Provincial Parliament of New-Brunswick.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Monday, February 10.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he was opposed to all coalitions. He saw in this movement to overturn the Government, Conservatives and Liberals. He would have nothing to do with it until he saw the opposition composed exclusively of Liberals; then he would go with them. For those reasons he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Earle said he had voted for the adoption of Responsible Government in 1848, not that he particularly liked the system, but because he wished to work under *some* well defined system, rather than do as they were doing before. When the present system was adopted, a Coalition Government was formed, but they had not carried out the principles they had adopted. The speech at the opening of the Session last year was very good, but the measures therein recommended were never introduced. There was a Bill brought in for the reduction of salaries, but too late in the Session to pass both Houses; that was well known to the Government,—they were not in earnest, and every member in the house knew it was nothing but a political electioneering humbug. (Hear hear.) They must reduce Salaries; the people demanded it, in the majesty of their power, and their voice would prevail. As to men he had no choice. He might be said to be on the fence betwixt the two parties. If his vote would overturn the present Government, he thought he should withhold it; but he would record his vote in favour of the amendment, to testify his disapproval of their past conduct. (much laughter.)

Mr. Montgomery spoke briefly, declaring his full confidence in the Government.

Mr. Ritchie rose and spoke nearly as follows —As nearly every hon. member in the House had given his opinions upon the subject of the debate he would, as the mover of the resolution make some concluding remarks, not only for the benefit of the House, but that they might go before the country. The house had treated him with great indulgence when he opened the debate, he should, therefore, trespass as little as possible upon their patience on the present occasion. He had no doubt but this debate, and the conduct of hon. members upon the occasion, would pass in review before the people, and that though the Government may be supported in the House, their decision would be against them. It could not be controverted that, during this debate, the arguments brought forward against the Government had not been refuted, and the facts were not denied; and the government would stand before the country corrected and condemned. This would be the decision whenever they surrendered up their power into the hands of the people; the decision of this day would then be reversed. It was a singular fact that during the whole of this debate only one hon. member (Mr Montgomery) had expressed full confidence in the government, and defended all their acts. He was the only hon. member who had returned to say he thought the government possessed the confidence of the people. If that was the hon. member's opinion, he was perfectly right to accord the government his support. The hon. member's colleague, however—an old member, who had pulled with the hon. Secretary hand and glove for many years—could not defend all the acts of the government. He sought to divert the attention of the House from the question at issue, by recrimination. He [Mr. R.] would not notice the recriminatory remarks, —he thought the hon. member had received such a lesson at the hands of the hon. and learned member from the city, and the hon. and learned member from Northumberland, as would make him more cautious for the future.

The hon. Secretary had not denied many of his [Mr R.'s] charges. He had not denied that the School Act had been allowed to stand over, but had pleaded want of time to prepare measures, and get them passed. What! had they not time to attend to one of the most important duties entrusted to their hands,—to devise measures for the instruction of the youth of the country! Must it be said the children of New Brunswick should grow up in ignorance, because the rulers of the country had no time to legislate for them! *Time!* Why was it necessary to prorogue the House on the particular day chosen? Why not sit a week —a month—aye, or even three months longer, rather than than the rising generation should lack education. He was much mistaken if the people would not condemn any member who neglected so important a duty on the plea of no time. The next subject he should notice was Municipal Corporations. It was recommended in the Speech last year, but the hon. Secretary had stated no reason why it was not introduced; he merely stated that the measure should be introduced this year. Why not have introduced it last year?—This was a measure which would cost nothing; government did not want straw to make this brick. But they passed it over; and how did the House know but they would pass it over again? In reference to agriculture, the hon. Secretary had stated that a law was in existence to encourage agricultural schools. True, but no thanks to the government for it, neither was it such a measure as the people required. The hon. Secretary had taunted him (Mr. R.) with having done nothing. What if his sins were as scarlet, would that make the sins of the hon. Secretary white as snow?—The Government were responsible to the House for their conduct,—a member to his constituents. Whatever he (Mr. R.) might have done, he had been tried by his constituents, and received a receipt in full at the late election, by virtue of which he now held a seat in this House. The hon. Secretary had been tried at the same time, and had been condemned, when, after trying Gloucester, he found a resting-place for his foot—where?—Why, in the rapids of the Grand Falls; (laughter.)

He would next come to the hon. Secretary's accusation against him in reference to his conduct as one of the select committee on Mr. Baillie's affairs. He hoped hon. members would listen to the explanation he was now about to give.—He was a new member in the House when he was named on that committee. At that time the Liberals in the House were in the minority, and yet the committee was composed exclusively of Liberals. There was himself and his han colleague (Mr. Wilmot); there was Mr. Fisher, always a Liberal; Mr. Woodward, an ultra Liberal; and Mr. Hannington, considered as belonging to the Liberal ranks. It did occur to them at the time that they were singled out for that committee because it was likely their report would be unpopular, and that the other party did not like to assume the responsibility. However, they went to work fully determined to discharge their duty faithfully, and do justice according to the evidence before them. Mr. Baillie showed the committee that he was entitled to £1,200 sterling,—he produced evidence to that effect that they could not controvert by any evidence before them. They had not a tittle of evidence to prove that his claim was ever abandoned. They collected all the evidence they could. They did not possess the keys to unlock the Government archives, but they thought that, in the event of Government possessing any information upon the subject, their report could do no harm. They were careful in wording their report: they did not say what Mr. Baillie was entitled to, but what salary he was entitled to receive according to the evidence in their hands. But what was the conduct of the Hon. Secretary upon that occasion? When the report was brought in, his lips were as still as the grave. It was—he had almost said unmanly, to allow a report to be received without a single remark, if the hon. member knew at the time any evidence which would have enabled the committee to arrive at another conclusion. If the hon. Secretary knew of any thing to the effect of what he had stated, why did he not mention it at the time? He believed the hon. member had found this evidence at a later period,—that he had found a despatch on the files of the Executive, since his appointment to his present office, which he brought before the House last year, and then blamed the Committee. If the hon. Secretary had the evidence in his possession when the committee reported, and kept it back, he was guilty of a breach of faith to the people, and should be held responsible for the £1700 said to have been overpaid.

Instead of this debate showing, as was said, a want of courtesy toward Mr. Street, he thought a high compliment had been paid him, for the majority of those who were disposed to support the Government, had stated that their confidence lay in Mr. Street's integrity, and considered him the leaven the whole mass. He now had a word or two to say to the hon. member for York (Mr. Taylor). He was confident that the hon. member, in supporting the Government, did not represent the feelings of his constituents. The hon. member had stated that he made no pledges that he would oppose the Government; but if he did not make pledges, he (Mr. R.) was credibly informed that he made speeches in which he abused the Government, and he was elected upon the understanding that he should oppose them. But the hon. member had altered his mind quite recently. He had the authority of one of his constituents for saying that since the appointment of Mr. Street, he (Mr. Taylor) had stated, in the public street of Fredericton, that if the Government had done nothing else to be condemned, the last appointment, that of Mr. Street, was enough to damn them, (much laughter). The hon. member of the Government on his left (hon. Mr. Rankin) had read a speech, in which he attributed the present motion to a desire to obtain office. Did not the hon. Gentleman know, when he deliberately penned that speech—was it possible for him, a member of the Government not to know it—that (to say nothing of himself) there were two members of this House—two of his hon. collegues—who might at this moment have been in the Government, if they would have sacrificed their political integrity!

He was pleased to hear the hon. member from the Isles, (Capt. Robinson,) a gentleman distinguished for his integrity—he was pleased to hear him so cautiously refrain from saying one word in defence of the Government, or in palliation of their conduct. On the contrary, he had declared his confidence to be placed in Mr. Street, whom he considered the leaven which was to leaven the whole mass; thus acknowledging that the mass wanted leavening.

He would next make a few comments on the speech delivered by the hon. member from Westmorland, (Mr. Crane). Some one had said that the best supporter a Government could get was one who could mystify; but the hon. member had gone further; he had mystified mysteries. He had stated that it was the duty of a Government to carry out the wishes of the people *when fully completed and finished*, (Roars of Laughter.) He hoped this Government, if sustained, would answer his expectations, and carry out all such measures as are completed and finished; (more laughter.)—Then the hon. member's notion as to the best way to carry on our fisheries, is for the men to fish in summer and cobble old shoes in the winter, (laughter.) He (Mr. R.) on the part of the fishermen among his constituents, thanked him for the suggestion, and he hoped the hon. member would next winter, send them down some old shoes to cobble; meantime he would endeavour to cobble up a few of the non. member's arguments; (laughter.) The hon. member, in his noticable delineation of character, had told some not very flattering truths; he had stated his opinion that the hon. Secretary was extravagant. He (Mr. R.) thought so too, and that was the way the public money went The hon. Secretary was also called a financier; but he was on the Road Committee last year, and recommended a certain amount for bye-roads, which he, as a member of the Government, afterwards withheld. This did not look much like financiering. But that was not the worst reflection connected with the affair. The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) had described in a very feeling manner the miseries endured by the people of this Province, in consequence of the depressed state of trade and the failure of the crops. He (Mr. R.) had listened to that hon. gentleman's delineation with much interest, and his heart bled for the sufferings of the poor. But what had the government done? Just as the dawning of better days appeared, and the people began to look forward with hope, they withheld the bye-road grants. This proved that the feelings of the government were not in consonance with the feelings of the people.

The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr Crane) had dwelt upon the qualification of certain members of the government, principally because they were wealthy—because they had taken care of themselves. Now, if there was anything in this argument, the hon. member should turn out the hon. Secretary, and take his place, for the hon. member bore the reputation of being particularly careful of number one: (Laughter); his reputation was so high in this respect, that he should be able to take care of the whole government in his own proper person. He (Mr. R.) would, for the benefit of the members, show an instance wherein the hon. member displayed admirable talents in in taking care of himself. Let hon. members look behind the Speaker's chair, and they would see a very beautiful picture of my Lord Glenelg, nicely painted and framed, and said to be a correct likeness. That portrait cost the Province £500, and he would show how that sum, appropriated for that express purpose, was expended by Mr. Crane, who was in England as a Delegate, and acted as Commissioner in procuring the portrait. The hon. member, with that talent for negocition peculiar to him, did not pay the £500 for the portrait, but contracted for it with H. P. Briggs for the sum of £249 8s. 6d. There were certain incidental charges, amounting to a few pounds; but how was the balance laid out? Why, there was a charge of £45 3s. 6d. for prints, purchased from Duncan Brothers; what kind of prints they were he (Mr. R.) knew not; the hon. member had spoken of the hon. Secretary's services to widows and damsels, and perhaps there was some knight errantry in this affair; at all events it could not have been penny papers, for the hon. member, and the hon. member from Restigouche, would as soon handle a porcupine; (laughter.) But whatever kind of prints they were, they had all disappeared; he had never seen one of them, nor could he ever find out where they had gone to. Well, the hon. member, after paying for the portrait, the prints, freight, carriage, &c., reported a balance left in his hands amounting to £194 3s. 11d. What did he do with the balance? Hon. members would say, "repaid it back to the Treasury, to be sure." No such thing,—*he had put it into his own pocket!* (Tremendous Laughter.) Let not hon. members take his (Mr. R.'s) bare assertion, but let them listen to the language of the Treasurer's report, which they would find on the Journals of 1844.—The hon. member then read as follows:—

"The account is not attested by Mr Crane, and he has not made any charge for commission, but in a report sent in by him, he states, that when the subject was brought before the House of Assembly in 1840, he set forth that a balance remained in his hands, when there appeared to be a disposition amongst hon. members that he should be allowed to retain such a balance as a compensation for public services rendereddby him in the important subject of Steam Communication to Halifax."

"Sink into the earth ye Cunards! The hon. member is the father of steam communication to Halifax!" (Much laughter.) Now the hon. member yesterday, when asserting that the hon. Secretary had procured an undue share of public money for St. John, had recommended that he (Mr. R.) be a committee to bring it back; he would endeavour to reciprocate, by recommending that the hon. member be a committee to pay back into the Treasury the £194 he had pocketted, (roars of laughter,) and as it was well known that the hon. member, in taking care of himself, never laid up his money in a napkin, he hoped he would be compelled to pay back every farthing of principal and interest: (laughter.)

He would notice the remarks made by the hon. member from Northumberland, (Mr. Williston), although they were scarcely worth replying to.—The hon. member stood in a peculiar position before the house; he was the child of accident. He [Mr. R.] was sometimes obliged to attack the public conduct of hon. members, but he endeavoured to do so in courteous language. The hon. member was but a new member, and he should understand that it was not permitted to make this House a bear garden. The hon. member, in alluding to him, had described him as ready to tear the buttons off hon. members' coats. If he had no more respect for hon. members than to make use of such language, he should have more respect for their respective constituencies. The hon. member had spoken in support of the Government during this debate, but in his address to his constituents at the last election he had attacked the Government, saying they should do more than recommend measures in the speech—they should carry out what they recommended. A few years since the hon. member and the present Attorney General were mortal enemies; but a change had come over the spirit of his dream; he had been going—going—and was gone; they were now cheek by jowl—hand and glove together, cooing like two turtle doves! (laughter.) The hon. member said he did not want an office, and then his conscience checked him, and he added *not that he knew of at present!* (much laughter.)

The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr Hannington) had stated that they could not make farmers by legislative enactment; but surely they could assist agriculture by enactment! It was done in other countries, and should be done here. The hon. member boasted of having cleared a farm, but he had one of the Government tests to suck, [laughter,] and his situation was not analogous to the situation of new settlers generally.

He should make no further remarks, but he would warn hon. members that if this resolution should be negatived now, the time was fast approaching when it would pass. The Government was bound to go down before the voice of the people, and he would warn hon. members how they supported it now, lest when the end came they would find themselves buried in the crash of that fall

Dr. Thompson, the mover of the Address, spoke briefly in support of the Government, although he did not attempt to defend their acts.—The question was then taken on the amendment, which was rejected by a division of twenty-two to fifteen.

SLEIGH HIRE.

Monday, Feb. 17th.

Mr. Williston would ask whether a sleigh was employed to be in attendance on the House at the public expense. He had seen hon. members being conveyed to and from their lodgings in a covered sleigh, but had always walked himself, not being aware that the House had authorized the employment of a sleigh; he wished to know, however, if a person had been engaged with his sleigh, at the expense of the public, as in that case he would like to get his share of the riding.

His Honour the Speaker stated that a sleigh was in attendance, as heretofore, for the convenience of hon members, and of course it was expected that the House would pay for it.

Mr. Needham moved a resolution that the attendance of a sleigh this Session be dispensed with; that this House will make no provision for the employment of a sleigh by the other Branch. He had never made use of it, nor did he think it right to employ one at the public expense.

Mr. Wilmot was willing to economise as much as possible, but did not think the attendance of a sleigh could be dispensed with, as committees had to go to Government House with addresses nearly every day, and sometimes several committees on the same day. It could not be expected hon. members should wade through the snow three or four miles, in the state in which the roads sometimes were.

Mr. Taylor expressed himself to the same effect. He did not want a sleigh to convey him to and from his home, but he felt for some hon. members whose age would not permit them to walk.

Mr. Porter said the road to Government House was sometimes so drifted up with snow, that it was hardly possible to get along. He would like to see the hon. mover of the resolution, trudging through one of these storms: he feared his companions would be obliged to take him on their back sand carry him; (laughter.)

Mr. Crane said if he was of the same age of the hon. member from the city, he would walk or run with him, (laughter), but age made it necessary to have some means of conveyance besides walking. If his constituents had said to him "go and serve us without pay," he would have complied; but if they wanted him to do without a sleigh, he would decline, and tell them to get another man.

Mr. Johnson remarked he saw by the Journals of last year that Mr. Turner got £100 for his attendance with his sleigh, £10 for extra services, and £2 10s. for extra sleighs to Government House when the Address was presented; making £112 10s, in all. He was not opposed to paying for the use of a sleigh; he thought it necessary one should be kept for the conveyance of committees to and from Government House; but he was opposed to the payment of extravagant charges; it was well known they kept running until twelve or one o'clk. in the night, for the convenience of certain hon. members, and for this service he was not disposed to pay.

Mr. Hannington did not want the sleigh for his own convenience—he seldom used it. He should vote for the resolution, if it were pressed—He thought five dollars a day too high, and that if the House paid Mr. Turner one pound a day, and let hon. members pay him out of their own pockets when they employed him after night, he would be better paid than he is at present. He was willing to make an arrangement of that kind.

Mr. Scoullar said he scarcely ever availed himself of the sleigh, but there were elderly members in the House to whom it was indispensible; it was also required for the conveyance of Committees to and from Government House.

Mr. Beardsley was in favour of retrenchment, but he considered this a small affair; he thought the hon. and learned member from the city had better move that the Government House be brought down nearer to the Province Hall.—He did not believe there was a constituency in the Province who wished their Representatives to walk to Govern nent House upon every occasion, through all sorts of weather.

Dr. Thomson and Mr. Cutler both offered a few brief remarks in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Hatheway said he should require the use of the sleigh as little as any hon. member in the House,—he was able to walk. But he felt for aged members, who could not walk far, or stand exposure. It was a little thing, and he was sorry to see it brought up for discussion; he thought it should have been settled in Committee; (Hear, hear).

Mr. Tilley hoped that hon. members who opposed this resolution, would not oppose paying Reporters when the question came up. That would be the means of diffusing information through the country, while this was merely for their own accommodation.

Mr. Barbarie would be delighted to see the hon. mover of the resolution walk to Government House in a snow storm. For his own part he did not like walking there in a storm, but at other times he cared nothing about a sleigh. He considered this sleigh a public accommodation, for without it committees would be a long time going to and returning from Government House, and the public business would be retarded. He knew very well, however, that certain hon. members liked to see these economical resolutions on the Journals; they lookod well. The other day a resolution had been placed on the Journals restricting the stationary to 20s. each; but there was a way to evade the rule, and get the stationary without paying for it—by crimping for instance.—He thought it could be proved that an hon. member had done something of the kind who was very noisy about economy on the occasion to which he had referred.

Mr. Botsford said if the sleigh was employed for the private use of hon. members, he would support the resolution; but it was for the public service, in conveying committees to and from Government House; and for this reason he should oppose the resolution. He wished to be informed as to a point of order, and that was, could this House meddle with the rules on contingencies of the other Branch?

His Honour the Speaker said it had never been the practice of this House to interfere with the contingent bill of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Needham maintained that if this House had never yet analyzed the Contingent bill of the other Branch, it was high time they should, and he should bring the matter up whenever the proper time came. Hon. members had met his resolution by arguing against that which it did not contain. There was nothing in the resolution to prevent a sleigh from being hired, at the public expense, whenever committees had to go to Government House, and this was only thing hon. members had contended for—they had all admitted that a sleigh was not required for any other service.—As to the insinuations thrown out by the hon. member from Restigouche, about stationary, let him name his man; if he meant him (Mr. N.) let him say so, and he was prepared to meet the charge. In reference to the cost of a sleigh merely to carry committees to Government House, he would ask if that should cost five dollars a day? If three hundred committees went there in the course of a Session, it would not cost anything like that sum. He believed they could get it done by contract for from £20 to £30, or say £40 at the most. But the charge was so high at present on account of the night-work performed; and if he was correctly informed, certain hon. members employed the carriage during the recess upon the strength of the bill paid by the House; (Cries of "No, no.") He should press his resolution, but he would, if the House was willing, strike out that part having reference to the other Branch.—(This was objected to.)

The resolution was then put, and negatived 24 to 10. *Ayes*, Messrs. Needham, Steves, Gilbert, Ryan, McLeod, Pickard, Johnson, Ritchie, Tilley, and Hannington.

Monday, February 17.

Mr. Tilley presented four petitions, containing 437 signatures, praying that the present law relating to the sale of spiritous liquors may be repealed and other regulations be adopted in their stead making those engaged in the traffic responsible for the results. Messrs. Earle and Ryan presented petitions to the same effect.

Messr. Earle, Taylor, Hatheway, Hayward, and Beardsley, presented petitions in favour of incorporating Orange Lodges, number of petitions, seventeen—number of signatures, 1224.

Mr. Earle brought in a bill to incorparate the Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges.

The hon. Secretary brought down a message, containing the correspondence relating to the Disputed Boundary, and the announcement of the appointment of a new Commission to settle that question.

Mr. Gray presented a Petition with over One Thousand Signatures in favour of the incorporation of Orange Lodges.

Petitions from School Teachers, from Sons of Temperance against the importation and sale of Liquors, from Orangemen, and from various quarters claiming remuneration for services, and for return of duties, have been poured in to-day in great quantity.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

[*From our own Reporter.*]

House of Assembly, Fredericton, Thursday, February 20, 1851.

A large number of Bills and Petitions were handed in to-day.

Mr. Gray brought up the subject of improper charges in the Contingent Bill, referred to by Mr. Needham yesterday. Mr. Ritchie explained. He had examined the accounts, and it appeared that some *knifes* had been purchased from Messrs. Robinson & Thompson, and some locks and hinges from Messrs. Adams, and that the Clerk had merely attached the two bills together. He stated that both bills had been under the supervision of the Committee, with vouchers, but being tacked together they had inadvertently entered them as the contents of one bill.

Mr. Needham said, his attention had been called to the subject because he was informed that Messrs. Robinson & Thompson did not keep locks for sale; he had gone to the store and inquired, and was informed that they had never furnished the House with locks or hinges. With regard to the knives, it was possible he might have made a mistake, and substituted pencil-cases; but knives were not locks any more than pencil-cases were. He was not sorry this debate had come up, since it had caused explanations which must be satisfactory to all those who might otherwise have been suspected.

Messrs. Taylor, Barberie, Wilmot and Williston severely censured Mr. Needham, and others, for not enquiring into the truth of stories before circulating them, and hoped they would be more cautious for the future.

The House went into Committee on the report of the Select Committee in reference to reporting the debates of the House, and some discussion took place. Mr. Crane moved that the report of the Select Committee be adopted.—This was supported by the hon. Speaker. His Honor the Secretary moved as an amendment, that as St. John and Carleton Publishers had made provision for, and sent Reporters to the House, it was inexpedient for the House to make any provision for Reporters. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Gilbert, Wilmot, Gray, Tilley, Thomson and Barberie. Mr. Wilmot stated that if the amendment was lost, he would go for a resolution to employ two competent Reporters to assist each other. Mr. Johnson would pay all the Reporters £50 each.

Mr. Scoullar would appropriate a certain sum and divide it equally among the Reporters.—Mr. Ritchie would adopt the Report of the Select Committee of last year, to employ two Reporters for the Lower House, and one for the Upper; for 500 copies of the reports to be furnished the House, and for the number of Journals to be restrained. Mr. Hanington was of the same opinion, and for this purpose wished to rise and report progress. Progress was at length reported, to give time for the reception of petitions.

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 Alpernes, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 7.

WATERPROOF INSOLES,

For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes, &c.

Just received and for Sale at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store—

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gent's Boots and Shoes, (every person who values good health should use them,) Ladies', Misses, and Children's Patent India Rubber GARTERS; Flat Silk and Cotton Laces for Ladies' and Children's Boots & Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;
Do. do. do. Merino ditto;
Do. do. and Col'd Cotton ditto;
Babes Fancy Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black SILK HOSE;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Do. Superior Cotton Hose.

Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

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.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William-street,

Has for Sale now on Hand—

THE Premium COOK STOVE;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hatheway Cook do.;
The Economist Cook do.;
Several patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet iron and cast iron Air tight do;
Box and cylinder Stoves; also, Canada do.

October 7.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of Sarsaparilla to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold One Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands.—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA

The following truly remarkable cure is corroborated by the most respectable authority, and cannot but have the effect of satisfying the most incredulous of the curative properties of this medicine.

South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 18, 1846.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attacks of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely afflicted for 35 years with a disease about which "doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed.—After using it a few months, I now am able to walk about, ride out, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard. JOHN M. NORRIS.

Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the above are true.

REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

Sarsaparilla.—Concerning the value of Sarsaparilla as one of the most efficient remedies for purifying the blood, and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin, as well as of the liver, we presume there is no difference of opinion either among professional men, or the public generally.—The only difficulty has been, that poor material has been used in the manufacture of the various extracts, and inferior apparatus, by which a great part of the virtue of the root is lost; or the public have been imposed upon by base compounds called Sarsaparilla, and thereby have lost confidence in all. These objections, as appears by the Certificates of gentlemen of high reputation, the Messrs. Sands have removed in their extract. Their apparatus, from its power and adaptation to the purpose, is calculated to extract all the medicinal properties of the root, without that evaporation which causes so much loss of strength, and the mode of putting it up is fitted to keep it in good order.—The letters and certificates of those who have used it would leave no doubt as to its efficacy in our own minds, were we not convinced of it from caves among our own friends, where its use has been attended with the most satisfactory results in obstinate cases of disease of long standing.—[Boston American.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.
LIVER COMPLAINT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:—

Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 22, 1843.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my busines, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B. July 30, 1850.

Vulcan Foundry Castings.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Warehouse, North Market Wharf—

A large assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various sizes and most approved patterns;

—ALSO OF—

FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, PLOUGHS, &c. &.

The above Goods are manufactured expressly for this market, are of the best description, and will be sold low. JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 15, 1850.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
Also—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.

—AND—

500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS;

With—

400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

FLOUR, &c.

Landng ex "Juverna," from New York—

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 OBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.

A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grndstone Rollers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale

[Sept. 3] JARDINE & CO.

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 Doloureaux, 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