Provincial Legislature.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—*April 16.*

DEBATE ON MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Botsford said he occupied a position in that House independent of both parties. He had taken an active part in calling for the Despatches, and must here observe that His Excellency had treated him in a very courteous manner, although he differed with him on public grounds. He would support the first Resolution, every word. They must hold some party responsible, and who should it be but the Executive Council? There could be no other responsibility, for that House had no power over the Lieutenant Governor or Earl Grey. If it be admitted, then, that the Council should be held responsible, it became necessary to have all the despatches laid before them; how else could they judge of their conduct? There were also other reasons why they should have all the Despatches laid before them. By part of the correspondence relating to the retirement of Mr. Justice Botsford being withheld, suspicions rested on individuals for years, and injury was done them. He contended that nothing should be kept back. He next came to the subject of the late appointments. The hon. Secretary had declared that he knew nothing of His Excellency's Despatch to Earl Grey, until the appointments were made. That being the case, ought the Ministry to have resigned? Had the interests of the country been sacrificed by their remaining in office? He answered, No. The question was merely this—Were the appointments satisfactory to the country? He believed they were. The affair was widely different from that of 1835, when Mr. Reade was Provincial Secretary; the contest then was between the Governor and the Council, whereas the present contest lay between the Government and the Colonial Secretary. It was an axiom well known, that when the British Government make an appointment, they never retract; in what position, then, would the country have been placed had the Council resigned? No others could have taken their places, and they would have had no Government, nor could the House have met until the whole matter had been negociated with Earl Grey, and his final decision had been received. He thought the interests of the country had been best served by what had been done—by the Council retaining their places, and sending home a remonstrance; and this remonstrance should be backed up by the House of Assembly expressing their approval of it. He considered that great injustice had been done the people of this country in the manner the late appointments had been made, nor did he justify the Lieutenant Governor in making the suggestions to Earl Grey contained in his Despatch, after he had received the advice of a majority of his Council to the contrary. But the case was different from Mr. Reade's appointment, for in the present case no one found fault with the selections made, but the manner in which they were made, while in the other case, complaints were made that injustice had been done individuals who had superior claims. He believed that in the present case, the Council would have effected nothing by tendering their resignation, and that the course they had adopted would have effect at the Colonial Office in Downing Street. He would next make a few remarks on the Resolution in reference to the reduction of Salaries. It would be in the recollection of all that he had given the Government notice in the former debate, that unless they went for the reduction of Salaries, he would not support them; and he still adhered to the same determination. He differed in opinion with the hon. and learned member from St. John on this point. His constituents were extremely anxious for the reduction of Salaries; they considered the present scale far too high; not only those on the Civil List, but others also. This opinion had gone abroad, and it was not the popular cry of a day, but the calm and deliberate opinion of the people, and whoever should attempt to stay the torrent, would assuredly be crushed; and, he would add, that whoever might think £600 not too much for a political officer, would soon find himself mistaken. Vested rights had been spoken of, but who had any? There was one striking fact to which he would call the attention of the Committee. In 1826, when the Judges' Salaries were raised, it was upon the express condition that they should again be lowered if circumstances required it, and the future amount to be paid them be settled by the House of Assembly. (The hon. member here read the correspondence which took place on this subject in 1826, between Sir Howard Douglas and Lord Bathurst, which corroborated his assertion). This was kept back in 1836, when the negociations were being made between Delegates from this Province and Lord Glenelg, and although the Judges of last year must have known the nature of the arrangement, they memorialized the Home Government, and therein stated that three of them had vested rights to their salaries by the tenure of office, and that the other had an implied vested right. The increase of their salaries had been paid from the timber fund, and it must be recollected that this fund fell off greatly by the Disputed Territory question having been settled adverse to the interests of this Province. The hon. Attorney General had stated that he was willing to reduce the salaries of such officers as were under the controul of that House. He (Mr. B.) contended that the House possessed the power to regulate the salaries of every officer in the Province, excepting the Lieutenant Governor and the Surveyor General, and that their salaries might be reduced by remonstrance; and he would now tell the hon. Attorney General that he must take the lead in carrying those reductions into effect. He believed, however, that a remonstrance would have the same effect as a Bill. He agreed that it could not have been expected that Government should introduce any measure for reduction after the introduction of these Resolutions, until they were disposed of. With respect to the Resolution on Boundaries, the amendment recognized the same principle; the only difference was in the mode of carrying it out. The amendment to the last Resolution, he also approved of; it was stronger and more definite than the original Resolution. Having thus expressed himself he should, for the reasons he had given, support the first Resolution as it stood, and go with the amendments to the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth Resolutions.

Mr. Gray said an undue advantage had been taken of his words about the reduction of Salaries, and a canvass had actually commenced, based upon them, to this effect:—"You had better support the present Government, for if they are turned out and the Opposition take their places, you will be worse off, for some of them will oppose any reduction of Salaries." This was unfair. He did not say that he was opposed to all reductions, but that every public officer should be fairly remunerated—that Salaries should be sufficiently high to secure the services of proper men. He (Mr. G.) was no office seeker, but were he offered an office, he would not leave his business, and sever his connexions in St. John, and come to Fredericton to discharge the duties of a public officer for less than £600 a year. But he wanted no office, and spoke upon principle only, and irrespective of the opinion of others. Having said this to set himself right, he would now ask the time followers of a shattered Government what reductions they proposed (hear, hear)? He would ask the hon. Attorney General to name, if he dared, then, before the debate proceeded further, what reductions he intended to propose in the Bill he had promised to introduce (hear, hear)? The hon. Secretary had stated that they were in the hands of the House. What did that mean but that, after the present discussion was over, they would throw themselves on the sympathies of the House, and retain their present salaries if they could! (hear, and uproar)?

(The hon. Attorney General arose and stated his readiness to reply, but Mr. Hannington obtained the floor, and the hon. Attorney General then resumed his seat, saying he leave the hon. member's insinuations back in his teeth.)

Mr. Hannington said he had heard some hon. members asking questions about Responsible Government; he would tell them what sort of Government it was: it was such a Government as the country must now have, and would insure to the people of the Province the right of making appointments, fixing the amount of salaries, and exercising full control over their local affairs. The time was come when no Government in this Province could stand unless they consented to a reduction of salaries. With regard to the Resolutions then before the Committee, he should not, in his remarks, and in his vote, be influenced by any thing the hon. Attorney General had said out of that House, nor by his printed Address to his constituents, which was published in the *Miramichi Gleaner*; nor would he be influenced by the inference the hon. gentleman had allowed to be drawn, that the three corrupt members had left it before he joined. That had very little to do with politics, nor did he care for it. But the opinion expressed by the hon. Attorney General, that he held the same views he expressed last year with reference to the reduction of Salaries, and that no consideration of office should induce him to change them; and the hopelessness of effecting anything by representation to the Home Government against the opinion, or without the assistance of the leader of the local Government, would influence him. He (Mr. H.) was reckless of consequences to individuals, and would, upon the present occasion, give such a vote as he thought the country required. He held it as an axiom that Salaries must be reduced, and that could only be done by means of the Government throwing all their influence into the scale without reserve, and backing up the Representatives of the people. He scouted the doctrine of vested rights, as held by the hon. Attorney General; there was no such thing in existence in this Colony. And here he must say that the Judges, when they drafted their memorial, seemed to have convenient memories; they remembered all that could be said in their favour, but forgot the terms on which their salaries were raised in 1826, with the express condition that they should be reduced if required.—With regard to the late appointments to the Bench, the Council came to their conclusion after mature deliberation, that three Judges were sufficient, at least for the present. He was one of the six who signed the Minutes. Hon. Messrs. Rankin, Kinnear and Fisher refused to sign, but gave no reasons at the time why they declined. The morning after leaving Fredericton, he received Mr. Wilmot's note, in St. John, stating in substance that he withdrew his name. He (Mr. H.) was in St. John a day or two, and the Council could have been called together again. He thought His Excellency might, had he tried, have got them together again immediately, without any difficulty. The hon. member from Charlotte (Captain Robinson) had treated the matter yesterday as a rich joke, and said "how Earl Grey must have laughed" on receiving the Lieutenant Governor's Despatch and the Minute of Council; but he considered the matter unfit for a joke, and the hon. member's merriment misplaced, as his language was improper: it was such appointments and interferences as these that was sapping the foundations of British supremacy on this Continent (hear, hear). Were they to be told that the British Minister *laughed* when he set aside the recommendations of His Excellency's advisers in this Province, on a scheme purely local! It was possible, indeed; Nero laughed when Rome was burning; although he would not apply that to a British Minister. It was too serious a matter to joke about. It had been said that the appointments were good—that no better men could be found to perform the duties attached to the offices. He should say nothing to the contrary, but that was lost sight of when one considered the outrageous manner in which the appointments were made. As to the question of vested rights, they would see by the Despatch from Lord Glenelg written in 1836, and in other Despatches from that down to the present time, and published in the Journals of that House during this and preceding years, that the Imperial Government recognized nothing of the kind, but that any officer's salary could be reduced whenever it was found necessary in justice to the public to do so. Earl Grey had indeed denied them the privilege in one of the Despatches then under consideration; but in opposition to him, they had the declaration of Lord John Russell, in his speech of 1850, and the principles there so clearly laid down, could not be controverted by Earl Grey. He (Mr. H.) would go with the first Resolution, even were it couched in terms ten times as strong as it was. They must have all Despatches relating to local affairs laid before them without any erasures or mutilation. He did not know what the Executive Council had done in the matter; he was surprised that they had not seen all the Despatches before they were sent down; he did not know but they had told His Excellency to send down what he chose and take the responsibility, as the Despatches were withheld without their advice or knowledge; but, at all events, the present practice *must* be put a stop to, otherwise the people of this Province must have the power to elect their own Governor, who would not write and send to England what was inimical to the interests of this country (hear, hear). He scarcely approved of that part of the Resolution where it was stated the Council should have resigned in consequence of the appointments. He had left the Government before the appointments came out, and he said in the first debate, at the opening of the House, that had he not previously resigned, he would have done so then. He would not say much about it, but he would remark that this was the only subject complained of in the Resolutions that did not affect the present Government, and was a censure upon men who had already been justified for all acts up to the opening of the present General Assembly. This was known early in the Session, when the vote of Want of Confidence was moved, and should not, in his opinion, have been brought up now; it was wrong to judge men twice for the same thing. He would say this for his late colleagues, that they were well acquainted with the feelings of the country,—they read the public prints, and knew perfectly well what was going on—they knew it would have made them popular to resign. Why they had not done so he did not know; but it could not have been the desire of office that made them hold on. Had they resigned and appealed to the House, they would have been sustained, and restored to office by a respectful majority—which they must have known—and all the old charges would have been forgotten and forgiven. They had asked what would have been the state of the country had they resigned. Why, he had no doubt but the House would have met, and transacted the business of the country; no new Council could have stood; the old one would have been restored, and the Governor might have been told to go home. He would here take the liberty of saying a word or two about the Lieutenant Governor, who to him had been ever kind. He was one of the shrewdest and most practical men for business he had ever been acquainted with.

He now came to a subject which every hon. member who preceded him had omitted. They were now in Committee on the State of the Province, but their labours would not cease with the disposal of these Resolutions; he had several others prepared, all of great importance, which he intended to move after these were disposed of; one was to the effect that three Judges and the Master of the Rolls should discharge all the duties of the Supreme and Equity Courts, thus saving the salary of one Judge, according to the Minute of Council of October last. Another Resolution was, that the Surveyor General be called upon to refund the sum of £129 16s. 8d., overpaid him in 1847, as stated in Earl Grey's Despatch. Another was in favour of an Elective Legislative Council; and another to the effect that the Surveyor General's and Postmaster General's Offices be made Political. All these he intended to move, and he would repeat that he had made large reductions in Salaries. He knew it was in his power, as Attorney General to alter the opinions he had expressed last year, but he must, and also lend all his influence to reduce Salaries, or his Government could not stand. If the Government survived this fiery trial, perhaps he (Mr. H.) would give them a little more time, but he would support a Vote of Want of Confidence in any Government that would not go for retrenchment. He knew, however, that there were men at the Council Board as anxious for reduction as any member of that House—he did not mean the hon. member for St. Stephen (Mr. Todd) (laughter)—but all the others who belonged to it when he [illegible] ment. But he feared that even their powerful influence and talent would fail to convert the hon. Attorney General; if so, his Government could not stand. Those opposed to reduction must give way. The hon. member for Charlotte (Capt. Robinson) had said that a member for Westmoreland should be Fence Builder General; did he mean him? (Capt. Robinson—"Oh no.") He (Mr. H.) had worked at building fences many times, and should again, probably, before his death, and now, he was trying to erect such a fence as would prevent Earl Grey from sending persons into our rich pastures without our approbation. He would vote against all the amendments, and for all the Resolutions, except the one he had pointed out as not affecting the present Government,

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On Tuesday the House passed a Bill suspending the operation of the law relating to obstructions in the harbour of St. John from saw dust, &c.

Mr. Crane introduced a resolution for an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, dispensing with the services of Marshal d'Avray, Esq., and allowing that gentleman the sum of £200 as a compensation for any claims which he may have on the Province.

Capt. Robinson moved and carried an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor for the refunding of the duty paid on wines for the use of the officers of Her Majesty's troops in this Province.

☞ The following Bills, passed during the late session, received His Excellency's assent previous to the adjournment of the Legislature last week:

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

An Act imposing a duty on Hackmatac or Juniper Knees, Roots, and Foothooks exported from this Province.

An Act in addition to and in amendment of the acts now in force for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province.

An Act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

An Act to provide for opening and repairing roads and erecting bridges throughout the Province.

An Act to revive and continue certain acts of Assembly providing for the expences of the Legislature.

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of, being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton, destroyed by fire in the month of November, 1850.

An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province.

An Act to amend the laws relative to the administration of criminal Justice.

An Act in further amendment of the law.

An Act relative to recognizances for the appearance of persons on criminal charges.

An Act relative to the registry of decrees of partition made in the Court of Chancery.

An Act to authorize the confirmation of certificates of Bankruptcy in certain cases.

An Act to secure to married women real and personal property held in their own right.

An Act relating to Grand Juries in this Province.

An Act to revive and continue an Act to provide for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in this Province.

An Act to provide for the free transportation of Newspapers and Tracts through this Province without any imposition of postage.

An Act to revive and continue an Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate sales by public auction.

An Act to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the local Government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes in this Province.

An Act for the protection and regulation of the sea and river fisheries of this Province.

An Act to establish the road, leading from the great road running from Fredericton to the Finger Board, at or near James Tilley's, in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to the great road running from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, as one of the great roads of communication.

An Act to establish the road from lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the great road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton to the town of Magaguadavic, as one of the great roads of communication.

An Act to establish the road leading from the Baptist Meeting House, in the Parish of Upham, in Kings County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the great roads of communication.

An Act in further amendment of an Act intituled an Act for granting Patents for useful inventions.

And the following Bills with suspending clauses:—

An Act further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

An Act in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a legal Tender in this Province.

An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

An Act in amendment of an Act intituled an Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade.

An Act to abolish the fees now received by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

An Act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of the Militia Law.

An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several religious congregations in this Province.

LOCAL ACTS.

An Act to repeal the several Acts for Incorporating the City of Fredericton and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act relating to the levying and collecting rates in the City and County of Saint John.

An Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John.

An Act to suspend an Act intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of St. John for a limited period."

An Act to provide for laying down of common sewers in the City of Saint John.

An Act relating to the appointment of the gaoler of the gaol of the City and County of Saint John.

PRIVATE OR PERSONAL ACTS.

An Act to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland.

An Act to Incorporate, within this Province, the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

An Act to Incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brooks River Driving Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society.

An Act to Incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society.

An Act to Incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

An Act to Incorporate the Grand Lake [illegible] Agricultural Society.

WOOLLEN HALL,

JUST OPENED BY

JAMES GARRETT & CO.

In Wiggins's new Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Princess Streets; opposite the Book Store of Messrs. H. Chubb & Co.; and on the corner North of the "Commercial Bank Building;"

Which the Citizens of Saint John and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to visit and walk through, irrespective of purchasing.

For many years past it has been increasingly our conviction;—Firstly, that private enterprise is one of the most powerful means of forwarding the prosperity of a country;—Secondly, that the public are benefitted by being supplied with good and cheap articles for cash, instead of inferior and dear ones on credit.

In the carrying out of the first of these objects, we have repeatedly—in order to the extension of our business—laid out considerable portions of our acquired capital in providing increased accommodation, always with entire success; our last effort in this way being the leasing of that magnificent Shop, recently fitted up and decorated, expressly for us, by our enterprising townsman, Mr. F. B. Wiggins; and we no more lacking a commensurate increase of our business than we doubt the discriminating powers of the New-Brunswickers.

In the carrying out of our second proposition we commenced the Tailoring Trade, and introduced the system of supplying good and cheap Clothing at moderate prices for Cash, the proof of our success will be found in the extensions we have alluded to, our confidence in the principles we have acted on is evidenced in the large shop we have just taken.

In launching forth our new enterprise on the public sea we do so with the conviction that our success must mainly depend upon ourselves, that there are thousands who want Clothes daily is an unmistakable fact; that many will come to us if they feel we offer inducements is equally true, we avow ourselves in every sense of the word, Progressionists—always aiming at improvement, every year adds to our capability of doing business well; we know more this year than last, one coviction has strong hold of us, viz., that honesty is the best policy, we have tested it; and if we know anything, it is, that if the public are fairly treated, they will abundantly appreciate it, we know also that from the pressure of the times, the obtaining good value is increasingly a desideratum; it is then with the determination to continue to carry out these objects to the widest possible extent that we feel confident of obtaining increased patronage.

With these views we have devoted much attention latterly to improvements which are making in the manufacture of Woollens; and we think, nay we are satisfied we have succeeded in adopting the most important of them, we may here state that in our frequent use below of the words "Low Quality" it is for articles which we can warrant as really good value.

With this preamble, we beg briefly to direct attention to the several departments promising that in every instance where we can procuce the best Fabrics, well made and good value; we give them a decided preference.

Department No. 1,	Black Cloths.
Department No. 2,	Medley Cloths.
Department No. 3,	Vestings.
Department No. 4,	Trowserings.
Department No. 5,	Clothes for Over Coats.
Department No. 6,	Waterproof Fabrics &c
Department No. 7,	Gentlemen's Mercery.
Departments Nos. 8 & 9,	Tailoring.

WE NOW PROCEED TO

The Back Warerooms,

THE ENTIRE OF WHICH ARE DEVOTED TO

The Ready-Made BRANCH,

which is unquestionably the most extensive and perfectly arranged of its class in America. To this branch we bestow increased attention; we know it is the advantage of the public to patronise it largely; let all remember that our stock is not gathered up here and there, made in factories, not purchased from the wholesale Slop Houses in London; but that every article is carefully cut by our experienced Foremen—made up under their inspection; in fact that purchasers may as fully depend on procuring a ready-made Garment as if it were expressly made for them.

MORNING, WALKING, SHOOTING AND OFFICE COATS,

BLACK CLOTH.

		£	s.	d.
Low Quality,	commencing at	1	10	0
Second Quality,	ditto at	1	15	0
Superfine,	ditto at	2	0	0

TWEED COATS,

OFFICE, WALKING, OR SHOOTING.

Low Quality,	commencing at	1	0	0
Second Quality,	ditto at	1	7	6
Prime Quality,	ditto at	1	15	0

DRESS COATS,

BLACK CLOTH.

Low Quality,	commencing at	1	12	6
Second Quality,	ditto at	1	17	6
Superfine Quality,	ditto at	2	15	0
Extra Quality,	ditto at	3	5	0

FROCK COATS.

Low Quality,	commencing at	1	15	0
Second Quality,	ditto at	2	5	0
Superfine,	ditto at	2	15	0
Extra Superfine,	ditto at	3	13	0

SACK COATS.

Low Quality,	commencing at	1	0	0
Second Quality,	ditto at	1	7	6
Superfine Quality,	ditto at	1	15	0
Extra Superfine,	ditto at	2	5	0

Prime Drab, Devons, Mixed Witneys, Arctic Heavets, and all the leading Fashions of the Season.

PALETOTS.

		£	s.	d.
Black Cloth,	commencing at	1	10	0
Second Quality,	ditto at	1	15	0
Superfine,	ditto at	2	5	0

REEFING JACKETS.

Low Quality,	commencing at	0	12	6
Second Quality,	ditto at	0	17	6
Superfine,	ditto at	1	5	0

THIN COATS.

Cashmarett and Russel cord, from		0	10	0
Linen Blouses,	from 5s. upwards.			

Vesting Department.

Black Cloth,	commencing at	0	7	6

Fancy Vests, all prices;
Rich Silk, Satin, Tabinet, and dress VESTS, in great variety.

TROWSERS DEPARTMENT.

Stout Black,	commencing at	0	15	0
Black Doeskin,	ditto at	0	17	6
Superfine Black Dress,	ditto at	1	5	0
Stout Tweed,	ditto at	0	10	6

All the new leading Styles, in great variety.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in great variety, in Blacks, Blues, Olives, and all fashionable Shades. Tweeds and Cashmaretts ditto, at equally low prices.

☞ The public will bear in mind that there is no clap-trap advertising here—that the minimum price is for articles which we are not ashamed to offer for sale. They are particularly requested to bring the list with them and ask for each article, and should it happen in any case from extra demand to be sold out, they will be informed on what day there will be a fresh supply.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.

Corner of Prince William and Princess Streets,

OPPOSITE THE STEAM FERRY LANDING,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,

(*PRINCESS STREET—opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq.*)

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will warrant, viz SOFAS, COUCHES, Mahogany CHAIRS; do. Rocking and Nursery do; Mahogany, Butternut, and Pine BUREAUS; Mahogany, Pembroke, Dining & Centre TABLES, Mahogany and Butternut SHIP TABLES, Dressing Tables, WASH STANDS, Mahogany Sideboards, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

*** MAHOGANY in logs and boards of every thickness; Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; also, Rutternut, Birch, Pine, and other descriptions of Lumber, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Funerals attended, Hearse and Palls furnished.—All orders promptly attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber having spared no expense in fitting up a STEAM ENGINE for Sawing and Turning for Ship and Cabinet Work, flatters himself that he can put in the best material and sell cheaper than any other imported—or in this Province. JOHN DUNN.

St John, Nov. 2, 1850.—6¼.

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Burge Yard, London,

CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers' prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

For sale at the FIRE BOOT and SHOE STORE, King-street.

A LARGE assortment of *BOOTS, SHOES,* and *RUBBERS*, suitable for the present season, Ladies Patent Metallic and Lined Walker Shoes, the Jenny Lind RUBBER BOOT and Laced Boot, (for those who wish comfort for the coming season); Misses Rubbers in great variety; Gents. Rubbers of six different kinds; Ladies and Misses *Boots and Shoes*, in Cloth, Prunella, and Leather; Men's, Boys, & Youths' BOOTS, Shoes, and Brogans, of American and domestic Manufacture, all of which will be sold at a *Reduced Price* before removing to another establishment. N. ADAMS,

February 6.

☞ Of all sizes, now on hand. *Also*, just received and a Package of RED CHALK, of fine [illegible]

July 12, 1850.

WINDOW and FLINT GLASS, &c.—For Sale.—1851.—1300 boxes Sheet & Crown Window Glass—from 7x9 and 8x10 up to 14x20; 3000 feet Sheet Glass, from 20x24 up to 34x46, by the pane or box; 40 crates Plain and Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses; 15 cases German ditto; 400 doz. Ginger Beer Bottles.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. stre*

New-Brunswick Manual.

A few copies of this valuable work, containing a great variety of useful forms of Agreements, Articles of Copartnership, Deeds, Leases, Indentures, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, &c., &c., with Marriage and other Precedents, are now for Sale by the Subscribers, at the reduced price of five shillings to close the concern.

Sept. 20. J. & A. McMILLAN.

SUGAR, BARLEY, SODA, &c.—15 Hhds. Sugar; 13 casks Washing Soda; 1 ton Copperas; 20 bbls. Barley; 10 bbls. FRESH OATMEAL; 4 bbls. Bread Soda; 200 assorted Chairs; 400 yards Wool Carpet; 200 yards Floor Cloth, with many other articles too numerous to describe.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

Wild Cherry Syrup.

A new article, combining the Medical properties of the bark, with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising 180 Gallons Raspberry VINEGAR; 30 do. do. SYRUP; 75 do. Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Tonic, and Rose Syrups, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prepared only

FELLOWS & CO., Druggists,

Aug. 16. Foster's Corner, St. John, N.B.

Fishermen's Oil Clothing,

GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock Street

JUST Received by *Admiral* from Boston, a superior lot of triple coated OIL CLOTHES, superior to any in the City, for sale at the lowest Cash prices.

March 28. THOMAS R. JONES.

450 Warranted CHAIRS.

RECEIVED by the "Echo," from Boston:—Cane and Wood Seat; also Cane & Wood Seat Rocking and Nursing CHAIRS, with children's assorted kinds perfectly renowned.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

February 7.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL," TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the above quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory and pride,
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 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 finest flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Arctic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color 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. 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.

DR. SPOTIN'S SICK HEADACHE 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 headache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms it will not hurt the most delicate child, but will do it good. ☞ *Caution*—All of the above named articles are sold only genuine by Comstock & Co., 59 Poydras st New Orleans; Comstock & Bro., 69 Second st., st. Louis, under the Monroe House; and Comstock & Co., 21 Cortlandt st., N. York, proprietors of the original and only genuine Magical Pain Extractor, and Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

☞ *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 the most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually swoops into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

HAYS' 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 Hays' 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.

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'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 of ear-trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, beside made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness. Price $1 per flask.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John, N. B.

☞ CAUTION.

THE great popularity the *COMPOUND BONESET CANDY* has obtained since its introduction to the Public about two years ago, has induced several persons (three of whom are known to the Proprietors) to issue a Candy made to look like and called by the same name as the true article, but in quality and composition differing from it in both.

The Subscribers would caution the public against such fraud as no person makes, or can make, the genuine except them, and further, the composition which they give the Confectioner to form into Candy is so prepared as to defy any attempt of Chemical analysis.

In future, as heretofore, each package of the Original will be accompanied by a circular with the signature of the Proprietors, FELLOWS & CO, without which none can be genuine.

November 30.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber having resumed his Licence as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT in this City, returns his sincere thanks to those who have patronised him for the last ten years, and again offers his services professionally for the sale of *Lands, Houses, Personal Estates, DRY GOODS, Underwriters' and Furniture Sales*, on the premises of the owners, which will receive special attention.

Also—Will have one or two Sales weekly, at the *VARIETY STORE*, of such Goods as may be consigned from time to time.

☞ The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

GOLD and Silver WATCHES, full jewelled, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; gold Fob Chains, plated do; Gold, Silver, fine Gold and other Broaches and Breastpins, of newest style and design; Gold RINGS, as neat an assortment as are in the City, various setting; *Pencil Cases*, gold and silver; COMBS, fancy and silver, a neat assortment; Buckles, gold and silver, good styles, together with a varied assortment of other kinds of Jewelery too numerous to particularize. Other Watches and Jewelery taken in exchange; Watches and Jewelry repaired with neatness and dispatch. Every article equal to warrant. J. CROUCH,

Jan. 16. 4, South side King street.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders.—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,

Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Store lately occupied by Shortheworth, German street, adjoining that of his old stand, where he will furnish Hearses to the line at his usual low prices.

May 4. W. R. FOWERS.

MAGAZINES.

Received per "Creole."

HARPERS Magazine for February;
International Do. Do.;
Mechanic's Do. Do.;
Blackwoods Do. for January.

March 7. B. O'BRIEN.

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS.—Peraseverance—3 cases Gent's Fine Calf Skin [illegible]