THE LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE ON MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS.—[CONTINUED.]

TUESDAY, April 15th.

Mr. GRAY said that the first thing referred to in the resolutions to which he would call the attention of the Committee, was the restrictions against bounties. In the year 1847 the Legislature thought proper to pass a bill offering a bounty to encourage the raising and dressing of hemp. In the Journals of 1848, page 310, would be found the following remarks upon the bill by Earl Grey :—

"The Act No. 1755, which grants a bounty on the cultivation of hemp, is so objectionable in principle, that it is only in consequence of its limited duration, and from a desire to obviate the loss and inconvenience which its disallowance would occasion to those who may have already embarked their property in the cultivation of Hemp, on the promise of such bounties, that Her Majesty's Government have felt themselves justified in advising the Queen to leave this Act in operation. Experience has so fully demonstrated the impolicy of artificially directing capital and industry into channels which they would not naturally follow, that I must request that you will withhold your assent from any Law which may hereafter be passed by the Provincial Legislature, involving a principle of this objectionable and impolite notice."

The reason why he particularly called hon. members' attention to this despatch was because Earl Grey did not deny the right of the Local Legislature to give bounties, but restricted them because the British Ministy considered it impolitic. The next year the House made another attempt; they remonstrated. On page 339 of the Journals of 1849 was an address on the subject of bounties, which treated the despatch we had just quoted as one relating to "the *impolicy*" of giving bounties. In this address there was the following clause :—

"That although fully sensible that such instructions have arisen from a conviction on the part of Your Majesty's Government, that enactments of the description in question will militate against the interests of the Province, judging from the effect of such encouragement in the Mother Country; yet we, Your Majesty's Faithful Commons of New Brunswick, where Capital is scarce, and the natural resources of the Country comparatively little developed, we respectfully submit, that it is not only good policy, but it becomes, in many instances, necessary to encourage, by Legislative Bounties, the embarking of Capital and Industry in undertakings and pursuits which, however beneficial and profitable they may appear in theory, have not been practically tested. With these views we would humbly submit, that in matters so purely local; involving no constitutional principle, and in no way conflicting with Your Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, the Legislature of New Brunswick may be safely left to the free exercise of its descretion."

He felt it his duty to tresspass upon the time of the Committee by reading those public documents, because in the amendments to the resolution, read yesterday by the hon Attorney General admitted the principle contended for, but recommended a course that would prove utterly fruitless. Let hon. Members turn to the Journals of last year, page 111, and they would find the prayer of the address of 1849 firmly rejected Earl Grey writes that Ministers, having given the subject the *fullest consideration*, "do not feel themselves able to advise the Queen to comply with the prayer of the Address. His Lordship then went on to state the reasons as follows :—

"Parliament has for several years steadily persevered in a cource of policy which has had for its object *to relieve the commerce of the Empire from restrictions*, and to abandon all attempts to direct Capital and Industry by artificial means into channels which they would not naturally seek. In pursuance of this policy, laws enacting such restrictions, and imposing high Duties upon imports, have been successively repeated, and Bounties, which were formerly granted to some extent in this country, have been discontinued, until *the Trade of the Empire* may now be said to stand on the footing of being nearly free from such interference.

"The benefits which are expected to arise from this policy will be greatly increased through its general adoption by the principal nations of the world, which Her Majesty's Government hope to see eventually brought about. But it would materially interfere with the attainment of this *happy* result if it should be observed by Foreign Countries that the former and narrower policy of endeavouring, by Bounties or restrictions, to direct Capital and Industry to other than their natural channels, was again adopted with Her Majesty's assent in any part of Her Dominions.

"I cannot, therefore, after the instructions given to your predecessor, and thus authorize you to assent, in Her Majesty's name, to enactments which would be prejudicial to the interests of the Empire at large.

"Her Majesty's Government have felt it the more necessary to come to this determination because they are persuaded as measures of the kind thus proposed, injurious as they would be to the Empire for the reasons already assigned, would be particularly so to New Brunswick herself Indeed one of the grounds assigned by the Assembly in favour of the policy which they recommend seems to afford strong reasons against it. They state that in a new Colony, where Capital is scarce, and the resources of the Country little developed, the getting of Bounties may be not only consistent with good policy, but, in many instances necessary But this argument appears to lose sight of the principle, that the scarcer of capital may be the more necessary it is that it should be applied to the best advantage. The effect, and indeed the object of Bounties is, to cause Capital to be employed in pursuits which, without the assistance of such Bounties, would not offer sufficient returns to follow, them, while it is obvious that no Capital can be devoted in any country to new branches of industry unless it be withdrawn from old ones; and consequently the effect of the Bounty would be to induce individuals to give up some business, naturally remunerative, in order to embak in some other in which they would leave a bounty in addition to the natural and legitimate return. And this bounty would, of course, be derived from the taxes levied on the general industry of the Colony.

"I trust that the Assembly will, on further reflection, perceive how little such a result would tend to the real advantage of the Province."

The hon. Member then read from the Journals of the present year, page 42, a Despatch from Earl Grey on Commercial Policy).

Here was a peremtory denial for the third time, and therefore further remonstrances must be useless Hon. Members would perceive, however, that all through these documents the Colonial Minister had never denied the right of the Local Legislature the power to regulate their own affairs, but argued against the policy. Now he contended that if we had a right to give bounties, we were the best and only judges of the policy. If we raise such a revenue that we have money to spare, we have a right to do what we like with it. The House could appropriate a sum of money and order the Executive to throw it in the sea; of course it would be impolite to do so, but no one could question their right. He found an extract in Lord John Russell's Speech on the Australian Colonies Bill as follows :—

"With regard to our commercial policy, I have said that the whole system of monopoly is swept away. What we have in future to provide for is, that there shall be no duties of monopoly in favour of one nation and against another, and that there shall be no duties so high as to be prohibitary against the produce and manufacturies of this country. I think we have a right to ask this in return for the protection which we afford to the colonies.'

There was no denial by Lord John Russel, in stating the relation in which the Colonies stood toward the Parent State in commercial matters, of our power to give bounties. He brought forward this to show that the resolution was right and the amendment wrong. The amendment said remonstrate, when they had been repeatedly told that remonstrance was of no avail,—remonstrance, when they should insist upon their rights! He hoped the House would insist upon the maintenance of their privileges, and not support an amendment which would prove utterly useless. The amendment offered to the other part of the resolution was equally impolitic. The original resolution stated explicitly that "the Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the monies raised by local taxation to such local purposes as that Legislature considers most beneficial" The amendment to this was most artfully drawn. It admitted the right, while it went to relieve the Government of all responsibility. It stated that they were not responsible for Despatches received from the Colonial Secretary He admitted that, but it was sought to divert the minds of hon. members by sophism, or fallacy, from the main question at issue. It was not such an amendment as the House should sust[illegible] would, if carried, have an injurious effect [illegible] prosperity of the Province. Wh[illegible] the Home Ministry? "We have a [illegible] bounties, and it is *good policy* for us to [illegible] at if you enunciate a different policy we [illegible] be guided by it!" It was equally applicable to other local measures,—it was depriving the people of rights, and placing the exercise of all power in Downing Street; it would effectually shut our mouths upon all future occasions. He had recently conversed with a Gentleman conversant with our affairs, whose knowledge of British and Colonial politics was good, who had drawn a line of distinction between internal and external bounties, showing that while bounties upon external trade might possibly effect the trade of the Empire in some degree, bounties for the encouragement of internal industry, such as the growth of hemp, could not possibly have any external effect injurious to the interests of the Empire at large. Why, then, did the Colonial Minister refuse to allow us to give a bounty on the growth of hemp? If it be admitted that we have a *right* to do so, it was for the Local Legislature to decide whether the policy be good or bad, and Earl Grey had no right to interfere. On these grounds he pressed the necessity of sustaining the resolution and voting against the amendment.

He would next notice the resolution having reference to the late appointments to the Bench.—A grave constitutional question was involved, and he would briefly state his reasons why he thought the resolution should be sustained. In the amendment the principle was recognized that the power of making appointments should be vested in the Local Government, but the responsibility was evaded. The question at issue was this: the resolution affirmed that the constitutional mode of obtaining redress when the Imperial Government usurps the functions of the Local Government, is for our Executive Council to resign. The amendment asserted that the proper mode was to remonstrate. He would now show not only that the mode contended for by the resolution was constitutional, but he would show from the history of the Province that it has already been recognized and acted upon. He would not hold the Lieut. Governor responsible for the late appointments, but he would go farther, and say that he believed His Excellency had acted right, and as he was in duty bound to do. On receiving notice of the Chief Justice's resignation, he immediately called his Council together and asked their advice. They could not agree, and one of the six who signed the minute in Council next day withdrew his name, and protested against it, thus leaving the Council divided five against four. His Excellency in this delemma did not assume any responsibility, but he forwarded all the facts of the case to Earl Grey, at the same time pointing out the several courses either of which might possibly be adopted. His Excellency in his dispatch, detailing what had been done in Council, stated that after having called the Council together he proceeded to discuss what might be done. It was evident that by the term "discuss" His Excellency meant *point out*; he had pointed out to His Councillors the different courses that lay open for them to adopt. The management of public affairs were then vested in the hands of the Executive Council, who should have held control until the House met; and although he differed with the conclusion to which the majority arrived,—for he knew that three Judges were insufficient to discharge the duties appertaining to the Bench in this Province—the appointments by Earl Grey were unconstitutional, and immediately on receiving intelligence of the same they should have resigned. He had stated that he could show a precedent for that cause, but first he would read a note placed in his hands for that purpose, in order to justify one who had been for many years the chiefest ornament in the House. (The hon. and learned member then read a copy of the circular sent by Judge Wilmot to his colleagues of the Council, the day after the adjourned meeting of October last, withdrawing his name from the minutes, and stating his reasons therefor*). He believed no one would impute improper motives to the Honourable Gentleman for coming to this conclusion, and he would only further remark that he believed whatever course Mr. Wilmot may have pursued while in public life he was only actuated by a desire for the public good.

He would now call the attention of the House to an event that was well known Christmas Day; 1844, was a day of sorrow to a family in Fredericton; the Messenger Death came among them, and the Honourable Secretary, was summoned to to his fathers. The Lieut. Governor, Sir William Colebrooke, appointed his own son-in-law, Mr. Reade, to fill the vacant office, without consulting his Council, yesterday, when speaking of the recent appointments to the Bench, the hon. Secretary had asked "What could the Council do?" He would ask him what did they do when Mr. Reade was appointed? Four members of the Executive Council had at once tendered their resignation. Why did they not do the same upon the recent occasion? By reference to the Journals of 1845, page 89, hon. members would perceive that the House, "*on motion of Mr. Partelow*," resolved itself into Committe of the whole on the State of the Province The Committee reported that the appointment of Mr. Reade to the Secretaryship of the Province was "an act of injustice towards many individuals resident in the Colony," &c., and then went on to say—

"And whereas the said 'Local' appointment appearing to have been made without 'consulting the wishes, feelings and opinions of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province'—

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, 'That patronage and power;' in this instance, 'have not been used for the benefit of the Province;' that it is a measure subversive of those principles of responsibility which have been unequivocally recognised by Her Majesty's Government as alike constitutionally applicable to Her Majesty's North American Colonies, and greatly conducive to the peace, happiness and welfare of Her Loyal subjects."

That it would be seen that Four Councillors then resigned because an appointment had been made by the Governor without consulting them; but in the recent case they had *not* resigned altho' they had been consulted and the appointments made contrary to their advice. At that period, according to the rules of the House it was the practice to move amendments to the amendments. That was done upon the occasion to which he referred. (The hon. member then read from the Journals of 1845, page 90 and 91, the amendments then offered). Both sets of amendments were lost, and the resolutions (page 92 of the Journals) sustained by an overwhelming majority. He found in that majority the names of five Members—all who were then in the Lower House—of the present Goverenment viz. Messrs. Partelow, Street, Rankin, Hazen, and Hill. They all sustained the position of the four retiring members of the Council, and he was sorry to see them opposing that position in 1851.

Hon. Secretary,—"That appointment was made by the Lieut. Governor."

Mr. GRAY—"Does the hon. Secretary mention that as matter of triumph?"

Hon. Secretary.—"Yes I do."

Mr. GRAY continued that the recent case was much worse than the other, for the Lieut. Governor resided in this Province, knew the people, and might be supposed to know who was best qualified to fill a vacant situation.—knowledge which could not be ascribed to the Colonial Secretary, residing three thousand miles distant. (Hear hear). By what right, he would ask, did the Colonial Secretary claim to make appointments in the Colony, if that power was denied the Lieutenant Governor? Why, a Despatch came out approving of the stand taken by the four Councillors who had so magnanimously resigned, and cancelling the appointment of Mr. Reade. The Colonial Minister himself decided that the appointment was unconstitutional, (Hear, hear). Different reasons were given by those who retired then, and different reasons were assigned by the members of the House for their conduct. One of those members both then and since had acted constitutional; he meant Mr. Fisher, who had upheld the cause of the people. He had heard other motives attributed to Mr. Fisher to account for his late resignation, but he felt bound to believe his own words. A great constitutional question was now involved, and if appointments by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies were tolerated, it would sap the institutions of the colony, and deprive our young men of that ambition all should have who are qualified for public life. It was of no consequence to argue that the selections upon the late occasion were good; it was not the men but the principle they should contend for. Mr. Reade was a man capable of performing the duties of his office; that was never denied; but the struggle that took place in 1845 was one of patriotism and principle. The Executive Council should have resigned when the late appointments were made. If they had done so, there was no doubt but they would have been triumphantly sustained. Perhaps the hon. Secretary might not believe him, but he could assure him that he was still personally liked even in St. John. His services in that house were appreciated, and he had many old friends who would be glad to rally round him. They liked the individual, but condemned his government. He believed that a majority of them—and he was one—would be sorry that his services should be lost to the country. (Hear, hear, and Laughter)

[*Continued on second page.*]

[From Eng. Cor. of New York Recorder.]

RAMBLES AROUND LONDON.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF WHAT I HAVE SEEN, IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Here we are at Windsor, the Saxon Windles-ofer or Windleshorn, so named from the winding course of the Thames; or, according to Stow and other etymologists, because there was a ferry here, at which the boat was managed by a rope and a pole, and the passengers were accustomed to call out, "Wind us over!" others say, because the place lies high and open to the weather, and the "*wynd is sore.*"

Windsor forest, originally embracing a part of Buckinghamshire, a considerable district in Surrey, and the whole of the southeastern part of Berkshire, is said anciently to have been one hundred and twenty miles in circumference. The greater part has long passed from the crown; only a portion contiguous to the Great Park having been reserved.

The town, with a population of about 10,000, has six principal streets, and is well paved and lighted. The church designed by Hollis, and built in 1822, occupies the site of an ancient structure then taken down. Windsor is a municipal and parliamentary borough, returning two members. The Guildhall, in which the corporation business is transacted, is a handsome stone building, the interior of which is adorned with the portraits of several of the English sovereigns, and two niches are occupied by statues of Queen Anne and her royal consort, Prince George of Denmark.—Windsor has a free school, and a number of commodious public buildings. The grand points of attraction in this truly royal demesne are the castle and the parks; the former comprising St. George's Chapel, the Round Tower, the State Apartments, the paintings and the terraces. Divine service is performed in St. George's Chapel daily, at half-past ten in the morning and half-past four in the afternoon. Edward the Confessor gave Windsor to the Abbey of Westminster, but William the Conqueror obtained its restoration to the crown. He built a castle here; but whether this was the first fortress erected on the site is doubtful. The present structure stands on a chalk cliff commanding the valley of the Thames. Its splendor and importance originated with Edward III., who was born here. His architect was the celebrated William of Wykenham, Bishop of Winchester. To Edward IV. the public are indebted for St. George's Chapel; to Henry VII. for the adjoining Tomb House; and to Henry VIII. for the gateway at the foot of the Lower Ward.—At the restoration an attempt was made to convert this noble fortress into a mere pleasure palace. George IV., however, with immense resources, aided by the taste and skill of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, effected its complete renovation.

On entering the castle under a gateway, St. George's Chapel appears in front; and the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor on the right and left. This chapel, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, was commenced by Edward IV., in 1474. its interior is divided by an organ gallery and screen into two distinct parts, forming the nave and choir; with side aisles, five distinct chapels, and a chapter-house. The choir is decorated with the stalls and banners of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which was instituted by Edward III. On entering the choir, the Sovereign's stall is immediately on the right, that of the Prince of Wales on the left. Her Majesty's pew or closet is on the north side of the choir. The altar-piece, and the painted windows at the east end of the aisles, are from designs by Benjamin West, formerly the President of the Royal Academy.

The objects of more particular interest in St. George's Chapel are: the tomb of Edward IV.; the grave of Henry VI.; the graves of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour; the grave of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffalk, who married Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII.; the tomb of the Earl and Countess of Lincoln; the cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales: and a statue of William, Earl Harcourt, who died in 1830.

The castle has three wards, and twenty towers, of which the Round Tower, built by Edward III., and heightened a story by George IV., is the chief. From its battlements twelve counties may be seen; and on a clear day, the dome and lantern of St. Paul's cathedral. It was in this tower, or keep, which formed the prison of the castle till 1669, that Edward the Third's Knights of the Round Table used to assemble. Among other prisoners of note, James the First, of Scotland, was confined here. Prince Albert is constable of the Round Tower, and also of the castle. At the base of the Tower is a bronze statue of Charles II., raised at the expense of Tobias Rustat, a follower of the Court.

The cloisters are entered from the Lower Ward of the castle, by an archway leading to the Tomb House; a mausoleum built by Henry VII., and originally intended for the reception of his own remains. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey; but reclaimed by the monarch after the fall of that prelate. By James II. it was converted into a Romish chapel; and George III. appropriated it as burial-place for himself and descendants. The vault, to which there is a subterranean passage from St. George's Chapel, now holds the remains of George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., William IV., the Duke of York, Duke of Kent, the Princes Octavius and Alfred, the Princesses Amelia, Augusta, and Charlotte. It was in constructing the subterraneous passage referred to, in 1813 that an accidental circumstance led to the discovery of the coffin and body of King Charles I.

The State Apartments are approached through a Gothic porch, which leads to a small open vestibule.

On the staircase is a portrait of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, by Lawrence.

In the Queen's Audience Chamber, the walls of which are hung with tapestry, is a striking full length portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots. On the ceiling is painted Catherine, Queen of Charles II., as Britannia, seated in a triumphal car drawn by swans.

The Queen's Presence Chamber is also hung with tapestry, and there are numerous rich carvings and portraits.

In the Guard Chamber, seventy-eight feet in length, and thirty-one feet in height, are several objects of great curiosity and interest: Benvenuto Cellini's shield, of silver inlaid with gold, presented by Francis I., of France, to Henry VIII.; a bust of Nelson, and busts and banners of the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington; the foremast of Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory; a gun taken at the storming of Seringapatam; various arms, armour, etc.

St. George's Hall, two hundred feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty-two in height, contains full-length portraits of eleven English sovereigns, from James I. to George IV. At the back of the throne, at the east end, are shields with the armorial bearings of English Kings from Edward III. to William IV. The ceiling, painted in imitation of oak, is decorated with the shields of the Knights of the Garter, down to the present time.

The Ball Room, ninety feet in length and thirty-four broad, is in the style of Louis XIV. Its Gobelin tapestries of Jason and the golden fleece are said to have once enriched the apartments of Marie Antoinette. Near a splendid window, at the north end, is a rich Malachite vase, presented to her present Majesty Victoria, by the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia; and on each side is a Prussian granite font, presented to William IV. by Frederick William III., of Prussia. The room is altogether magnificent.

In the Throne Room is West's painting of the first installation of the Knights of the Garter, in 1349; and whole-length portraits of George's III and IV., and William IV.

In the Waterloo Gallery, one of the modern additions to the castle, and designed chiefly as a museum for the trophies obtained on the field of Waterloo, are the portraits of many eminent men more or less connected with that battle, or concerned in the negotiations of the peace which followed.

On the grand staircase is a marble statue of George IV. In the small vestibule are five historical pictures painted for George III. by West. The King's Drawing Room, or Reubens Room, contains eleven paintings by that distinguished artist.

In the King's Council Chamber are about five-and-thirty paintings, many of them master-pieces, by Poussen, Rembrandt, Claude, Parmegiano, Guido, Correggio, Dolce. Teniers, Lely, Holbein, Garofala, Kneller, &c. The "King's Closet" is enriched by the pencils of Moore, Parmegiano, Van Cleve, Teniers, Romano, Rubens, Spagnoletti, Jan Steen, Camillo Procarccini, to the extent of about forty specimens. The Queen's Closet contains between twenty and thirty pictures by the old masters.

Within St. George's Chapel Henry I. founded a college for eight canons; and Edward III. made the foundation consist of a dean, twelve secular canons, and thirteen priests, or petty canons. The houses of the petty canons form part of the great cloisters. It was further ordained by Edward III. that twenty-four poor Knights should be maintained out of the college revenue. By Henry VIII. and James I., and through the benefactions of private individuals, the foundation now consists of a Governor and a number of Knights.

What is called the "North Terrace," running along the north front of the castle, was made by Queen Elizabeth. It is nearly two thousand feet in length, and is considered the most beautiful walk in Europe. The terraces on the east and south sides were added by Charles II.

In "Home Park," near Queen's Elizabeth's Walk, is "Herne's Oak," immortalized in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." This time-honoured relic appears completely dead. The "Great Park," on the south side of the castle, includes a fine avenue of trees nearly three miles in length, called the "Long Walk," the view terminating by a bronze equestrian statue of George III. by Westmacott. Several of the views of this park are extremely beautiful. It is richly and picturesquely wooded, and contains many remarkably fine trees of extraordinary magnitude and age. The drive through the park to "Virginia Water," the largest expanse of artificial water in England, is delightful. Virginia Water was laid out by Paul Sandly, the painter, for the Duke of Cumberland, of Culloden memory, but it was afterwards greatly improved by George IV.

Frogmire Lodge, the extensive grounds of which are elegantly arranged, is divided from the Home Park by the London Road. This favorite retreat of Queen Charlotte is now the residence of the Duchess of Kent.

UTAH.

The whole character of the territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America. Its origin and the manner of its settlement are no less strange. The name UTAH is given now to a large extent of territory bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory.—It is of sufficient dimensions to be separated into several States, provided in future ages, its population shall warrant it. But many parts of it so partake of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable. Passes, through precipitous mountains whose tops are covered with snow and whose sides are but rocks, exist it is true, but they are mostly narrow valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel. In the midst of these icy mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, arid in summer, and choked with snow for five months in the year, lies a tract of land elevated some four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, called the GREAT BASIN, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory. In different parts of this Basin, the Mormons have established their home, probably, at first, with the idea that they would be cut off from all the rest of the world, by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory, and the peculiarity of their situation. Here they expected to form in secrecy and in silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious Empire; but the stream of California emigration discovered their trail and inundated their principality, and they are now the open, exposed, "Half-way House" to the Pacific.

This basin is some 560 miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the whirlpools in the Salt Lake, which are reported to be lately discovered, should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country. In the Northern part of this basin, lies the GREAT SALT LAKE. The waters of this sheet are shallow, so far as explored; though probably its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one gallon of the purest, whitest and finest salt. South East of this Lake, shut in by the mountains, lies the *Mormon Valley* that contains their capital city, by some called the *Great Salt Lake City;* by others, *Mormon City.* This valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight.—These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand. Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million.

Fifty miles south of the City, is the *Utah Lake and Valley.* Here lies the city of *Provo,* on the Provo River. The lake is pure water, eight miles by four, and abounds in fish. There is still another valley one hundred miles farther south, called San Pete, where there is another settlement; and here we find the hieroglyphic ruins, the remains of glazed pottery, &c., that indicates the former existence of the out-lying cities of the Aztec Empire.

The soil of all these valleys is astonishingly productive, though requiring, constantly, artificial irrigation from the mountain streams. The climate is one of the healthiest and the air the purest on the Continent. The neighboring mountains rise to the height of a mile and a half above the valley, and are covered with perpetual snow.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each; eight lots to the block; an acre and a quarter to the lot; the streets eight rods wide; each ten acre block to be surrounded by a stream brought down from the mountains.—*No two houses front each other;* so that, standing in his own door, every man looks into his neighbour's garden. In the city, are four public squares, to be surrounded with shade trees, and supplied with fountains.

Such is the delightful place chosen by one of the most peculiar religious sects which Christendom contains. Remote from the world, from the exercise of external tyranny; and yet connected to our great empire. Its peculiar locality will prove of immense service, as a stopping place for rest, refreshment, and provisions for the army of emigrants that will, year after year, seek California, or Oregon, by the Southern Pass: and when the great railway is established it will prove of incalculable benefit as a great Station House on the route.—*Hartford Courant.*

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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 conterfeit.

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.

FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

CONNELL'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

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

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.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John; by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

Per "Echo" from Boston:

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

Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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 brls. 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 Tartar, 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 caroteel, 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.*

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK;
40 do do Prime MESS BEEF.

—ALSO—

1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market.

GEO. THOMAS,
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

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 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from 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 have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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