Poetry.

THE LOST DARLING.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

She was my idol. Night and day to scan
The fine expression of of her form, and mark
The unfolding mind like vernal rose-bud start
To sudden beauty, was my chief delight.
To find her fairy footsteps following me,
Her hand upon my garments, or her lips
Close seated to mine, and in the watch of night
The quiet breath of innocence to feel
Soft on my cheek, was such a full content
Of happiness as none but mothers know.
Her voice was like some tiny harp that yields
To the light-fingered breeze: and as it held
Brief converse with her doll, or kindly soothed
Her moaning kitten, or with patient care
Conned o'er the alphabet; but most of all
Its tender cadence in her evening prayer,
Thrill'd on the ear like some ethereal tone,
Heard in sweet dreams. But now alone I sit,
Musing of her, and view with mournful tears
The little robes that once with woman's pride
I wrought, as if there was a need to deck
A being formed so beautiful. I start
Half fancying from her empty crib there comes
A restless sound, and breathe the accustomed words:
"Hush, hush, Louisa, dearest!" then I weep,
As though it were a sin to speak to one
Whose home is with the angels—

Gone to God!

And yet I wish I had not seen the pang
That wrung her features, nor the ghostly white
Settling around her lips. I would that Heaven
Had taken its own, like some transplanted flower,
In all its bloom and freshness—

Gone to God!

Be still, my heart! What could a mother's prayer,
In all the wildest ecstacy of hope,
Ask for its darling like the bliss of heaven!

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The fourteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Education has been issued. We have not seen the document, but from an account of it in the Watchman & Reflector we gather the following facts, which will be of interest to our readers.

The number of pupils connected with the Normal schools during the year was upwards of three hundred. Fifty-five young ladies at West Newton, fifteen of both sexes at Bridgewater, and several at Westfield, have completed their terms, and gone out to teach the rising generation. The former institution has had the benefit of a model grammar, and a model primary school, consisting of 121 pupils 14 years old, in the one, and 75 pupils, 7 years old, in the other. In these, 57 candidates for teaching have been profitably exercised. Those who go out from these schools find ready employment at good wages. Of the fifty-five graduates, say the Visiters of the West Newton institution, the greater portion are already engaged; several have places secured, and a small number only wait for an opportunity. To guard against the danger of sending out teachers superficially instructed, it is proposed to make the requisitions for admission to the Normal schools higher, and the examination more thorough.

Twelve different Teacher's Institutes have been held by the Secretary during the year. They have been attended by at least 1750 individuals, nearly all of them actual teachers. The Board say the testimony is abundant as to the beneficial effects upon the schools of the influence thus exerted.

The satistical reports of the schools is as follows: There are 321 towns in *the Common* we alth. Returns have been made from 315. Only *one* town neglected this important duty. The other five are newly incorporated. There are 2818 school districts, 3878 public schools. Of the latter, 421 have over 80 scholars each, 1874 from 40 to 80, and 1533 less than 40. There are 129 more schools this year than last. The number of children in the State between 5 and 15 years of age, is 193,232. Including those above and below these ages, 194,403 have been in the schools during the winter, and 176,344 during the summer. The average winter attendance is 149,609, and the summer 128,815. There are 4,156 teachers in summer.—3801 females and 325 males—and 4,304 in winter—2187 females and 2117 males. The number of teachers who keep the same school through the year is 1537—1264 males and 273 females. No less than 6735 different persons have been employed as teachers during the year.

The average length of the schools is a few days over seven months. Male teachers get on an average $34 89 per month, and the female teachers $14 42, board included. The amount of money raised by taxes for the support of public schools, is $863,667,85, or $34,-090,52 more than last year. Not less than $34,701,31 have been voluntarily contributed in aid of the schools. The amount of tax raised for the education of each child is $4,-52, being three times what the law requires Only *two* towns have raised less than was required. There are 67 incorporated academies, with 3,717 scholars, costing for tuition $57,444,30, and 845 private schools with 19,-534 scholars, costing for tuition $57,444,30, and 845 private schools, with 18,534 scholars, costing for tuition $261,241,92. The whole amount expended last year on public and private schools, exclusive of the cost of erecting and repairing school edifices, was upwards of *one million, two hundred thousand dollars.*

EARLY ORATORY OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Soon after Peel was born, his father, the first baronet, finding himself rising daily in wealth and consequence, and believing that money, in those peculiar days, could always command a seat in Parliament, determined to bring up his son expressly for the House of Commons. When that son was quite a child, Sir Robert would frequently set him on the table, and say, "Now, Robin, make a speech and I will give you this cherry." What few words the little fellow produced were applauded, and applause stimulating exertion, produced such effects, that before Robin was ten years old he could really address the company with some degree of eloquence. As he grew up, his father constantly took him every Sunday into his private room, and made him repeat as well as he could, the sermon which had been preached. Little progress in effecting this was made, and little was expected at first; but by steady perseverance, the habit of attention grew powerful, and the sermon was repeated almost verbatim. When, at a very distant day, the senator, remembering accurately the speech of an opponent, answered his arguments in correct succession, it was little known that the power of so doing was originally acquired at Drayton church.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 7th.

THE AMENDED CHARTER OF ST. JOHN.

This Bill was re-committed, when the following debate ensued upon the first section.

MR. GRAY said the question at present before the Committee was whether the Aldermen and Councillors should possess a property or not. In the original Charter granted the city no such qualification was imposed, but experience showed that it worked bad, and the people of St. John petitioned the Legislature that a property qualification might be inserted. Their prayer was complied with, and Aldermen were required to be possessed of real estate to the value of £250, and Assistant Aldermen £150. But at the time the people did not elect the Mayor; he was appointed by the Government who were thus in some degree responsible for the proper government of the people.—The people now ask for the privilege by electing their own Mayor, but had they altered their minds as to the qualification of Aldermen? or would that house consent to establish the precedent that men having no property should be eligible to fill an office of great responsibility? The house should take into consideration the peculiar powers entrusted to the Mayor and Common Council of St. John, and then ask themselves if a property qualification be not necessary. He did not agree with the doctrine advanced the other day by the learned Member for the city; although property did not give a man brains, the possession of it was no indication that a man did not possess brains. If a man had acquired property in the prosecution of his ordinary business, it was rather an indication that he possessed brains, and integrity too, than otherwise. The learned Member had also referred to the United States, where no property qualification was required, but it should be taken into consideration that in that country a higher state of education prevailed than in this Province. Let them look to the very great powers vested in the Common Council. An Aldermen might have very large views,—he might say "let us clear away the buildings in a certain quarter of the city, and lay out and adorn a fine square;" but upon whom would the pressure come? Why, the money must come from those who held property in the city, and they might consider themselves sufficiently burdened before. Now if the person thus empowered to tax their neighbours possessed no property of their own to share in paying the assessment, they would not care anything about the expense—they would be apt to be lavish in the expenditure of the public money, because none of it would come from their own pockets; no matter how heavy the burden upon others, they would bear no part of it. He contended therefore that the person empowered to impose a tax should be men holding the same position as the parties taxed. While he (Mr. Gray) was on his feet he might as well say a few words about the qualification of the Mayor, although that section of the Bill was not yet under their consideration. The section in question did not propose any property qualification for that officer, notwithstanding the great responsibility attached to the office. Not less than from two to three thousand pounds of the people's money passed through the Mayor's hands annually. He did not mean to assert that a poor man could not be found who would discharge the duties of the office with integrity, but if a man having no property should be elected, and should make away with any portion of the large amount passing through his hands, the people would have no remedy. This, no doubt, was the reason why a petition respectably and numerously signed had been sent up from St. John praying the House to impose a property qualification. The learned member for the city had stated on the preceding day that he represented the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of St. John in this matter, although the other five Members from the City and County were against him. If that be the case, whom did the other five represent? Less than one half divided among them would give each of the five something less than *one-tenth*, while the learned Member represents more than *one half*! Now he would ask by what authority did the learned member arrogate to himself this majority? He could have founded his opinion upon anything that passed at the last general election, as this question was not agitated at the time. The learned member seemed disposed to take the lower classes of the people of St. John under his peculiar care, but he (Mr. Gray) and his other colleagues would go as far for the people's good, and were as anxious for their welfare as the hon. member, although they might differ with him in opinion. He believed the learned member was extremely anxious this Bill should pass in its present state, and was so led away by the warmth of his imagination that he thought the people desired it. He (Mr. Gray) believed it would have a bad effect, he therefore moved, in amendment to the Bill that the sections of the existing laws imposing a property qualification (here the hon. member enumerated them) be not repealed. He was desirous the Mayor should be elected, and would support the Bill, but he was desirous to see the property qualification sustained for both Mayor and Aldermen.

The hon. SPEAKER hoped the learned mover of the Bill saw by this time the disposition of the House was to pass the amendment. He must perceive that the Bill could never pass in its present shape and he (hon. Speaker) hoped he would at once consent to strike out the clauses repealing the qualification sections of the old Charter. The present city debt was contracted before the property quilification provision was inserted in the Bill.—Hon. Members would generally find, in their experience, that those took the best care of their own concerns would take the best care of public property entrusted to their keeping. There might be some exceptions, but this was the case generally.

MR. PORTER was in favour of the amendment Living as he did close to the boundary line, he had seen enough of elections without property qualification, and universal suffrage, to feel disgusted at the practice. In the American Militia, where they elected their own officers, he had known a private to vote for a certain person to hold an office in the Company, and fight with the said officer elect before parting at night: (Laughter.)

MR. WILMOT said that if the hon Speaker in stating that the city debt was contracted when there was no property qualification, intended to draw any inference from it calculated to excuse those who had sat at the Council Board since that period, he was wrong; for some of the very same men who contracted the debt sat at the Council Board since that period, and were there still. He (Mr. Wilmot) had not yet had an opportunity to examine the Bill minutely, and was therefore unprepared to go into particulars at present.

MR. TILLEY said he was opposed to the sections in the Bill that would allow the Mayor and Aldermen to be elected without a property qualification, and he was opposed to the principle of allowing Freemen to vote who had not paid their taxes. It might be said that by insisting upon a property qualification they would be depriving the people of the privilege of choosing whom they liked. This of course was the case, but it was a principle the house had sustained upon a recent occasion, when they passed a Bill to exclude public officers from this House.—They had in fact said to the people "you shall not elect those men." He was somewhat surprised at the arguments of his learned colleague yesterday, who contended so strenuously against depriving the people of the power to choose whom they liked for Mayor and Aldermen, when it would be fresh in hon. Members recollection that he supported as strenuously the Bill which deprived the people of the power to send whomsoever they chose to the House of Assembly. He was satsified with the present qualification for Aldermen, but when he took into consideration the vast amount of responsibility resting upon every member of the Common Council, he concluded that the qualification of £150 for a Councillor was to low. As the picture of injustice done the freemen, drawn by the hon. mover of the Bill, he could not look at it in the same light. Every freeman, on his admittance, took an oath to pay the taxes, and if he violated his oath, and was in consequence deprived of the power of voting, where was the injustice done him? He (Mr. T.) would oppose this part of the Bill.

MR. GILBERT said the first settlers and their families had cleared away the wilderness and built up the city of St. John, and he did not see why every man who chose to go there and settle should be entitled to vote, or be eligible to every office, whether he owned any property or not, or even if he did not pay his taxes.—He was opposed to universal suffrage; he hoped never to see it introduced into this country. Not long since, at an election in New York State, one hundred men were taken out of Sing Sing prison, dressed up, and carried to the polls and voted, thereby carrying the election. If universal suffrage, was adapted he had no doubt but similar tricks would be played here.

MR. RITCHIE said he was not in the House yesterday to hear the speech of the learned member who moved the Bill, nor had he heard much about it in St. John; in fact there was no excitement about it. He was indisposed to the imposition of any property qualification for Mayor, Alderman or Councillor which should prevent any honest and intelligent man from coming forward to fill these offices. In London, and other large cities of England, the civic offices were generally filled by mechanics and tradesmen, who had risen by their own industry. That was right. While these offices were in the reach of persons of that class, it would be a stimulant to their ambition, and he (Mr. R.) was glad to see it, and would not willingly do anything to prevent it; but he did not think the present property qualification in St. John would prevent it—it was, in his opinion, sufficiently low. The offices of Mayor and Aldermen were of great responsibility, especially the former, and he considered it a monstrous proposition that, while the Provincial, Clerks and Cashiers, in Banks, and almost every officer entrusted with money, were obliged to give security, the Mayor of a City, handling from two or three thousand pounds a year of the public money, should neither be required to possess a property qualification or to give security for the money. What had been done might be done again; and although they might have honest Mayors without any checks, they might some time or other have a dishonest one, and some fine morning he might jump on board a steamer and go off to the United States, taking the public money with him. How would the people like to be left deficient of a whole year's interest of the city debt of £115,000? It might be said that the property qualification of £250 would be no guarantee; but he (Mr. R.) held that it would be a guarantee to a very considerable extent; a man holding real estate to that amount would feel bound down to his place of residence, and would feel loth to go away and leave it. It was his opinion that the Mayor was not the proper person to collect money; the Chamberlain should collect it, and he should be required to give bonds. Supposing the Bill should pass in its present shape, and the Mayor should abscond a defaulter to a heavy amount; who would suffer most? It would be felt hardest upon the working classes. A heavy tax would be called for to make up the deficiency; this the rich man could meet, but the poor man would be called upon unexpectedly for his five or six pounds, when he would be unable to pay it.—The hon. Speaker if called upon unexpectedly for £1,000, could meet the demand without any difficulty, while he (Mr. R), and others in like circumstances, would, perhaps, find it difficult to meet an unexpected demand for £100. In reference to what had been said about disfranchising freemen who had not paid their taxes, he considered it right and would support it. He had for some time since turned his attention to the subject, and he had come to the conclusion, that the proper basis on which to ground the elective franchise was the payment of taxes; let every man who paid up his taxes have a vote; (Hear, hear.) He did not like the principle upon which members were elected to the House of Assembly; the franchise was based upon land, and in land alone, which he considered improper and unjust. If a man did but hold any interest in landed property, his vote was never questioned. How much taxes he paid was never taken into consideration. A man who might hold thousands of pounds worth of other property had no vote; lessees in the cities, who put up solid and costly brick buildings on the lots, had no votes! He knew it might be said, "why, if you extend the franchise to these, why not extend it to the holders of moveable property? where is the difference between the shell of a house and the inside?" He admitted the justice of the reasoning, and believed that the payment of taxes was the only true basis for the elective franchise: (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. PARTELOW.—"What would you do where no taxes are levied?"

Mr. RITCHIE continued, saying they were so *skinned* by taxation in St. John, that he did not suppose there was any part of the Province that was not taxed, nor did he know now that such was the case; he would like the hon. Secretary to inform him in what part of the Province they were so happy. (Hon Secretary,—"Westmorland and Kent.")—Well, he wished the hon. Secretary would bring down a measure to the House by which they could apply the same principle to St. John; he would like much to know how the people of Westmorland managed to get along without taxation. (Mr. Chapman,—"It's not the case; they are taxed.) He (Mr. R.) would give every freeman a right to vote who had paid his taxes for the previous year. He should support the amendment moved by his hon. colleague, to the effect that the Aldermen should possess a property qualification. He would also go for the Chamberlain collecting the money now collected by the Mayor, or compel the Mayor to give bonds.

MR. WILMOT agreed with his hon. colleague who had just spoken, so far as his remarks applied to the Bill before the Committee, but he differed with him as to the basis of the franchise generally; he believed it was safest where it was, based upon the possession of landed property. Persons who owned land were not like other; they were tied down, permanent settlers, and had a stake in the country. Personal property would easily change hands, and was no safe basis. He did like making the payment of taxes the basis of taxation.—Were that the case, a rich man would have it in his power to exercise an undue influence over his tenants: his Honour the Speaker, for instance, might bring a great influence to bear in electing members for the county of St. John.

Dr. THOMSON was in favour of the present franchise in electing members to the Assembly; it should be based on land. With regard to the bill, he should not only oppose the doing away with the property qualification, but he considered the present qualification too low. He thought the Mayor should possess a property qualification of £1,000 in the city, or £2,000 out of it. The Aldermen should possess one half of these amounts.

Mr. ENGLISH had listened with much attention to this debate, especially to the opening speech delivered by the honorable mover of the bill yesterday. He gave that hon. member credit for fluency of speech, for the ability to make the most of his position, and for ardent and sincere manner; in fact he gave him credit for everything but sound judgment and common sense; (laughter.) The hon. member was in favour of low democracy—of universal suffrage—and had referred to the neighbouring Republic for examples; but he (Mr. English) had travelled a good deal in the United States, and had resided there, and he could inform the hon. member that he was a great deal too fast,—he was a long way before the age; his democracy was much lower than the democracy of American citizens. He had conversed with many intelligent American gentlemen, and almost invariably found that they regretted universal suffrage was ever established there; they regarded it as their greatest curse,—as the grand error in their constitution—and would get rid of it if possible. The hon. mover of the bill was essentially qualified for a stump orator, and would make an excellent lecturer for a certain portion of the United States, where he would advise him to go: (laughter.)

Mr. NEEDHAM wished to disabuse the minds of hon. members upon one point; most of those who had spoken had combatted what they assumed to be his opinions on the question of universal suffrage. Now he defied any one of them to point out one single instance where he, in his speech yesterday, had made use of the words "universal suffrage." The hon. member from Carleton who had just sat down had founded his attack upon words he (Mr. N.) had never used, he was, therefore, like the asses of old when they snuffed up the east wind; (laughter.) The hon. and learned member from St. John (Mr. Gray) had also mistaken him, or misconstrued what he said; he did not argue that every man should have a right to vote, whether he had paid his taxes or not, but that a man who had acquired the right to vote by becoming a freeman of St. John, should not lose his franchise because he was unable to pay his taxes. It was the rich man who had ruined the city,—they, and not the poor freeman, had contracted the enormous debt, and the latter had come forward to save the city. The hon. and learned member (Mr. Gray) had adverted to what he (Mr. N.) said yesterday about property giving a man brains, and had asserted that the possession of property was rather an indication that a man had brains. Now supposing a man in business had accumulated property to the amount of £100,-000,—that he shouldd be worth that sum one year, and lose it all the next; when had he brains?—According to the hon. member's theory, he lost his brains with his property. The hon. member had also supposed a case where a man having no property of his own, if elected, might lay out a public square, regardless of the burden upon his neighbours' property; but would the people elect a dangerous man who would act in that way?—He thought not. Who elected the Aldermen? It was the freeholders and freemen; and was there not sufficient intelligence among them to elect persons whom they could trust? Those who had attempted to reply to his arguments had failed; they did not understand him; the hon. member from Carleton was right in one assertion,—he (Mr. N.) was fifty years in advance of his opponents. The hon. and learned member had drawn a terrible picture of the Mayor running away and leaving the people minus a year's revenue; but he had supposed an impossible case; the Mayor was compelled under oath to take money in his hands to the Chamberlain, and if he failed to do so, the Chamberlain would inform the Common Council, and they would soon bring him to book; so that in the event of the Mayor going off the amount he could carry with him would be one quarter's salary. As to the Aldermen being in the same position with those he was empowered to tax, what was that to any one else if rich men chose to trust poor men in preference? There had voted for him at the election for Aldermen, those who could buy and sell every member of this House. (Cries of "No no!") Yes, Mr. Wiggins possessed more property than the whole of them. (Renewed cries of "No!") If a man like that had confidence in empowering a poor man to tax him, why should he not exercise his own judgment in the matter? The hon. member (Mr. Gray) was wrong in the calculation he had drawn as to their being five to one; he denied it; the *country* returned four members; *they* were not his collegues; *they* were not entrusted with the affairs of the city; so that the city members were divided one to one; and he (Mr. N.) claimed to represent a little more than half upon this question: (laughter); he would not allow the country members to usurp his privileges as a city member. As to his being in advance of the age, he cared not; and as to his being a democrat, he was proud to own it. This House was the democratical branch, and a man who was not a democrat had no business there. However, he cared not what they chose to call him, so long as his conscience approved of his conduct.

The amendment was then put, and carried.—*Nays*, Messrs. Needham, Steves, and McPhelim. The Committee then arose and reported progress.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 11.

The House went into Committee on the Government Bill to provide for the protection of the Revenue. After the bill was read through the Atty. General announced his intention to move certain amendments, and not being prepared he would move that the Committee rise and report progress. Progress reported.

Mr. Wilmot, from the Revenue Committee, Reported, and introduced the frame of the Revenue Bill. He also brought in the Report of the Light House Committee.

The Hon. Atty. General stated that on account of his being obliged to go back to his constituents for re-election, and being subsequently called away to conduct trials at Gagetown, he had been unable to attend to Government measures before the House; he would now announce his intention to move the House into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill on Thursday next, and the School Bill on Monday next. Those were the two most important of the Government Bills. He would now move the House into Committee on the Bill to shorten the wording of the Laws.

Mr. Ritchie said he did not think the Bills mentioned were the most important of the Government measures. He considered the Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway the most important of the Government measures. The hon. gentleman had not mentioned that Bill, and feared it would get the go-by.

Hon. Atty. General said the hon. member from St. John had jumped at a wrong conclusion; he had no right to imagine that the Government would give the Railway Facility Bill the go-by. He was not yet prepared to go into the consideration of that Bill, but he had not lost sight of it.

Mr. Ritchie said, that as the introduction of the Railway Bills was quite at variance with the principles enunciated in the hon. Attorney General's speech, wherein he exposed the views entertained by the Government; the hon. gentleman had then declared that it was a ruinous policy for Government to take stock in a railway. That being the case, and he having omitted to mention the matter now, was, he thought, ground for suspicion.

Hon. Atty. General said he had no doubt that the hon. member was suspicious. It was a part of his character. He had always expressed his suspicion of every Government, and would, no doubt, until he became the leader of a Government himself. He did not think the Bill referred to was at variance with his speech.

Mr. Ritchie would not argue the subject, as he was very glad to see the Railway Bills before the House: he was surprised, however, at the hon. member's attempting to reconcile them with his speech. Every member of the House, and the Reporters, had understood him to say that the Government of a country ought not to take stock, and the Bills recommended stock to be taken to a large amount. (Conversation then dropped.)

The House then went into Committee on the bill to shorten the wording of the laws, Mr. Taylor in the chair. The Hon. Attorney General explained the nature of the bill; it authorized the appointment of Commissioners, not less than three nor over five, to examine during the recess, and report at the next Session the best means of shortening and simplifying the laws.

Mr. Ritchie strenuously opposed the Bill.—He argued that the Commission would be a mere *job*, and that it was the duty of Government to examine and report, they being well paid for it.

The Hon. Speaker made a long speech in opposition to the bill, and entered into a list of statistics of the most startling nature to show why the Court of Chancery should be abolished.

Messrs. Needham, Wilmot, Tilley, Johnson, Gilbert, Hanington, Hayward, Hatheway, and English spoke against the Bill. *No one defended it but the Hon. Attorney General!* Mr. Gilbert moved the postponement of the bill three months, which Mr. Tilley seconded. The Hon. Attorney General contended this was not treating him with courtesy, and this view was taken by two or three of the Government supporters. The Hon. Attorney General then moved as an amendment that the Committee rise and report progress. That question was put from the Chair, and declared negatived. The Chairman then put the question of postponement for 3 months, when the Hon. Attorney General called "question" on the amendment. The Committee then divided, and the names were taken, as follows:—*Yeas*, Hon. Messrs, Street, Partelow, Rankin, and Hanington, and Messrs. Barberie, Montgomery, Reed, Gordon, Williston, McPhelim, Crane, Chapman, Stiles, Scoullar, Rice, Thomson, Robinson, Cutler, and Fitzgerald, 19. *Nays*, His Honor the Speaker, and Messrs. Tilley, Needham, Ritchie, Wilmot, McLeod, Ryan, Purdy, Steves, Johnson, Gilbert, Earle, Hayward, Hatheway, Pickard, Macpherson, Beardsley, and English, 18.—The Committee then arose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 12.

Not much of importance done to-day—all the day has been spent in discusing Mr. Steves Bill to lower light dues on coasting vessels.—The Speaker moved an amendment in addition, that five commissioners be appointed and get five per cent commission, the whole not to exceed 100*l*. Mr. Wilmot moved an amendment to this, that one of the five be appointed superintendant, and he to receive the proceeds of the commission not to exceed 150*l*; the last amendment was finally carried, but the sum fixed at 100*l*. In reply to a question from Mr. Scoullar, the Attorney General said he would in the morning explain what progress had been made in filling up the Government.

Mr. Ritchie presented a petition from St. John, numerously signed, against any alteration in the existing Revenue Law.

The committee was struck on the petition of Mr. Gilbert, (Westmorland) against Mr. Chapman's election; they are—Messrs. McLeod, Ryan, Purdy, Johnson and Porter. Mr. Gray is nominee for Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Scoullar for the sitting member.

Mr. Barberie's Bill relating to Bonds payable in money by instalments, was taken up. Its principal feature is, that after judgement is entered for the penal sum, application to a Judge should be sufficient, instead of *scire facias*. Progress reported. This Bill will undoubtedly pass.—The Light House Committee yesterday reported in favour of an appropriation of 500*l*. for the erection of a *Fog Bell Buoy* off the Harbour of Saint John.

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Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or Stiff Joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please.

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 Hay's 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.

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

CONNELL'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

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

EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE.

Warranted to colour the Hair a dark Brown or jet Black and not stain the skin.

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

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND

COD LIVER OIL CANDY,

(The Original and Only Genuine.)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Drug gist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Dis cases of the Lungs and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this county with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use, a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John Dec. 3.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
ALSO—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.
—AND—
500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 28th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three hey were in such a fearful state that the effluvia rom them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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