Jack David Russell Jack Bequest

# The New-Brunswick Courier.

NEW SERIES. { Vol. VII. No. 35 } SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1849. VOLUME XXXVIII. { Number 39. Whole No. 1964 }

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK COURIER
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TERMS:—15s. per annum, (*half in advance.*)
PRINTING in general, executed at the shortest notice, on liberal terms.

## WEEKLY ALMANACK.

| 1849. JANUARY. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | Moon Sets | High Water A. M. | High Water P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 7 30 | 4 57 | 9 53 | 1 47 | 2 7 |
| Monday | 7 29 | 4 58 | 11 2a. | 2 25 | 2 46 |
| Tuesday | 7 28 | 5 0 | — — | 3 8 | 3 31 |
| Wednesday | 7 27 | 5 1 | 0 11m | 3 56 | 4 23 |
| Thursday | 7 25 | 5 2 | 1 21 | 4 54 | 5 29 |
| Friday | 7 24 | 5 4 | 2 32 | 6 11 | 6 53 |
| Saturday | 7 23 | 5 5 | 3 39 | 7 39 | 8 23 |

First Quarter 31st, at 0 h. 16 m. afternoon.

### BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President.
Director next week, . . . *F. A. Wiggins, Esq*
Discount Days—*Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before One o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Charles Ward, Esquire, *President.*
Director next week. . . . *Stephen Gerow, Esq.*
Discount Days,....Tuesday and Friday
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.

### Bank of British North America.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
F. W. Wood, Esquire, *Manager.*
Director next week. . . . . *John Pollok, Esq*
Discount Days—*Wednesdays* and *Saturdays.*
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days

### NEW-BRUNSWICK Marine Assurance Company.
Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
James Kirk, Esquire, *President.*
*All applications for insurance to be made in writing.*

### GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY
John Duncan, Esquire, President.
*Office (in the Commercial Bank Building) open from 10 to 3 o'clock.*
Applications for Insurance to be in writing.

### Mutual Insurance Company.
Joseph Fairweather, *President.*
W. Lawrence, Charles Adams, L. Tilley, Thomas M. Smith, } *Directors.*
J. M. Robinson, Esquire, *Solicitor;*
Isaac Woodward, Esquire, *Secretary.*
*Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, North Market Wharf.*

### [...]entral Fire [...]
AT[...]
B. Wolh[...]
Applications fo[...]
to George T[...]
A. W. [...]
Agent for a [...]
In t[...]

### SHER[...]
To be sold by Publ[...] Corner, in the City [...] the third day of Fe[...] hours of 12, Noon, a[...]

ALL the right, title [...] SANDALL, of, [...] land and premises [...] Street 20 feet, or the [...] easterly to the rear whi[...] early so to Prince William [...] therefrom 45 feet or there [...] Buildings and Apperte[...] and appertaining. The s[...] virtue of several writs [...] of the Supreme Court ag[...] Sandall CHAS. JO[...]
Sheriff's Office, St. Joh[...]

*To be sold by Public Auc[...] House Corner, Market S[...] of Saint John, on Monda[...] day of May next, between t[...] o'clock, noon, and five o'c[...] noon—*

ALL the right, title and interes[...] Aldermen, and Commona[...] Saint John, of, in and to the [...] Water Lots and Premises situate in the City of Saint John, viz:—
The Lots numbered A. B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, fronting on the North Market Wharf—the Water Lots numbered 5, leased to P. Marchington; 8, leased to Joseph [...]dell; 4, leased to John Lawton; 6, leased to Lauchlan Donaldson;—Numbers 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274 275. fronting on [...] Street; Numbers 276. 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 245, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352 fronting on Elliott Row; Numbers 354, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, fronting on Great George Street,—the said lots of land and premises being all in King's Ward in the said City.

Also, *at the same place on Tuesday the twenty-second day of May next,* between the said hours of twelve and five o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of, in and to the following Lots lying and being in Queen's Ward in the said City, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, fronting on the South Market Wharf; the following Water Lots, viz: the north half of number 9 leased to Gerhardus Clowes, the south half of number 9 leased to Henry Thomas, the north half of number 10 leased to Thomas Whitlock, the south half of number 10 leased to John Colville, number 11 leased to James Peters, number 12 leased to James Peters, number 13 leased to Thomas Horsfield, 30 feet (being part of number 14) leased to Thomas Bean, number 15 leased to William Frost, number 19 leased to Jacob Bell; the following Lots, being Wharf extensions below low water mark, viz: the lot in front of half of number 9 leased to David Hatfield, in front of number 13 leased to W. T. Peters, in front of number 13 leased to C. J. Peters, in front of south side of number 14 leased to Hugh Johnston, in front of part of number 15 leased to Noah Disbrow, in front of part of number 15 subsequently leased to Noah Disbrow, in front of number 16 leased to Nehemiah Merritt, in front of part of number 15 leased to Nehemiah Merritt, in front of number 18 leased to William Donald, in front of number 19 leased to Daniel Lovett, in front of number 20 leased to S. & G. Thomas, eighty feet on the north side of Duke Street Slip leased to Thomas Paddock, a lot adjoining the Steam Ferry landing leased to Stephen and Frederick A. Wiggins; the following Lots fronting on Morris Street, viz: Number 744 and land to Eastward, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755 and 774; the following Lots fronting on Leinster Street, viz: the numbers 518, 519, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 463, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 522, 523, 525, 533, 535, 537, 538, 552; the following Lots fronting on Saint George Street, viz: the numbers 541, 542, 544, 546, 547, 549, 652, 654, 656, 661, 664, 667, 668, 669, 670, 681, 682; the following Lots fronting on Orange Street, viz: the numbers 685, 686, 671, 673, 674, 678, 679, 728, 729, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737.

Also, *at the same place on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of May next,* between the said hours of twelve and five of the clock, all the right, title and interest of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of, in and to the following Lots lying and being in Duke's Ward in the said City, viz: the Water Lots, number 23 leased to Bradford Gilbert, numbers 22 and 23 leased to George S. Gilbert, number 24 leased to Jarvis and Miles South of number 31 leased to William Hughson; the following Lots on West side of Prince William Street—number 1 leased to McLeod and Blair, number 2 leased to Thomas Pettingell, number 3 leased to Thomas Pettingell, number 4 leased to Richard Bonsall, number 5 leased to Richard Bonsall; the following Lots fronting on Queen Street, viz. numbers 947, 948, 950, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1048, 1049, a vacant space in front of 1049; also the following Lots fronting on Morris Street, viz. the numbers 853, 855, 858, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874; the following Lots fronting on Mecklenburg Street, viz. the numbers 879, 880, 881, 883, 887, 894, 924, 930, 932, 940, 941, 942. Also, of, in and to the following Lots lying and being in Sydney Ward in the said City, viz. the Water Lots, numbers 1117 leased to James Reed, 1118 leased to Oliver Burdett, 1121 leased to Christian Warner, 1139 leased to Stephen Humbert, 1233 leased to Thomas Green, 1234 leased to John Kirk, 1235 leased to Thomas Elms, 1236 leased to James Souvenia, part of number 1237 opposite to number 1119 leased to Lauchlan Donaldson, part of number 1237 opposite to number 1123, leased to Lauchlan Donaldson; Land opposite to number 1239 leased to Thomas Sandall, numbers 1328 and 1329 leased to Benedict Arnold, numbers 1330 and 1331 leased to Craven Calverly, number 1411 leased to John Clarke, number 1412 leased to Benedict Arnold, number 1413 leased to Richard Boosall, the Extension of numbers 1330 and 1331 leased to Craven Calverly; the following Lots, viz numbers 1166, 1167, 1175, 1176, fronting on Stormont Street; the Lots numbers 1190 and 1290 fronting on Brittain Street; numbers 1434, 1443, fronting on Sheffield Street; and the Lots numbers 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1368, 1369, fronting on Main Street.

Also, *at the same place on Thursday the twenty fourth day of May next,* between the said hours of twelve and five o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of, in and to the following Lots lying and being in Guy's Ward in the said City, viz. the Lots numbers 144, 145, 146, 176, 177, 178, 179, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 189, 199, 228, 229, 218, 271, 211. Also, of, in and to the following Lots lying and being in Brook's Ward in the said City, viz. the numbers 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 302, 308, 316, 324, 325, 326, 360, 361, 362, 364, 366, 370, 371, 373, 374, 375, 379, 381, 391, 399, 400, 402, 403, 405, 406, 409, 410, 411, 412, 421, 422, 431, 434, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600. Also, of, in and to the following Lots of Land lying and being fronting on Protection Street, or Sand Point, in the said City, viz the numbers 1, 2, extension of number 2, number 3, extension of number 3, numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, extension of number 9, number 10, extension of number 10, number 11, extension of number 11, number 12, extension of number 12, numbers 13, 14, 15, extension of number 15, number 16, extension of number 16, numbers 17, 18, 19 and 20. Also, the Mill Pond at Carleton, under lease to George Bond.

Also, *at the same place, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of May next,* between the said hours of twelve and five o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, lying and being on the Western side of the Harbour of Saint John, named in the Schedule of Corporation Property as the "Negro Point Lots and other Common Lands, viz. the Lots numbered 614, 615, 616, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, [...]629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, [...]640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, [...]651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, [...]662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, [...]673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, [...]685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, [...]697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, [...]707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, [...]718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, [...]729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, [...]740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, [...]752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, [...]763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, [...]774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, [...]785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, [...]796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, [...]807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, [...]818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, [...]828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, [...]840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, [...]851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, [...]862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, [...]873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, [...]884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, [...]895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, [...]906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, [...]917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, [...]928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, [...]939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, [...]950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, [...]960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, [...]971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, [...]981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, [...]992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, [...]1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, [...]1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, [...]1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, [...]1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, South East half of Lot number 1055, West half of Lot number 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109. Also, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, lying and being on the Western side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John, named in the aforesaid Schedule as the "Store Lots and other Lots near Fort Neck," viz. the Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and the Lots numbers 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, on the West side of the Causeway.

Also, *at the same place, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of May next,* between the said hours of twelve and five o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of, in and to the following Lots of Land or Flats, lying and being on the Western side of the said Harbour of Saint John and within the City aforesaid named in the aforesaid Schedule as the "Flats outside of the Dyke at Carleton," viz. the Lots in the Block Letter A. numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 16, 7 & 17, 8 & 18, 9 & 19, 10 & 20, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; the Lots in the Block lettered B. numbers 1 & 9, 2 & 10, 3 & 11, 4 & 12, 5 & 13, 6 & 14, 7 & 15, 8 & 16; the Lots in the Block lettered C. numbers 1 & 5, 2 & 6, 3 & 7, 4 & 8; the Lots in the Block lettered D. numbers 1, 11, 2 & 12, 3 & 13, 4 & 14, 5 & 15, 6 & 16, 7 & 17, 8 & 18, 9 & 19, 10 & 20; the Lots in the Block lettered E. numbers 1 & 9, 2 & 10, 3 & 11, 4 & 12, 5 & 13, 6 & 14, 7 & 15, 8 & 16; the Lots in the Block lettered F. numbers 1 & 9, 2 & 10, 3 & 11, 4 & 12, 5 & 13, 6 & 14, 7 & 15, 8 & 16; the Lots in the Block lettered G. numbers 1 & 11, 2 & 12, 3 & 13, 4 & 14, 5 & 15, 6 & 16, 7 & 17, 8 & 18, 9 & 19, 10 & 20; the Lots in the Block lettered H. numbers 1 & 11, 2 & 12, 3 & 13, 4 & 14, 5 & 15, 6 & 16, 7 & 17, 8 & 18, 9 & 19, 10 & 20; the Lots in the Block lettered I. numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; the Lots in the Block lettered K. numbers 1, 2 & 12, 3 & 13, 4 & 14, 5 & 15, 6 & 16, 7 & 17, 8 & 18, 9 & 19, 10 & 20, 11; the Lots in the Block lettered L. numbers 1 & 9, 2 & 10, 3 & 11, 4 & 12, 5 & 13, 6 & 14, 7 & 15, 8 & 16; the Lots in the Block lettered M. numbers 1 & 8, 2 & 9, 3 & 10, 4 & 11, 5 & 12, 6 & 13, 7 & 14. Also, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, situate in the Parish of Lancaster, in the City and County of Saint John, named in the Schedule of Corporation Property, viz. the Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, numbers 4 & 5, Blocks A, B, C, D, E, numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; also, the following Lots, situated at Green Head in the said Parish, viz. the Lot known as the Lime Kiln Lot, leased to Robert Robertson, Junior, and the Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Also, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, Water Lots and Premises, viz. an Island in the Falls called Bass Island, leased to N. Wyse; two other Islands in the Falls leased to George Cassie; Navy Island in the Harbour of St. John; the Market House in the Market Square; the Lot at the junction of Union and Brussels Streets, on which the Hay Scales are erected; all the Flats in Courtenay Bay, within the bounds of King's Ward from high water mark to the Creek, on its West Bank; the prolongation of all the Streets fronting on the Water both in Courtenay Bay and the Harbour; a large space of ground between the East lines of Lots numbers 275 and 276 and high water mark, in King's Ward; a large space of Ground between the East lines of Lots 352 and 353 and high water mark, in King's Ward; all the Flats from the North Market Wharf to the City line between high and low water marks; the Slippage at the foot of Union-street.

Also, *at the same place, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of May next,* between the said hours of twelve and five o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of, in and to the following Lots of Land in Queen's Ward fronting on Great George street, viz. the Lots numbers 438, 447, 448, 449; the vacant space between Lots numbers 450 and 451 and high water mark; the vacant space from Lots numbers 538 and 539 and high water mark; the vacant space from Lots numbers 670 & 671 and high water mark; the vacant space from lots numbers 743 and 744 and high water mark; all the flats being in Queen's Ward from high water mark to the creek; a lease in perpetuity to Hugh Johnston, dated April 25th, 1825; the lot fronting on Prince William-street on which stands the stone building occupied as offices by the Mayor of the City of Saint John and other public officers, together with the improvements thereon; the Lot of Land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, on which stand the Court House, the Gaol, the Old Poor House and Engine House, together with the vacant space lying in rear of the Gaol, Poor House and Court House; the lot of land and land covered with water at the West end of Princess-street, occupied as the Ferry Landing. Also, of, in and to the land lying between lots numbers 874 & 875 and high water mark; the land lying between lots numbers 944 and 945 and high water mark; the land lying between lots numbers 198, 199, 200, 201, 1050, and high water mark—all in Duke's Ward; all the flats in Courtenay Bay within Duke's Ward from high water mark to the creek; a lot of land from the prolongation of Prince William street to the South line of St. James'-street; all the flats from a line drawn from the extension Westwardly of the centre of St James' street to a line drawn Westwardly to the centre of Duke street. Also, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, Water Lots and Flats situate in Sydney Ward in the said City, viz. the lot known as the City Battery at Reed's Point; the vacant space of ground and flats extending from the Westerly line of the property of the late James Reed to the continuation of the East line of Prince William street and the flats in front; the lot number 1238 and buildings thereon; the flats opposite Lots 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231; the wharf in front of lot number 1228, butted by Sandall's lot, number 1239; Water lot number 1240 adjoining Sandall's lot; vacant land from the lots numbers 1180 and 1181 to the bank at the end of Stormont street; Land from Lots numbers 1285 and 1286 to the bank; Wharfage at Mr. Calverley's new wharf, along the side of extension of Lots numbers 1330 and 1331; the flats in front of Lots numbers 1411, 1412, 1413, and all the other flats in the Lower Cove, thence round the Breakwater and Point to the prolongation of the City at lot number 1454, and the flats in Courtenay Bay within the bounds of Sidney Ward, together with the Breakwater Wharf; a certain privilege granted by Jehiel Partelow to the Corporation of Saint John to put a drain through certain Lots from St James'-street to Britain-street. Also, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, Water Lots and Flats or Beach situate in the said City, viz. the Beach on the South east side of Sand Point, together with the Beach in continuation of the Sand Bar to the Beacon Light, as also all the Beach and Flats from thence to the City Line Westwardly at Negro Point; Partridge Island with all the improvements thereon except half an acre transferred to Government; the Coal-wharf at Carleton and vacant space adjoining.

The said several lots, pieces and parcels of land, water lots, flats and premises, having been taken under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.
CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
*Sheriff's Office, St. John,* Nov. 13, 1848.

*To be sold by Public Auction at the Coffee House Corner (so called), Market Square, in the City of Saint John, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five, afternoon.*

ALL the right, title and interest of Michael Farrel, of, in and to, all that tract, piece or parcel of Land being and containing One Hundred Acres, to be taken off the South side of a Lot of Land granted by the Crown to James Matthews; the remaining part of which said Lot now is or formerly was owned by or in the occupation of one James Bennett; situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, formerly part of the Parish of Portland; the same having been seized and taken by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Michael Farrel. CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff*
Sheriff's Office, St John, Nov. 22, 1848.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Coffee House Corner, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday the fifth day of January next—

ALL the right, title and interest of CORBYN MORRIS WOOTTON, of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, being the lot number two in the Golden Grove settlement, so called, in the Parish of Simonds, County of St John,—the said Lot number two having been granted to the said Corbyn Morris Wootton under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick on the eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1818.
Taken under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Corbyn Morris Wootton.
CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, St. John, June 24, 1848.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Tuesday the 6th day of March next, then to take place at the Coffee House Corner, at the hour above stated.
CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, St. John, Jan 5, 1849.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.
*City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, ss.*

In the matter of William Francis Brooks, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New-Brunswick, Hair Dresser and Perfumer—a Bankrupt:

NOTICE is hereby given that I appoint a further General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named Bankrupt to be held on Wednesday the seventh day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the Office of Mr. Daniel Jordan, in the Commercial Bank Building in the City of Saint John, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or allowing or contesting any claims presented against the Estate of the said Bankrupt, at which Meeting the said Bankrupt may be examined on oath touching his Estate and dealings, and at the same meeting or some adjournment thereof, 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. And Public Notice is also hereby given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt, this day duly made to me, I appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Monday the twenty sixth day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the said Office, for the allowance of a Certificate of Conformity to the said Bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of the said certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require. Given under my hand at the City of Saint John, the eleventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
*Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts in the City and County of Saint John.*

### CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN,
*In the Province of New Brunswick, ss.*

In the matter of Archibald Thomas Heney, and Edward Bennison, both of the City of Saint John, doing business in the said City under the firm of Heney & Bennison, as Merchants and Traders, Bankrupts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I appoint a further General Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Bankrupts to be held on Tuesday the sixth day of February 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 Bankrupts, in the Commercial Bank Building in this City, for the purpose of receiving proof of or allowing or contesting any claim presented against the Estate; at which Meeting or any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupts will be required to finish their examination, and will be examined on oath touching their Estate, 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 thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1849
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 Israel Dewolf Andrews, formerly of Eastport in the State of Maine, in the United States of America, at present of the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, a Bankrupt: On Tuesday the thirtieth day of January next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for allowance of Certificate of Conformity —Dated the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1848.

In the matter of John T. Smith, formerly transacting business at Fredericton, in the County of York, with James A. Smith, as merchants, under the style and firm of J. and A. Smith, and formerly doing business at the same place with Zebedee G. Gabel, as Tanners and Curriers, under the style and firm of Gabel and Smith, afterwards transacting business in the City of Saint John with John Berryman, as merchants, under the style and firm of Smith and Berryman, and then transacting business with James A. Smith, as merchants, in the said City, under the style and firm of J. A. Smith & Co., and now transacting business in the said City alone as a merchant—a Bankrupt: On Saturday the tenth day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for proof of debts and examination.—All Debtors to pay on or before the fifteenth day of January next, and all Creditors to present and prove their claims within three months.—Dated the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1848.

In the matter of William Smith, late of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, but now of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Carpenter—a Bankrupt: On Monday the twelfth day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for proof of debts and examination.—All Debtors to pay on or before the twenty-fourth day of January next; and all Creditors to present and prove their claims within three months.—Dated the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1848.

In the matter of James Robert Sweet, of the City of Saint John, Commission Merchant, and General Dealer, formerly doing business in the said City, in Co-partnership with Thomas Hanford, under the firm of *Hanford & Sweet*, as Commission Merchants and General Agents,—a Bankrupt: On Monday the fifth day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for allowance of Certificate of Conformity —Dated the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1848.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1848.

RESOLVED, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such Counties where Newspapers are published.
1T CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

### NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons whose Notes of Hand he holds, that every Note must be paid as it falls due, also all Accounts must be paid at once paid, as he intends bringing his affairs to a close in this Province—and all persons having demands against him will please present them.
Dated 24th November, 1848.
(tf.) F. KINSMAN.

### Estate of JAMES EWING, deceased.
THE whole amount of Dividend to which the simple contract creditors of this Estate (whose accounts have been rendered and adjusted) are entitled, is *Seven Shillings in the Pound.* The several creditors may receive payment of what now remains coming to them of the above Dividend by calling at the office of the subscriber.
R. L. HAZEN,
Nov. 27th. *Attorney of the Executors*

### ☞ NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Samuel Kierstead, deceased, of Kingston, King's County, are hereby notified to render in their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. JAMES KIERSTEAD, *Administrator.*
Parish of Hampton, December 15, 1848

### ☞ NOTICE. ☜
ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of William Varlay, late of the City of Saint John, Brick-maker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
MARK VARLAY.
St. John, November 15, 1848. Sole Executor.

### ☞ NOTICE. ☜
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES HOLMAN, late of the Parish of Norton, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to Messrs. Harding & Lewis, Solicitors.
SARAH HOLMAN, *Administratrix.*
St John, N.B., 10th Nov. 1848.

### ☞ 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 demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to John M. Robinson, Esquire, Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.
MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*
St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

### ☞ 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, Laughlan & 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.

### 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.

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

### 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. 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.

## The Courier.

The following is that impassioned part of Dr. Hartt's Lecture, to which we alluded in our last, and which was received with rapturous applause.

EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE ON
### THE PRESS,
*Delivered by Dr. Hartt, of Fredericton,*
In the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday the 19th instant.

Thus it may truly be said that darkness, intellectual and moral, overspread the earth. Knowledge was shut out from the people, and rigorously imprisoned in Universities and Cloisters. The Press appeared! With gigantic strength it seized the bars—it burst the gates—and forth issued a flood of light! On, on, with the cataract's speed, went that impetuous flood! On, on, from palace to hamlet, from city to city, from village to village, from country to country—Tyranny trembled at the sight, and from its strongholds sent out the imperious mandate, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further"—still in proud defiance on it went. Then Science and Literature awoke from the slumber of ages, and began afresh their splendid career; and Religion cast off with indignation her rusty shackles, and resumed her long-forgotten mission to bless the human race. A new era burst upon the world! The discoveries of philosophy, the treasures of history, the beauties of poetry, the doctrines of human rights, the principles of political economy, and the sacred truths of Scripture were at last brought home to the rich and to the poor. What would Galileo, and Newton, and Bacon, and Locke, and Grotius, and Klopstock, and Milton, and Shakespeare, and Rollin, and Robertson, and Addison, and Johnson, and Smith, and Bentham, and all their mighty compeers, have accomplished, had it not been for this wonderful invention? Their lofty intellects, overpowered by the universal death-shade of ignorance, would probably have lain dormant, or wasted their energies upon the puerilities of a false philosophy, a corrupted tradition, or a miserable superstition; or if they had been able to burst through the awful gloom, and reach the light of truth, their productions, engraved on dusty parchment, and consigned to the shelves of a few costly libraries, would have served only to gratify the curiosity of the wealthy schoolman, or the haughty priest. And what would the heroic champions of pure Christianity have done? With resistless energy they might have assailed the citadel of error, and won a temporary triumph; but how soon would their opponents have returned with unnumbered squadrons—hurled them from their proud positions, and re-established themselves upon their ancient towers?

When we look abroad upon the world, we are struck with astonishment at the signs of an advanced civilization which meet our view: the days of ignorance, and dullness, and stagnation, are fast passing away. This is the age of Literature, the age of Books, and Schools, and Colleges; the schoolmaster is indeed abroad, exerting a power greater than that of the statesman, or the warrior: a power which shall determine the temporal, aye, and in some measure, the spiritual destiny of nations. There never was a time when the minds of men were so thoroughly awakened to the importance of knowledge; the great truth is beginning to command universal belief, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; that it is not by bones and muscles that the work of human advancement is to be carried on; that individual and national prosperity, in a high degree, can only be secured by pressing intellect into the service, as the great and principal instrumentality.

Even we in this Province, though slow to wisdom, have at length yielded our assent; and a general inspection of schools, an elaborate report, a new bill, and the introduction of the Normal system, have followed as the immediate result. There is one thing, however, which we still need, and to which I trust I may be permitted to allude, and that is, the adoption of the principle of taxation; without which, I am persuaded, we may never expect an efficient system of education. But this is a digression: I was speaking of the literary character of the age. To what, then, may we ascribe this literary character?—most obviously, to the Press.

This is also a practical age; the age of invention, of glorious progress! The old order of things is rapidly yielding to another and a better system. No longer are we satisfied with former methods, and antiquated appliances. Our watchword is, Onward! and on we go, searching through all the chambers of nature for new forces, new elements, that we may yoke them to the car of improvement, and make them subserve the interests and enjoyments of man. And behold the proofs of our success! Whether we survey the land or the ocean; whether we contemplate the wonders of art in the great city, or roam with curious eye over the fields of the husbandman, everywhere we perceive, as if written with a sunbeam, evidences of the influence of a new dispensation.

Whence came that wondrous ship, which, like a great leviathan spouting fire, goes dashing on o'er mountain wave and billow, defying alike the fury of the storm, and the more deceitful dangers of the quicksand and the breaker? And this, its earthly image, whence came it?—this rattling car, which, swifter than the race-horse, and untirable, whirls along, carrying its cumbrous load. And yonder wires, which, from country to country like the lightning's flash, convey tidings of joy or sorrow: whence came they? And whence those dingy structures which hold in their bosoms the machinery that supplies with manufactures the whole habitable earth? And whence that rich harvest home, so far surpassing in abundance all that was known of yore? You tell me it is science! 'tis all the march of science! But why, I ask, did not science accomplish this hundreds of years ago? Nature has not changed; she was not more niggardly to past generations than to us; she held in her vast storehouse then the same magnificent materials, the same engines of gigantic strength. She gave also to the men of those times the same powers of mind, curiosity as prying, ingenuity as inventive, genius as profound. What, then, has made us to differ? I answer—the Press! The Press—yes, 'tis the general diffusion of knowledge which developes intellect and gives it a practical tone; which stimulates enquiry, causes the action of mind upon mind, furnishes to each succeeding age the full benefit of the acquisitions of the past, and thus induces perpetual advancement.

This too is a Religious age. I know that there are some who differ from me upon this point—who think that the Church is degenerating, and is likely very soon to be given over exclusively to vanity and sin.

One looks back with fond regret to the zeal of the Fathers; another, to the stern severity of the Puritans; for myself, with all due deference to the piety of past ages, my own decided conviction is, that in no period of the history of the world has there been so much true charity (which I take to be the essence of all religion) as at the present time. At any rate there is one fact which will not be disputed, viz: That we possess greater facilities for the attainment of religious knowledge than was ever enjoyed by the most favored of our ancestors.—The depths of divinity have been explored, and the press has poured forth works upon every branch of the subject in rich profusion.

And there is one task in connection with this matter in which this great agent has been engaged for years, and which above all other considerations entitles it to the undying gratitude of mankind. I refer to the noble project of presenting to every man, whether Jew or Gentile, Barbarian, Scythian, Bond, or Free, every man who will receive it, a copy of the Sacred Scriptures.

This is the age of Liberty: her sacred voice is on the wind; it comes to us from every quarter. From the land of Britain, our own loved land, her favorite home, it comes, in a loud, glad, heartfelt song of joy, thanksgiving, and praise.

From the neighbouring States it comes with a merry shout, yet mingled now and then with a licentious laugh, and ever and anon there is a pause, and we hear the deep, deep groan of the Southern Slave.

From the old haunts of European despotism it comes like volleys of thunder, in harsh, terrific tones of complaint, defiance, and desperate determination.

Even from the seven-hilled city it comes with an occasional whisper of hope and ultimate triumph.

What then has given to liberty this mighty impulse, this unparalleled energy? The agencies are numerous, but chief and foremost stands The Press; the Press! which has ever been the irreconcileable foe of tyranny; The Press! which has ever been the palladium of liberty! Knowledge is incompatible with oppression. The people who understand their rights, never, never will be slaves! no matter how strong the chain that binds them; no matter how long they may have groaned beneath its weight; the moment they learn the essential dignity and inalienable inheritance of man; that moment they are free! The history of the past is pregnant with this truth. Take one example: contemplate the French Revolution of 1790. The State and the Church had both grown grey in tyranny: the people were sunk in profound degradation; uneducated, uncared for, unfed; receiving no recognition from the Government, except in the way of interminable taxation. This was their miserable lot! Universal bankruptcy and famine prevailed.—In this dark hour Philosophism arose.

I may not call it a sun, nor yet a star; still it was a light; it served to expose corruption and error,—to lay bare the hideous deformities of oppression, and to reveal in some degree, the indestructible claims and privileges of humanity:—and this was enough!—From the depths of their wretchedness, the masses arose like the heavings of a mighty Earthquake—with their brawny arms they seized the pillars of despotism, and the huge fabric with terrific crash fell crumbling to the earth! Yes; 'twas the writings of Voltaire and his brother Philosophers, forming though they did, so strange a compound of truth and error, light and darkness; the golden head, with the clay foot of the image—I say it was those writings, sent forth by a shackled Press, which gave the first impulse to that tremendous movement, which evoked the first notes of that frightful war cry, that startled the King upon his throne, and the Nobles in their palaces—which marshalled the millions of the French population in deadly hostility against the established order of intolerable abuses—which guided by retributive justice, was heard anon, with dismay upon the degenerate plains of Italy—these froze with terror the heart of the Mahomedan oppressor beside the Pyramids of Egypt, and for almost twenty years, like a continuous and appalling thunder peal, reverberated throughout the continent of Europe, shaking the foundations of ancient Empires, and filling the souls of men with consternation and dread.

But not only is the press opposed to tyranny—tyranny is equally opposed to the press—the antipathy is perfectly mutual. As I have already intimated, in the early stages of its operations it was assailed with violence, and even until very recently, there were not more than two or three States in the world which did not impose upon it the most galling restrictions. The account which has been published of the state of the press under the reign of Louis Phillip, at the time of his dethronement, strikingly illustrates the flagrant abuses of his Government, and goes far to prevent the sympathy which one would otherwise naturally feel for his misfortunes.

I shall now proceed to make a few observations upon the Press of this Province.

Like the country itself it is of course only in its infancy. It cannot as yet boast of having issued many valuable works.—Its labours have been principally confined to the publication of Newspapers.

But this I consider to be an office of great importance. I am aware that there is a certain class who profess a different opinion—who affect to despise the papers.—They point to the Editors, and say, what right have these men to lay down the law to the country—to expect that their *ipse dixit* shall have weight with Governors and Counsellors, and all the great men of the earth. If the press complain, they immediately exclaim, O! 'tis only a trivial commotion amongst those restless, factious, turbulent mortals that preside over it and the little cliques that surround them. Whenever you hear a man talk in this way, whatever his situation in the world may be, be assured that he fears the papers—he may not take them—but he reads them—he knows that the press is the exponent of public opinion—therefore he hates the press.

What gives an Editor his importance? not his talents or acquirements alone, or chiefly; no! but his office—the fact that he is known to have principles and sentiments and feelings in common with a large body of the people—that he sympathizes with them, and is in a certain sense their representative. It is true, that owing to superior intelligence, and from having devoted greater attention to certain subjects, he may sometimes be in advance of the multitude; but after all, he only holds opinions which they would hold, did they possess equal advantages, and which sooner or later they will most assuredly entertain. I hope I am not encroaching upon forbidden ground—if I were, I trust that in consideration of my ignorance and inexperience in this department, your generosity would save me from severe reproach.

But, you know, *according to certain portions of the Press,* there are no political controversies now, *and never shall be more. They say,* that this is the reign of harmony! *They say,* that the *Spiritual* watchman may sometimes cry peace, peace, *when there is no peace,* but the *Political* watchman, *never. They say,* that the new system, so far from proving the odious monster it was feared, pushing rebellion with one hand, and dragging anarchy with the other—appears amongst us as the *angel of love and peace,* destroying even the natural antipathies of instinct, causing the *lion* and the *lamb* to lie down together, and the child to play in safety by the cockatrice's den. It does not become me, *standing here,* to express an opinion on this subject—but I may be allowed to say, that if this doctrine be correct, there is reason to regret that this change had not occurred before—that this new order of things had not come upon us in the days of our prosperity—that this *loving combination* had not been formed when we had money in our coffers and lumber in our forests, and England held out to us a generous hand—for then, perchance, the evil day had been altogether averted, and the Press would have had before it an easier task. But now a sad reverse has indeed befallen us: Our trade is prostrated, our treasury empty, our Government in debt. The shades of universal bankruptcy are gathering around us, and in this deplorable dilemma we are cast upon our own resources.

Nevertheless we should not despair.—We have still a fine country—with a rich soil—magnificent rivers—vast stores of mineral wealth—accessible harbours—and one of the healthiest climates in the world.

The freshness of youth too is upon it; it has been debilitated by early excesses—but it will rally; we shall see it come forth again in strength and vigour, enlightened and sobered by experience, to run an honorable and a prosperous career—to take its place beside the other countries of the earth—to compete with them in all that is good, in all that is wise, in all that is great.

In the mean time I call upon the Press to discharge its duty faithfully—to assume new energy—to take a wider range. The paramount objects which claim immediate attention are evidently our commercial relations—our Provincial resources, and increased facilities for internal communication. I call upon the press then to enter in right earnest into the field of Political Economy—to discuss in all their bearings the doctrines of Free trade, and Protection—to examine the records of other countries, and furnish us with all the light that experience sheds upon this difficult problem.

There are one or two points in connection with this subject which have been separately referred to, and which demand particular notice. The first is:—The proposition for "free trade throughout the British dominions," and "reciprocity with other nations." Of course this is neither the time nor the place to go into the merits of the question.—My object is merely to invite the attention of the press thereto; and to [...] it should not be deterred from the [...]

[...] m[...] el[...] of [...] com[...] empi[...] despondenc[...] a hopeless pro[...] should only awake [...] should summon up a[...] dresses, by delegations, [...] should bring the matter in [...] Imperial Government and the [...]

If this course should prove to be necessary, I, for one would not despair of the result.

I can never forget the case of West India Slavery. I happened to be in England during the discussion of that great question.—I witnessed the fierce conflict when an interested monopoly, a terrible monster of avarice and oppression, met the genius of liberty on its own bright plains, and fought a deadly battle for the bones and sinews of the wretched slave. I need not tell you that Liberty triumphed—I need not tell you that when the truth was fully made known, when a faithful picture of slavery was laid before the British people—when they saw the poor African in his deplorable condition, with his mental blindness enforced and rendered permanent by legal enactment—when they beheld his privations, his tortures, and his tears; when his heavy groan and the clanking of his chain, and his wild cry for freedom came over the waste of waters, and thrilled their listening ears,—then, justice and humanity prevailed—a universal agitation arose and the Legislature was besieged with an irresistible demand from a united nation, for immediate and total emancipation. And a compensation of £20,000,000 was given to the West India proprietors.

In this case, Great Britain had long been committed to a certain policy—the people who were aggrieved thereby had not the power to employ an advocate. A few generous Philanthrophists espoused their cause,—they challenged the policy—the whole West India interest, with all its riches and its influence, astonished at their presumption, indignantly arose, and prepared for the contest.

It sent forth its hired Advocates—it employed a corrupted Press—it resorted to the arts of slander and sophistry.

But all in vain! the friends of justice and humanity triumphed. The British Government not only abandoned its policy, but actually gave a large sum of money as an atonement for its adoption. The cases of course in many respects bear no analogy—but I ask you, do you think that we should receive less consideration from the hands of British justice than the Negro slave, or that truth would be less powerful with the British people when advocating our interests and their own, when contending for the integrity of the Empire, and the perpetuation of its greatness, than when it lifted its voice in behalf of a few hundred bondsmen in the Islands of the West?

Another project is, "Free trade with the United States." I call upon the press to consider this measure—to describe its advantages, or its disadvantages—ascertain if there be markets in that country for our lumber, or any other article that we either do, or might produce—and finally demonstrate whether it would be truly beneficial to our interests, or whether as some suppose, it would only tend to inundate the Province with American manufactures, involving our mechanics in utter ruin, and removing all our money from our shores.

But what is this that comes in such a questionable form? I'll speak to it:—Offspring of disaffection—twin-sister of Irish rebellion!—Annexation!—I know thee well. Thou comest like thy sister, in robes of light—thou assumest the air of injured innocence—thou talkest of injustice, and rehearsest with thrilling eloquence, a long catalogue of wrongs: and still thou dost repudiate violence, and art the advocate of moral force. Base hypocrite! Treason is in thy heart, and a dagger lies concealed amid the folds of thy garment! Thou proposest a measure abhorrent to our hearts! We admit that we have met with injuries,—but think not we have forgotten the great benefits we have received! We know that we have causes of complaint,—but think not we have forgotten our causes of gratitude!—Who hath fostered and cherished us from our earliest years?—Who hath watched over our interests with paternal anxiety, ever ready to listen to our remonstrances, and redress our grievances?—Whose army fills our fortresses—Whose navy guards our coasts? But even if we were dead to gratitude, think not we have lost our national pride! Think not we have ceased to glory in the great country from which we sprang: that country which hath built up for itself so glorious a renown: that country

"Whose flag has brav'd a thousand years
The battle and the breeze."

whose power has been felt throughout the earth, and which at times, by its own unaided arm, has checked the advancing torrent of universal oppression,—that country which excels not less in the arts of peace than war—which is not more the mistress of the seas than the emporium of commerce, and the source and centre of knowledge and civilization—which has been for centuries the peculiar dwelling place of civil and religious liberty—on whose empire the sun never sets, and yet, throughout that wide spread dominion, there breathes not a slave—that great country which at this hour, when the powers of the world are shaking, when thrones and principalities are tottering on every side, when democracy is bursting forth in volcanic eruptions to burn up and destroy the ancient tyrannies of the earth—sits calm and unmoved amid the fearful agitations, sustained by the wisdom and virtue of its institutions—institutions to which its beloved and enlightened Queen, on a recent memorable occasion, when surrounded by the representatives of falling dynasties, with proud satisfaction pointed and said—"They have been tried and have not been found wanting."—O! is this the country from which we are invoked, because, forsooth, our interests, the springs of our prosperity, have for a while been overlooked amid the complicated machinery of the national policy. I say, is this the country from which, we are invoked, without remonstrance, without petition, without an effort at redress, at once to separate and join an hostile power? Hence Annexation!—Execrable shape, begone! I call upon the Press to drive it from our shores.

Again: I call upon the Press to investigate the Agricultural capabilities of the land—to point out the defects in the present system of tillage, and the improvements which should be effected, and to declare, as with a trumpet tongue, that the cultivation of the soil is, by an immutable law of nature, the foundation of national wealth. I call upon it to make a mineralogical survey of the Province—to go into its subterranean chambers and tell us what is there, and to show us the means whereby we may get at that hidden wealth, and make it available in our own time, and to the men of our own generation.

I call upon it to make an excursion even into the Ocean's depths, and proclaim its incalculable treasures—in plain language, to awaken attention to the immense importance of our long neglected fisheries. I call upon it anxiously to enquire into the practicability of Rail-roads—and if practicable, to make known how and where they should be established.

I call upon it without delay to insist upon the improvement of the great River St. John to the utmost possible extent.

I call upon the Press to discuss these questions, and all others which bear upon the general welfare, calmly, honestly, and manfully, avoiding offensive personalities, and adhering scrupulously to principles and to facts.

And by and by, when through its powerful influence, and that of other important agencies, New-Brunswick shall reach the high destiny to which it is obviously appointed—when smiling fields shall take the place of its dark wilderness—and its hills and valleys shall be crowded with a dense and intelligent population:

Then shall this Engine of truth and greatness, this source of unnumbered blessings, receive its reward, the tribute of its country's gratitude—and then shall it greatly enlarge its operations, sending forth a new order of productions to enrich science—to embellish literature, and add to the stores of universal knowledge.

### Saint Andrews Grammar School.
MR. MORRISON, Principal.
THIS Institution will be re-opened on MONDAY, 15th instant. The excellent course of instruction pursued, the moderate charges for board and tuition, and the healthy climate of St. Andrews, strongly recommend the above School to public attention and patronage. *Jan. 13.*—7i.

### The New-Brunswick Almanac AND REGISTER, FOR 1849,
*Prepared under the superintendence of the* FREDERICTON ATHENÆUM.
For sale at the Book Store of H. Chubb & Co.