this City already participating in its success, bear ample testimony to its merits.

This Company possesses nearly all the advantages of a mutual Insurance, without making the assured liable for Losses, and invites comparison with other similar institutions, without fear of suffering by it in the estimation of the Public.

"The very essence of Life Assurance consists in its converting a contingency into a certainty, enabling a man to accomplish in a few days, or even hours, an object which he may never have realized in any other way during a long life.—Whilst in health is the time to insure, not when, or after, accidents or sickness occur, rendering the risk then liable to be rejected altogether, or charged at an increased rate of Premium."

The Proposals are forwarded by Steam Packet to Board of Directors in London, and the acceptance or rejection of the Risk advised by return mail *immediately following*, thereby affording the greatest possible despatch.

Rules of the Society, Blank Forms of Application, and all information connected therewith, furnished by the Agent, at his Office in Prince William Street.

Examples of Rates for £100 Sterling, on a single Life.

Age.	An. Prem for 1 Year only.	An. Prem. for 7 Years only.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£0 14 2	£0 16 5	£1 9 9	£1 14 1
20	0 18 4	1 0 2	1 13 10	1 18 8
25	1 4 4	1 2 11	1 18 5	2 2 11
30	1 3 11	1 5 4	2 3 10	2 8 2
40	1 10 2	1 13 7	2 19 1	3 3 4

N. B.—No *extra charge* for residence on this Continent.

Bonus or Profit hitherto afforded to the Assured, equal to £2 per Cent. per Annum, from date of Policy.

A List of President and Directors at Chubb's Reading Room. A. BALLOCH,
May 17. *Agent for New-Brunswick.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY
AND SAVINGS' FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victoria, Chap. 83, at a Public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £120: Monthly Subscriptions, 12s. per Share; Management Fee, 7½d per Share; present Entrance Fee, 5s.

The Monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every Month, and at the Branch Offices, or Agencies, on the Thursday previous.

TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—
Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen, and H. Chubb, Esq'rs.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Drury, George Wheeler,
Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz,
William C. Dunham, John C. Littlehale,
John H. Gray, Samuel Huyghue.
James Agnew,

BANKERS—Bank of New-Brunswick.
SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. L. Street.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual simplified system—the most approved in England; and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most effectual security to its members.

THE DESIGN OF THIS SOCIETY IS—

First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society. (*£300 positively advanced for £36 a year for eleven and a half years, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other sums in proportion.*)

Secondly—To provide a safe and profitable Fund for SAVINGS, or Investments for small or large sums of money. (*This Society offers opportunities in this respect which no other Institution in this Province can do;—Savings' Banks only pay 5 per cent., whereas this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound Interest.*)

THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

1st—No money is lent but on security on Real Property.

2d—New Members are admitted up to the time the Society will end, with equal *proportionate* advantages.

3d—Any Member may withdraw the amount of his Shares at any time after the first year, with the compound interest thereon. Shares may be transferred at any time.

4th—Members may invest their Money in PAID UP SHARES, which will necessarily be doubled —£60 at the commencement being worth £120 at the conclusion.

5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with proper notice.

6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for the inspection of members at every monthly meeting.

7th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust.

The Board of Directors in St. John have the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the Society—but for the purpose of accommodating persons resident in other parts of the Province, BRANCH OFFICES, or AGENCIES, are formed—where Shares can be obtained, and all the payments made, in the various districts; and LOCAL BOARDS of Management will be established so soon as the number of Shares taken in any district render it advisable.

The Funds are procured from the Monthly Subscription of the Members, and also from Monies invested in *Paid up Shares*, which will always ensure ample means for meeting the advances required.

The Profits are certain, because the amount paid by the *borrower*, for an advance, must necessarily form the fund for paying the *lender*.

The Expences of the Society are small, as the Officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Fees and Fines form a Contingent Fund out of which the expences are paid, and the balance, which will be very considerable, will go into the General Fund, which will lessen the duration of the Society.

☞ Every information, with copies of Prospectus, Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society; or at the Offices of the Agents. *By order of the Board,*
CHARLES L. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
December 25, 1847.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that no TIMBER, LOGS, or other Lumber will be permitted to be removed from within the limits of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY, until application be made to, and permission obtained from the Superintendent, nor until satisfactory arrangement be made with him for the payment of the *Boomage* due thereon. And all parties desirous of removing Timber, Logs, or other Lumber at night, shall give notice in writing to the Superintendent of their wish to do so on the day previous; and that all persons are forbidden to open the BOOMS, or intermeddle therewith, without leave of the Superintendent.
(By order of the Board,)
THOMAS M'MACKIN,
Indian Town, Aug 24, 1848. *Superintendent.*

PINE BOARDS.—50,000 Clear and Merchantable PINE BOARDS.—For Sale by
July 8. THOMAS HANFORD.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.
JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John-street, and a continuation thereof.
June 24, 1848,—(Obs)

Mr. S. BATES DAVIDSON,
Attorney at Law, &c.

OFFICE in Prince William Street, over the Store of RANNEY, STURDEE & Co. near M'MILLAN'S Book Store. St. John, Sep. 30.

Messrs. HARDING & LEWIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS.

OFFICE in Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William-street, immediately over the Store occupied by Mr. JAMES BURRILL. Aug. 26.

MR. F. A. KINNEAR has removed from his late Office in Sands' Arcade, to one in the second story of the Mercantile Store of John Kinnear, Esq in Prince William-street.
1st May, 1848.

Mr. A. Mackenna,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

OFFICE, up stairs in the Brick Building in Prince William Street, occupied by Messrs. Jardine & Co June 27.

William Hutchinson, Jun.
ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC.
☞ Office in Sands' Building, Prince William Street. Oct. 16.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,
King-Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE Subscriber has lately received from New York, a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Brooches, Braclets, Rings, &c.

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES G. MELICK.
St. John, August 19th, 1848.

PAYSON'S
New-Brunswick & Nova-Scotia
EXPRESS.

OFFICE: No. 26, South Market Wharf, Saint John, New-Brunswick.

THE Subscriber has made arangements to run an Express from St. John, N. B. to the following places in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, viz.—Fredericton, Woodstock, Sackville, Dorchester, Windsor, Digby, Annapolis, Westport, Yarmouth and Halifax.

Persons desiring to collect money, send packages, or transact any business in the above places, by leaving their orders at the Subscriber's Office, may depend on having their business attended to faithfully and with despatch.

The Digby, Annapolis, Windsor and Halifax Express will be accompanied by L. F. Payson, who will leave St. John for the above places in the Steamer Commodore, on the following days, viz.:—For Digby and Annapolis every Saturday morning; for Windsor and Halifax every Monday evening.

The Fredericton Express will be under the care of Mr. J. S. Knowles, who will leave St. John for Fredericton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings—Returning, will leave Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Business intrusted to PAYSON'S EXPRESS for the above places, will be attended to immediately on the arrival of the Boats.

Packages forwarded to any part of New-Brunswick or Nova Scotia, weighing from ½ ounce to 25lb.; charge will be (according to weight) from 3d. to 2s. 6d. If sent to the United States, from 6d. to 5s.

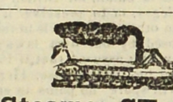
All other business transacted on equally moderate terms.

The following gentlemen are Agents for Payson's New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Express:—J. S. Knowles, corner of Queen and Regent sts, Fredericton, N. B.; Robert A. Hay, Woodstock; Joseph F. Allison, Sackville; B. W. Weldon, Dorchester; W. P. Everitt, No. 5. Apothecaries' Hall, Halifax, N. S.; T. S. Harding, Windsor; Edward J. Budd, Digby; H. C. Harris, Annapolis; H. E. Payson, Westport; Norman Kelly, Yarmouth.

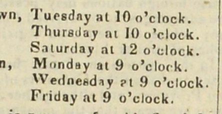
For further particulars enquire of
L. F. PAYSON, *Proprietor.*

N. B.—Packages forwarded to any part of the United States. *(Sept. 16.)*

Steamer "New-Brunswick."



THE Steamer "NEW-BRUNSWICK" will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON, on SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and Fredericton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the same hour; and will continue to run (as above) until further notice.
THOMAS M. SMITH,
April 29. Agent.



Steamer ST. JOHN.

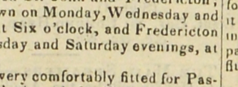
THIS fine Steamer is now plying between St. John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follow:—

From Indian Town,	Tuesday at 10 o'clock.	
Ditto,	Thursday at 10 o'clock.	
Ditto,	Saturday at 12 o'clock.	
From Fredericton,	Monday at 9 o'clock.	
Ditto,	Wednesday at 9 o'clock.	
Ditto,	Friday at 9 o'clock.	

The ST. JOHN is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for Freight, as all Dry Goods, &c will be placed under cover.

Freight going by this Steamer will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times, free of expence.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain AKERLEY on board, or
ISRAEL MERRITT, Agent,
April 29. *Indian Town.*



STEAM to FREDERICTON,
Hour of starting, 6 P.M.

THE Steamer FREDERICTON runs regularly between St. John and Fredericton; leaving Indian Town on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at Six o'clock, and Fredericton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at the same hour.

This Steamer is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for Freight, having a good cabin on deck for stowing Dry Goods in, also good tarpaulins to keep all Goods from being damaged by wet weather. She has a low-pressure engine and copper boiler, all in first-rate order.

FREIGHT going by the Steamer *Fredericton* will be received at the Wareroom at Indian Town at all times, free of expense.

☞ For further particulars, enquire of Capt. MOREY, or to
ISRAEL MERRITT, *Agent*,
April 29. Indian Town.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

NO. XV.

New-Brunswick, October, 1848.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—On the tenth day of February last, the Hon. Mr. Hazen, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House of Assembly a lengthy extract from a Despatch written by Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, furnished to the Assembly of this Province in pursuance of an address to Sir William Colebrooke, then Lieut. Governor. In laying this Despatch before the House, Mr. Hazen stated, that it had been "transmitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Earl Grey, as containing His Lordship's views on the system of conducting public affairs in the administration of the Government of Nova Scotia; which did not merely relate to that Province, but were of general application to British North America." To this Despatch, which must be considered the authoritative exposition of the views of the British Ministry, upon the subjects of which it treats, I would now direct the attention of your readers.

After alluding to the principles contended for by the conflicting parties in Nova Scotia, His Lordship holds the following language:—

"Now there is scarcely any part of the system of Government in this country, which I consider of greater value than that, which, though not enforced by any written Laws, but deriving its authority from usage and public opinion, makes the tenure of the great majority of offices in the public service to depend upon good behaviour."

After remarking that although, with the exception of those in the highest judicial situations, the whole body of public servants in the United Kingdom hold their offices technically during the pleasure of the Crown, yet in practice the incumbents are seldom removed from any but political offices, except in consequence of misconduct, his Lordship proceeds:—

"The exception, as in the case of those high public servants whom it is necessary to invest with such discretion as, really, to leave in their hands the whole direction of the policy of the Empire in all its various departments, such power must, with a Representative Government, be subject to constant control by Parliament, *and is therefore administered only by such persons as from time to time enjoy the confidence of the Parliament*, as well as of the Crown. These Heads of Departments, or Ministers, together with their immediate subordinates, who are required to represent or support them in Parliament, are almost invariably members of one or other House, *and hold their offices only as long as they enjoy the confidence of the Parliament.*" This is the essential, the vital, element of Responsible Government. "Though it is not without some inconveniences, I regard this system as possessing upon the whole very great advantages; *we owe to it,*"—mark this, Tories of New-Brunswick!—"*we owe to it that the public servants of this country, as a body, are remarkable for their experience and knowledge of public affairs, and honorably distinguished by the zeal and integrity with which they discharge their duties*, without reference to party feeling. We owe to it, also, that as the transfer of power from one party in the state to another, is followed by no change in the holders of any but a few of the highest offices, political animosities are not, in general, carried to the same height, and do not so deeply agitate the whole frame of society, as in those countries in which a different practice prevails.

"*The system with regard to the tenure of office, which has been found to work so well here, seems therefore well worthy of imitation in the British American Colonies; and the small population and limited Revenue of Nova Scotia, as well as the general occupation and social state of the community, are in my opinion additional reasons for abstaining, so far as regards that Province, from going further than can be avoided, without giving up the principle of Executive responsibility, in making the tenure of offices in the public service dependent upon the result of party contests. In order to keep the Executive Government in harmony with the Legislature, it is doubtless necessary that the direction of the internal policy of the Colony should be entrusted to those who enjoy the confidence of the Provincial Parliament*; but it is of great moment not to carry the practice of changing public officers further than is absolutely necessary for the attainment of that end, lest the administration of public affairs would be deranged by increasing the bitterness of party spirit, and subjecting the whole machinery of government to perpetual change and uncertainty."

His Lordship then states that the application of these views will give room for considerable difference of opinion, but that the question with regard to the number of offices to be made political must be determined by the general principles before laid down, regard being had to what has passed, and is passing, in the mother country. "The practical end of Responsible Government," he continues, "would be satisfied by the removability of a single public officer, provided that through him public opinion could influence the general administration of affairs. . . . . of the present members of your Council, the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary, to whom the Solicitor General should perhaps be added, appear to me sufficient to constitute the responsible advisers of the Governor. The holders of these offices should henceforth regard them as held on Political Tenure, and with a view to that end the Provincial Secretary should be prepared, in the event of any change, to disconnect from his office, that of the Clerkship of the Council, which seems to be one that should on every account be held on a more permanent tenure." After urging upon the Governor the necessity of resisting the disposition, which a party succeeding to power often exhibits to advance its friends, without regard to the mischiefs thereby permanently entailed upon the public service, his Lordship says "*it is but due to what I have seen of the conduct of the principal advocates of Responsible Government in Nova Scotia, to express my reliance on their public spirit, and sober estimate of their country's position and interests, as the most effectual safeguard against any abuse of power.*" Another safeguard, against sudden and unjust changes, his Lordship says is to be found in the necessity of providing pensions for those who obtained their offices under a different tenure. "This condition," he says, "must be applied to the removal of those public officers who now have seats in your Executive Council, unless where they have clearly accepted office on an understanding to the contrary effect." This rule his Lordship thinks it would be proper to recognize for the future; and in support of his view urges a variety of considerations.

"Those public servants who hold their offices permanently," he continues, "must upon that very ground be regarded as subordinate, and ought not to be members of either House of the Legislature, by which they would necessarily be more or less mixed up in party struggles; and on the other hand, *those who are to have the general direction of affairs, exercise that function by virtue of their responsibility to the Legislature, which implies their being removable from office, and also that they should be members either of the Assembly, or of the Legislative Council.*" But this general direction of affairs, and the control of all subordinate officers, it is the duty of the Governor to exercise, through the Executive Council, hence the seats in that Council must be considered as in the nature of political offices, and if held in connection with other offices, must *give to these also a political character.* This, however, leads me to observe that if only two or three of the principal officers are to be regarded as political, it may, very probably, be advisable to assign salaries to two or three of the Executive Councillors, as such. The Executive Council has duties of a very important character to perform; those duties, and the defects in the manner in which they had been generally been discharged, I find thus described in a confidential Despatch which the late Lord Sydenham, then Mr. P. Thompson, addressed to Lord J. Russell, from Halifax, in the year 1840:—'The functions of the Executive Council on the other hand, are, it is perfectly clear, of a totally different character; they are a Body upon whom the Governor must be able to call at any or at all times for advice, with whom he can consult upon the measures to be submitted to the Legislature, and in whom he may find instruments within its walls, to introduce such amendments in the Laws as he may think necessary, or to defend his acts and his policy. It is obvious, therefore, that those who compose this Body, must be persons whose constant attendance on the Governor can be secured; principally, therefore, Officers of the Government itself—but when it may be expedient to introduce others—men holding seats in one or other House, taking a leading part in political life, and above all, exercising influence over the Assembly.

"'The last, and in my opinion by far the most serious, defect in the Government, is *the utter absence of power in the Executive, and its total want of energy to attempt to occupy the attention of the Country upon real improvements, or to lead the Legislature in the preparation and adoption of measures for the benefit of the Colony. It does not appear to have recurred to any one that it is one of the first duties of the Government to suggest improvements where they are wanted.* That the Constitution, having placed the power of legislation in the hands of an Assembly and a Council, it is only by acting through these Bodies that this duty can be performed, and that if these *proper and legitimate functions* of Government are neglected, the necessary result must be not only that the improvements which the people have a right to expect, will be neglected, and the prosperity of the country checked, but that the Branch of the Legislature will misuse its power, and the popular mind be easily led into excitement upon these abstract theories of government to which their attention is directed as the remedy for the uneasiness they feel.'

"In this view of the proper functions of the Executive Council, I entirely concur, but I greatly doubt whether they could be adequately discharged by a Council composed of only two or three persons holding offices in the public service, and of Gentlemen serving gratuitously. It is hardly possible to expect that those so serving should devote any portion of their time to their public duties, and it therefore appears to me highly desirable that salaries should be assigned to at least one or two Seats in the Executive Council.

"All such terms as these, which I have thus detailed, it appears to me that the peculiar circumstances of Nova-Scotia, (New-Brunswick also is included,) present no insuperable obstacle to the immediate adoption of that system of Parliamentary Government which has long prevailed in the Mother Country, and which seems to be a necessary part of Representative institutions in a certain stage of their progress."

Such are the views of the present Colonial Minister—the organ (as far as relates to the Colonies) of the British Cabinet. But Earl Grey was not the first to promulgate these principles, on behalf of the imperial authorities. Lord John Russell, in his well-known despatch of the 16th of October, 1839, held the following language:—

"You will understand, and cause it to be generally known, that hereafter the tenure of Colonial offices held during Her Majesty's pleasure, will not be regarded as equivalent to a tenure during good behaviour, *but that not only such officers will be called upon to retire from the public service as often as any sufficient motives of public policy may suggest the expediency of that measure, but that a change in the person of the Governor will be considered as a sufficient reason for any alterations which his successor may deem it expedient to make in the list of public functionaries,* subject of course to the future confirmation of the Sovereign." * * *

"The functionaries who will be chiefly though not exclusively affected . . . are the *Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer or Receiver General,* the *Surveyor General,* the Attorney and Solicitor General . . ., and members of the Council."

"Every reasonable indulgence must be shewn for the expectations which such persons have been encouraged to form. *But even in these instances it will be necessary that the right of enforcing these regulations should be distinctly maintained, in practice as well as in theory, as often as the public good may clearly demand the enforcement of them.* It may not be unadvisable to compensate any such officers for disappointment, even by pecuniary grants, when it may appear unjust to dispense with their services without such an indemnity."

This despatch, it will be seen, clearly shadowed forth the system which has since been so fully developed by Earl Grey. It declared that the continuance in office of any head of a department was to depend upon the pleasure of the existing administration—this principle being subject to the condition, that those who had been induced to consider their offices as held on a permanent tenure should on their removal therefrom receive a proper compensation. But though the principles embodied in these despatches are similar, the action of the local legislature upon them does not bear the same character—that of uniformity; unless it be characterized—as it justly can be—as uniformly inconsistent. Of this we shall have abundant evidence as we proceed. In 1841, when Lord J. Russell's despatch was laid before the Legislature, Mr. Wilmot, urged upon the Assembly the propriety of concurring in his Lordship's views and failed. Mr. Fisher made a similar attempt and failed. A majority adopted a resolution, moved by Mr. Partelow, which stated "that there was nothing in the despatch to call forth any expression of opinion from the House; and thus for a time was the progress of the new system clogged. But times have changed; men have changed; the world has changed and is changing daily; and it were contrary to all experience, that the opinions of our countrymen should not change also. The new order of things partook of the nature of a contagion; and from it, as from all others, many escaped. When it was least expected it came upon them; and in their confusion they disregarded everything but their own safety. They had lulled themselves into a mysterious security; its power to aid them they knew not. They were safe for the present. Public attention was averted from the quarter where the dismal signs appeared. But not the less certain was their presence. The crisis came; the *plague* was upon them; it had broken out with tenfold fury, and was spreading with tenfold rapidity. It ran its allotted course; and humbled the once powerful. Amid the confusion which surrounded it, those who of old had escaped similar contagions, became inoculated with its spirit, and thus escaped a worse form of the disease. There were some however, who opposed their unprotected—though unimportant—persons to the ravages of this fierce adversary. But let us read for ourselves.

On the 24th of February last, the principles of Earl Grey's despatch were fully discussed and adopted by the Assembly of this Province. Mr. Fisher moved the following resolution in a Committee of the whole House:—

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the House should approve of the principles of Colonial Government contained in the despatch of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 31st of March, 1847, and of their application to this Province."

For this resolution the yeas were,—*The Speaker*, Messrs. *Hazen*, *Baillie*, *Rankin*, Brown, Hanington, *Jordan*, Ritchie, Steves, Woodward, Fisher, L. A. Wilmot, R. D. Wilmot, *Read*, *Montgomery*, Smith, *Partelow*, J. Earle, *Wark*, *Boyd*, *Cranney*, *Porter* and Connell. Nays—Messrs. End, Barberie, Taylor, *Miles*, McLeod, Gilbert, Thomson, Carman, Vail, Botsford, S. Earle. It therefore was adopted.

To this resolution, Mr. End moved the following as an amendment:—

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the tenure of public offices in this Colony should depend on official integrity, talent and independence, rather than on the achievement of a Legislative popularity."

The Hon. mover of this amendment has thus, at the close of his independent and consistent career, proved (what has sometimes been questioned) that even the best men are not perfect. He has thus expressed the conviction that candidates for advancement should fulfil conditions which he alone could fulfil; should possess qualifications which appertain to him, and to him alone. This disregard which he has thus shown for the feelings and interests of others, has disclosed a spot in even his immaculate character; it has convinced the world that, though possessed of every other qualification for office; though combining in his own character, integrity, talent and independence, even he lacks one thing—charity. In future, it must be said of him, 'even he is not perfect.' But who were his associates? Let what follows be read again and again:—Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows—Yeas, Messrs. End, Barbarie, S. Earle, Carman, Thomson, McLeod—Nays, the rest of the Committee. What a gallery of portraits! What a vast combination of brilliant talent, personal influence and Legislative popularity does this row of shining—burning—lights disclose to the view of the reader. There are among these names some which should be found in better company.

In my next, I shall briefly glance at some of the reasons given by the most prominent of the parties to these transactions, for the *hope* that was in them. BRITANNICUS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We have lately seen much writing, and heard much talking upon the subject of our present commercial embarrassments. This community is, doubtless, considered by many as largely indebted to several persons unknown for work and labour, care and diligence, made, done, performed and bestowed in endeavouring to give expositions of the true principles of commerce, and instructions in the science of legislation. As is usually the case, when questions of public interest are discussed by anonymous writers, we certainly have had shoals of communications to the newspapers, signed by X, Y, Z, and almost every other respectable and useful member of the alphabet,—by Junius, Senex, Scrutator, Veritas, and almost all the other patriotic, significant and sounding appellations which give a certain air of force and dignity to a closing sentence, and serve to dazzle the eyes, and tickle the ears of the unlearned. With the disposition to examine into the causes of the great and general depression of trade, and to propose remedies or palliatives for the evils necessarily occasioned by such depression, no fault can be found. But the manner in which most of the inquiries made among us have been conducted, and the nature of the different means of relief suggested, would, were it not for the importance of the matters to which they relate, be to many the source of no small amusement, and the occasion of no inconsiderable amount of ridicule. By far the greater part of the noise has been made by the editors of the penny papers, and their contributors. They all are, or imagine themselves to be, firm and zealous advocates of free trade; and have got by heart, and can repeat easily and correctly all the set phrases and jingling periods in which the changes are commonly rung upon "oppressive taxation," "useless restrictions," and "overpaid officials." They can all talk fluently, and write prettily about the advantages of a liberal policy, and of an immediate transition from restraint to freedom in our commercial system. All this may look very well, and sound very well; but, until it can be clearly shewn what substantial benefits we could derive from a free trade with other countries, such effusions, I conceive, will hardly make many converts to their favourite theory. Until it can be clearly shewn, that our system of trade has been hitherto a system of protection, and that our difficulties have been produced by the operation of such a system, we shall not, I trust, be found very eager to embrace opinions promulgated in England by writers and statesmen who appear to be most willing, most ready, and most determined to sacrifice everything to their own theoretical notions, and their own selfish views—opinions caught up and echoed here by wild speculatists and mushroom politicians. We have our supporters of an unfettered foreign commerce; but they are found among those who, upon the free admission of foreign goods, would expect to do an extensive business as agents and commission merchants. We have our supporters of the scheme of direct taxation; but they are found among those who have neither property nor income to be taxed,