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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1851.

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The Observer.

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MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment. ELIZA AGNEW.

St. John, Dec. 24th. 1850 *Administratrix.*

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to John M. Robinson, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }

St. John, May 7, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston:
10 Bales BATTING: 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do: 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES,
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS:
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS,
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS: 1 Road SCRAPER, Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.

Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

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.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.

October 1, 1850.

Grocery Goods.

Just Landing, per "Edward,"

111 Packages Grocery Goods,

—COMPRISING—

INDIGO, Split PEAS, Pearl BARLEY, English CHEESE,
PICKLES and SAUCES, Black PEPPER,
Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
POLAND STARCH, *Hall's* Patent STARCH,
Fancy SOAP, Coleman's MUSTARD, INK,
NUTMEGS, CURRANTS, and FIGS,
CANDIED PEEL, SUGAR CANDY,
CREAM TARTAR, White Wine VINEGAR,
GINGER—ground and whole,
PIPES—assorted,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, &c. &c.

For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.

Oct. 8.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES-4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes: Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask London GLUE, 29 bags Horse NAILS,
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS:—

Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

SUGAR, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and now in course of landing:—

25 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of superior quality, suitable for family use;
50 chests London Fine CONGOU;
10 hhds. Bright quality SUGAR.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Nov. 5. North Market Wharf.

Oil, Nails, and Tin.

By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—

11 PIPES Raw Linseed OIL,
25 boxes DC Charcoal Tin Plates,
25 do IX do. do
25 do IXX do. do
60 casks rose-head Wrought NAILS—8d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 14d;
10 casks 6d. and 8d. clasp-head Nails;
40 casks 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS;

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

August 27th, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

PLEASURES OF WINTER.

In languid Spring I mope and yawn,
And *feel* not, if I *see* its charms;
I'm glad that scorching Summer's gone,
And Autumn's pestilential harms.

But, welcome Winter! thee I hail,
Whose breath my frame with vigour braces;
Whose roses, borne on every gale,
Grace, not our gardens, but our faces!

Thy fire-side comforts—Oh, how sweet!
Where the domestic group is seen;
Where cheerfulness and Virtue meet,
And Heart and Intellect convene;

But chiefly, Laura, where *thy* face
Its living eloquence displays,
Whose bright intelligence and grace,
Too often tempt my ardent gaze.

Though clouds in fleecy torrents break,
Though Boreal blasts impel the storm,
Thy animating smiles can make
Ev'n a *Siberian* Winter warm.

For his letters, say they, are mighty and powerful; but his bodily presence is weak. [2 Cor. x, 10.

To write is easy. But to live—*to live*
This higher, purer life, is harder *far*
Than in the closet, with the pen, to war
Against surrounding ill. Harder, to strive
Against one hasty word, one selfish mood,
And gentle still to be, and kind, and good,
In the world's rugged warfare; in the jar
Of ill according spirits; in the mass
Of being, where our daily duties are,
There if we act the Christian, meekly pass,
Not proudly, 'mid our fellow—walk below
As still this earth above, yet mildly bending
To its just claims our care—*then* are we tending
Indeed to heaven—with faith that "passeth show."

[Episcopal Recorder.

LIFE ON A DESERT ISLAND.

Captain Bernard, commanding the France et Bresil, lately returned from Rio Janeiro, gives the following account of the delivery of four unhappy English mariners, who had been cast on a desert island in the midst of the ocean—a deliverance effected through the courage of that worthy captain:—"On the 30th of November," he reports, "we saw Cape Prio, and on the 8th of December Trinity Island, having been until then delayed by calm or opposed by contrary winds. On the 30th the weather was fine, a gentle breeze was blowing from the east-north-east; I passed as close as I dared to the Isle of Trinity in order to observe whether any shipwrecked or lost persons were on that shore. About 10 o'clock we perceived a smoke on the south-east point of the island, and concluded that there must be some one there; presently we saw signals of distress. The first object which caught our sight was a rag tied to the end of a broken piece of mast and waved in the air. Presently we saw two men on the shore. Having brought to I approached as near as possible to the coast. I sent out the long boat, having on board four sailors of tried courage. I had placed some provisions in this boat, and recommended the mate, who accompanied the boat, to use all possible precaution in order that no person might be too much exposed to danger, the sea rolling heavily at the time, and threatening to render communication with the unfortunate men impossible. I watched the boat and the men whom we were attempting to succour. Immediately that the latter saw the boat their signal dropped, and they ran to the point for which it was making; but the coast, bordered by a reef on which the sea broke with force, could not be approached on that side, and the mate was compelled to look about for a more convenient access. The shipwrecked men, four in number, followed the boat slowly along the coast. Arrived at the south side of the isle, the mate resolved to effect the embarkation where rocks afforded an opening. The boat remaining without the breakers, a sailor named Augustus leaped out of the boat with a long piece of sail-cloth for the purpose of forming a communication with the shore. The poor man was unable to swim; he was often covered, and much beaten by the waves, but at last he gained the shore, and each man having laid hold of the sail cloth the unfortunate men were drawn into the boat, but not without great difficulty, as they were so weak from hunger and exposure that they could make no movement in the water. They were Englishmen. The embarkation ended, and the boat being provided with provisions, the newly-found men threw themselves on the latter with eagerness, and would have eaten the whole had they not been restrained by the mate, who feared the injurious consequences to be apprehended to their health. They were so weak that probably two more days on the island would have caused their death. He gave them clothes, and his crew were eager to pay them all the attention that their situation required. As soon as they had somewhat recovered, the mate of the English ship made the following statement:—'Weleft London, September 28, 1850, in the English ship Laith, Captain Roberts, for Valparaiso. Nothing remarkable occurred on our voyage until we came within view of Martin Vaz, at four in the morning of November the 20th; these isles were on the south-west of us. I informed the captain that we were near the Trinity Island; he arose and ordered the boat to be put to sea, saying that there were pigs and goats to be found there, and directed those who where setting out to take guns for the purpose of shooting some. The carpenter was also to take his axe and cut staves. I, the mate, M'Gregor by name, G. Challis, the carpenter, Manguel Howet, a passenger, David Rogerson, and George Shipp, sailors, the latter of whom was drowned, embarked in the boat to go to the island. Immediately we got on shore, I set out to look for animals, but could find none. I returned to the boat, but the sea had become so rough that it was impossible for us to get out, notwithstanding all our efforts. We then made a great fire, hoping that they whom we had left in the ship would see it during the night, and thus be assured that we were not drowned. Unhappily during the night the wind was very violent; it rained abundantly, and the sea was very high. In the morning I ascended an eminence. We saw the brig at some distance. We made signals by means of a handkerchief fastened to the end of my firelock. Presently we saw the vessel bearing away, and at noon she was in full sail to continue her voyage, no one having been sent to the island to see what had become of us. Towards evening two ships passed the isle. As the sea was now more calm, I and G. Shipp. got into the boat to put out; the boat was half full of water before we had cleared the breakers; we attempted to gain one of the ships, but could not. We turned back for the isle, but the sea was so rough that when the boat reached the shore it was capsized by the waves. It was then that my companion was drowned. It was my good fortune to be saved, and the boat was thrown on the rocks. I sought my companions in misfortune, when I found them on the north bank of the isle engaged in constructing a grotto, in which we remained until the 9th of December, the day when we were saved by the generosity of Captam Bernard. The chief nutriment during the twenty days we were on this island, consisted of snakes, crabs, and aquatic birds'"

A report that the French President intended to visit England on the occasion of the forthcoming exhibition is erroneous. By a special law of the constitution he is forbidden to leave the country. In a conversation with an English gentleman it is said he thus spoke:—"My position is curious: three years ago I was not allowed to enter France—now I am not permitted to quit it."

The Dead Sea.—The appearance of Bahr Lût (the Sea of Lot) lying between the lofty and precipitous mountains of Ammon and Moab on the east, and the broken range of Judah on the west, was not unpleasing to the eye, as it lay unruffled by the slightest breath of wind, spread over a broad expanse, and reaching as far as the eye could see down the deep and desolate valley towards the promontory of Ghör el Mezraah. There is nothing sad or deathlike, beyond the associations, in the Dead Sea; the waters are bright, and sparkle in the sun's rays, and reflect all manner of prismatic colours when a gentle ripple steals over the surface. I felt none of the heaviness or depression so often spoken of by Eastern travellers, near the shores of the Dead Sea; neither was there an overpowering smell of sulphur or bitumen, notwithstanding the intense heat and sultriness of the day. The shores are lined with the trunks of trees that have been brought down the wadies by the winter torrents and washed ashore; they were mostly covered with an incrustation of salt, which the Bedouins come and collect at certain periods of the year. The colocynthus, or apple of Sodom, grows, but in no great quantities, in the plain to the north of the sea. As I have already stated, it is pleasant to look upon, and resembles a fine large orange, but bursts on the least pressure, and presents a mere kernel, the rind being inflated with air. The water is exceedingly bitter and nauseous, and leaves by far the most disagreeable taste in the mouth of any I have ever met with. I did not test its buoyant properties, after having bathed in the Jordan, beyond dipping in my hand and arm, by which I satisfied myself sufficiently on that point, and escaped the pain of a more complete salting (I might almost say pickling); for, as soon as the moisture was dry, I found the parts immersed covered with grains of salt, and experienced a painful feeling, accompanied with considerable irritation of the skin, which lasted for some time. I filled a bottle protected with wicker work, which I had brought for the express purpose, with water, near the north-western extremity of the sea, about two miles from the Jordan.—*Monk's Sketches.*

The Oldest Woman in the World.—We have recently (says the *Gateshead Observer*) received a lock of lady's hair. Gentle reader, do not smile too soon. Formerly it was raven black; it is now snow white—bleached by one hundred and nineteen winters. Mary Benton, from whose tresses it was shorn, was born at Keverston, near Raby Castle, in the county of Durham, on the 12th of February, 1731; and on the 3d of December, 1849, she sent her old friend, Mr. Hinchliffe, the respected parish clerk of Cockfield, where she was christened, a lock of her lily hair, in tender acknowledgement of her continued remembrance and regard. Mr. Hinchliffe, on presenting a portion of the keepsake to a friend, raised himself up to his full height and said, "She is as fresh as I am (his own age is 72)—walks right up an end—feeds her hens and chickens—wears no spectacles—can hear well—and was helping at haymaking at Elton in 1848." He might have added, "and gleaning in the autumn of the following year." What follows we derive from the information of a lady who lately visited Mary Benton, and found her engaged in washing her clothes. Her father's name was Ralph Lodge, who lived to the venerable age of 105, and her mother died an "old woman." Mary began life as a shepherdess, "tending her father's flock." She afterwards became "the maid of the inn" kept by her grandmother at Piersbridge, where she well remembers soldiers being quartered in the rebellion of '45. She afterwards lived in service at various places; among the rest, Raby Castle, to which the noble owner, the Duke of Cleveland, invited her—an honour she prudently declined. The Duke of Northumberland has also been to see her. When young she had "lovers plenty," and "took the worst at last," "as," said she to our informant, "sometimes happens." On being asked if she enjoyed unvarying health, she replied, "I never had the doctor but once, and I was so frightened that I swooned away when he came into the room. Amusing enough, to hear of the nerves that had stood the rebels, giving way before the doctor! In the course of last year Mr. Bewick painted a striking likeness of the venerable matriarch—if we may use such a word—who at present resides with her grandson at Elton. Should she live to be included in the approaching census, and be entered as 120 years of age, she will doubtless be the oldest person in that record, if she be not, as we have supposed, the oldest woman in the world.

Crows.—It is but little more than forty years since the first crow crossed the Genesee river westwardly. They, with the fox, the hen hawk, swallow, and many other birds and insects, seem to follow in the track of civilization.

Plymouth Feb. 4.—A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon on board Her Majesty's frigate Calliope, 26, Captain Sir. J. Everard Home, Bart., C. B., in Hamoaze. She was about to be towed into the Sound, had slipped from the moorings, and was attached to a buoy near the flag-ship Impregnable, lying under Obelisk. One end of the towing warp was fastened to an iron boiler on board the steam-tug Avon, and several turns of the other end were passed round the capstan on the upper deck of the Calliope, but the pauls of the capstan were not adjusted. When the Avon went ahead, the sudden jerk on the capstan caused it to revolve with frightful velocity, and, as the capstan bars were not secured by swifters and pins, they flew about destructively in all directions among the officers and crew. Captain Home received several bruises about the head and body; an assistant surgeon and a quartermaster were severely injured, and a marine had his ear cut off. Signals were instantly made to the different ships in commission, from which the surgeons promptly attended. Some 18 in all were hurt, and it was found necessary to send Sir Everard Home and five others to the Royal Naval Hospital. The frigate was in consequence of the accident replaced at her moornings.

The following is the report of the cases of the officers and men wounded on board the Calliope by the capstan bars, and sent to the Royal Naval Hospital:—

Captain Sir Everard Home—severe wound on the head.

Mr. Nettleton, assistant sugeon—severe injury of the leg, requiring immediate amputation.

Mr. Nemland, quartermaster—fracture of cranium.

John Oxford, marine—contusion on the face.

M. Jenkins, able-seamen—contused leg.

James Dominy—contused thigh.

In Liverpool alone British shipping has fallen off, in 1850, no less than 100,000 tons, while that of France and the North Sea and Baltic powers has increased in that single port from 56,500 tons to 124,800. The reports from London and other principal ports tend to the same conclusion; which as it affects our national defences, is a subject of much serious reflection.—*Quarterly Review.*

Sir Charles Napier has taken leave of the Indian army with a lecture to its unthrifty subalterns on their profligate and (as he labours to convince them) very ungentlemanlike habit of running into debt. Plenty of drill—economy at mess—less of marching and counter marching—and a little more honesty and self-command on the part of the youngsters themselves, are the remedies which he prescribes for the epidemic propensity to "ride unpaid-for hogs and drink unpaid-for beer." The regimental officers in particular come in for a smart and not undeserved rebuke.—*London paper.*

Pitcairn's Island.—Capt Wm. B. Drew, of ship Lebanon, of N. Y., has communicated to the Boston Journal, a very interesting account of a visit to Pitcairn's Island, in the Pacific, made by Capt. Arthur, of ship Zenas Coffin, of Nantucket. Capt. Arthur states that the Islanders were fine looking, well dressed, orderly and virtuous, spoke good English, and were hospitable in the highest degree—furnishing him with water, sweet potatoes, fruits, &c., in great abundance. The number of inhabitants was one hundred and sixty, of whom a large proportion were children. In 1831, the number was but sixty-five. The island is represented as "almost a Paradise." It was stated by one of the principal men, that vermin, as well as weeds, were unknown for many years, until introduced by ships calling at the island. Captain Arthur states, further, that the islanders had agreed to furnish an American ship which touched there, with 1000 bushels of sweet potatoes for California, in the Spring, from which it is judged that the cultivation of that root is carried to a considerable extent. The island, it will be recollected, was originally settled by a company of mutineers, from the British ship of war Bounty.

A Criminal Trial at Copenhagen.—The Criminal Tribunal of Copenhagen terminated, on the 16th, the trial of a band of 28 persons, for having committed at different times 349 crimes of various degrees. This trial commenced in 1842, and thus lasted nine years. The chief of the band was a man named Pedersen, and he avowed that he had himself committed 22 murders, 14 incendiary fires, and 142 robberies. He was condemned to be crushed on the wheel, beginning with the feet; afterwards to have his body burned by the common hangman, and the ashes thrown to the wind. Two of the others were condemned to slavery, or labour in the helks for life; seven to hard labour for life in a fortress; six to 30 and twelve to 20 years' imprisonment, with hard labour in a penitentiary on bread and water.

On the occasion of the marriage of Napoleon with Maria-Louise, the Austrian minister at Paris Prince de Schwarzenbergh gave a grand ball. It terminated in an immense fire, in which perished Princess de Schwarzenbergh, sister-in-law of the Austrian ambassador, who sacrificed her life to save that of her child. That child is the person who now, as Austrian minister, plays so high a part in the actual affairs of Germany.

Eight thousand christians at Madagascar were, in June last, arrested while at worship, and sentenced to death. Eighteen suffered, when the Prince Rakoolo, heir to the throne, took the remainder under his protection, and in spite of the orders of his mother saved them from further injury. The grand-marshal, who received orders from the queen to enforce her mandate, was attacked by the prince, who cut off one of his ears.

What a Steamer Does when she has no Coal.—The steam-frigate Queen, which made such a splendid run from Aden with the last mail, having run out of coals, was obliged to burn her launch, spars, lower deck, and many other articles to keep her steam up!

The young and beautiful Countess Dembinski, who was born Princess Csarloriska, is living with her husband, Dembinski, in Nassau-street, New York, where they keep a cigar shop.

In the great exhibition the Bible Society will exhibit Bibles in 150 languages.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 25.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S EXPOSITION.

Mr. Street rose and said, that he felt it due to the House and to the country to take the first opportunity which presented itself, of giving an exposition of his own views and those of the Government of which he was the leader, on such measures as he thought necessary to introduce for the well-being of the people of this Province. He also tho't it due to the House and to the country at once to explain the reasons which had induced him [Mr. Street) to join the present administration, and accept the office of Her Majesty's Attorney General. In the first place, he would say, that he had been appointed to the high office which he then held without any solicitation on his part. Three days before he had been appointed to the office of Attorney General, he had not had the remotest idea of being called upon to accept a seat at the Executive Council Board, and he would briefly state the circumstances under which he had been called upon to take office, and the principles upon which he consented to take that office, and become the leader of the present administration. Early in January, he was unexpectedly sent for by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and apprized of a vacancy having occurred in the office of Attorney Gen'l, by the elevation of his predecessor (now Judge Wilmot) to the Bench, and at this interview His Excellency tendered him the vacant office, with a seat at the Executive Council Board. Before he accepted this offer, he thought it due to his Excellency and to his colleagues in the Government, to the country and to himself, to explain the views which he (Mr. Street) entertained; for if he was to accept office at the sacrifice of principle, he would say at once, let the office go, and he (Mr. Street) would hold on to the principle. He had given expression to certain opinions on the floor of that House, and to his constituents in Northumberland, and before he could take office and join his colleagues in the Government, it was necessary for him carefully to consider how far those opinions conflicted with the policy of the administration of which he was about to become a member. He was not one of those who was incapable of changing his opinion, but he would say this, that having once deliberately formed an opinion on any subject, it was not to be shaken unless by such arguments as would convince him that the opinion so formed was erroneous. Guided by this principle, he felt himself called upon to bring the subject of the reduction of salaries under the notice of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as that measure had been brought down with the sanction of some of his present colleagues in the Government, and he (Mr. Street) felt that to take office with opinions differing so widely from those expressed by his predecessors in office, would leave him open to the charge of sacrificing principle for the love of power and the emoluments of office. He frankly told the Lieutenant Governor, that on this point he differed from some of His Excellency's former advisers. He was then, for the first time, shewn a Despatch from Earl Grey on the subject of the reduction of Judicial Salaries, which confirmed the views which he (Mr. Street) had formerly expressed, and removed any embarrassment which he might otherwise have felt in joining those who were now the advisers of the Queen's Representative. That despatch confirmed every point which he (Mr. Street) had last year urged on the attention of the House, and although he was then in the minority, he felt satisfied that the views which he then expressed were correct, and that whatever might be done prospectively, neither the House nor the country would sanction what could be considered both on this side of the Atlantic, and on the other, a breach of public faith. As that matter had been set at rest, he felt it further due to the Lieutenant Governor to explain the leading principles by which he (Mr. Street) would be guided in his advice for the administration of the affairs of this country. These principles were the same as those which he had put forth to his constituents in Northumberland previous to the last election,—an election by which he had but the other day been returned, he might say, by the unanimous consent of the people of Northumberland. In that card, he said to the electors what he had previously stated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and he would read a portion of the printed address, that there might be no misunderstanding on this point. The hon. member then read as follows:—

"In presenting myself to your notice, in my present capacity, I think it due to you and to myself to state the leading principles upon which I have taken office, especially as efforts have been made by some of the periodicals of the day to impress upon the public mind that I am an obstructive, opposed to the improvement of the Province and to advancement with the times, than which nothing can be more incorrect, and for a refutation of such aspersions, for I can call them nothing short of that, I have only to appeal to your own knowledge of my public career.

"Gentlemen, I am, and have always been, in favour of encouraging, by every means in my power, Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, and the internal improvement of the country: interest, inclination and duty, combine in leading me to this.

"I am in favour of Reciprocal trade with the United States and other foreign countries."

The agricultural interest was one of vital importance to the prosperity of this country, but upon the best means of encouraging agriculture, a variety of opinions exist. Something had been already done by the establishment of Agricultural societies, but something more was required to be done which legislation could not reach. He was one of those who thought, that the best way of encouraging agriculture was to create a different state of feeling in the rural districts of the country. To make the farmer proud of his employment, and teach him, that tilling the fine soil of this noble Province was one of the most honorable as well as one of the most useful employments in which he engaged. He was sorry to be obliged to admit, that in the rural districts in many parts of this country, that high state of moral feeling which made the farmer proud to eat only that which grew on his own land, and wear that which was manufactured at home, was too much disregarded. A better system of rural economy must be introduced before the agricultural interests of this Province could be raised to that high standard which an interest of such vital importance to the well-being and prosperity of the country ought to occupy. The cause of this apathy on the part of many of those residing in the rural districts, to the importance of cultivating the soil, was easily explained. The lumber trade was at the bottom of the evil. It was well known, that when the lumber trade was prosperous, the farmer, tempted by the love of money, was, in many cases, apt to think that the cultivation of the soil was a slow method of getting rich, and consequently embarked in a business which, in the end, too often resulted in losing him his farm, and unfitting him from ever again being an agriculturist. Let hon. members look round in their respective counties, and see if the picture which he had drawn was too highly colored. These farmers who stuck to the soil and refused to be allured from their ordinary avocations by the hope of speedily growing rich, were almost invariably successful in securing a comfortable living, and often became independent in their circumstances, while those who followed the opposite course were, in nine cases out of ten, ruined, and many of them had to leave the country. The trade at best was hazardous, and for one that succeeded in successfully prosecuting the export of lumber from this country, ten failed, and when a sudden revulsion took place, those depending on them failed also. Let them look for a moment at the effects of the depression of the lumber trade in 1847, '48, and '49. The distress and alarm which that depression created was fresh in the minds of hon. members. People left the country in shoals, disheartened and ruined, to seek a livelihood in some other land, and many, very many, would be glad to return and cultivate the soil which they had left, were it not that the effects of those disastrous years are still hanging over their heads, in the shape of unpaid debts, which they have not the means to liquidate. With these views he was not prepared to say, that the Government would bring in any specific measure for the advancement of agriculture during the present Session, but he could assure hon. members that he and his colleagues would most cheerfully aid, by every means in their power, in establishing a higher tone of feeling, with respect to agriculture, and assist the societies which are already in operation in carrying out any measure which would tend to advance the interests of the rural districts of the country. Domestic manufactures was another point to which he had directed the attention of his constituents. He (Mr. Street) had been always ready, and always would be ready to afford what assistance was in his power for the encouragement of domestic manufactures. Internal improvements had also been mentioned, and here he would explain what he (Mr. Street) understood by internal improvements. He knew of no better way of improving the country than by making a road to the poor man's door, who had taken his axe and gone into the wilderness to hew himself out a farm. What greater benefit could they confer on such a man who was the pioneer of civilization, than by giving him a road by which he could reach the market town—by which he could send his children to school, and by which he and his family could go to a place of public worship on the Lord's day.—Who would withhold from such a man the little bye road grant which enabled him to do this?—(Hear, hear.) This was internal improvement of the most valuable description; for whatever other public works might be deemed necessary there could be no question that the road leading to the door of those who made the country was one kind of internal improvement which no prudent Government would sacrifice to any other. Reciprocal Trade with the United States was another topic which he had brought before his constituents. He was in favor of reciprocal trade with that country, provided they could persuade the Americans to reciprocate with them on terms which, as British subjects, they could accept without humiliation; but he was afraid this would not be the case. He recollected travelling on board a steamer with a citizen of Maine, at the time when his predecessor—now Judge Wilmot—was on his way to Washington, on the subject of the proposed Reciprocity. The conversation turned on the probability of Congress acceding to the proposed arrangement when, the gentleman from Maine, to whom he alluded, said "Mr. Street, we will never reciprocate with your country until you first cede the free navigation of the River St. John, and pay us back every shilling of the export duty which you have collected on our lumber." He (Mr. S.) believed that there did a hard feeling exist in Maine on both these points, and it was his opinion that until both be conceded, the whole weight of the State of Maine would be thrown against the Reciprocity bill in Congress. It had been alleged that Mr. Hincks who had lately been at Washington on this subject, was negociating for Canada and Canada alone. He (Mr. Street.) believed, however, that this was incorrect, and from some information which he had lately had on this subject, he had reason to believe that whatever was given to Canada, would also be given to the lower Colonies. He feared, however, that nothing would be done, but as the matter was still a subject of negociation he would say nothing further on the point. Failing in this negociation there was a kind of reciprocity to which he would be willing to give his assent. If the Americans will not reciprocate with these Provinces in one way they should be prepared to reciprocate with the Americans in another. He would meet them on the threshold of this Province with the thirty and forty per cent. duties, with which they met the people of this country, (cries of hear, hear, from all sides of the House.) That was a kind of reciprocity which might create inconvenience and privation among the people of this country, but in the end good would come out of it. The people then would learn to eat the bread they grow, or grow the bread they wished to eat, and eventually the people would do that for themselves, which the people of the United States now do for them. The inhabitants of this country were not deficient in talent, in energy, nor in industry. They had a good country which produced all that was necessary for the comfort of its inhabitants, which could be produced in the neighboring States, and he saw no reason whatever, why they should be dependent on their neighbors for bread. At a time when misfortunes seemed to be gathering fastest round a country, an all-wise Providence frequently turned the evils of which the people complain into the greatest blessing. Even the misfortunes in the lumber trade, to which he had alluded, had been the means of producing permanent good, by forcing the people to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil of the Province, and last year the country had been blessed with an abundant harvest. True, money was scarce, but if the people generally had not much money they had what was money's worth, they had abundance of the necessaries of life. Pending however the negociations with the United States Government, the Government of this country would not be prepared to bring down measures on the subject of trade, such as he had a ready alluded to. Retrenchment was the next subject which he brought under the notice of his constituents, and he would read what he had said on that subject, (hear the hon. member read as follows):

"I am also in favor of Retrenchment and the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the Province, as far as it is consistent with good faith and a due regard to the public service."

He had always been an advocate for the strictest economy in the disposal of the public funds, but while he avowed himself in favour of retrenchment, where retrenchment could be affected without a breach of public faith, he was not one of those who would sully the character of the Province, and injure its credit by breaking faith with the Home Government, or with the servants of the public.—A single act of this description would have the effect of lowering the Province not only in the estimation of the Parent State, but in the eyes of foreign nations. It was well known that capitalists would not entrust their money in any country whose public faith had been once pledged and afterwards broken, and, if ever any great public work was undertaken, it would only be accomplished by the introduction of capital from abroad, and such capital would only be lent on the assurance that it was in the hands of those who scrupulously fulfilled their public engagements. On this principle he had acted last year, and on this principle he was prepared to act again. He was not one of those who thought that under paid officers would serve the country best.

Mr. Ritchie—"Nor over-paid either."

He (Mr. Street) agreed with the hon. and learned member, "over-paid either," but in the language of