THE LEGISLATURE.

(From the City Reporter.)

DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

MONDAY, April 14th.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Province, Mr. Scoullar in the Chair.

Mr. RITCHIE said that in submitting the Resolution he had prepared upon the subject he felt that he was calling the attention of the House to one of the most important discussions that ever took place on the floor of that House, or that affected, or would affect, the well-being of the country, as it involved principles of the utmost importance to the country. In the remarks he should make upon the subject, he wished studiously to avoid any personal remarks that might offend any one, but to treat the several questions involved upon general grounds. The first resolution he should offer was thus:—(the hon. member then read the first Resolution,—already published—and then observing that it was unnecessary for him to read the whole of the resolutions, he explained the nature of the other five.) The preamble to the first resolution merely asserts that irresponsible government has been ceded to this Province; thence the question arose, if the privilege of managing our own affairs has been ceded us, have we not the right to have every despatch to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, affecting the welfare of the Province, laid before the n? From this they were led on to the consideration whether Earl Grey had not assumed and exercised on authority vested in the colony, and which was breaking down that system of responsible government that had been ceded. The next consideration was whether the Local Legislature, under responsible government, ought not have the power of regulating the salaries of public officers, and the resolutions called upon the House to express the opinion on the subject.—If the House should coincide with him in opinion, and sustain the resolution, then it would be for them to say whether the Government in expressing their satisfaction, at the sentiments contained in Earl Grey's Despatch, and in bringing forward no measure of retrenchment, had discharged their duty to the people. The same principle would apply to the Despatch in reference to bounties, and the acquiescence of Government. In order to arrive at a proper conclusion upon these subjects, it was necessary first to enquire *what is responsible government?* What was the meaning of the terms "Local Government," and "the Legislature having control over local matters?" He did not consider it necessary to go into the history of this Province, for he believed it would be generally acknowledged that, up to a few years since our public affairs were managed in a manner very far from giving satisfaction to the people.—It could not be neces ary for him to call the attention of hon. members to the State of affairs a few years ago in Upper Canada, where a struggle had taken place between those who called for a change in their constitution and those who opposed it, and blood was shed. It could not be necessary to advert to the history of Lower Canada, where the House of Assembly stopped the supplies, and an open rebellion took place. It could not be necessary to quote from the history of Nova Scotia, where, although no rebellion took place, there was a severe and protracted struggle. It could not be necessary for him to call the minds of hon. members back to the period in our own history when the Lieutenant Governor took it upon himself to resist reform, in opp sition to the people on one side and his Sovereign on the other, when men sought and obtained office both in and out of the colony, not because of their own merits,—not through the recommendations of the people's representatives, but by all sorts of improper influencies. All these things were fami iar to the minds of hon. members. But what steps did the Home Government adopt at that period to enquire into the causes of that dissatisfaction and apply a remedy? They sent out Lord Durham to Canada—a man of vigorous intellect, and high mind—as Her Majesty's High Commissioner, to examine into the causes of the rebellion, and to report thereon. His Lordship was a man of penetration. He looked beneath the surface, and then he saw the causes which led to the disturbances and confusion, in the interference with the officers of the country by the Home Government, and by irresponsible people residing in the colonies. Men who did not know what was and what was not for the interests of the colonies, and who had no immediate interest in the colonial welfare, exercised the power of appointing those who filled the pub ic offices. And what remedies had His Lordship proposed? He would presently read from his Report and see, and compare it with the power granted us under the responsible government system, and see whether Earl Grey had not recently attempted to take back upon the old, irresponsible system. Earl Durham had thus described the state of things in Canada in, and previous to, the year 1838:—

"There seems, indeed, to be an idea, that the character of representative institutions ought to be thus modified in colonies; that it is an incident of colonial dependence, that the officers of government should be nominated by the Crown, without any reference to the wishes of the community, whose interests are entrusted to their keeping.—It has never been clearly explained what are the imperial interests, which require this complete nullification of representative government."

He was prepared to show that these despatches from Earl Grey were calculated to produce the state of things shadowed forth in the extract he had read; they struck at the very root of representative institutions, and would, if tolerated, make our system of government a mockery and a delusion. He would now read another extract from Lord Durham's Report. (The hon. member then read as follows)—

"The Governor has been enabled by this system to shift responsibility on the Colonial Office, inasmuch as in every important case he was, in reality, carrying into effect the order of the authority to which he was responsible. But the real vigour of the executive has been essentially impaired; distance and delay have weakened its decisions; and the Colony has, in every crisis of danger, and almost every detail of local management, felt the mischief of having its executive authority exercised on the other side of the Atlantic."

Here His Lordship had pointed out in the strongest manner the danger of vesting the controlling power on the other side of the Atlantic, and the injustice it inflicted on the colonists; but the government of this Province were attempting to do the same thing now which Lord Durham condemned: in mutilating the Despatches they were encouraging a system of secret correspondence which ought not to be allowed, for it was inconsistant with local self Government. The hon. Attorney General had stated that he carefully examined the Despatches before he accepted office, and found that he could accept because they were satisfactory to him. But why not let the House see them, and say whether they approved of them? It was thus the Executive Council shifted responsibility on the shoulders of the Lieut. Governor, and he shifted on Earl Grey. He would be prepared to show as he proceeded that the Despatches were so mutilated as to break off abruptly the moment they came to an important part; and he would quote again from Lord Durham's Report to show his opinion of the effects of this mystifying every thing. (The hon. member then read as follows)—

"One of the greatest of all evils arising from this system of irresponsible government, was the mystery in which the motives and actual purposes of their rulers were hid from the colonists themselves. The most important business of Government was carried on, not in open discussions on public acts, but in a secret correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of State. Whenever this mystery was dispelled, it was long after the worst effects had been produced by doubt and misapprehension; and the Colonies have been frequently the last to learn the things that most concerned them, by the publication of papers on the order of the British Houses of Parliament."

"The secresy of the proceedings adds to the irresponsibility of the body; and when the Governor takes an important step, it is not known, or authentically known, whether he has taken the advice of this Council or not, what members he has consulted, or by the advice of which of the body he was finally guided."

Had his Lordship been writing about this Province and its Government at the present moment, he could not have found words more applicable to our position. What had this practice done for us in 1846? An old and highly respected public officer had been wronged by the mutilating public documents then, as was still the practice. The whole truth of the matter never transpired until the present Session, when it was too late to do him justice. If the whole had been laid before the Legislature at the following Session, he had no doubt but the Representatives would have insisted that he should be reinstated, (hear hear) but so much time had been suffered to elapse that it could not now be done. He mentioned this as a startling instance of the injury done by mutilating the Despatches a venerable Judge had been wronged—had been sacrificed, and it was not until five years afterwards that the representatives of the people were made acquainted with the circumstances. He should dwell no longer upon this point, for he believed there were very few hon members in the House but would say that all the despatches called for, without mutilation, should be laid before them, and would consequently support the first resolution. In reference to the second resolution he would quote once more from Lord Durham:—

"I know that it has been urged, that the principles which are productive of harmony and good government in the mother country, are by no means applicable to a colonial dependency. It is said that it is necessary that the administration of a colony should be carried on by persons nominated without any reference to the wishes of the people; that they have to carry into effect the policy, not of that people, but of the authorities at home; and that a colony which should name all its administrative functionaries, would, in fact, cease to be dependant. I admit that the system which I would propose would, in fact, place the internal Government of the colony in the hands of the colonists themselves; and that we should thus leave to them the execution of the laws, of which we have long entrusted the making solely to them."

"A perfect subordination, on the part of the Colony, on these points, is secured by the advantages it finds in the continuance of its connection with the Empire. It certainly is not strengthened by a vexatious interference on the part of the Home Government, with the enactment of laws for the regulating the internal concerns of the Colony, or in the selection of the persons entrusted with their execution. The colonists may not always know what laws are best for them, or which of their countrymen are the fittest for conducting their affairs; but, at least, they have a greater interest in coming to a right judgment on these points, and will take greater pains to do so than those whose welfare is very remotely and slightly affected by the good or bad legislation of these portions of the Empire. If the colonists make bad laws, and select improper persons to conduct their affairs, they will generally be the only, & always the greatest sufferers; and, like the people of other countries, they must bear the ills which they bring on themselves, until they choose to apply the remedy."

These were the last extracts he should quote from Lord Durham's Report. These contained the principles of responsible government,—there was the key to what the British Ministers conceded to the Colonies,—that they should make their own laws, and appoint persons to carry them out, if they alone would suffer for it; the people would feel the effect of bad laws or bad appointments, and in a case of that kind they themselves must apply the remedy. It was in accordance with Lord Durham's suggestions that responsible government was ceded to the colonies, and thus it was evident that it was the intention to cede the power to manage their own local affairs, free of all domination or dictation. The Imperial Government did not concede to the colonies any power where the imperial interests might be affected; they reserved to themselves all power relating to making or altering commercial arrangements with foreign countries, but they conceded to them the control over local affairs. How, then, could self government in affairs purely local be carried out, if the Colonial Minister can with one breath say you shall not give a bounty to encourage the the growth of hemp, or for the encouragement of any other branch of industry, and hold in his own breast the power to appoint all our public officers, and to ignore all our bills. Was not this depriving us of a power once ceded to us? When in 1848 the hon. Mr Hazen brought down to that House a message from the Lieutenant Governor introducing a copy of the Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated March 1847, it was announced as not being confined to Nova Scotia, but equally applicable to all the North American Colonies. Resolutions were then introduced by Mr. Fisher, which passed the House by an overwhelming majority, thus adopting the system in the most solemn manner. Again, on the 5th of March, 1850, when the Bill forming a constitution for the Australian Colonies was under discussion in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell in his speech alluded to the Rebellion Losses Bill passed in Canada in 1849. Now if there ever was a local measure passed in the colonies in which the interference of the Imperial Government was justifiable, it was that. It must have been most galling to many loyal men, and setting a dangerous precedent, as it went to remunerate for their losses the men who had risen in arms against the Government; not only against the Government of the Colony only, but against the power of the Queen on this continent; the measure therefore might be supposed to affect the Empire at large. But what did Lord John Russel say? (Here the hon. member quoted some passages from Lord John Russell's Speech.) Thus His Lordship had described exactly the powers conceded by responsible government,—the management of their own local affairs—announced that those principles were in full operation in Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and that he considered it far better not to interfere with the expenditure of their monies. After this announcement—after the Premier had announced that we had the power to manage our local affairs, and that it was far better we were left to do so without any interference, he would ask would that House tamely submit to the dictation contained in the Despatches received within the last year from the Colonial Secretary, and allow him to appoint the officers of the Province? Why, if they submitted to this, what might they not expect? Should they be told by Earl Grey that they should not appropriate a portion of the Provincial Revenue, earned by the sweat of the brows of the labouring classes, to encourage a branch of home industry? In another part of his speech Lord John Russell had alluded to the salary of the Governor of British Guiana. The salary of that officer had been fixed at £5,000 a-year, but the colonists objected to paying that large sum. The Premier in commenting upon it, recommended the colonists to pay the sum, but stated that it was a matter purely for their own consideration, as the management of their own money was vested in their own hands. After that doctrine laid down by Britain's Prime Minister, how could that House, or the people of this colony, submit to the dictation in the Despatches before them? The people of British Guiana were told that they might do what they chose with their own money, and might even fix their Governor's salary at what amount they thought proper; the people of Canada were told that they might do as they liked with their own money, even though it should be appropriated to pay losses sustained by rebels; but the people of New Brunswick were told another story, they were told "you shall not do what you please with your own money; you shall not give bounties, and you shall not fix the salaries of your own officers!" and this after the principles of responsible government had been solemnly ceded to them! Would not the members of that House prove recreant to their duty if they tamely submitted to such dictation? At a crisis like this the House should be in possession of every information of what had been said and done by Executive Ministers, and of what was now doing; this was no time to receive mutilated Despatches, breaking off at the point where something like information was coming. The advisers of His Excellency should be held responsible for these mutilations; if not, who should be, or where would responsibility rest? He considered it their bounden duty to advise His Excellency to send down such despatches as were asked for in full, and if he refused to comply it was their duty to withdraw from his government. What was responsible government for, but to give the Legislature power over local affairs, and enable the different branches to work harmoneously together. What course had been adopted by the Executive? By looking over the Journals he perceived a number of Despatches sent down in full. There was that upon the engrossing of Acts; another upon the salary of the Surveyor General; another in reference to the Elective Legislative Council; another in reference to the Registry of Ships in the United States; another about foreign Ships sailing up the River St. John; another upon reciprocal trade with the United States; another upon the coasting trade with the United States, and upon the Halifax and Quebec Railroad; another in reference relating to the St. Andrews Railroad; another in reference to trade with the West Indies; another in reference to Revenue officers acting as Comptrollers of Customs; another upon Free Ports and Navigation Laws; another upon the shipment of Sailors at St. John.—These Despatches, referring to local matters, were all in full, but the very first Despatch they came to calculated seriously to affect the interests of the colony,—the one in reference to the Commercial Policy, what was it? Why, it was merely an *extract!* Those upon minor subjects all began with the word "Sir," and ended with the word "Grey," with the dates and everything in full.—This was the case with all the despatches wherein it mattered not whether they were in full or not, but the moment they came to an important Despatch they found it mutilated. The next Despatch he should notice was the one in reference to the Surplus Civil List, and the Reduction of Salaries. The latter was a subject that came before the House and was adjudicated upon last Session; a Bill was passed, which was lost elsewhere; under these circumstances—the matter being unsettled—the Colonial Secretary and the head of the Local Government must have known that the subject would come up for discussion this year, but down comes a despatch from Earl Grey binding their hands, and in direct opposition to the will of the people as formerly expressed. By this Despatch the Lieutenant Governor was entrusted to stay the hands of the House, and not allow them to go on. These being the circumstances, he would assert that if there ever was a matter, purely local, in reference to which the people ought to receive every information, it was this. Well, down it comes, acknowledging a Despatch from the Lieut. Governor, thus:—

Sir—I have now to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 27, of 1st May last, enclosing certain resolutions of the House of Assembly, dated 24th April, in favor of the transfer of the Supplies of the Civil List Fund of the Provincial Treasurer, the reduction of the Salaries of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, Surveyor General and Master of the Rolls, and abolition of the office of Receiver General."

But there, just as it came to the point where it might be fairly inferred the Lieutenant Governor tendered some advice, it broke off abruptly, and furnished with seven asterisks! Would the people be satisfied with that? The hon. Attorney General had seen what was kept back, and it met his views, and he formed his Government upon it; but what were the House to infer? Perhaps it met the views expressed by the hon. Attorney General last year, when he was opposed to the reduction of Salaries? Perhaps it was of that nature that the Government *dare not* lay it before the House; (Hear hear) lest they rise up in their might and purge the Government? In another part of this Despatch, relating to the Surplus Civil List, he found the following passage:—

"Therefore, to make over this sum to the Provincial Treasurer, would be to deprive the Social Government of a fund to which it may look, to meet those possible exigencies, which may at any time occur, and which might render it different to carry on the public service on its regular footing."

There he found asterisks again. Now what plausible pretence could be set up why the remainder of the paragraph had been withheld? Perhaps it went on to say that this surplus would strengthen the Government, and render it independent of the House should the latter stop the supplies? It was impossible for the House to know, and members kept in the dark would have their conjectures and suspicions. If the part kept was of such a nature that the Government knew it would not be approved of by the people, thus was it most necessary that the people should see it; and if it was not of that nature why was it withheld? The next paragraph in the Despatch was in reference to the House yielding up meddling of Money Votes, but there were only three lines, succeeded by eight asterisks. Would not hon. Members like to see what was kept back? Of course they would, but they were kept in the dark, and left to their own conjectures. But the House had expressed their dissatisfaction with this course, and had by address called for further information. What was the result? Why, another mutilated Despatch was sent down on the third of March, full of asterisks, and minus the Attorney General's estimate, which should have accompanied them. In no less than six different places had the scissors been applied, and portions of the Lieut. Governor's Despatches to Earl Grey cut out. It was evident that these paragraphs contained something which the Governor did not wish the House to know, or why mutilate them? He held the Executive Council responsible for what the Governor had written, and in compliance with the Address of the House, the whole should have been furnished them. He (Mr. Ritchie) entertained a very high opinion of the Lieutenant Governor as a man and a gentleman. He believed him to be a man of high character, well educated, and talented, and he found him courteous. He did not wish to say one word which could hurt his feelings but he must say that the Governor's opinions upon the salaries of public officers in this Province amounted to nothing. Under the responsible government he was not the ruler of the Province, but the power rested in the hands of the Executive Council, who were responsible to the people. If this system was not to be carried out they had better know it at once, and return to the old responsible system. What was the tenor of that portion of the Governor's Despatches he had condescended to lay before them? It was evident that he did not write with the intention of bringing out a reply in accordance with the doctrines laid down by Lord John Russel in the speech from which he (Mr. R) had already quoted. Immediately after a line of asterisks and immediately after a preceeding line of asterisks, His Excellency had written thus:

"The commutation of the Judges Fees is so desirable in itself, that it might be admitted at once, if the Legislature concurred, and the present Judges did not object."

That is, they might *commute* the fees if the Legislature wished, *and the Judges consented!* By the same rule the Legislature might pass a bill to reduce the Lawyer's fees if they wished and the *Lawyers consented!* (Laughter). But it was evident to any one who read this Dispatch that the pith and marrow was kept back.—the very parts which the House wished to see were clipped away by the Government scissors. He would tell the hon. Members of the Government that such conduct must inevitably lead to doubt, suspicion, and mistrust. He would next call the attention of the Committee to another Despatch from the Lieut. Governor to Earl Grey, on the subject of the late appointments to the Bench. He found the following paragraph detailing what took place subsequent to the famous Council meeting in October last:—

After the transaction of the usual business, the Council broke up, and members who reside at a distance returned to their homes on the afternoon of the 25th, or the morning of the 26th, the Attorney General. Mr. L. A Wilmot called at Government House, and read to me a letter which he had written the previous evening after the Council broke up, to his absent colleagues, practically with drawing his signature from the recommendation made in the morning by himself, and by the majority of the Council."

Here followed a line of asterisks, the narrative abruptly breaking off just where it was begining to be interesting. Hon Members must know that novels are not always published first in a seperate form, as was formerly the custom, but Dickens, and several other celebrated novelists, published monthly parts of their new works in the magazines. Now it was an object with these to break off in the midst of some interesting scene, leaving the reader in the utmost state of anxiety to see the denouement

(To be continued)

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JOHN KINNEAR.

MAMMON WORSHIP.

BY HON. HORACE MANN.

There is one pitfall of temptation, into which the young man of our day is in danger of falling, and into which the mercantile young man is in peculiar danger of falling. The gods of this world, the polytheism which has so long co-existed with Christianity, is fast dying out. Men are rapidly coming to the worship of one deity—the only misfortune is, that it is neither the living nor the true one. They deify wealth; and while they most falsely transfer their worship to an idol divinity, they most faithfully fulfil the letter of the commandment, and love it with all their heart and soul and mind and strength. Were it currently reported and believed that the river Jordan rolled over golden sands, or that the pool of Bethesda was surrounded by 'placers,' the Christian would vie with the Jew for the re-building of Jerusalem; all ships would be "up" for Palestine instead of San Francisco; and the Holy land would be again inundated—not by a host of God-worshipping, but of gold-worshipping Crusaders.

Now I wage no war against wealth. I taint it with no vilifying breath. Wealth, so far as it consists in comfortable shelter, and food and raiment for all mankind; in competence for every bodily want, and in abundance for every mental and spiritual need, is so valuable, so precious, that if any *earthly* object could be worthy of idolatry, this might best be the idol. * * * To the young man without patrimony, there are fewer higher earthly duties than to obtain a competency. For this, diligence in business, abstinence in pleasures, privation even of everything that does not endanger health, are to be joyfully welcomed and borne. When we look around us, and see how much of wickedness of the world springs from poverty, it seems to sanctify all honest efforts for the acquisition of an independence. But when an independence is acquired, then comes the moral crisis—then comes an Ithuriel test—which shows whether a man is higher than a common man, or lower than a common reptile. In the duty of accumulation, (and I call it a *duty*, in the most strict and literal signification of that word,) all below a competence is most valuable, and its acquisition most laudable. But all above a fortune is a misfortune. It is a misfortune to him who amasses it: for it is a voluntary continuance in the harness of a beast of burden, when the soul should enfranchise and lift itself up into a higher region of pursuits and pleasures. It is a persistence in the work of providing goods for the body, after the body has already been provided for; and it is a denial of the higher demands of the soul, after the time has arrived and the means are possessed of fulfilling those demands.

Great wealth is a misfortune, because it makes generosity impossible. There can be no generosity where there is no sacrifice; and a man who is worth a million of dollars, though he gives half of it away, no more makes a sacrifice, than, (if I may make the supposition) a dropsical man, whose skin holds a hogshead of water, makes a sacrifice when he is tapped for a barrel. He is in a healthier condition after the operation than before it. If a donkey would be considered a fool among donkeys for desiring to double the burden of gold that is already breaking his back, I see not why the short-eared variety should be judged by a different rule.

The literal declaration that it easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven, not only stands upon sacred authority, but is confirmed by all human reasoning.—For, what kingdom of heaven can these possibly be from which love and sympathy, and the tenderness of a common brotherhood, are excluded? And the man who hoards superfluous wealth while there is famishing in the next street; the man who revels in luxuries, while the houseless and breadless are driven from his door; the man who, through an ostentation of literature, walls himself in with libraries which he cannot read, while thousands of children around him are destitute of even school books—the very seed-wheat of knowledge—such a man has no love, nor sympathy, nor feeling of brotherhood for his race—and, therefore, go where he will, the kingdom of heaven must be his antipode. One point in the circumference of a revolving wheel may as well attempt to overtake the opposite point, as he to reach that kingdom. The casting off of his loved burdens will alone give him the agility to attain it. All above a fortune is usually the greatest of misfortunes to children. By taking away the stimulus to effort, and especially by taking away the restraints from indulgence, it takes the muscles out of the limbs, the brain out of the head, and virtue out of the heart. The same young man who, with a moderate fortune, might retain the full vigour of his system till sixty, and be a blessing to the world all his long life, under the depraving influence of a vast patrimony, is likely to die a sot or a debauchee at forty-five, if he does not shoot himself as a non-compos at thirty. The father may feel proud of his twenty per cent. or thirty per cent. stocks; but when the devil clutches the son for guiltily spending what he clutches the father for guiltily amassing, he surely proves himself the better financier, for he doubles his capital by a single speculation. Universal experience shows that the inheritor of a penny has a better chance of success in life than the inheritor of a "plum." But better than either is the golden mean of Agur's perfect prayer. The following anecdote, which I believe to be authentic, is related of the late Stephen Girard. Meeting a wealthy and active business man, he accosted him thus:—"Mr. A., I am surprised that a man having so much property as yourself should be so anxious to increase it." "You cannot be so much surprised at my course," retorted his friend, "as I am at your remark, coming, as it does, from a man who has a much greater fortune than I have, and seems much more desirous to enlarge it."—"O, yes," said Mr. Girard, "but you forget that *I have no children to be spoiled by it.*"

ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Our readers will be surprised to learn how much is being done by European Governments for the advancement of Agriculture, while our own General and State Governments are supinely inert on this all important subject.

Every political economist knows that an increase of production adds permanently to national wealth, and hence the English Government are ever ready to lend judicious aid to their farming interest. As an example:—by long experience it has been ascertained that by thorough underdraining, an acre of land will produce one-third more nett results to the owner, and therefore the Government have enacted laws and appropriated funds to be used for this purpose. Several appropriations have been made during the last session of Parliament, one of which is £2,000,000 sterling, equal to $10,000,000. This sum is placed at the disposal of commissioners, who loan it to applicants on the following terms:—The farm of the applicant is first valued, and then a loan is made to him on mortgage, to be applied to underdraining. This mortgage is only active on the increased value of the farm by under-draining. The borrower is required to pay 5 per cent. interest, payable annually, and 5 per cent. of the principal, and thus in 20 years both principal and interest will be paid off: and the first instance has not yet occurred where the increased products of the land have not been sufficiently great to enable the occupant to meet these payments.—Should the borrower fail to meet the requirements of the mortgage, then the farm may be sold, but before the Government can appropriate any part of the amount toward the liquidation of their mortgage, they must first pay the borrower the amount at which the farm was valued before being underdrained; and long experience has established, that underdrained farms will always sell for more than the cost of underdraining added to Commissioners valuations.

Now, look at the position of all the parties at the end of twenty years? The owner of the land having paid off the mortgage from increased products, is as much richer as the value of the improvement; while the Government have been repaid, and the wealth of the nation has been increased equal to the increased amount of products. Add to this the future ability of the soil to continue to produce this increased ratio, and the whole result is before us. In the face of the experience of a whole nation, is it not ridiculous at this time to hear American farmers railing against the practice of under-draining? In addition to this loan of $10,000,000, the Government have appropriated $1,000,000 for similar purposes in Ireland, and a further sum of $4,000,000, if the Commissioners shall think advisable.

Many other acts have been passed for inclosures, general public drainage, &c. &c., all requiring appropriations from the Public Treasury. In addition to these appropriations by the Government, we find half a column of advertisements in the *Mark Lane Express* of chartered companies, with capitals varying from $500,000 to $5,000,000, offering to make loans for under-drainage of land in terms nearly as liberal as those offered by the Government. We find, also, the reports of County Agriculturists paid by County Societies, whose business is to visit the different localities, deliver lectures, and give gratuitous advice to farmers. Schools for instruction in Scientific Agriculture are being established in almost every township, and the wisest and best men in the land are lending their aid to the general advancement of Agriculture.

Necessity may truly be said to be the mother of invention; but in our country it would seem as if old Mrs. Necessity was away from home, and her offspring had gone to sleep.—Why is it, that while our mechanics are busily employed in the application of the sciences to their vocations, that farmers alone will suffer theirs to remain without improvement? The exceptions to this rule are really rare, nor do we claim from our legislators any amendment.

We find our Government ordering new steam vessels almost monthly, for the mere purpose of testing new inventions in steam machinery, and the whole mechanical interests of the country using their interest and influence to press forward the appropriation. More than $100,000 have been spent for improvement in the telescope, and not one cent has yet ever been appropriated for improvements in the plough. Within the last twelve months France has endowed 180 Agricultural Colleges and Academies, while the politicians of the United States have told the farmers that they were the bone and sinew of the country, and paid nine-tenths of the taxes, in consideration of which they had better attend to their business in the old way, and vote for them again at the next election.

Prussia, and indeed all the continental powers, are organizing institutions for the advancement of the agricultural interest, and while all the world beside are busy in the good work, both our General and State Governments fear to act with promptness and decision. The hackneyed excuse that we have so much spare land will no longer avail. Our whole sea-board, and indeed our middle States, do not produce half the grain crops of thirty years ago. The great majority of our bread-stuffs are brought from the West; and even the wheat-growers of the far famed Mohawk and Genesee Valleys, are driven from the field by western competitors. One competent lecturer on Agriculture, visiting the different counties in either of the Northern Atlantic States, and delivering free lectures on Agriculture, would double the crops in five years. Let those who doubt it spend a single hour with us, and if we cannot produce the evidence beyond a cavil to any unprejudiced mind, we will break our pen and cease to urge our readers to increased exertion.

[N. York Tribune.

HOWARD HOUSE.

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Sub-criber has now ready for sale a large lot of OVER COATS, in all shades and textures, together with a good assortment of

WINTER PANTS AND VESTS.

The above Goods having been made in the Establishment, the sub-criber has no hesitation in recommending them, and they will be sold at reduced prices for CASH.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

J. MYLES begs leave to call the attention of persons purchasing CLOTHS to his Stock, which consists of Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, West of England Cloths and Doeskins, in all shades; French, German, Victoria, and Albert Coatings, together with a splendid lot of Fancy Doeskins and Tweeds, in all shades and textures.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase Wholesale will be liberally dealt with.

October 22. JAMES MYLES.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William Street,

BEG leave to apprize the public generally, that they have just received per 'Perseverance' from Liverpool, a further supply of,

SEASONABLE GOODS.

M. & CO. take this opportunity of intimating that for the future, their business will be conducted on principles the reverse of those by which it has hitherto been characterized, that the CREDIT SYSTEM, in so far as their retail trade is concerned, will entirely cease, and that ready money will with them be the "order of the day." They are quite conscious that by adopting such a method, they will be able to offer advantages to the public, such as was impossible under the former system.

Jan 28. MORRISON & CO.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 bls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tarter, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 cask teel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.
With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,

JAMES MACFARLANE.

March 18. *Market Square.*

London Paper Hangings.

Expected to arrive in Three Weeks.

A CHOICE assortment of beautiful patterns, each piece containing twelve yards in length, and from twenty-one to twenty two inches wide.

JOHN KINNEAR,

1st April. *Prince William Street.*

Per "Echo" from Boston:

40 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE
WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.

Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

BONES! BONES!!

BONES will be purchased at the Subscriber's Store, in WATER STREET, at 1s. 6d. per wt. JARDINE & CO.

Feb. 18.

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 swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch 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 20th, 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 hey 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 o, 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. C. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; Jol n 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.