Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, Feb. 24.

BILL TO SECURE MINING LESSEES IN THEIR RIGHTS.

The House went into Committee on this Bill, when Mr. Gray, the mover, entered into a brief explanation. He stated that, under present regulations, the Lessees were not protected—that other parties trespassed on their rights, and the law gave them no remedy, hence the necessity for this Bill, which would enable them to prosecute trespassers.

Mr. Ritchie was not satisfied with the explanation. This was a very grave question; one that was agitating the counties of Queen's, Albert, and Westmoreland, and involving the rights of many persons. The question of mining had but recently attracted much attention, and it was scarcely known what the reserved rights of the Crown were; consequently it was difficult to discover what privileges were conveyed to the Lessees, and what were vested in the owners of the soil. Litigation had grown out of this uncertainty, several cases were now before the Courts, and the Judges had not yet given their decision. That being the case, he thought the House should be very careful how they dealt with the subject, lest they affect the interests of the parties now before the Courts. Many people thought—and it was his own opinion—that the right of minerals should be vested in the owners of the soil; (hear hear.) This subject had come before the House last year, and a select committee, of which he was one, was raised to report upon it. (The hon. member then read the Report alluded to, from the Journals of last year.) There were certain parts of the Bill which he considered vague—he did not understand exactly what was meant. What was meant by the words "The rights the Government conveyed *and intended to convey?*" He considered there was no analogy between the Lessees of minerals and the Lessees of Crown timber. The latter went to work on wild lands; no other persons had any right there to come into conflict with their own: no one stood between them and the Crown. But the Lessees of minerals were authorised to go and dig on lands already sold and settled,—they were authorized to make roads, erect works, and take the coal or mineral away, in some cases to the serious injury of the farmer's property. He agreed with his learned colleague that legislation upon this subject was necessary, but he objected to a partial measure. They should protect the owner of the soil, and decide by a general Act in whom the right to the minerals were vested. If it should be decided that the right was not invested in the owner of the soil, then the law should protect the land owner, and compel those who went on his property to mine, to pay him for every damage committed. He did not wish to be officious in this business, but he hoped the Government would see the necessity of taking up and investigating the whole matter, and define the rights of the owners of the soil.

Mr. Hayward acknowledged the necessity of legislating upon the question, but thought this was not the proper time. The house should not interfere while litigation was going on, because it would be highly improper by any act of theirs to make the parties stand before the courts in a position different from that they now occupied.

His Honor the Speaker was opposed to the Bill. He did not believe it was ever the intention of the Government, in granting lands and reserving the minerals, to licence others than the grantees, their heirs and assigns, to work these mines. The right was reserved to the Crown, in his opinion, that the Government might allow the mines to be worked or not, as they saw proper, and to enter into arrangements with the owners of the soil as to the amount of toll, provided the mines were worked. He thought some general measure was necessary.

Mr. Botsford said the bill was not fairly put before the Committee by its opponents. The case stood thus; the crown had reserved a certain right, namely, the right to all minerals. This right the crown had, in some instances, disposed of to private individuals; but those persons were not Lessees, as stated; they merely held licences authorizing them to go and mine. It had been already decided by the Supreme Court that the holders of those licences had no right to the coal or minerals any farther than they worked, nor had they any right to the land; they were therefore unable to prosecute any other party who might trespass within the limits of their respective grants. This Bill was for the purpose of protecting them, for under a simple licence they had no protection at all; the Bill would not interfere with the rights of the owners of the soil; it had nothing whatever to do with it, for where the Crown had once disposed of the right of soil, it was no longer crown property, and Government could not dispose of it a second time, and the Bill, should it pass, could not be so construed. All the proprietors of the mines asked by this Bill, was to be placed in a position to protect what had been conveyed to them by licence. There was a difference of opinion upon this subject among the members of the bar, but the majority were of opinion that the licencees had no remedy at law against trespassers. It was also questioned if the Crown had any right to reserve minerals. This Bill would merely put the licencees in a position to institute proceedings against trespassers, and he hoped it would pass.

Hon. Attorney General did not think the Bill was properly understood by those who opposed it. He had just examined the Bill, and found the exposition made by the hon. member who had spoken last, quite correct; it was merely to protect the licencees. At present those who had no licences, went to work within the limits of others' licences, and said to the licencees "You have no right to the soil; you have no legal right to the coal any farther than you have dug; we'll go and dig, and you can't prevent it." The Bill would not injure the owners of the soil, or interfere with their rights; it was merely to protect those who had taken out licence to mine, and paid their money for it. In order that no mistake could possibly arise, however, he had prepared an additional clause, which he hoped the hon. mover of the bill would allow him to attach to it. (The hon. Attorney General then read the clause, which was to the effect that nothing in the bill should be so construed as to affect the rights of the owners of the soil.) The Bill would authorize the licencees to keep out strangers. Certainly the right to mine must either be vested in the owners of the soil, or in those licenced by the Crown and not in strangers; the bill would prevent trespassers from interfering, as it would enable the licencees to prosecute. He thought it proper to inform the House that several of the legal gentlemen present were engaged in the litigation arising out of the mining question. His learned friend (Mr. Ritchie) was retained to defend the rights of the owners of the soil. The other learned member from the county of St. John was engaged on the other side, and he (Mr. S.) was himself engaged, but not in a manner to interest him in the success of this Bill. He had thought it proper, however, to apprize hon. members of the fact.

His Honor the Speaker wished to hear it explained how it was a Licencee had no remedy at law against trespassers.

Hon. Attorney General would explain. A Licencee merely received authority to go and work on the crown reserves, but if another went to work alongside of him, or entered one of his coal-pits that he might have temporarily abandoned, and raise coal therefrom, and the Licencee could not prosecute him, he himself possessing from the crown merely power to work. The crown was the only party that could prosecute trespassers, and to do so would be attended with great trouble and expense. The same rule applied to the parties licenced to cut timber; they could not sue trespassers, but the Government could proceed against them by seizing the timber when cut.

Mr. Needham said the bill was quite plain; a wrong existed, for which the law provided no remedy; this bill provided that remedy. The case stood thus: A was a licencee; B comes in upon his licence, digs coal, or minerals, and takes them away, and A is not authorized by his licence to prosecute him. This bill would give him that power.

Mr. Gray entered into some further explanations. He had no objection to adding a proviso, as recommended by the hon. Attorney General. The Bill had been well explained by the learned member who had preceded him. It would rather protect than injure the rights of the owners of the soil.—Progress was then reported.—*City Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Gilbert presented a petition from the County of Queen's against the bill to Incorporate Orange Lodges, and,

Mr. Earle presented two petitions in favor of the Orange Bill.

Mr. Barberie enquired of the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Earle) when he intended to bring the bill to incorporate the Orange Lodge under the consideration of the House. He (Mr. Barberie) believed that there was some hon. members who wished to leave their places for a short time, others were absent from ill health, and as it was desirable that there should be a full House when this bill came up for discussion, he hoped the hon. member would intimate the time when it was his intention to have the bill committed.

Mr. Earle said, that he had already intimated that it was not his intention to bring on this bill until the vacancies for York and Carleton counties had been filled, and the members from these counties had taken their seats. He now understood that the Hon. Secretary intended to leave for St. John for a few days, and had requested him (Mr. Earle) not to bring on his bill in his absence. He (Mr. E.) wished every hon. member who had a seat in that House to be present, and he hoped there would be no unnecessary alarm or excitement about the matter, but that the House would take it up and deal with it as they would with any other bill.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on a bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old gaol lot, in the town of Fredericton.

Mr. Taylor explained, that when the magistrates determined on erecting a new gaol they found the lot on which the old gaol stood to be too circumscribed for the erection of a proper one, with necessary accommodations, and accordingly, at a heavy expense, purchased another site. That there was still a heavy debt hanging over the County of York for the erection of a gaol, and that the object of the present bill was to enable the magistrates to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of that debt.

After some amusing remarks from Mr. Hanington, and a caution from His Honor the Speaker that to sell the lot at present would be little better than throwing it away, the bill was reported as agreed to.

The House then went into committee of the whole on a bill to authorize the Madras Board to sell certain lands in the City of Fredericton and invest the proceeds in other lands, which was also reported as agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Barberie, the House went into committee of the whole on a bill to regulate the service of non-bailable process.

In moving that this bill be read section by section, Mr. Barberie said, that great inconvenience had been felt in the part of the country where he resided, from the want of some provision in the law by which the agents of parties could be served with non-bailable process when the principals were not to be found, or had left the country. The object of the present bill was to obviate this difficulty, and provided that object was obtained, he had no objection to adopt any amendment which did not interfere with the accomplishment of the end which he had in view in introducing the bill.

Mr. Wilmot pointed out the difficulty of ascertaining who the authorized agent of an absent debtor was, and also the difficulty which might arise from introducing the words "or person conducting the business."

The Hon. Attorney General followed, pointing out that the law now afforded a remedy against a debtor who should be absent six months, and although he had no serious objections to the bill, he could not say that he was altogether in favor of such a measure, for it certainly went further than any law now in force in this country or in the mother country did.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Johnson moved that the words "or person," should be struck out, which would leave the bill requiring the service to be made by the high sheriff himself, or his legally authorized deputy, such service to be made on the agent conducting the business, &c.

Mr. Gray suggested that a Judge's order should be obtained for the sufficiency of the service before the writ was filed, which would give the absent debtor the advantage of the affidavit of service being inspected by a disinterested party before he was called upon to answer.

Mr. Barberie objected to this as causing the delay which it was his object to avoid.

Mr. Gray replied, stating that the writ must be first filed in Fredericton, where the Supreme Court sat, before any further process could issue, and as the party filing the writ could, before doing so, obtain the Judge's order, if the affidavit was correct, there could no difficulty occur. The hon. and learned mover of the bill must know, from his own practice, how easy it is for a party to frame an affidavit, which, to the party making it, might appear all right, but which, when analyzed by a Judge, would have, and perhaps was intended to have, a very different construction. While he was willing that the creditors should not be subjected to unnecessary delay, he was equally bound to see that an absent debtor did not suffer.

Mr. Barberie said, that he was perfectly willing to render the bill as free from objection as possible, and had no objection to report progress.

Mr. Needham was in favor of the principle of the Bill, and could not see the benefit of requiring a Judge's order to perfect the service, as when that order was obtained, if it were proved to be otherwise illegal, the order would have no effect in rendering the service good. Progress reported.

The bill to amend the act regulating Inland Posts was also committed and passed. During the short discussion which took place on this bill, Mr. Barberie intimated his intention to bring in a bill further to amend the Post Office Act, by removing the tax on knowledge by the imposition of postage on newspapers, adding that on this movement he had been promised support in the House, and would also be supported by the entire Press of the Province, the conductors of which would, he thought, to a man, petition in favor of the bill.—*Head Qrs.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.—This morning, immediately after the Journals and Bills were read, Mr. Beardsley rose and said he had long been of opinion that Quadrennial Parliaments were too long. They gave rise to unnecessary expenses—sometimes ruinous—at elections, and led to gross immorality, drunkenness, and perjury. He believed those evils would, in a great degree, be done away with if the term of Parliament was shortened. Last year, when on the hustings, he pledged himself, if returned, to do his utmost to procure annual parliaments and vote by ballot; he now redeemed that pledge by introducing a Resolution, which he begged to lay on the table, and he would shortly move it under the consideration of the House. The hon. member then read the following resolution:

"Whereas experience teaches that the present election laws, and duration of Provincial Parliaments, are attended by results injurious to the moral and political integrity, as well of the elected as the electors, and this not as a casual incident, but as a necessary consequence of the system; & whereas, as long as a seat in the Assembly has directly or indirectly a money value, or such a value as to induce the expenditure of money to any considerable amount to secure a seat, the franchise itself will in numerous cases be put to sale to the highest bidder, or otherwise prostrated under the excitement of alcohol, furnished at the expense of the Candidate, and moral and political rectitude be driven from the field; and whereas the absence of a law for the registration of votes leads in practice to almost universal suffrage, without its benefits, by inducing a resort to what may be termed the 'Alcoholic Element' for the purpose of bringing in unqualified voters, by which the law itself is made a nullity, or the defeated candidate is compelled to incur the peril of an appeal to the often ruinous remedy of a scrutiny; and whereas, although corruption may not be eradicated by legislation, the motives to it may be greatly diminished if not wholly removed by shortening the duration of Parliaments;—therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that Annual Parliaments and vote by Ballot would operate as a salutary improvement if not effectual remedy of the evils consequent on Quadrennial Parliaments and *viva voce* voting."

Mr. Scoullar rose to ask the hon. leader of the Government—and he hoped the question was not an improper one—when it was intended to fill up the vacancies in the Executive Council. He (Mr. S.) had given notice that he would, yesterday, move a resolution that the House do yield up the Initiation of Money Votes to the Executive, but he wished to put it off until the newly elected member for Carleton took his seat, and would like to hear something about the filling up of the Executive Council before he brought it forward.

Hon. Attorney General said he had stated in his speech on Tuesday last that it was the intention of Government to fill up the vacancies as soon as possible; but some little time was necessary. He was anxious the House should be acquainted with the views of Government, and he had gone into an exposition of their views at as early a day as possible. They had no wish but for the public good, and hon. members might rely upon it they would do all in their power to facilitate the business of the country. He would, however, be obliged to go to Queen's County next week, to conduct a case relative to the Mining disputes, in which the Government of the country was deeply interested, and he must crave the indulgence of the House until his return.

Mr. Ritchie said the House had been three weeks in session—it was a considerable time to wait, and important measures were postponed, there being a disinclination on the part of hon. members to go into them until the Government was fully organized, and in their places. He (Mr. R.) had some days since moved an Address to the Governor, calling for information, but no message had as yet been received in reply. He intended, when the information came, to move the House into Committee of the whole on the State of the Province. He knew it was necessary the hon. Attorney General should attend the Court in Queen's, and did not like to be too pressing, but he would like to know on what day Government Members would be ready to go into consideration of the important business alluded to.

Hon. Attorney General said that he had been in the House but a few days, having been obliged to return to his constituents for re-election.—That was no fault of his, nor of the Government. He was obliged to attend the Circuit Court in Queen's next week, and when he returned he would be quite ready to go into the business to which the hon. and learned member referred.

Mr. Ritchie begged to say that he had no intention of censuring the Government for delay, but he wished merely to press on the business of the country as fast as possible.

Mr. Hannington hoped that in future the private practice of the learned Attorney General would not be permitted to interfere with the public business of the country. He however, admitted the necessity of the Attorney General's absence in this case.

The Attorney General briefly replied, intimating that he had attempted to get the hon. and learned member from St. John (Mr. Ritchie) to take his place at the Circuit in Queen's County, but had failed.

Mr. Ritchie said, that what the Attorney General had stated was perfectly correct, and he (Mr. R.) would have been happy to have taken charge of any professional matter for the learned Attorney General, in order that he (the Attorney General) as leader of the Government should not be obliged to leave his place in that House, but in this case he was obliged from professional considerations to decline to take the Attorney General's place. (Laughter.)

The conversation then dropped.

The House, in the course of the day, went into Committee on, and passed the following Bills, viz:

A Bill to divide the parish of Glenelg, Northumberland.

A Bill to allow the parish of Douglas, York, to support its own poor, and no longer be connected with the Alms House in Fredericton.

A Bill to authorize the Magistrates of York to sell the old Gaol lot.

A Bill to authorize the Governor and Directors of the Madras Board to sell certain lands in Fredericton, and erect a School House with the proceeds.

A Bill in reference to the Alms House and Work House, *Fredericton.*

A Bill to extend the elective power in the County of Victoria, so that Trustees of Schools, Surveyors of Lumber, &c., may be elected.—*New Brunr.*

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.—The Attorney General's Bill to amend the Act relating to the collection of the Revenue, and the Bill to shorten the wording of Acts of Assembly, were read a first time. The bill to authorise the Rev. Mr. Wishart to celebrate Marriage, was taken up. Mr. Needham supported the Bill in an able speech. Spoke of Mr. Wishart as a gentleman and a christian, and claimed this privilege for him as a right. Mr. Gilbert said Mr. Wishart was a musty old piece of divinity. Mr. Thomson said too much learning had made him mad—objected to the Bill, because it was legislating for an individual, and this would cause disputes hereafter about property. Dr. Gordon read a document shewing that Mr. Wishart had been ex-communicated because he did not believe in baptism. The Speaker inquired what were Mr. Wishart's views regarding the Sabbath and some other points. Mr. Needham replied at length. Mr. Barberie agreed with Mr. Thomson. Mr. Wilmot opposed the Bill. Mr. Gray would give the same right to others as he claimed for himself, and would vote for the Bill. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Botsford spoke in favour of the Bill, on the ground that the Ligislature could only give the power to make a civil contract. Mr. Hatheway and Mr. Porter also spoke in favour of the Bill. Mr. Gilbert having proposed an amendment: on the division, there appeared for the amendment—the Speaker Barberie, Rankin, Montgomery, Gilbert, Robinson, Thompson, Wilmot, Street, Tilley, Rice, Williston, Gordon, and Crane, 14. For the Bill—Partelow, M'Phelim, Beardsley, Taylor, M'Pherson, Hatheway, Gray, Hayward, Cutler, Needham, Steves, Earle, Johnson, Chapman, Porter, and Botsford, 16. Messrs. Hannington and Tilley were absent—when they came in, they asked to have their names recorded in favour of the Bill, this was objected to.

On the 25th, the Members' Pay Bill was taken up, and passed. The allowances are—15s. per day for Members' during the Session, and travelling expenses at the rate of 15s. for every twenty miles. The Speaker's allowance was fixed at £100.—Messrs. Tilley, Hannington, Crane, Botsford, Ritchie, Needham, Gilbert, and Steves, voted in favor of 10s. per day.

Mr. Partelow brought down a message from the Governor stating that he will lay before the House such of the papers asked for by Mr. Ritchie as he deems consistent with his duty and the public service.

Mr. Johnson introduced a Bill to reduce Registry fees in this Province.

On the 26th, Mr. Macpherson took his seat in the House as a Member for York. Mr. Porter's bill to commute debts due on granted lands, and the bill to Incorporate the Fredericton and Woodstock Telegraph Company, passed in committee of the House.—The House in committee of Supply voted 15s. per day to the Sergeant-at-Arms; Clerk of the Council, £200; Clerk of the House, £200, and £100 to each for extra services, also £100 to the Clerk of the House for services in preparing Index, being a reduction of £50; to the Assistant Clerk of the House and the Council, £100 each, and for extra services, £50 each, being a reduction of £25. Messrs. Tilley, Needham, Gilbert, Ryan, Steves, Hatheway, Beardsly, McPhelim, and Purdy, voted for further reduction. Mr. Thompson said the House gained a loss of £70 by discussion and reduction. Voted to door-keepers, 10s. and Messengers, 7s. 6d. per day. For support of Schools, £10,000. Rewards to parties apprehending deserters, £100. Librarian £75. Mr. Needham seconded an amendment to make the Librarian's salary £50, and £12 10s. for contingencies. The usual vote of £40 to the Master in Chancery, for bringing Messages from the Council, was lost. £1097 was voted to keepers of Light Houses.—Mr. Gilbert's Bill to repeal 5th section of the Act regulating the election of Representatives, was read a first time.

PANTECHNETHECA.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, Frock and Sack Ditto,
SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS,
in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS; Black Doe TROWSERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto
All descriptions of
WALKING AND RIDING TROWSERS.
Driving and Box Coats. A great variety of BOYS CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commencement of the Spring Trade, to our Large Establishment.

Corner of King and Cross Streets.

we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages which we offer to our Customers and the Public. We have always studiously avoided claiming to ourselves any power of Selling at thirty or forty per cent. under others in the trade, but simply rested our claims on our extensive experience—buying our Goods direct from the best Manufacturers at Cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some time ago, in St. John, in addition to our large Custom Trade, we introduced a scale of prices little known previously to the respectable class of the public; this we were enabled to do, by entirely rejecting the long credit system, and supplying first rate articles at a moderate scale of Profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that improvements can always be introduced. This year we endeavour to do better than last.

PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY THE BEST—AND WORKMEN SUPERIOR.

And by thus continuing to progress during the few years we have been in business, we apprehend we have now brought our business to a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is well known. The newest Paris and London Styles are introduced as early as in New York or Boston, and every improvement is at once adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely state that it comprises the best assortment of FRENCH and GERMAN TWILLED CLOTHS, and DOESKINS, of every shade and colour to be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrangement of our business, as far as regards the Order Department, we wish particularly to draw attention to the other very large and increasing branch of our business, viz:

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

Of this branch, we may say that every article in our Establishment is made up as carefully as if ordered. No workman is too good to be employed by us. We make all description of Garments, up to the highest priced COATS. Numbers have proved and acknowledged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep thirty six sizes, so that all shades and heights may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross Streets, that all their expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—
21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-3 in. 30 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock, rom 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by
May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

OF all sizes, now on hand. *Also*, just received, a Package of RED CHALK, of first quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the *'Acon.'* J. & A. MARSH,
July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO the Ladies—A few Musical ANNUALS with Gilt Edges, bound in Morocco, also lock and key, decidedly neat and serviceable, a *new article*; GUITARS, Banjoes, Tamboreens, Violins, Harmoniums, Accordeons, *FLUTES, Fifes, &c. SHEET MUSIC*—The newest popular Music of the day; for Sale by
J. CROUCH.

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.

Horse and other Nails.

JUST Landing—40 casks 7d. 8d. 9d. and 10d HORSE NAILS—100 lb. in each;
10 casks OX NAILS. do.;
30 casks 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Rose-head Wrought NAILS;
10 casks 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Clasp head Wrought NAILS—For Sale by
August 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,
Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

Brandy and Genevra.

Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—
5 HHDS. Henessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—
For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. *Prince Wm. Street.*

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.
625 BOXES best stout Window GLASS, all sizes required, from 7x9 to 14x20;
150 boxes superior Crown GLASS, from 9x12 to 12x16;
14 cases containing large sizes, from 22x26 to 34x46;
18 cases ground and cut TUMBLERS,
3 do. ground and cut WINE GLASSES.
Also, 5 cases *LOOKING GLASS PLATES*, all sizes from 8 by 10 to 16 by 26.
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 2, 1850. *Prince Wm.-street.*

IRISH LINEN.

Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—
5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by
WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 2. Nelson Street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:
THE Subscriber has received a full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY, Soaps, &c.
—ALSO—
900 Kegs No. 1 Brandrum's White Lead;
250 do. Red, Yellow, Black, Brown and Green PAINTS;
14 Casks double boiled Linseed OIL;
18 do, Raw do. do.
30 Brls. Whiting; 6 Brls. Paris White;
10 do. Yellow and Red Ochre;
1 Cask London GLUE;
5 do. Brunswick Green, Bright Green, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Raw and Burnt; Crone Yellow;
10 casks Powder of Red LEAD;
1 cask Paint and other Wash BRUSHES;
40 dozen GOLD LEAF.
In Store—11 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.
WM. O. SMITH,
May 17. *No 1, North Side Market Square*

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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having returned to St. John, from the situation which he held on the survey and location of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road, respectfully informs the public generally that he is prepared to execute orders for the SURVEYING and DIVIDING of LAND, FURNISHING PLANS OF PROPERTY, &c., &c. Persons desirous of applying for Crown Lands, either for *Settlement* or *Licence*, will receive every information at his office, in Elliott Row, Eastward of the Old Burial Ground.
R. C. MINNETTE, JR.,
Deputy C. L. Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
September 13.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"
TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the 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 color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. 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.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of headache, either nervous of bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

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

☞ *Have you a cough?—Do not neglect it*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful diseases, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

☞ *Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject of ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, beside made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness. Price $1 per flask.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Cheap Variety Store.

The Subscriber having removed to the spacious and well fitted Store, formerly occupied by Mr. F. McDermott—King-Street:—

HAS opened and offers for Sale, a large and varied Stock of Furnishing and Household GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Rose Wood Wares, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Belts, &c., American Brass Clocks, Looking Glasses, Birmingham Wares, all kinds, Tea Trays, all sizes, Fancy Vases, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Chests Good Tea, Boxes Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c., Paper Hangings, Stationery and Steel Pens, and a variety of useful Goods.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Sofas, Book Cases; Stoves of all kinds on Sale as usual.
J. LORDLY.

N. B. Goods will be received on Commission for private sales at limited Prices.
June 7th, 1849. J. L.

BUFFALO AND SLEIGH ROBES.—100 very fine Buffalo and Sleigh ROBES, for sale cheap. LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.
Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

GRANITE HALL
No. 1, Dock Street.
Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

Fully Ten Per Cent. Cheaper than any other establishment!

GREAT BARGAINS—in Fall and WINTER CLOTHING, for my numerous customers for 1850.

OLD MONOPOLY BROKE DOWN! A NEW ERA IN TRADE!

Fall Campaign for 1850:
£1800 worth of
FALL AND WINLER CLOTHING!
SELLING AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FORMER TIMES.

300 OVER COATS;
Brown Beaver Cloth, at 25s. 30s. 35s. and 40s.
Black, Drab, and Blue, at all prices;
Black, Drab, and Blue Pilot, at 20s. 22s 6d. 30s.

150 REEFING JACKETS,
Constantly on hand:—these are the best value in the City at the prices—from 10s 6d to 30s.
BLACK DRESS and FROCK COATS, 30s. and upwards;
Black Dress Sack Coats, at all prices from 15s. warranted superior to any in the city!

HUNTING COATS,
in all Shades, Colors and Variety, from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.

500 VESTS;
White and Fancy Marseilles, black and fancy Satins, Velvets, Cloth, Cashmere, Cassimere and Doe Skin, Black, Blue, Drab, and mixed Satinett;
A large variety, suitable for WINTER PANTS, consisting of Moleskin, Homespun, Tweeds, &c. from 5s.

Superior Triple Coated OIL CLOTHES; Glazed, cloth, and Fur Caps; Sou'westers. Waterproof Hats, &c., Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises—*in great variety;*
Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.; Braces. Handkerchiefs, &c

Something for the B'Hoys,
150 OVER COATS—in all colours; Reefing Jackets, Dress Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c. &c.

☞ A first rate assortment of Cloths, Over Coatings, Vestings, &c. kept constantly on hand, and will be made up to measure under the superintendance of a first rate artist, in a style that cannot be excelled in the city, at my very lowest prices.

THOS. R. JONES.
St. John, October 25, 1850.

Simmonds & Co.
Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,
Barge Yard, London.

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

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.

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.
From Liverpool—for Sale.
40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Press NAILS:
2 Bales Fine and Superfine Carpets;
57 Slabs SPELTER.
—ALSO—
By the Venture, from Boston:
25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS:
And from New York—
1600 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 13. Prince Wm-street

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have opened ex the "Acon" an assortment of the following Goods:

BLACK Hat and Coat Hooks and Buttons, Bullet Moulds, Dog Collars and Chains, Halter Chains, Bed Keys, Dressing Combs, Brass Lifting Handles, Lamp Hooks, Bell Mountings and House Bells, Table Catches, Curtain Rings, Trunk Nails, brass headed Nails, polished steel Fire Irons, Bed room Latches, wood Screws all sizes, ditto with square heads, Lock Screws Plated CRUETS, plain and revolving; Crocia Hooks Garden SPADES, Barn Shovels, &c. &c.

And by the *Maid of Erin*—A handsome assortment of Bird CAGES,—which, with the large Stock previously received, are offered at the usual low rates.

N. B.—Domestic Cut Nails, all sizes.
J. & A. MARSH,
Corner Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.
May 4. M. N. POWERS.

Iron, Patent Metal, and Spikes.
EX *Oriental* from Liverpool—now landing—
30 tons Common and refined IRON, ass'd;
10 Do. Deck Spikes, 4 to inch;
6 Do. Patent Metal RODS, ⅜ to 1¼ inch.
For sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.

☞ **Notice.**

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

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

☞ The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*
14th sept. J. LORDLY.

Common & Refined IRON.
Ex Orleans, from Liverpool:
200 TONS Common and Refined IRON; for sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
August 23. *Nelson street*

SHEET MUSIC—Just received a large and general assortment of popular Music.
October 25 J. CROUCH.