THE LEGISLATURE.

(From the City Reporter.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 18.

EXCLUDING PUBLIC OFFICERS FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. Botsford in introducing this bill said he had long been of opinion that officers holding subordinate situations of emolument under Government should not hold seats in the House of Assembly. The bill before the House went only to exclude Deputy Treasurers, and other officers connected with the Customs and Excise: he would willingly go further if it met with the approbation of the House, and exclude all officers holding situations of emolument, excepting those holding offices deemed political. The practice of excluding from the Legislature officers of the Customs was adopted in England so long ago as Queen Anne's reign; and why? because, if they sat in the House of Commons they might, from interested motives, support a high scale of duties, thereby increasing their incomes. For the same reason they might support an extravagant expenditure, thereby rendering heavy duties necessary. In the reign of William III. the officers of the Excise were excluded from Parliament for the same reason; and not only so, but the law then passed inflicted a fine of £500 upon one of them who should meddle with elections. Holding the views he had set forth, and liking the English practice of purifying the popular branch as much as possible, he had brought in this bill. His object in doing so was general; he had no reference to any hon. member in the present House, but sought the public good. The bill, if it should pass, would come into operation on the dissolution of the present House. He wold not trespass on the time of the House any longer at present, but would reserve any thing else he might have to say for his general reply.

Mr. Hannington said he believed he was the only officer in the House connected with the Customs or Excise," and he hoped hon. members would not deem it indelicate in him to express his opinion upon the subject. He would first observe that when he was last returned to this House, the people well knew he was a Collector. He would repeat, however, what he had stated on a former occasion, that the public mind was progressing; what was suitable for the people twenty years ago would not do now. He (Mr. H.) was willing to go straight ahead with public opinion, and believing that public opinion was in favour of excluding salaried officers from the House, he agreed with the sentiments expressed in the bill; (hear, hear.) It was not because hon. members would be influenced by the petty sums they might receive for their services he would support the bill, but because when they happened to support the Government improper motives would be attributed to them; (hear, hear.) The hon. mover of the bill was rather severe when he stated that officers in this House would even increase the expenditure that they might thereby increase their salaries; he did not think any one would go so far as that; but he would go for the bill because he considered it a good one, and believed the people would approve of it.

Mr. Needham liked the principles of the bill, but there were certain points in it from which he differed. If the principles of the bill would be correct four years hence they are correct now, and it should take immediate effect. He would also have the Provincial Treasurer untouched by the bill, because his office should be made political, and dependent upon the incumbent holding a seat in this House. Then he would go further than the Bill contemplated, and exclude from the House every person who holds an office of emolument under the Government; so long as subordinate officers sat in the House, improper motives would be attributed to them, whichever way they might vote. Government could exercise an influence over public officers, and should be altogether independent of their aid in this house. He would move that the provisions of the Bill be extended to all office-holders, with the exception of those who held the political offices.

Mr. Gilbert would go further still; he would exclude all Doctors at Law and Physic; (laughter). Yes, he would sweep them all off; every member of the house ought to be like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion; (laughter). He would support the bill, but hoped it would be amended to suit his views.

Mr. Steves liked the Bill, but hoped it would be extended so as to exclude all inferior officers holding places of emolument.

Mr. Cutler spoke to the same effect † Hon. Speaker was of the same opinion. Every Government had an influence over office-holders; *that* was human nature.

Mr. Cutler then moved an amendment to the effect that every subordinate officer holding a place of emolument, should be excluded from holding a seat in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Wilmot said they should be cautious. He did not like hasty legislation, and in this instance hon. members had not had any time for consideration. This was a grave question, as it would, if carried, alter the constitution of the country. It might do very well in England for the members of Government to sit in the House of Commons, and for the inferior officers to be excluded, but there they had an hereditary peerage,—a branch to which it was impossible to assimilate our Legislative Council. In the United States the Executive members were excluded from the Chambers, and that practice he considered best adapted to our circumstances.

Mr. Gray was sorry to differ from his hon. colleague, but the most eminent writers had condemned the exclusion of the Executive officers of the American Government from the Legislature as one of the greatest errors they had committed in framing their constitution. It was found to work bad, and would in all probability be shortly altered.

Mr. Johnson expressed similar opinions.

Mr. Botsford liked the amendment. He would even go further, and exclude Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. It was his desire to place every member of the House above suspicion.

Mr. Hatheway was not aware that the office of Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas was one either of profit or emolument; if it were so, they would be excluded by the amendment as it then stood.—The question was then taken, and the amendment passed without division. Upon comparing the amendment with the preamble, however, the phraseology was found not to correspond, and on motion of Mr. Needham, the question was reconsidered, in order that the draft of the Bill might be corrected.

Mr. Johnson objected to the wording of the amendment; it might be construed so as to include Magistrates among those who were ineligible to a seat in the house. He thought all those excluded should be specified by naming the offices in the bill. He would move that they report progress, in order to prevent the possibility of mistakes.

His Honour the Speaker did not object to reporting progress if the Committe wished it, but he would ask was it possible that they, the assembled wisdom of the country, could not name every office they wished to exclude, and that in a few minutes? If the bill passed with the amendment in general terms, as it then stood, it would be liable to misconstruction; the offices should be named.

Mr. Wilmot deprecated hasty legislation. He moved they report progress, and did so in good faith, as he was favourable to the principles of the bill. He was opposed to Government exercising an influence over members of the House by bestowing offices of emolument upon them.

Mr. Ritchie spoke in favour of the Bill, but thought best to report progress, and when it was taken up again specifying the offices which disqualified persons. There was no doubt but Government had great influence over inferior officers; it was not only generally acknowledged and felt, but positively laid down in the instructions from Downing street. In the Despatch from Earl Grey dated 1847, which established the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government, it was expressly stated that subordinate officers *might* hold seats in the House of Assembly, but if they did they must support the Government. The same doctrine was enunciated in the Despatch lately received in reference to Mr. Baillie; it stated that Mr. Baillie might hold a seat in the Assembly if the local government thought proper, but if so, he must support the Government. He recollected a case in English history. The Master General of the Ordnance—he (Mr. R.) forgot his name—intimated to the Duke of Wellington, then in the Government, that he would oppose a certain Government measure then on the tapis. The Duke's reply was "Mr. so and so may vote as he choses, but the Master General of the Ordnance will vote with the Government!" The same practice prevailed here. Hon. members might say or think what they pleased about it, but the fact was, the government could and would controul inferior officers.

Hon. Speaker said he could give instances of what happened in this Province similar to that quoted about the Master General of the Ordnance. An hon. gentlemen had been compelled to resign his situation in 1812, because he could not consistently support Municipal Institutions.

Mr. Botsford said he was very glad the Bill received the general approbation of hon. members. He thought it much better to specify the officers that it would exclude, and for that reason he was quite willing progress should be reported.—The Committee then arose and reported progress.

[Continuation of Thursday's Debates.]

PAYING REPORTERS.

The House went into Committee of the whole upon the Report of a Select Committee in reference to reporting the Debates. Mr. Crane moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Taylor thought the proper way would be for the House to employ two Reporters unconnected with the press, and let them get their reports printed. It was now so late in the session, however, that he thought no satisfactory arrangement could be made, and they had better let things take their course, and make some provision for Reporters at the close of the Session.

Mr. Gilbert said that would be placing Reporters on an equality; the one who told the most lies would be paid as much as the one who told the most truth. He would support a motion to pay £75 to whoever a majority of the Committee should select. They would then have some controul in the matter. At present the Reporters made members say what they never thought of, and what they did say they (the Reporters) suppressed, and kept it back from their constituents.

Mr. Wilmot could not support the report of the select committee. He had received a letter from Mr. Hill, one of the Reporters, which he would read. (Here the hon. member read as follows):—

Fredericton, Feb. 19, 1851.

Sir,—When the question of paying Reporters comes up to-morrow, you will oblige me much by making the House acquainted with the following facts—

1st—When the Committee was appointed, from what was said I believed they were only authorized to arrange for the publication of the Reports in a separate form, and to furnish a certain number of copies to the Legislature; and my engagement with St. John Publishers would prevent me from competing upon those terms.

2d.—I understand that other Reporters received Circulars from the Chairman of the Committee. I received none.

3d.—Had I supposed the Committee would have selected any one reporter, as *the* Reporter of the House, merely that he took a report of the debates and caused them to be published in a newspaper, I should certainly have proposed to report for the sum of fifty pounds (£50) and would have guaranteed that my reports should appear in at least three different newspapers.

4th.—Without the slightest disposition to undervalue Mr. Anglin's ability, as a Reporter, I believe there are two Reporters in the House no ways inferior, and must think it decidedly unfair that one, not performing any extra services, should be singled out for payment, to the exclusion of others.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS HILL.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot.

Messrs. Hill and Grigor were old reporters, and both of them competent; he thought the house had better employ them, and give them a fair remuneration for their services. He felt somewhat embarrassed, however, and only suggested this upon the supposition that reporters would be paid. For his part he would rather not pay any.

Hon. Secretary thought the time had arrived when Reporters should no longer be paid by that House; especially when they saw one Reporter hired and sent there by the Press of St. John, and another Reporter from that city reporting for his own Paper. (His Honor concluded by moving a resolution not to pay Reporters.)

Mr. Gray seconded the motion. When the Press of St. John sent one Reporter there, and the Carleton press another—for so he saw it announced in the *Carleton Sentinel*—he thought the Fredericton Press, being so much better situated, could also procure the reports without pay.—There would then be a stimulant to correct reporting, as the best reports would of course get the widest circulation.

Dr. Thomson was of the same opinion. Reporters were in the House, and the reports would be printed and circulated, whether the house paid for them or not. As to the papers sent to the house, let every member who took them pay for them; he was quite willing to pay for all he got. The work, he had no doubt, would be done as faithfully without pay as with it, and that was a strong reason why the House should not squander the people's money for this service, when it was so much wanted for other things.—He would support the amendment.

Mr. Johnson was astonished to see the payment of Reporters opposed by Hon. Members who frequently expressed themselves anxious to afford instruction to the people; and he was still more astonished to hear the advocates of economy object to paying one Reporter, but would the whole. The press of St. John might be able to club together and send a Reporter to the House, but the local press could not do it, and the people in the rural districts wanted to see the reports as well as the people of St. John. It was no argument to say that because Reporters were here they would expect no pay; they had always been paid upon former occasions, and the conclusion to be drawn was, that they expected pay as usual. If the amendment should now pass, the Reporters would continue their labours, having a right to expect that, according to former practice they would get paid at the close of the Session. If the Committee did not wish to make a distinction by paying but one Reporter, and would rather pay them all £50 each, perhaps he might go for it; but at all events he wished to see one or more Reporters paid, for the benefit of the people—his own constituents especially.

Mr. Ritchie felt considerably embarrassed, by the former vacillating conduct of the House.—They had neither done justice to themselves in this matter, nor to their constituents. He agreed in one thing with the learned member from Northumberland—the information contained in the journals were as nothing compared with that contained in the Reports; nor did he think the patronage accorded to papers in this Province sufficient to remunerate the press in paying Reporters without the assistance of the House. Sitting up there in those boxes all day, breathing a tainted atmosphere, and then sitting up nearly all night transcribing their notes, must be one of the most irksome and laborious situations a man of spirit could submit to. Last year a select Committee had been appointed upon this question, of which he was a Member, and they brought in two Reports, which he would read. (The hon. member then read the Reports) Hon members would see by the last of these Reports that they could procure publication of the debates on alternate days, and 500 copies furnished the House, for the sum of £100, and the services of three Reporters one in the Council and two in the House, those two working in concert, for £60 each, making in all £280. He believed this would have been the very best arrangement they could have made; but what was the result? Why, the report was rejected by a vote of 17 to 13,—after all their trouble—after receiving tenders, calling the publishers and reporters to the Committee Room to consult with them, &c., the Committee was snuffed out, and then it was "as you were!" He would like, if possible, still to adopt the principles of last year's Report; but it being so late in the Session, he felt considerably embarrassed how to act. If they were to adopt the recommendations of the Select Committee of this Session he felt sure that their decision would be reversed at the close of the Session, and all the Reporters, would be paid. When hon. members had sat in that House several weeks, and were tired out by their labour, and see around them the Reporters, doing the country as much service as themselves, and performing much more labour, the feelings of humanity would arise, and they would say, each in his thoughts, "I have got my £50; why should a Reporter have his £50?" If they erred in paying them, it was an error leaning to the right side, and he was sure the people did not begrudge the amount. There were not many people accustomed to attend the House and listen to what was said, and it was only by means of the reports that people knew anything about it. He would repeat that he felt much embarrassment. He liked the principles of the Report of last year, but if it was too late in the Session to enter into such arrangements as that recommended, he would go placing all the Reporters on an equal footing. He knew that many of his constituents were of opinion that Reporters should not be paid; he agreed with them on principle, provided the additional circulation of newspapers publishing the debates was sufficient to cover the expenses of reporting. But he would be loath to do anything to prevent the reports from going abroad.

Mr. Crane said the question of paying Reporters had come up, and the majority of the House was in favour; he then moved for a Select committee, which was appointed, and they had brought in their Report. The hon. member for Westmorland, (Mr. Hannington) had stated that the House would turn about at the close and reverse the proceedings of to-day. The hon. member had forgotten that this was a new House, returned upon economical principles. It appeared that the hon. member wanted them to follow in the footsteps of the last house (No no" from Mr. Hannington). It was time that former Houses had passed resolutions in the early part of the Session, which had been negatived at the close; but he hoped this House would not take example by them, and that some hon. Member would bring in a resolution to the effect that no resolution once passed that House should be reversed during the same Session. (Roars of laughter). If hon. members did not think proper to carry out the report before them, he hoped the question would be thrown open again, and the reporting be given to the highest bidder.

His Honor the Speaker approved of the Amendment before the Committee, only he saw an objection to carrying it into operation this Session. The Reporters had been there for some time, and had, no doubt, expected payment for their services. He would not go for the amendment to go into operation the present year, but he would make it a standing order of the House that Reporters should not be paid after this year. He was confident the time was come when Publishers would send Reporters there to take the Debates. He would support the adoption of the Report, and pay Mr. Anglin £75 during the present Session, and pass a standing order not to pay Reporters again.—Progress was reported.

Mr. Scoullar said he had been on the Select Committee, but had not signed the Report. He agreed generally with the remarks made by the hon. and learned member for the County of St. John, but he believed it was now too late in the Session to enter into the arrangements recommended by the Select Committee of last year. He was in favour of the House appropriating a sum to pay Reporters, and to have it divided among them. He wished the House now, in the early stage of the Session, to agree to the principle of paying Reporters. He did not like to see a resolution on the Journals not to pay Reporters, because he was quite certain they would be paid at the close of the Session, as they had been heretofore. There was now in this House four Reporters, and two in the Legislative Council; he had looked over the Reports and found those in the *Freeman* published fuller and earlier than those in any other paper.* The Reporter for that paper was, therefore, entitled to a good share of the grant. As to what was said about selecting one man, it could be met by the fact, that one Reporter was as good as four, while they worked independent of each other. He hoped, under the present circumstances, the House would appropriate a sum for paying Reporters, to be divided among them.

Mr. Gilbert said he approved of the amendment. If this sum of two to three hundred pounds a year could be saved, it was their duty to save it. St. John and Carleton had sent Reporters to the House, and he would say, in reply to the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Johnson), let the Editor of the *Gleaner* send his Reporter there, as the St. John and Carleton press did. If all the Reporters were paid, hon. members who made long speeches would, if they supported this motion, get well reported, while those who opposed the motion to pay, would be abused.

Mr. Hannington felt much embarrassed. Mr. Anglin was an efficient Reporter, but if the Report of the Select Committee was sustained, it would surely be broken up at the close of the Session. On the other hand, if they came to a determination not to pay Reporters, probably most of them would go away. He had received a note from Mr. Taylor, who was reporting for the Carleton *Sentinel*, and he denied that he received any remuneration from the proprietor of that paper, but was wholly dependent on the House. He liked the principles of the Report of last year. The whole expenses would be, under the principles of that Report, £280, and when the saving of the printing of the extra Journals were substituted, it would stand reduced down to £130. He wished to report progress, in order to see if that Report could not be adopted and carried out.

Mr Barberie thought Printers were remunerated for obtaining the Reports, by the additional circulation of their papers. If they refused to pay Reporters, there was no fear that the Reports of the Debates would be taken and circulated. One Reporter could not perform the duties of his situation satisfactorily; he would therefore go for paying two, who should act in concert and relieve each other. But the trouble had arisen from this, that if the House employed one, or two, others came and got the same pay. Several years ago, when the House Resolved that Mr. Ward should not be paid, the hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) Resolved he should be paid, and put it in the Contingent Bill, and so manœuvred that that Bill passed, because there was not a quorum on the last day of the Session, to examine it. Under all the circumstances, he should go for the amendment.

Mr. Taylor wished to report progress, as this was the last day for receiving petitions.

Mr. Tilley was for coming to some conclusion at once, otherwise there would be another day's debate on the subject. He for one was not embarrassed; he was against paying Reporters. He was one of many individuals in St. John who had subscribed to employ a Reporter, in order that he might be independent, and the system of paying Reporters by the House be put an end to. This was done on the principle that it was improper the House should pay them. That would not deprive people of the privilege of reading the Reports, as other papers would copy. He felt that he would be best discharging his duty to his constituents by opposing the grant.

* [I deny that Mr. Anglin reports fuller than I do.—*Reporter.*]

*Mr. H. was in error: Mr. Taylor is Collector of the port of Fredericton.—*Reporter.*

†This gentleman speaks in too low a tone to be heard distinctly—*Reporter.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Papal aggression question, which has produced so much excitement throughout the Kingdom, was brought before Parliament on the 6th inst., by Lord John Russel, and dealt with in a most decisive manner; a most profound silence reigned in the house during its introduction. His Lordship proceeded to explain:—

"He contended that the bull recently issued had totally ignored all authority in this country except that of the Pope. No doubt the authority could not be enforced, but it was enough for him that there had been such an assumption. The change from vicars apostolic to bishops gave prelates in question certain rights over properties bequeathed for religous purposes. He proposed then, "That all such gifts and bequests made to Catholic prelates should be null and void (Cheers). That any act done by them in their official capacities should be null and void—that property so bequeathed should at once pass to the crown—and that all Catholic functionaries should be prohibited from assuming titles derived not only from an Anglican dioces, but from any district or place in the United Kingdom." (cheers.)

Such were the main features of the measure. He counselled Cardinal Wiseman to use in this dispute a mild and conciliatory spirit; but if the Vatican preferred war to peace, and attempted to carry out its half hinted designs, then in the long struggle which in that case he was pending, he would with all his might resist that attempt, however plausible and slight it might be.—The noble lord, who spoke for nearly two hours, then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The Manchester Cotton Market is beginning to experience a reaction in their late vaunted success from the *free trade system*, to such an extent that a material change of opinion has taken place even among that class of Her Majesty's subjects, an unmistakeable proof of which is to be found in the division of the House on a free trade question brought forward by Mr. Disraeli, when the Government were sustained by the trifling majority of 14, amounting virtually to a defeat. Most of the Irish members who usually vote with the Government having deserted them. This circumstance, coupled with the Queen's *Lamentation* for the state of the Agricultural districts, furnishes a pretty sure index that the free trade mania has exploded, and that a return to protection and prosperity may be speedily expected.

Business in Manchester was much depressed, owing to the state of the Cotton Market. Cotton is from ¼ to ⅜d. lower than last week. The sales amounted to 24,700 bales, although no purchases were made except for immediate consumption. The great anxiety displayed by holders to sell, induced buyers to be very careful. The Corn Market was unusually depressed.—Wheat was 1d. to 2d. lower, and Flour 6d. lower. Freights have been well supported. The Money Market was easy. Consols closed on Friday at 96 3-8 for Money and account. The weather throughout England has been very mild, and the Season very favourable for farming operations.

Private letters from Mr. Howe, received by the *Europa*, convey the cheering intelligence that *there is no reason to doubt of the complete success* of his mission on behalf of the European and North American Railway. He is expected to return by the next Steamer to New-York.

England.—The attention of the public is almost entirely absorbed in the exciting debate now going on in Parliament relative to the Papal Aggression question.

On motion of Mr. D'Israeli involving the principles of Free Trade, the Ministry were all but defeated, in a very full house—they carried their point by a majority of only 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to bring down his budget on the 17th. The Trade and Revenue returns are reported to be even more satisfactory than heretofore reported, and it is confidently expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

A maniac named Gill, was brought up at one of the Police Offices in London on Friday, charged with attempting to assassinate Lord John Russell.

France.—The Government measure, the President's donation bill, was rejected by a majority of 102 votes in a house of 690. The speeches on both side were very exciting, and the breach between the President and the Assembly still becoming wider. A proposal has been made to raise a National Subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassment, but he has publicly stated that he will not accept of anything procured in this way, although it is quite certain he is involved to a great extent; the latest accounts state that his horses were about to be sold. In speaking of the efforts making for his relief the President says, he thanks all those who have entertained this thought, which is an imposing manifestation of sympathy and approbation of his conduct; but he deems it his duty to sacrifice a personal satisfaction to the repose of the country. He knows that the *people* render him justice and that is sufficient for him. The financial condition of the country is bad—excess of expenditure over receipts the present year 155,514,000 francs.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

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

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St John, October 16th, 1849.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

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

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

Wallsend & Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port. For sale at 27s 6d per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons Joggins *COALS*, at 22s 6d. JOHN KINNEAR.

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials; also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKER'FS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS, &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and Swansdowns;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Towellings, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS, Fringes, Worsted and Algernes, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. POTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 7.

Patent LEATHERS, Moroccos, Curried Goat Skins, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale Cheap:—

10 DOZEN English Curried GOAT SKINS, assorted;
1 Do. Memel Calf, (a superior article);
3 Do. French Patent CALF SKINS;
5 Do. Patent Seal and Roan do;
15 Do. Striped Cape, (Binders);
15 Do, White and Printed Lining Skins;
3 Do. English MOROCCOS, for Women's Shoes.

S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 12. Germain-street.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with welling and inflammation to an alarming degree, somuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia rom them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to save both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning, and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine,)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivoral improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use, a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John Dec. 3,

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

INDIA RUBBERS.

LADIES', Gentlemen's and Children's Metallic India Rubber SHOES; for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR
Nov. 5. Prince Wm. St

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN
HORSES.

CARLTON'S
FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S
RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE
DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL.

Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring

☞ *Caution.*—This celebrated medicine cannot be genuine unless the fac similie signature of Judson & Co. (N. B, the only American Agents) is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Sold by J. G. Sharp, Market Square; and Fellows & Co., King Street, St. John: J. Cook, Carleton; and Morton & Co., Halifax, N. S.

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or Stiff Joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please.

DEAFNESS.

Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

DR. SPOHN'S
SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

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

FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

CONNELL'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The World's Wonder—Pronounced so by all who have ever used it.

White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Doloureux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Blues, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This ramarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by Fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application.

LAST INDIAN HAIR DYE.

Warranted to colour the Hair a dark Brown or jet Black and not stain the skin.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. Tilley, Saint John; by Coy & Son, Fredericton; Morton & Co., Halifax; G Spear, Robbinsown; Oakes, Digby.—