Provincial Legislature.

[From the City Reporter.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MR. RITCHIE'S SPEECH ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

[Continued from our last.]

The latter part of the first Resolution—the part objected to by the Hon. Attorney General—went on to state, that "the information furnished by His Excellency in reply to an Address from this House of the 21st February last, is unsatisfactory."—Would any hon. member in the House vote against this, and for the Hon. Attorney General's amendment, thereby declaring that the mutilated Despatches were satisfactory? It was not here as it was in England, where Despatches prematurely laid before the Commons might interfere with negotiations with foreign countries. The Government of this Province had no foreign negotiations going on, and consequently there was no need of secrecy. He (Mr. R.) did not like this air of mystery thrown around public acts, where no secrecy was required. Last summer, the first intimation the people here had of certain appointments to the Legislative Council, was through the columns of the London Daily News, a stray copy of which happened to find its way to St. John. He would not say one word against the present Chief Justice and Judge Wilmot; he believed them to be men well qualified to fill the situations in which they had been placed; but he must express his regret that Mr. Wilmot accepted of his situation under the circumstances, as the manner in which the appointment was made was a violation of Responsible Government. He entertained a strong suspicion that more was sent to Earl Grey, and other influences brought to bear, than had as yet met the eyes of the public; of course he did not know,—the House could not know, as they were kept in ignorance—but he thought so, because he did not think Earl Grey would have taken it upon himself to make the appointments else. If this suspicion was unfounded, why were parts of the Despatches kept back?—The Government had sent them down a part, saying, This is all you have any right to know! He maintained that all appointments to office should be made by the Local Government, for they were responsible to the inhabitants of the Province, who were the only interested parties. What did Earl Grey know about the respective qualifications of those who sought for office, or what difference would it ever make to him whether proper or improper persons were appointed to the Bench? It would be a long time before Earl Grey's property would be jeopardized in any of our Courts; but, as he had already said, it was the people of the Province who were interested in having proper officers, and there could be no certainty that proper persons will be appointed, if the power be vested in Downing Street. Was there a man in the Province who would willingly go back to the old cringing, sycophantic, cap-in-hand system, begging at Downing Street for Offices, and bringing all manner of improper influences to bear? Last year, he would have said there was no danger of it, after perusing Lord Durham's Report, after Earl Grey's Despatch laid before the House in 1848, and after reading Lord John Russell's speech on the Australian Colonies Bill; he would not have dreamt that the British Government would attempt to resume the power they had voluntarily ceded to the Colonies. But, lo! in one short year he had seen it done! Would the House tamely submit to it? Would they yield up to Earl Grey the power to say who shall be the Chief Justice and who the Puisne Judges of this Province? Why, if they submitted to this, what might they not expect next? They would, perhaps, hear that Earl Grey had appointed an Attorney General for them, or a Provincial Secretary, for if he had a right to appoint our Judges, he had a right to appoint all other officers in the Colony. Would any hon. member tamely yield up the people's rights in that manner? Could any one doing so justify himself before his constituents?—What, then, should they do, or how resist it? Remonstrate! Why, of what use was it to remonstrate? They had remonstrated against the Despatch prohibiting them from giving bounties for the growth of Flax, but it only brought out a confirmation of the restriction. They remonstrated the second time, and the reply is the same, only stronger; it prohibited them from spending the people's money for the people's benefit, in the manner they considered most beneficial. What should have been done, then? He contended that when the appointments were made, they should have gone to the Governor and said, "An inroad is made in our constitution, and we will resign." What would have happened then? He believed that not a traitor would have been found to attempt the formation jo a new Government under the circumstances, to carry out the principle of Earl Grey; if one should have done so, he would soon have been scouted from public life; and the principle must have been yielded, and the present Executive re-called. He had heard it whispered around that the vote given in the early part of the Session was an indemnification in full for the Government. How could that be possible when the Despatches now treated of were not before the House, and no one Knew what their contents were? The Government excused themselves for the breach in the principle of Responsible Government, by stating that many of them resided in distant parts of the Province, and that it was not easy to call them together. But they had nearly three months to deliberate after the date of the Minute of Council of October, and when the news came that the appointments were made contrary to their advice, they should have resigned immediately. The Governor would then have been left without advisers, and Earl Grey must have given in. In his opinion, not a Mail would have been passed over before the obnoxious Despatch would have been withdrawn, and the Government would have been re-called and sustained by the people. They say they should remonstrate; but that was no use, as experience showed them: meantime, their constitution was gone. He next came to the consideration of Salaries; and here he must remark, that he entertained very high respect for the Judges of the land, both as to their ability and integrity, as well as personally, and he did not wish to say one word which should offend them or hurt their feelings; but what he was about to say showed how difficult it was, even for men who have been schooled to decide impartially, to arrive at a right conclusion when their interests were threatened. He did not consider the conduct of the Judges towards the Representatives of the people was fair, in the memorial they had transmitted to Earl Grey, and which was published in the Journals of the 3d March last. They stated in that memorial that they all had pledges their salaries should not be reduced, but one, and he had an implied pledge: they quoted Despatches in support of their position, but they carefully abstained from quoting other Despatches, which they must have seen, and which put another face on the matter.—The Judges' salaries were increased, in 1826, but under what circumstances? He would read from a Despatch written by Sir Howard Douglas, dated Fredericton, December 9th, 1826, as follows:—

"The sources and system from which the Timber Fund has been formed, and those from which the Crown Rents may hereafter be augmented, are such that a part of these monies may with safety be appropriated to augment the Judges' salaries, should Parliamentary aid not be attempted." And after stating what increase he recommended to each, he went on to say, "The total annual increase would then be £650; and whenever the time may come maturely to induce the Colony to provide for the expenses of its Civil Government, the whole salaries may be insured in permanency by means of certain conditions, in regard to the application of the Casual Revenue, for the benefit of the Province, such as accompanied the proposition to this batch of the 8th October, 1825."

To this Lord Bathurst, the then Colonial Secretary, thus replied:—

"In reply, I have to convey to you my sanction to the additional salaries recommended by you, to commence from the 1st of January, 1827, under the understanding, that if any necessity should arise for relieving the Fund from any of the charges upon it, the salaries now granted must be withdrawn, and I could not do more in that case than recommend the Judges to the Colonial Legislature."

Here it was evident that the salaries of the Judges were not fixed, but held liable to revision. The same thing was done in 1837, when the Casual and Territorial Revenue was handed over to the Province. for Lord Glenelg expressly stated that the Home Government would not be precluded from revising the salaries of public officers in the Colony if they thought proper. All the Home Government wanted by the Civil List Establishment, was to be held clear from any liability to pay public officers in the Province, and to leave the amount of the respective salaries for the people of the Colony to settle. He would read a few passages from Lord Glenelg's Despatch, dated 10th January, 1838, in reference to Mr. Baillie's salary. (The hon. member then read as follows);—

"Now of the fact that the settlement of 1829 was announced to Mr. Baillie as final, I have no proof, except his own assertion: I need not express my persuasion of the perfect sincerity of Mr. Baillie's belief on this point, but I am sure he has been too long versed in public business, not to admit at once, that in such a matter I am not at liberty, when acting for the public, to proceed on the declaration of the party interested, especially when supported by no other testimony. But giving Mr. Baillie the benefit of the fact that such an assurance was made to him, I must venture to deny the authority of any preceding Government thus to fetter the discretions of the present. If in 1829 the right existed and was exercised of reducing Mr. Baillie's income, I cannot perceive why the same right did not still exist, and might not again be exercised in 1837, if a sufficient cause for further retrenchment should then arise; consequently, I must conclude that there was no intention on the part of the Government of 1829 to subject their successors in office to such a disability. Further, I must decline to assent to the opinion that a compact, in the proper sense of that term, does or can exist between the Government and any public officer holding, during pleasure, for the continuance of his emoluments without reduction."

Here they perceived that Lord Glenelg repudiated the doctrine that in respect to salaries one Government should be fettered by the acts of a preceding one, and also that a public officer holding during pleasure could have any vested right to a permanent salary. Why did not the Judges quote this in their memorial? Why not quote from one Colonial Minister as well as another?—Again, all the Judges had claimed on behalf of Judge Street, that a permanent salary was implied in his appointment, although they must have been aware of the existence of a Despatch, written by Lord Stanley, when he was Colonial Secretary, in which it is explicitly stated, that all public officers in the Province, receiving their appointments subsequent to the passing of the Civil List Bill in 1837, does so with the full knowledge that their salaries are subject to revision. If a claim came before the Judges for salary, when they were on the Bench, he felt bound to say that their decision would have been different, for it was an axiom in law that nothing could be implied where a special agreement existed.

The next subject he came to the consideration of, was the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. When the Hon Attorney General first enunciated his views in that House, after taking his seat as leader of the Government, he stated that he had seen the Despatch in reference to the reduction of salaries, and was satisfied with it. Now, that Despatch prohibited the reduction of the salaries of persons now holding, and of course the Governor's among the number, whose salary is £3,500 a year, and he would now ask the Hon. Attorney General if he thought the people of this country would sustain him in the position he thus assumed of supporting that large salary? That was the only remark he would make on that part of the subject.—The next question he came to was Agriculture; and here he must say, that after all the hon. gentleman's expressions in favor of Agriculturists last year, and the manner in which he then attacked the Government for doing nothing for them, he was never more astonished than to hear him this year, as leader of the Government, state that "the country is lamentably deficient in rural economy" and to recommend nothing in favour of Agriculturists but that they should exercise "rigid economy." He was never more astonished than when he heard this. The hand of Providence had been heavy upon our agriculturists for the last three years; their wheat crops and their potato crops had failed, and they had not only been compelled to live with rigid economy, but many of them had hardly escaped from starving; and now to be told by the Government that they must be more economical, was an insult to their feelings. He would be glad if he could enable them to live better than they had lived for some years. What! when they had been living many of them on Indian meal and molasses, did the hon. Attorney General begrudge them that? When such language as this fell from the first Minister of the Crown in that House, they had a right to say, as they had done in the Resolution, that they expected something better. He had now spoken long, and any further remarks he might deem it necessary to make, he would defer until his general reply at the close of the debate. He thought he had said quite sufficient, however, to convince the Committee that the Resolutions were not uncalled for. (The hon. member here reviewed the general tenor of his arguments.) He thought proper to remark before he sat down, that the first four Resolutions were framed by himself, the fifth by his hon. and learned colleague, (Mr. Gray) and the sixth by his hon. colleague, (Mr. Wilmot) He would now thank the Committee for the patient manner in which they had listened to him, and would conclude by moving the first Resolution.

The Hon. Attorney General objected to the Resolution being put in its present state. He argued that where the words "And further Resolved," occurred, it was the commencement of a separate and distinct Resolution. He said he had two amendments to offer to the Resolution as it then stood; first, after the words "affairs of this Province," to add the words "as far as is consistent with the public service," and, secondly, to strike out all after the words "And further Resolved." He insisted, however, that the Resolution should be divided, as it was unfair and unparliamentary to couple two Resolutions and offer them as one.

His Honor the Speaker being appealed to, said it was unparliamentary to attach two resolutions together if they embraced two distinct subjects; but in the present case he considered the resolutions in order, as the second part was merely the application of the principle asserted in the first part.

The Hon. Secretary thought it of little consequence whether the resolution was divided or not, as the division, when taken, would appear intelligible on the Journals. He then went on to say that they had heard a powerful speech from the hon. and learned member for St. John, who had thought proper, after having been sixty-eight days in session, to bring up for the second time during the session a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Such a procedure, he believed, was never before heard of. He had been asked why did not the Executive Council resign when the news arrived that the appointments to the Bench were made in England. They had held on to office because had they gone out it was impossible another Government could have been formed, for no one would have gone in to support the principles of the Despatch, and the country must have suffered by their resignation. Besides, there were other charges against them, and had they resigned previous to the meeting of the House, it would have been said it was a mere subterfuge on their part to get rid of the other charges by thus throwing themselves upon the sympathies of the people, and the hon. and learned gentleman who opened this debate would have been the very first to accuse them. They thought it better to hold on to office until the House met, and the Despatches were brought down, and they had found what the House thought of them. He was as strongly opposed to the principle of Earl Grey making appointments in the Province as any member of that House. They had done all that remonstrance against Earl Grey's exercise of this power had been forwarded to England, signed by six members of the present Executive Council. What could have been effected by their resignation? The question at issue was between the people here and the *Imperial Government*, not between the people and the local Government. He had not seen the Despatches; it was a matter between the Lieut. Governor and Earl Grey, for which he did not hold himself responsible. He was desirous of carrying out the principles of responsible government, but it should not be forgotten that the system was as yet in its infancy in this Province. There were only three political offices in the colony, and the Attorney General was necessarily away from Fredericton nearly half of his time. If all the Councillors resided here His Excellency might consult them every day, but, scattered as they were over the Province, it was difficult to get them together. There was no help for it at present: it was the result of circumstances over which he had no control. They could not under present circumstances carry out Responsible Government fully, but they would do all in their power to carry out the system. The hon. member who moved in this matter, should not have moved his first vote of want of confidence so early in the session, but should have waited until the Despatches were brought down. All he could say was this, that the Government had done the best they could under the circumstances.

The Hon. Attorney General still contended for the separation of the resolution. Several members of the opposition showed that the Attorney General had recognised it as a single resolution by the several amendments he had laid on the table. Mr. Needham asked him what sort of a resolution the second would be, were it divided and the amendment carried? It would contain these words and no more: "*And further Resolved*." (Laughter) After contending for nearly an hour, the hon. Attorney General gave way, and laid the following resolution on the table (to follow the preamble moved by Mr. Ritchie) as embodying his amendment in another form:—

"*Resolved*, That this House has a right to receive and require from the Lieut. Governor, or Administrator of the Government of this Province, full copies of all Despatches, Correspondence, and Documents which may have been written by the Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him to, or which may have been received from the Colonial Secretary on all matters connected with the local affairs of this Province, *so far as is consistent with the public service*, so that this House may be furnished with full information to enable them to deal in a satisfactory manner with all questions of a local character."

Hon. Attorney General then rose and said, that he differed in opinion with the hon. mover of the Resolutions. It was now put forth for the first time in this Province, that the Lieutenant Governor was bound to send down to that House all Despatches in full, without any reservation whatever. Hitherto all Addresses calling for Despatches had been couched in these terms, "so far as His Excellency may feel himself at liberty to communicate," or, "such parts thereof as His Excellency may be pleased to communicate." Let them look back upon the Journals for several years past, and they would find every address written in that style. But the first of these Resolutions brought up a very grave question.—Had that House a right to *demand* full copies? —could they demand this as their inherent right, and insist that all Despatches should be sent down verbatim? However this question might be decided, His Excellency could not be blamed for the manner in which he had hitherto sent down information. There were asterisks certainly, showing that parts were omitted, but that was nothing unusual. If the House had never demanded complete copies as their right, some one must exercise discretion in the matter, as to what it was proper to communicate, and the Governor was the proper person to use that discretion. The question then arose, Had he exercised that discretion in a proper manner? He (Hon. Attorney General) was not one that wished anything to be kept back which it was necessary that House should know; but discretion must be exercised somewhere, and the Governor had hitherto exercised his discretion in the matter without question. No hon. member until now had ever stood on the floor of that House and demanded the Despatches verbatim as their right. He did not think His Excellency had kept back anything it was necessary the House should know; he believed he had exercised his discretion in a proper and constitutional manner. The second Resolution was founded on information contained in one of the Despatches which had been sent down. Then with respect to the late appointments, all necessary information had been sent down; the minutes of proceedings, the division, and the Governor's suggestions to Earl Grey. The Council, it was true, recommended no appointment, but he gave it then and there as his opinion, that three Puisne Judges, without a Chief Justice, would not constitute a Supreme Court. He hoped the House would hear him though with patience, as the Resolutions, if they passed in their present state, amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and the Government would then be obliged to make use of the means placed in their hands.—(Mr. Hatheway—"That is to dissolve the House.")—No; he had no intention of holding out a threat. With regard to the appointments, the Council met in October. Six out of the nine signed the minute of Council, recommending that no appointment be made. One of those retracted the next morning, leaving the minute with a bare majority in favour of it. Judge Carter, on behalf of the Bench, then gave his opinion that three Judges was not sufficient. It was the duty of that honorable Judge to give his opinion when it was required, and it was the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to ask for it, when they took into consideration the embarrassing position in which he was placed; it was his duty to obtain all the information within his reach. (The Attorney General here read extracts from His Excellency's Despatch to Earl Grey.) Here it appeared that His Excellency had solicited the advice of his Council as to how the vacancy should be filled up, but they gave him none,—they did not advise that any one should be appointed. In His Excellency's Despatch to Earl Grey, he did not ask the advice of his Council, nor did he advise His Lordship when to appoint. He merely represented the facts of the case, and made three separate and distinct suggestions. He considered the Despatch a fair and manly exposition of His Excellency's views, and believed nothing had been withheld it was necessary for the House to see. Earl Grey had adopted one of the three suggestions made by His Excellency, and His Excellency did not shrink from telling them what he had done, but placed a record of the whole proceedings before the House, and took the responsibility of what he had done. His Excellency had been placed in a peculiar position. His Council had been unable to agree to their choice. He (hon. Attorney General) believed, however, that the appointments were generally satisfactory to the country. He had heard no complaint at the time, except from Mr. Fisher, who tendered his resignation as soon as he heard that Mr. Wilmot was promoted to the Bench, and that there would be a deficiency in supply the vacancy thus occasioned in the representation of York. It had been said by the hon. mover, that the Government should have resigned when the appointments became known; but they had been tried once for that supposed offence, in the early part of the Session—for all this was then known—and had been sustained. No fault was found with the appointments; he believed that a very small portion of the people would venture to say that the gentlemen appointed were not well qualified to fill their respective situations. The Executive Council had been placed in a peculiar position. He did not think they were called upon to resign under the circumstances, nor did he think the appointing of gentlemen to the Bench of this Province by Earl Grey would ever be drawn into a precedent. It was a power the Lieutenant Governor did not wish to assume. He (hon. Attorney General) as a member of the Government, would say, that if called upon to advise His Excellency on making an appointment, and his advice was not acted upon, he should think it his duty forthwith to tender his resignation. The whole case, however, had been argued and decided, and the Government acquitted; but now a vote of want of confidence had been moved the second time upon the same grounds, and for the same causes.

Monday Evening April 21st.

The House was in Supply nearly all day.—The sum of £4000 was voted for the collection and protection of the Revenues. Considerable discussion took place; and finally the usual grants to the Tidewaiters were passed. The grants recommended by the Agricultural Committee were also passed.

The Fredericton Corporation Bill came down from the Council to-day slightly amended.

The Intercolonial Bill for a direct reciprocal trade *only* with the North American Colonies was rejected on the third reading. Mr. Street declared his opinion, as Attorney General, that the old Bill and the old proclamation still remained in force. The division was, for the Bill, 16; against it 21. All those parties who were compelled to pay duties on Nova Scotia Cattle, &c., will be entitled to recover the same.—*N. Bruns.*

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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, may 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 procuoe 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.

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All the new leading Styles, in great variety.

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February 6.

OF all sizes, now on hand. *Also*, just received, a Package of RED CHALK, of first quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the '*Avon*.' J. & A. MARSH,

July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

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January 24. *Prince William street.*

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 Maritime 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 Rasberry VINEGAR; 60 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 Clothes,

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 seasoned.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

February 7.

SHEET MUSIC—Just received a large and general assortment of popular Music.

October 25 J. CROUCH.

Iron, Steel, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscribers have in Stock, and offer for Sale at their Stores in Nelson Street, the following

900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;
40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3/16 to ½ inch;
10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 26;
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron;
20 tons best Boiler Plates;
5 tons Blistered Steel, C C N D and L;
5 tons Cast Steel, Sanderson & Naylor's;
120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & DX;
260 bags Spikes, assorted 4 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Muntz' Patent Metal, ⅞ to 1⅛ inch,
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link Chain, ossorted, ½ to 1⅛ inch;
28 best Proved Stud Chain Cables, ass'd, ⅞ to 1⅛ inch;
39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 3 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
150 bolts Navy Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons CORDAGE, well assorted;
90 dozen long handle Irish Spades;
40 Smiths' Anvils; 30 Vices;
21 pairs Forge Bellows, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE DRICK;
144 pieces Irish Linens—very superior;
9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.

In addition to the above Stock, will receive by first Spring arrivals—950 tons Common and Refined IRON, well assorted.

All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.

Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

A Fine Chance for Speculation in the CLOTHING line.

Selling Off

BELOW THE COST FIGURE AT

Granite Hall!

EVERY description of WINTER CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and DRESS CLOTHING; a good time for a fit out *Cheap* as the whole must move off before the first of April. ☞ *CASH ONLY.*

Jan. 10. THOS. R JONES. *Dock street.*

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST JOHN, N. B.

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

Also—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞ All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per "Creole,"

HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do;
Godey's Ladies' Book. do. do.;
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 15s per an.
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Crescent, by Sir A. Fisher;
Altoro Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.

January 17. B. O'BRIEN.

Cheap Restaurant.

THE Subscriber has opened a LUNCH HOUSE, in Princess street, near Germain Street, where he will serve those that favour him with their custom in such a way as will suit the "*hard times*" for ready cash. He will keep on hand Corn Beef and Ham at 1s. per plate; Veal Patties at 3d.; Beef Steaks, Veal Cutlets and Mutton Chops at 9d per plate; Lobster & Fruit Pies at 3d. per plate; All shall be served up in the subscribers best style, which, it is well known cannot be beat in this city.

July 5. JAMES SORLIE.

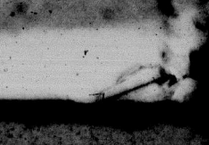
NEW BOOKS.

Just Received from New York:—

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY on the Bible, containing Matthew Henery, condensed with Critical and Explanatory notes by Scott, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, &c., &c., 6 vols. 1000 Engravings.

The Modern British Essayists (Complete);
Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols;
Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature (Illustrated);
Chamoers Information to the People;
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea;
Laynard's Ninevah and Remains;
The Poetical Works of Moore, Byron, Shelly, Campbell, Burns, Milton, Young, Pope, Tupper, Ossian, Hemans, Cook, &c., &c.
Annuals for 1851, in great variety.

Dec. 27. B. O'BRIEN.



Cheap Hat and Cap Store,

KING STREET.

A few doors below the Saint John Hotel.

ABRAHAM MAGEE has just received from England and the United States, a large supply of French Satin HAT PLUSHES, with Blocks of the Fall Styles; and is prepared to furnish the public with Fashionable HATS and CAPS of the best description, and at prices which will defy any in the Trade in this city to undersell him.

Also, a large assortment of FUR, Plush, Cloth, Sealette and Glazed CAPS, suitable for the winter season. Parties intending to purchase either Hats or Caps, are requested to call at this Establishment, where they will be suited with a good article, and at a low price.

Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice, and will be repaired free of charge.

☞ *The highest prices paid for FURS.*

December 6.

Fashionable FURNITURE and

Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

Second Story, Brick Building, head of King-St.

DRAWING, DINING, and Bed-Room FURNITURE, of the newest patterns, in *Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut*, on hand and made to order. Also, Hair and Moss MATRASSES, with Feather Beds and Pallyasses. CURTAINS cut and made of the newest designs.

J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Sept. 20. *second story*

P. S.—The highest price paid for Live Geese FEATHERS.